

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC HYDE PARK-KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

Most of the traditional neighborhoods of Hyde Park and Kenwood  
located within 47th Street, Lake Park Avenue, Stony Island Avenue,  
59th Street, and Cottage Grove Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

Cook

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" 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	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" 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

Multiple - see accompanying list

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder of Deeds

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Cook County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE 1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Hyde Park  
2. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Kenwood

DATE 1. October 1972; 2. October 1973

(revisions &amp; additions, 1974, unpublished)

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE  
Illinois

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District lies just west of the Lake Michigan shore about six miles south and slightly east of the commercial center of Chicago. Before settlement, the area was a mixture of marsh and low ridges, with some scattered timber and scrub but no truly prominent features. Now, for all practical purposes, the terrain qualifies as an absolutely flat, featureless plain.

The boundary as presently described represents the maximum contiguous extent of the area that identifiably shares in the definite, although nearly indescribable atmosphere of the Hyde Park-Kenwood neighborhood. In essence, that includes all of the traditional neighborhoods of Hyde Park and Kenwood lying within 47<sup>th</sup> Street, 59<sup>th</sup> Street (the Midway Plaisance), and Cottage Grove, Lake Park and Stony Island Avenues, with the relatively minor departures from those streets dictated by recent decay and/or redevelopment. Although Kenwood actually extends considerably north of 47<sup>th</sup> Street (Hyde Park Boulevard is its official southern boundary), there have been serious decay and overwhelming losses in that northern half of the neighborhood, effectively eliminating it from consideration. The northern boundary as drawn coincides with the present and actual extent of older, quality structures and reflects vacant and/or redeveloped land on the south side of 47<sup>th</sup> Street east from Woodlawn and minor commercial and multi-residential structures west from Woodlawn on that same street. Although both Kenwood and Hyde Park extend east to the shore of Lake Michigan, the redevelopment of Lake Park Avenue -- all but a very few of the structures fronting on it were razed and the r.o.w. north of 55<sup>th</sup> Street relocated between 40 and 150 feet further east -- precludes inclusion of those eastern parts. They are also of somewhat different character, with a much higher incidence of very tall multi-residential structures -- which is not to imply that an "East" Hyde Park historic district is not a possibility. Any such district, however, would not be continuous with the one nominated here. The remainder of the eastern boundary (south of 55<sup>th</sup> Street) is the one segment not largely determined by the present state of the building stock and requires considerable discussion. Were one to traverse the Hyde Park Kenwood Historic District on 55<sup>th</sup> Street, little historic fabric would be encountered, since it, like Lake Park Avenue, has been almost entirely redeveloped in recent years. But that fabric, here as in most of the district, is carried mainly by the north-south streets and to use 55<sup>th</sup> Street as justification for dividing the area into two districts would be to deny the basic unity that extends from 47<sup>th</sup> Street to the Midway. In determining the eastern and western boundaries at 55<sup>th</sup>, the inevitable question arose, how far west of Lake Park and east of Cottage Grove should those boundaries be drawn? On the east, only the shopping center at the north~~west~~ corner of Lake Park and 55<sup>th</sup> was excluded, even though this meant inclusion of rather extensive non-historic fabric. The reasons were several. First, there is no point on 55<sup>th</sup> Street constituting a defensible break between the recent and the old; it is a clear case of all or nothing, and nothing had to be rejected because of the nature of Hyde Park-Kenwood as a whole. Second, exclusion of recent structures on Harper, Park Place, Rochdale, etc., would have left an excessively gerrymandered boundary. Third, most of the recent structures are townhouses sympathetically integrated with the historic fabric in terms of use, scale, and material -- only one structure is arguably intrusive and that mainly because of its site in the middle of 55<sup>th</sup> Street. Finally, a regular boundary on Lake Park and Stony Island not only includes outstanding individual buildings that would otherwise have been excluded (Nos. 38, 91, 133 Below), but emphasizes the strong real and historic connection between Hyde Park and its collective playground, Jackson Park. This part of the eastern boundary (on Stony Island) and the entire southern boundary coincide with boundary segments of the previously registered Jackson Park Historic Landscape District and Midway Plaisance. On the west, the boundary

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reflects the generally minor nature of Cottage Grove. At 55<sup>th</sup>, much the same problem exists as on the eastern boundary, though considerably simplified by the fact that most of the area bounded by 55<sup>th</sup>, 56<sup>th</sup>, Cottage Grove and Ellis has been cleared for use as the University of Chicago's athletic field. North of Hyde Park Boulevard, the boundary is determined by the few remaining older structures on the west side of Drexel Boulevard and the nature of the boulevard itself.

Anyone familiar with the area under discussion may well have wondered why Washington Park, lying immediately west of Cottage Grove, has not been included in the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District. That the contiguous older fabric stops 1/2-block east of Cottage Grove -- with only one exception -- is the least of the reasons for exclusion. Washington Park was planned together with and is of one piece with Jackson Park, via the Midway Plaisance, in Chicago's South Park system and should have been originally included when it was nominated to the Register. Since this was not done (only a tiny part, Lorado Taft's "Fountain of Time", actually was included), either that original nomination should be amended or Washington Park placed under separate nomination. A third alternative is to include the park in a district nomination together with the remaining and still very extensive fabric lying to the north, mainly along Dr. Martin Luther King Drive (formerly South Park Way and Grand Boulevard before that), with which it has long been more closely connected than with Hyde Park to the east.

Land use within the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District is basically residential, even considering the great extent of the University of Chicago campus, occupying the entire front of the Midway Plaisance west from the Illinois Central Railroad to Cottage Grove. The relatively few commercial uses are generally restricted to the major east-west streets, particularly 53<sup>rd</sup> east of Woodlawn, affectionately known as "downtown" Hyde Park. Social, cultural, religious and other educational uses (i.e., those private and public schools not a part of the University of Chicago) are distributed throughout the district in a scatter pattern. There are apparently no federal properties and vacant parcels are also well scattered, approaching crisis concentration only on the east side of Ellis north of Hyde Park Boulevard.

Though basically residential, the types of residential use represented are myriad. Large, detached, single-family residences, mostly masonry but with a significant proportion of frame, are most heavily concentrated in Kenwood, i.e. north of Hyde Park Boulevard, and on Woodlawn south of 55<sup>th</sup> Street. More modest single-family detached residences are scattered throughout most of the southern two-thirds of the district, with a series of extremely modest, pre-1890 cottages centering on Ridgewood Court. Two-family residences, both double-decker and side-by-side, occur in most parts of the district, but are more common south of Hyde Park Boulevard. The same holds true of attached and semi-detached single-family residences, two of the more prevalent types. Apartment buildings -- low-, mid-, and high-rise -- are also encountered throughout, but are most heavily concentrated between 50<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> streets. Despite this wide range of types, the streetscape is of a surprisingly uniform character, particularly in respect of building height. Most detached residences are 2-2 1/2, almost all two-family and attached residences are 3, and the great majority of the apartment buildings are between 3 and 4 stories high. Although single-family detached residences tend to be

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set back further from the street than other types, here, too, the contrasts are rarely overwhelming. The cumulative effect of almost any given block, then, is one of a solid, relatively dense urbanization composed of different but not disparate elements.

The street pattern in the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District is typical of the Chicago rectangular grid, but has been more or less broken by the recent creation of several cul-de-sacs and one-way streets. As a result, the only north-south street running the full length of the district and carrying a significant volume of traffic is Woodlawn. Of the east-west streets, Hyde Park Boulevard, 53rd east of Woodlawn, 55th and 57th are the most heavily traveled. To a very high degree, non-local traffic has been diverted around the area of the district. Structures front on most streets, but the north-south avenues are definitely preferred, particularly for residences.

Of approximately 1,650 structures included within the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District, counting unified groups of attached residences as one structure and excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 461 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 68 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The general quality of background structures particularly among attached and two-family residences -- is unusually high, so high that it alone would most probably be sufficient to justify the entire district. In fact, with the majority of the district's most significant individual structures concentrated north of Hyde Park Boulevard and south of 55th Street, it is the unusual excellence of the fabric as a whole that has determined the actual extent of the district. Even many of the apartment buildings, a type not too often associated with excellence, are of strong design and make a distinct contribution to that fabric.

The question of intrusions and other recent construction is not one to be approached on the basis of numbers alone, since Hyde Park-Kenwood has been subject to considerable recent re-development aimed at combating blight, most of it carried out, though, with unusual sensitivity for the historic character of the two neighborhoods. Of 142 identifiably new buildings (about 8.5% of all structures in the district), only 31 have, therefore, been evaluated as intrusive, with 83 of the remainder (mostly townhouses and relatively well-integrated in the older fabric) being viewed as the comparatively low and most probably necessary price paid to preserve the whole. The same can be said for those blocks now wholly cleared for use as park (of the several small parks in the district, only Drexel Boulevard, Drexel Square, Madison Avenue Park, and the park at 50th and Dorchester are not the result of land clearance). The most unfortunate intrusions are the Kimbark Shopping Plaza at 53rd and Woodlawn and two HUD high-rises on Drexel Boulevard, the former merely unfortunate and the latter disastrous. The 28 recent structures not yet accounted for are all buildings of the University of Chicago or related institutions. (Only one new building -- of a related institution -- McGiffert House on Woodlawn, is counted among the intrusions, since it impinges upon and detracts from Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House and is itself altogether undistinguished.) Most of these 28 are serious architectural statements (v. Appendix I for architects and dates of most) and, while one can certainly argue their merit -- or lack of it--, they are generally compatible with the older structures around them in

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terms of use, materials, and, to a somewhat lesser degree, scale. Newness alone seems insufficient grounds for simply dismissing them as intrusions.

Stylistically, the oldest houses in the district are Italianate (including Nos. 50, 60, 131, 148), dating from well before Hyde Park's annexation to Chicago (1889). These are, however, few in number and easily lost in the floodgates of excellence opened by subsequent styles. The first present in multitude are the Queen Anne and related Shingle (including Nos. 2, 12, 15, 19, 20, 34, 41, 47, 53, 70, 151, 163, 173-4, 190-94, 206, 211, 217-19). Romanesque Revival is present (including Nos. 1, 155), but pales in comparison to other medieval modes, the Tudor and the style of the University of Chicago campus, Gothic (including Nos. 5, 10, 13, 16, 21, 27, 31, 37, 43, 46, 49, 59, 61, 63, 69, 71, 73-4, 76, 81, 92-3, 95-6, 98-123, 126-9, 134, 136-40, 145-7, 149, 152-3, 158, 160, 162, 167-9, 171, 176, 178, 181-2, 185, 187, 198-9, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209). Together with these two, the Classical, Renaissance, Georgian, and Baroque revivals (including Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 23, 25, 29, 33, 36, 42a, 51-2, 55-6, 58, 62, 64, 75, 77, 79, 80, 82-5, 87, 89, 133, 141-2, 154, 156, 159, 161, 164, 165-6, 177, 179, 180, 183-4, 186, 188-9, 195-7, 200, 202, 204, 212, 215, 221) dominate the district. They were, after all, the popular styles for most of the period when Hyde Park and Kenwood were expanding rapidly (c. 1890-1920). A most significant counter-current to these historical styles, however, is also well-represented in the works of the Prairie School and its allies and sympathizers (v. Nos. 4, 24, 28, 30, 32, 42b, 44, 48, 57, 66-8, 72, 86, 124-5, 130, 132, 216). Other and later styles, while they do occur, are not particularly significant factors in the streetscape.

Although pure examples of almost any given style of the period 1890-1920 most assuredly do occur in the district, the number of architects, both renowned and immaculately obscure, at work there adds an idiosyncratic element that places many of the structures beyond the realm of textbook purity. The style of the time often yields to the style of the men and firms at work. And they were legion: Coolidge and Hodgdon (Nos. 3, 96-7, 101, 104, 122-3 below); Robert Closson Spencer, both alone (No. 4) and as a member of Spencer and Powers (No. 129); Marshall and Fox (No. 6); Argyle E. Robinson (No. 7); S.S. Beman (Nos. 8, 34, 52, 189, 192) and his brother, W.I. Beman (No. 194); Handy and Cary (No. 9); Frost and Granger (Nos. 13, 160, 187, 203) and Charles Frost, alone (Nos. 29, 157); H.R. Wilson (Nos. 14, 63, 65, 179), the firm of Wilson and Marshall (Nos. 21, 25, 87), and Benjamin Marshall, alone (No. 23); Henry H. Sprague (Nos. 211, 217); Beers, Clay, and Dutton (No. 209); Patton and Fisher (Nos. 15, 47, 85); Treat and Foltz (Nos. 16, 33, 195), Treat and Alschuler (No. 205), and Alfred S. Alschuler, alone (Nos. 40, 159); Henry Ives Cobb (Nos. 17, 93, 100, 102, 108-16, 119, 126-8, 138-40, 221); Frederick W. Perkins (Nos. 19-20); Dwight Perkins, alone (Nos. 98, 168, 184), with Chatten and Hammond (No. 134), and with H.H. Waterman (No. 31); Chatten and Hammond (No. 147); Purcell and Elmslie (No. 130); H.K. Holsman (No. 204); Henry Carby's Zimmerman, both alone and as Flanders and Zimmerman (Nos. 22, 30, 36, 151, 166, 216); Nimmons and Fellows (No. 24); George C. Nimmons without his partner (Nos. 200, 212, 215); W.W. Boyington (No. 193); H.F. Starbuck (No. 191); A.W. Cole (No. 190); Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (Nos. 27, 103, 106-7, 117-18, 120, 136-7); Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton (No. 182); C.Z. Klauder (No. 181); George Washington Maher (Nos. 28, 32, 124-5); Mann, MacNeille, and Lindeberg (Nos. 37, 43), and without Mr. Lindeberg (No. 145); Frank Lloyd Wright (Nos. 41, 42a-b, 66, 86); Barry Byrne (No. 48); Schmidt, Garden, and Martin

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(Nos. 44, 133, 143), and Hugh Garden, alone (Nos. 56-7); Pond and Pond (Nos. 45, 68-9, 74, 76, 132); Harvey L. Page (No. 180); H. L. Newhouse (No. 177); Mifflin Bell (No. 70); F. W. Kirkpatrick (No. 176); Arthur Heun (No. 170); George O. Garnsey (No. 46); John Todd Hetherington (No. 49); Borst and Hetherington (No. 81); Keck and Keck (No. 54); Dennison B. Hull (No. 167); John Mills van Osdel (No. 165); Lowe and Bollenbacher (No. 162); Jarvis Hunt (No. 161); Howard van Doren Shaw (Nos. 55, 58, 61-2, 71, 73, 79, 82, 92, 141, 146, 149, 188, 202); H. H. Riddle and the firm of Riddle and Riddle (Nos. 59, 75, 77); Doerr, and Doerr (Nos. 64, 186); Shattuck and Layer (No. 67); Tallmadge and Watson (No. 72); H. S. Jaffray (No. 80); Hartwell, Richardson and Driver (No. 83); Andrew Sandegren (No. 88); Emery Stanford Hall (No. 90); Betram Goodhue (No. 95); Holabird and Roche (Nos. 105, 164, 175, 197); James Gamble Rogers (Nos. 121, 185); C. M. Palmer (Nos. 155, 201); D. H. Burnham and Co. (No. 135); and, finally, John Wellborn Root of Burnham and Root (No. 155). For the locations of work not specifically mentioned in the body of the nomination, by these and other architects, see Appendix II.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Waterman, A.N., Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County, Chicago 1908.  
 Gilber and Bryson, Chicago and Its Makers, Chicago 1929.  
 Curry, J.Seymour, Chicago: Its History and Its Builders, Chicago 1942.  
 Marquis, Albert Nelson, ed., The Book of Chicagoans, Chicago 1905, 1911 and at intervals.  
 Tannler, Albert, One in Spirit, Chicago 1973.  
 Block, Jean, Hyde Park and Its Houses, University of Chicago Press (forthcoming).

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 745

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Stony Island and 56<sup>th</sup> Street, the boundary extends S on Stony Island to 59<sup>th</sup> Street, W on 59<sup>th</sup> Street to the line of Maryland, N on the line of Maryland to 58<sup>th</sup> St., W on 58<sup>th</sup> St. to the interior property lines W of Maryland, N on these to 56<sup>th</sup> St., E on 56<sup>th</sup> St. to Ingleside, N on Ingleside to the N line of 942 E. 56<sup>th</sup> St. E on this to the interior property lines W of Ellis, N on these to the N line of 5518 S. Ellis, E on this to Ellis, N on Ellis to the northern frontage road of 55<sup>th</sup> St., W on this to Ingleside, N on Ingleside to 54<sup>th</sup> Pl., W on 54<sup>th</sup> Pl. to the interior property

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE

10 November 1977

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

(312) 779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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APPENDIX I - POST-WORLD WAR II BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS (Not keyed to the accompanying map.)

- A. Joseph Regenstein Library; begun 1967; Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, archts.
- B. Pheonster Hall, 5715 S.Drexel; 1958; Eero Saarinen, archt.
- C. Research Institutes, 5630-50 S.Ellis; 1949; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, archts.
- D. Accelerator Building, 5604-20 S.Ellis; 1951; Schmidt, Garden and Erickson, archts.
- E. Institute for Computer Research, 5630 S.Ellis (rear); 1960-1; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, architects
- F. LASR, 933 E.56<sup>th</sup> Street; 1964; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, architects
- G. Low Temperature Laboratory, 5640 S.Ellis (rear); 1957; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, architects -
- H. High Energy Physics, 935 E.56<sup>th</sup> Street; 1967; Hausner and Macsai, architects
- I. Carlson Animal Research Center, 5820 S.Ellis; 1968; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, architects
- J. Armour Clinical Research Building; 1963; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, archts.
- K. Goldblatt Research Hospital; 1950; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, architects
- L. Wyler Children's Hospital, 950 E.59<sup>th</sup> St.; 1966; Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, architects
- M. Experimental Biology, 939 E.57<sup>th</sup> St.; 1949; Burnham and Hammond, architects
- N. Hinds Laboratory, 5730-36 S.Ellis; 1968; I.W.Colborn, architect
- O. Pierce Hall, 5514 S.University; 1960; Harry Weese and Assoc., architects
- P. Cochrane-Woods; 1971; Edward L.Barnes, architect
- Q. Residence Hall, northeast corner 57<sup>th</sup> and Dorchester; 1967; Keck and Keck, archts.
- R. Franklin McLean Research Center; 1953; Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, architects
- S. Cummings Life Science Center; 1970; I.W.Colborn and Schmidt, Garden and Erickson, associated architects
- T. Peck Pavilion; 1959; Schmidt, Garden and Erickson, architects
- U. Woodward Court and Commons, 5825 S.Woodlawn; 1958; Eero Saarinen and Assoc.
- V. University High School; 5834 S.Kenwood; 1960; Perkins and Will, architects
- W. Lutheran School of Theology, northwest corner 55<sup>th</sup> and University; 1968; Perkins and Will, architects



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APPENDIX II - WORKS NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED IN NOMINATION FORM BY ARCHITECTS OF NOTE

H.R.Wilson and Co.: 4801 S.Ellis, 4928 S.Greenwood, and 4804, 4905, and 4929 S.Woodlawn  
Wilson and Marshall: 4950 S.Ellis  
William Carbys Zimmerman: 5611 S.Blackstone and 4841 and 4940 S.Woodlawn  
J.Youngberg: 4954 S.Ellis  
H.L.Newhouse: 5020 S.Ellis  
H.L.Ottenheimer: 4838 S.Woodlawn  
Schmidt, Garden, and Martin: 1442 E.59<sup>th</sup> St.  
Schmidt, Garden and Erickson: 5748 S.Blackstone and 5841 S.Maryland  
Marshall and Fox: 4930 S.Woodlawn  
A.S.Alschuler: 5008 S.Greenwood  
Pond and Pond: 5117-19 S.Dorchester and 844-50 E.58<sup>th</sup> St.  
Holabird and Root: 1350 E.59<sup>th</sup> St. and 5550 S.University  
Holabird and Roche: 5036 and 5724 S.Ellis  
Andrew Andegren: 5227-9 S.Dorchester  
Beman and Parmentier: 5600-02 S.Kimbark  
H.Webster Tomlinson: 5204 S.University  
Beers, Clay, and Dutton: 5603 S.Dorchester  
M.L.Beers: 5410 S.Harper  
Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton: 5731 S.Kenwood  
Charles Frost: 4810 S.Ellis and Northeast corner of Ellis and 56<sup>th</sup> St.  
H.K.Holsman: 5537 S.Woodlawn and 5736 S.Ellis  
Howard van Doren Shaw: 4900 and 4911 S.Greenwood, 5724 and 5730 S.Kimbark, and  
1155 E.57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Treat and Foltz: 5022 S.Greenwood and 5130 S.University  
Handy and Cady: 4842 S.Kenwood  
H.H.Waterman: 4849 S.Kenwood  
H.H.Sprague: 4840 S.Kimbark  
Frederick W.Perkins: 4860 S.Kimbark  
James Gamble Rogers: 5815-23 S.Kimbark and 5831 S.University  
J.G.Rogers and/or Richard Schmidt: 5235 S.University  
Dennison B.Hull: 5701 S.Woodlawn  
Von Holst and Fyfe: 5702 S.Woodlawn  
Mann, MacNeille, and Lindeberg: 1220-34 E.56<sup>th</sup> Street  
Coolidge and Hodgdon: 920 E.59<sup>th</sup> Street and the Northwest corner of Ellis and 59<sup>th</sup> St.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (N.B.: Of the above categories, only Architecture and Education apply to the whole or a significant portion of the district; all others refer to specific site and structures.)

The Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District includes within its boundaries an uncommonly large proportion of the City of Chicago's most important architectural and historical landmarks, a word that can be applied with impunity in this case. Architecturally, the great number of brilliant individual structures is nearly overwhelming and the range, from Henry Ives Cobb's University of Chicago Gothic to Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House, the popularly held definition of the Prairie House, immense. To list the known architects involved would be redundant (see Description), but a shorter version could not omit, besides Cobb and Wright, such firms and individuals as John Mills van Osdel; Burnham and Root; Purcell and Elmslie; Holabird and Roche; Betram Goodhue; Schmidt, Garden, and Martin; Barry Byrne; Howard van Doren Shaw, George Maher; S.S.Beman; Spencer and Powers; and Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, to name but a very few.

Beyond architectural excellence, significant historical associations attach to numerous structures. Individuals such as Martin A. Ryerson, Gustavus Swift, William Rainey Harper, Julius Rosenwald, Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed, James Henry Breasted, Amos Alonzo Stagg, and Edgar Lee Masters -- to again name but a very few -- affected not only Chicago but the nation. And then there is the University of Chicago, without which neither Hyde Park-Kenwood, Chicago, nor American education would be what they are today.

Important as the individual structures and their associations are, the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District is not merely an accumulation of unrelated particulars. In its entirety, from the mansions of the moneyed aristocracy to the most humble cottage, from the halls of the University to the apartment buildings and townhouses, there is a unity, a striking character that can only be this place and no other.

HISTORY

That the areas now known as Hyde Park and Kenwood would have been developed and become a part of Chicago under almost any circumstances was pre-ordained by their proximity to the city's center as well as by its astonishing growth. But that they developed as they did, unlike any of the city's other outlying neighborhoods, reflects the interplay of a number of almost peculiar factors, each in its own right of historical importance.

Hyde Park, as many of its residents proudly point out, was once an independent political entity; one that, in 1874, two years after incorporation as a village, stretched from 39<sup>th</sup> to 138<sup>th</sup> Street on the north and south and from Lake Michigan and the Indiana State Line on the east to State Street on the west. Its genesis and early history are mainly the work of Paul Cornell, who, in 1852, conceived the idea of a

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suburb in the vicinity of 53rd Street, stimulated no doubt by the progress of the Illinois Central Railroad (chartered in 1851, construction completed to Cairo in 1855). In 1856, Mr. Cornell conveyed 60 of the 300 acres he had purchased to the I.C.R.R., part of the consideration being that the railroad establish a suburban service of three trains a day each way as far as 56th Street -- the settlement of Hyde Park had begun, with most of the earliest activity occurring very near the railroad and its stations.

Organized as a town in 1861, Hyde Park, with a population under 350, was still "largely a geographical location and a name," as one early writer put it. Although subdivision had begun in 1856, large-scale activity did not begin until the 1860's. Until that time -- and probably a little after -- settling in Hyde Park was akin to homesteading in the wilderness: there were no improvements, the parcels were large, and the terrain, as yet, in its natural state. The North End was fairly representative of this phase. Dr. John A. Kennicott, the first settler there (in 1856) and naming his home "Kenwood," had acres of gardens and vineyards (!) at 48th and Dorchester; P.L. Sherman had seven acres of flowers and wildwood; and W.B. Egan's estate was so large -- the entire area between 47th and 55th from Cottage Grove to Woodlawn -- that it was used as a public park.

If the I.C.R.R. was the first stimulus, the establishment of the South Park Board (1869) was the second -- and the one that began to set Hyde Park-Kenwood apart. Plans for Jackson and Washington parks also included the boulevard system, and both Drexel and, further west, Grand began to develop as among the city's finest residential streets (even though, of course, neither was entirely within the city limits as yet). That development spanned decades and, fueled by improving transportation on Cottage Grove between 1870 and 1887 and the gradual extension of the old Gold Coast stretching south from 16th and Prairie, eventually transformed most of the area from Drexel to Blackstone north of 51st Street (Hyde Park Boulevard) into the one of large, single-family homes that it basically remains. Kenwood became the fashionable South Side suburb.

Hyde Park proper, i.e. the present Hyde Park neighborhood, though certainly affected by the establishment of the South Park system, developed somewhat differently. Most of the growth occurred near the railroad, hardly extending west of Dorchester, if at all -- and most of that, judging from what remains, was of a relatively modest nature when compared with Kenwood. Rosalie Court (now the 5700 and 5800 block of Harper) is fairly indicative of pre-annexation activity: ample, though hardly pretentious homes set on rather small lots. Attached townhouses -- there are survivals on Blackstone dating from the 1870's -- were also quite common. Annexation of the entire village to the City of Chicago in 1889 did not of itself change either the pace or the nature of development, but the year is nonetheless the watershed of Hyde Park's growth.

If one had to select the two most significant factors contributing to the specific character of Hyde Park, they would no doubt be the World's Columbian Exposition and the University of Chicago. Although hopes and plans for both were afoot well before 1889, that year marks a notable increase in activity and the first sure signs of the fruition soon to come. The Exposition, an enormously popular project, made its effect felt in Hyde Park first, even before Chicago was chosen as the location (24 February

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1890) and the site fixed at Jackson Park (September 1890). The very anticipation was enough to cause a flurry of building and, though most of the apartment buildings and hotels erected then were razed during the urban renewal efforts of the 1950's and 1960's, the Exposition left permanent marks, if only in the denser urbanization that developed in Hyde Park from that time on.

The building of the Gray City (the University) went largely unnoticed, certainly by the general populace, in the excitement produced by the White City (the Exposition), but just as certainly, its profounder effect on Hyde Park -- and, eventually, Kenwood -- was not long in developing. From the time the University of Chicago acquired its first parcels of land in early 1890 and broke ground for its first buildings -- 26 November 1891 -- it has slowly extended its immediate influence over the entire area included within the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District (for details of the University's early history, see Nos. 50, 119, 128 below). Beyond the physical presence -- buildings for instruction, student housing, faculty homes, etc. -- the University also transformed what was becoming and would have become just another residential area in the City of Chicago and environs into Hyde Park, a nearly self-contained intellectual enclave.

By the end of World War I, both Kenwood and Hyde Park had reached residential maturity. At almost the same moment, however, a slow, almost imperceptible decline set in: conversions and transciency were on the increase and the general residential desirability began to suffer. In the late 1940's and early 1950's, the decay had assumed crisis proportions of such magnitude that the University itself was threatened and Hyde Park-Kenwood seemed destined to play out the standard, final pages of inner-city neighborhood history. By 1955, though, plans for clearance and -- far more important -- rehabilitation were being implemented. Through a combination of local community groups, the University, and city and federal agencies, the tide was turned and, though much irretrievable but probably reclaimable older fabric was lost, the essentials of earlier Hyde Park-Kenwood were successfully restored. That renewal effort, its recent date notwithstanding, has itself begun to assume historic proportions.

SELECTED SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer only to the accompanying map and are not a ranking. Where more than one area of significance attaches to an entry, the greater is cited first.

- 1. THREE ATTACHED RESIDENCES  
5217-19-21 South Blackstone  
1889

The first residents of record were Frank D. Colburn, Francis T. West, and George A. Lowry, none being of particularly major stature.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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2. GEORGE STODDARD RESIDENCE  
5216 South Blackstone  
1885

Little could be discovered concerning Mr. Stoddard.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. TENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST (NOW: ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH)  
5640 South Blackstone  
1917; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. THREE TOWNHOUSES for (GEORGE FREDERICK RUSH, ALEXANDER R. BECK, AND JOSEPH G. SIMPSON)  
5719-21-23 South Blackstone  
ca. 1896-7; Robert Closson Spencer, architect

George Frederick Rush, the first resident of 5719, was a prominent attorney. He was involved in the Civic Federation's prosecutions of election offenders in 1894 and 1895, in the investigation of the Stock Yards water scandals of 1895, and in the prosecution of primary election offenders in 1896. In 1894, he wrote the Illinois Primary Election Law, enacted in 1898, which changed primaries from private party affairs into official and public elections.

Alexander R. Beck, a native of Germany, began as a sailor on the Great Lakes in 1852 and rose to his own command by 1866. From 1866 to 1873, he was lumber inspector for the Chicago market and then continued in the lumber trade as a merchant. He formed his own firm in 1878, which was later incorporated as the A. R. Beck Lumber Company (1884). Mr. Beck was also a village trustee of Hyde Park, 1878-84. He lived at 5721.

A later resident of 5721 was George Elmslie, chief draughtsman to Louis Sullivan and a major architect in his own right.

Little could be learned about Mr. Simpson, the first resident of record at 5723.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. FIVE TOWNHOUSES  
5765-5801-03-05-07 South Blackstone  
1897; H. Bernritter, architect

The five townhouses have, at various times, been home to a number of prominent men. Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed, one of the founders of the University of Chicago, lived at 5765 from 1916-27 (see No. 50 for more information on Mr. Goodspeed).

Harry Pratt Judson, second president of the University of Chicago (1907-1923), was at the same address from 1901-07, taking up residence at the official home (v. No. 128) of the University's presidents that latter year. Mr. Judson joined

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the University in 1892 as Professor of Political Science and head Dean of the Colleges, becoming Head of the Department of Political Science and Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science in 1894. He was also the author of several works on history and civics.

Eliakim R. Bliss, who was at 5801 from 1905-08, was a prominent attorney. His most memorable work was probably the litigation establishing the validity of the law permitting annexation of Hyde Park, Lake View, and other suburbs to Chicago in 1889.

Ludvig Hektoen, at 5803 from 1902 until at least 1916, was Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Chicago, 1901 et seq., and a nationally-known pathologist. Editor of the Journal of Infectious Disease, 1904 et seq., and a prolific author, he was also president of the Chicago Pathological Society (1898-1902) and of the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists (1903).

Frank Ira Bennett, at 5807 from 1899 until at least 1916, was prominent in local politics. He was assessor of the Town of Hyde Park in 1888 and served several terms as an alderman on the Chicago City Council.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (EDUCATION, MEDICINE, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT) SIGNIFICANCE

6. APARTMENT BUILDING FOR FREDERICK BODE

5825 South Blackstone  
1909; Marshall and Fox, architects

For Mr. Bode, see No. 206.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. THE WASHINGTON PARK FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE

5153 South Cottage Grove  
By 1906; Argyle E. Robinson, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST (NOW: SHILOH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH)

4840 South Dorchester  
By 1905; S.S. Beman, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. DR. ARCHIBALD CHURCH HOUSE

4858 South Dorchester  
1897; Handy and Cady, architects

Dr. Church was a prominent physician and Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence at Northwestern University Medical School.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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10. TOWNHOUSES FOR WILLISTON FISH AND K.H.BELL  
5114-16 South Dorchester  
ca.1893

Williston Fish was a well-known lawyer and author. He was professionally connected with the South Chicago City Railway Co. (1890-99), the Chicago Union Traction Co. (1899-1908), and the Chicago Railways Co. (1908 et seq.). He also held several directorships in the transportation field. A contributor of verse and prose to several periodicals, his best known works were A Last Will and Short Rations.

Little is known of K.H.Bell, who lived at 5116. A later resident was Oswald Lockett, prominent in the hardware business in Chicago since 1865.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. CHARLES A. YOUNG RESIDENCE  
5641 South Dorchester  
ca.1901

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. EDWARD RYAN WOODLE RESIDENCE  
5729 South Dorchester  
1888

Mr.Woodle was an attorney.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. MOSES BORN RESIDENCE  
4801 South Drexel Boulevard  
1901; Frost and Granger, architects

Moses Born, a native of Germany, came to Chicago in 1876 and engaged in the retail clothing business. In 1877, he began the firm of M.Born and Co., wholesale tailors "to the Trade."

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. GEORGE B. ROBBINS HOUSE  
4805 South Drexel Boulevard  
1910; H.R.Wilson & Co., architects

George Robbins was involved in railroading. He was president of the American Car Lines, the Fort Worth Belt Ry., and the Mississippi, Hill City and Western Ry.; vice-president of the Union Depot B & T Ry. of Kansas City; and a director of the Fort Worth Stockyards and "various other companies."

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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15. REYNOLDS FISHER HOUSE

4734 South Kimbark  
ca.1889; Patton and Fisher, architects

Reynolds Fisher was an architect, the partner of Normand S. Patton in the firm of Patton and Fisher until 1900. The work of the firm is a significant factor in the history of Illinois architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (ARCHITECTURE) SIGNIFICANCE

16. MARTIN ANTOINE RYERSON HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE

4851 South Drexel Boulevard  
1887; Treat and Foltz, architects

Of those men and women whose contributions to the civic life of Chicago have had a profound and lasting effect, Martin A. Ryerson is rightly placed in the very forefront. Unquestionably among the commercial leaders of the city -- the Corn Exchange National Bank, Northern Trust Company, and Elgin National Watch Company were among his directorships -- it was in education and art that he was most significant: most probably neither the University of Chicago nor the Art Institute of Chicago would be what they are had it not been for him.

A member of the University's board of trustees since its incorporation in 1890 -- and later president of that board -- he was also one of the school's most important early benefactors. Before the University even opened, he had contributed at least \$150,000; he added another \$175,000 for the Ryerson Physical Laboratory (v.No.116 below) in 1893, and had raised his total gifts to \$380,000 by 1903.

His efforts on behalf of the Art Institute were, if possible, even more significant. A trustee from 1890 until 1926, when he became honorary president, he gave his entire collection, one of the finest and most wide-ranging in the nation, to the museum. Despite innumerable subsequent gifts and purchases, the Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson Collection remains the core of the Art Institute's holdings.

HISTORICAL (EDUCATION, ART, COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

17. DR. J. A. MC GILL HOUSE

4938 South Drexel Boulevard  
1890; Henry Ives Cobb, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. FRANCIS M. DREXEL MONUMENT AND FOUNTAIN

Drexel Square  
Erected in 1882; Henry Manger, sculptor

URBAN FURNITURE SIGNIFICANCE



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19. ALONZO M. FULLER HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE  
4832 South Ellis  
1890; Frederick W. Perkins, architect

Alonzo Fuller was president of the W.M. Hoyt Co., wholesale grocers

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. FRANK HOYT FULLER HOUSE  
4840 South Ellis  
1891; Frederick W. Perkins, architect

F.H. Fuller, too, was a wholesale grocer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. ELLIOTT H. PHELPS HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE  
4845 South Ellis  
ca. 1900; Wilson and Marshall, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

22. GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN SWIFT HOUSE  
4848 South Ellis  
1898; Flanders and Zimmerman, architects

Gustavus F. Swift, one of the great figures in the business world not only of Chicago but of the nation, came to the city in 1875 as the cattle-buyer for the Boston firm of Hathaway and Swift. Two years later, he entered the packing business on his own, and, by 1880, had opened eastern markets to western dressed beef through his pioneering use of refrigerator cars. The result was a revolution, not only at Chicago's Union Stock Yards but in the nation's whole business of supplying perishable food products. In 1885, the firm was incorporated as Swift & Co., with capital stock of \$300,000 and Gustavus Swift as president. The firm's growth begun under his leadership was phenomenal: in less than two years, the capitalization was increased to \$3,000,000, to \$15,000,000 by 1896, and to \$25,000,000 by 1913; sales were over \$160,000,000 in 1903, the year of his death, and by 1918 Swift & Co. was second in volume among the nation's businesses, exceeded only by U.S. Steel. Branch operations were established early at Kansas City (1888), Omaha (1890), St. Louis (1892), St. Joseph (1896-7), St. Paul (1897), and Fort Worth (1902). Utilization of by-products was also pursued -- and sometimes pioneered -- with Swift & Co. soon becoming major producers of oleomargarine, glue, beef extract, pepsin, soap, oil, fertilizer, etc.

Aside from his importance in the development of American industry, Gustavus Swift was also a philanthropist of at least local significance. Among the recipients of his generosity were Northwestern University, the University

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of Chicago (he was one of the original subscribers in 1890), and the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A.

After his death, his widow and two of his sons, Charles and Harold, continued to live in the house. All were significant benefactors of the University of Chicago, and the combined contributions of the Swift family had reached nearly \$1,000,000 by 1921.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. CHARLES SAMUEL ROBERTS HOUSE

4900 South Ellis

1902; Benjamin H. Marshall, architect

C.S. Roberts was primarily involved in the coal business, assuming the position of president and director of the Manufacturers' Fuel Co. in 1903. Previously, he had been secretary and a director of the American Steel and Wire Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

24. JULIUS ROSENWALD HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE

4901 South Ellis

1903; Nimmons and Fellows, architects

The outlines of the career of Julius Rosenwald can only begin to indicate the enormous influence he had on Chicago and the nation. He began his business life in New York with the firm of Hammerslough Brothers, moving to Chicago in 1885 and serving as president of Rosenwald and Weil, wholesale clothiers, until 1906. In 1895, he joined Sears, Roebuck and Company as treasurer and vice-president, at the same time acquiring a half-interest in the company. Closely identified with the rise of the mail-order firm and personally responsible for much of its rapid growth, he was its president from 1910 until 1925, when he became chairman of the board.

Important as Julius Rosenwald was in the development of American merchandising techniques, his significance as a philanthropist cannot be termed secondary. In August 1912, he celebrated his 50<sup>th</sup> birthday with a \$250,000 gift to the University of Chicago's general building fund, which the University chose to apply to a single building (v.No.105 below). He later pledged \$500,000 towards the establishment of the University's medical school, and his total gifts, both personal and through the Rosenwald Fund, eventually approached \$5,000,000. The University, though, was hardly the sole beneficiary of his generosity. Deeply interested in improving living conditions among the disadvantaged, he gave nearly \$3,000,000 for decent housing in Chicago alone (the major project, Michigan Boulevard Gardens at Michigan and 47<sup>th</sup>, was not completed until 1934,

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two years after his death). That same interest led him to contribute roughly \$3,000,000 towards the construction of Y.M.C.A.'s for blacks in 15 American cities, \$2,500,000 for rural public schools in the south, and another \$2,500,000 to Booker T. Washington for Tuskegee Institute. In 1917, he donated \$1,000,000 to the Jewish War Relief Fund and simultaneously established the \$30,000,000 Rosenwald Fund, almost half of whose assets also went to the construction of schools in the south. He was concerned with farm conditions, as well, giving \$2,500,000 for research in crop improvement and scientific marketing. And one of Julius Rosenwald's last gifts also produced one of the most visible monuments to his charity: an initial \$3,000,000 to restore the World's Columbian Exposition Palace of Fine Arts and establish it as an industrial museum. Those three millions finally swelled to \$7,500,000 and gave Chicago the Museum of Science and Industry.

When one realizes that the foregoing are merely some of Julius Rosenwald's major financial gifts and that he was no more miserly with his time and energy, one can begin to appreciate the important role he played in the history of American philanthropy.

Unfortunately, of all the structures in the district, the Rosenwald House is virtually the only one in immediate danger of demolition.

HISTORICAL (SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN, COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

25. ROBERT LANYON HOUSE

4906 South Ellis

1899; Wilson and Marshall, architects

Robert Lanyon came to Chicago in 1899 after being engaged in the zinc-smelting business in various parts of the country. Once here, he dealt in building materials and was president of the Marion Brick Works.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

26. SITE OF THE FIRST SELF-SUSTAINING NUCLEAR REACTION

East side of Ellis, between 56<sup>th</sup> and 57<sup>th</sup> Streets

DECLARED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, 15 OCTOBER 1966

27. UNIVERSITY PRESS BUILDING (NOW: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BOOKSTORE)

5750 South Ellis

Completed October 1902; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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28. J.J.DAU HOUSE

4807 South Greenwood  
1898; George Washington Maher, architect

J.J.Dau came to Chicago from Denmark in 1868 and entered into the grocery business. In 1875, he entered the employ of Reid, Murdoch, and Fischer, becoming first vice-president upon re-organization as Reid, Murdoch & Co. in 1891, and president in 1909 upon the death of Thomas Murdoch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

29. JOHN B. LORD HOUSE

4857 South Greenwood  
1896; Charles Frost, architect

J.B.Lord began in the grain business and later entered into the railroad lumber supply business in Paris (Ill) with C.W.Powell. The firm transferred its business to Chicago in 1884 and was dissolved in 1893. At that time, Lord became president and manager of the Ayer & Lord Tie Co., one of the largest American oak-tie dealers.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30. WILLIAM OSCAR JOHNSON RESIDENCE

4906 South Greenwood  
1910; William Carbys Zimmerman, architect

W.O.Johnson was a lawyer and underwriter, coming to Chicago from Buffalo in 1882. He was president of the Security Life Insurance Company of America, a director of the Western Trust and Savings Bank, the C & WI RR Co., and the Belt Ry. of Chicago; and receiver of the Freeport Street Railway and the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric RR.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

31. ROBERT AND CLARA VIERLING HOUSE

4914 South Greenwood  
1898; H.H.Waterman and Dwight Perkins, architects

Robert Vierling began in the iron and steel business in 1871 with N.S.Bouton and Co. (v.No.60), remaining with that firm until 1882. In that year, he organized Vierling, McDowell and Co., manufacturers of structural and ornamental iron and steel and became president upon incorporation in 1884. He was also one of the organizers and vice-president of the Paxton & Vierling Iron Works of Omaha, Neb. Clara Vierling was his sister.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) SIGNIFICANCE

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32. ERNEST JOHN MAGERSTADT HOUSE (HABS, ILL-1024)  
4930 South Greenwood  
1906; George Washington Maher, architect

E.J.Magerstadt, a coal merchant when in private business, was actively involved in local politics. His several posts included superintendent of streets for the South Division of Chicago, Secretary to the Cook County Republican Central Committee, Clerk of the Circuit Court (1894-9), Cook County Sheriff (1899-1901), and City Collector (1907 et seq.).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. WILLIAM OWEN GOODMAN HOUSE  
5026 South Greenwood  
1892; Treat and Foltz

William Goodman was prominent in the lumber business. In 1878, he was one of the organizers of Sawyer, Goodman & Co. and in 1880 became treasurer of Sawyer-Goodman Co., its successor. The firm was extensively involved in Wisconsin logging operations. He also founded the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater of the Art Institute in memory of his son, that, however, after moving north to Astor Street in 1914.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. EDWARD H. TURNER HOUSE  
4935 South Greenwood  
1888; S.S.Beman, architect

Mr.Turner was in the dry goods business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

35. CHARLES E. GILL HOUSE  
4917 South Greenwood  
1896; W.A.Otis, architect

Charles Gill was a member of the firm of Callaghan & Co., publishers of law books.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. CHARLES M. GOODYEAR HOUSE  
4840 South Greenwood  
1902; William Carbys Zimmerman, architect

Mr.Goodyear was in the lumber business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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37. ROW OF HOUSES, GROUP I  
5309-15-17-21 South Greenwood  
1903; Mann, MacNeille and Lindeberg, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

38. COMMONWEALTH EDISON HARPER AVENUE SUBSTATION  
5611 South Harper  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

39. M.C. ARMOUR HOUSE  
5736 South Harper  
1887

Mr. Armour was involved in the iron business with a variety of firms.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. ISAIAH ISRAEL CONGREGATION  
1100 East Hyde Park Boulevard  
1925; Alfred Alschuler, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

41. WARREN MC ARTHUR HOUSE  
4852 South Kenwood  
1892; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

42. GEORGE BLOSSOM HOUSE (A) AND COACH HOUSE (B)  
4858 South Kenwood (A) and 1322 East 49<sup>th</sup> Street (B)  
1892 (A) and 1907 (B); Frank Lloyd Wright, architect

Mr. Blossom was in the insurance and underwriting business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

43. ROW OF RESIDENCES, GROUP III  
5605-15 South Kenwood and 1357-61 East 56<sup>th</sup> Street  
ca. 1904; Mann, MacNeille and Lindeberg, architects

This row of residences, like others nearby, was built for University of Chicago faculty, though not necessarily by the University. A number of the original and/or early residents were of considerable prominence: George Hendrickson (5609), who joined the faculty as Professor of Latin in 1897; Kurt Laves (5615), an astronomer, was appointed in 1893; Charles Reid Barnes

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43. Continued

(1357); and Eliakim Hastings Moore (5607). The two most noted, however, were Messrs. Barnes and Moore.

Charles Reid Barnes came to the University of Chicago as Professor of Plant Physiology in 1898. He was one of the organizers of the Botanical Society of America, its first secretary (1893-8), and its president (1903). He was also co-editor of the Botanical Gazette (1883 et seq.).

E.H.Moore, a prominent mathematician, was one of the original faculty of the University and played a major part in establishing the high reputation of its mathematics department, of which he was acting chairman from the beginning and permanent head after 1896. Remaining with the University until his death in 1932, he was editor of the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society (1899-1907), president of the society (1901-3), editor of the Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo (1908 et esq.), and vice-president of the Fifth International Congress of Mathematicians (1912).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS) SIGNIFICANCE

44. MOSHEIM CRAIG APARTMENTS

5749-59 South Kenwood

1912; Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

45. FRANK R. LILLIE HOUSE

5801 South Kenwood

1904; Pond and Pond, architects

DECLARED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, 11 MAY 1976

46. GEORGE L. MILLER HOUSE

4800 South Kimbark

ca.1887; George O. Garnsey, architect

George Miller was treasurer of the U.S. Distilling Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. JOSEPH H. HOWARD HOUSE

4801 South Kimbark

1891; Patton and Fisher, architects

Mr. Howard was in the lumber business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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48. ST. THOMAS APOSTLE CHURCH AND ST. THOMAS CONVENT  
5472 South Kimbark  
1922 and 1919 resp.; Barry Byrne, architect

Nomination of the Church and Convent to the National Register was recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council on 8 January 1977, the form subsequently signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and, presumably, forwarded.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

49. ATTACHED RESIDENCES  
5600 South Kimbark and 1221-25-29-33-35 East 56<sup>th</sup> Street  
1916; John Todd Hetherington, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

50. (THOMAS WAKEFIELD GOODSPEED) HOUSE  
5630 South Kimbark  
Date unknown

In his 1925 Story of the University of Chicago, Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed commented, "in writing this story I have the advantage of a knowledge of the very details of the founding of the University." He had every good reason for making that statement: if John D. Rockefeller's endowments make him the official founder of the University and William Rainey Harper's service as its first president and actual creator can be invoked as justification for granting him that same title, then Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed's untiring dedication to the idea of a university at Chicago make him a third founder. Indeed, had it not been for his efforts, Rockefeller and Harper may never have been called upon for theirs.

In 1875, when the death agony of the old University of Chicago was already well-advanced (it finally succumbed in 1886), Mr. Goodspeed became financial and recording secretary of the board of trustees of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, the progenitor of the present University of Chicago, and was charged with leading a campaign to raise \$250,000. Although the Panic of 1877 intervened, he was successful, meeting John D. Rockefeller (in 1882) and securing his assistance in the process. In April 1886, with the demise of the old university imminent and William Rainey Harper, who had joined the Seminary faculty in 1879, about to accept an appointment at Yale, Goodspeed wrote to Rockefeller on the subject of re-establishing the university with Dr. Harper at the head: "...this great center (Chicago) is the place above all others for building up a great and powerful University... The circumstances seem to us to point to Dr. Harper as the providential man..." It was the genesis of the institution and the first in a series of letters to Rockefeller continuing



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50. Continued

through thirty months on the subject of a new university for Chicago. "The dawn of a glorious day," to cite Mr. Goodspeed, arrived in October 1888 when Dr. Harper wrote him about a thirteen hour meeting with Rockefeller, "he (Rockefeller) stands ready after the holidays to do something for Chicago." Negotiations continued for months and, though others were prominently and instrumentally involved -- notable among them being Frederick T. Gates -- Rockefeller, Harper and Goodspeed are the recurrent names leading to the incorporation of the University of Chicago on 10 September 1890.

Thomas Goodspeed was active on behalf of a university at Chicago and the University of Chicago for nearly fifty years. One of the original incorporators, he was also secretary of the board of trustees (1890-1913), registrar of the University (1897-1913), corresponding secretary (1913 et seq.), and a member of the board of trustees (1906-13 and a number of shorter terms). His three books, A History of the University of Chicago (1916), The University of Chicago Biographical Sketches (Vol. I, 1922; Vol. II, 1925), and The Story of the University of Chicago (1925), are still standard.

Mr. Goodspeed lived at this address from 1894 until 1914 and, though the house is much older, its earlier history remains obscure.

HISTORICAL (EDUCATION) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

51. RESIDENCE

5757 South Kimbark

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

52. BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL LIBRARY (NOW: BLACKSTONE BRANCH, CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY)

4904 South Lake Park

By 1904; S.S. Beman, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

53. GEORGE P. BARTON HOUSE

5307 South University

1894

Mr. Barton was a patent attorney.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

54. GEORGE FRED AND WILLIAM KECK HOUSE

5551 South University

1937; George Fred Keck, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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55. JAMES HENRY BREASTED HOUSE

5615 South University

1912; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

James Henry Breasted was an egyptologist and orientalist of international stature. He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1894 as an Assistant in Egyptology, was appointed Director of the Haskell Oriental Museum in 1901, Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in 1905, Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures in 1915, and, in 1919, Director of the Oriental Institute, which he had been instrumental in founding. He worked on the Egyptian Dictionary for the Royal Academies of Germany in 1906, was director of the University of Chicago's Egyptian Expedition in 1905-07 and of the archaeological survey in Mesopotamia in 1920 et seq., to cite but a few of his off-campus activities. In 1925, he was relieved of all teaching duties to take full charge of the Oriental Institute's work in the Near East.

The recipient of numerous awards and much in demand as a visiting lecturer, Mr. Breasted was also a prolific and popular author. His several major works include the Ancient Records of Egypt (5 vols., 1905), A History of Egypt (1905; German edition, 1911; Russian edition, 1917; French edition, 1925), A History of the Ancient Egyptians (1908), Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt (1912), and Victorious Man (1926).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (ARCHAEOLOGY) SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

56. WILLIAM GARDNER HALE HOUSE

5727 South University (moved from 5757 in 1927)

1897; Hugh M.G. Garden, architect

W.G. Hale joined the faculty of the University of Chicago as Professor and Head of the Department of Latin in 1892, a position he held until his retirement in 1919. One of the leading classical scholars of his time, he was president of the American Philological Association (1892), associate editor of the Classical Review (1895-1907) and the Classical Quarterly (1907 et seq.), and one of the organizers and first director (1895-6) of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (LETTERS) SIGNIFICANCE

57. ROBERT HERRICK HOUSE

5735 South University

1900; Hugh M.G. Garden, architect

Robert Herrick joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1893 as an instructor in rhetoric and was appointed Professor of English in 1905. Of far greater significance than his academic career, however, was his work as an author, he having been one of the circle of writers that founded

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57. Continued

Chicago's critical literary tradition. His two most important novels were probably The Web of Life (1900) and Memoirs of an American Citizen. Others include The Man Who Wins (1895), Literary Love Letters and Other Stories (1896), The Gospel of Freedom (1898), Love's Dilemmas (1898), The Real World (1901), Their Child (1903), The Common Lot (1904), The Master of the Inn (1908), Together (1908), A Life for a Life (1910), The Healer (1911), One Woman's Life (1913), and His Great Adventure (1913).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (LITERATURE) SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

58. GEORGE E. VINCENT HOUSE

5737 South University  
1897; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

George Vincent was a member of the Sociology Department of the University of Chicago from 1892 until 1911, the last four years as Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science. In 1911, he resigned from the University to become president of the University of Minnesota, a position he left in 1917 for the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was also deeply involved in the Chautauqua movement, serving as president (1907-15) and honorary president (1915-37) of the Chautauqua Institution.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

59. CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

1164 West 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed June, 1928; H.H. Riddle, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

60. CHRISTOPHER B. BOUTON HOUSE

4812 South Woodlawn  
1873

C.B. Bouton was one of the original incorporators of the Union Foundry Works (1871), one of the pioneering firms in the manufacture of structural iron work. Originally founded in 1862 as N.S. Bouton and Company by Nathaniel and Christopher Bouton and E.F. Hurlbut, Christopher Bouton became secretary and treasurer upon incorporation. Union Foundry and its successors were also closely connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company, manufacturing car wheels and castings for it.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) SIGNIFICANCE

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61. THOMAS E. WILSON HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE  
4815 South Woodlawn  
1910; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

T.E. Wilson was in the packing business with Morris & Co., rising to vice-president in 1906. His several directorships included the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the Oklahoma National Stock Yards, and the National Box Co.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

62. JAMES H. DOUGLAS HOUSE  
4830 South Woodlawn  
1907; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

Mr. Douglas was vice-president of the Quaker Oats Co. and chairman of its executive committee.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

63. ALBERT H. WOLF HOUSE  
4900 South Woodlawn  
1908; H.R. Wilson, architect

Albert Wolf was a civil engineer specializing in structural iron and steel work.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

64. WILLIAM H. MORRIS HOUSE  
4915 South Woodlawn  
1903; Doerr and Doerr, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

65. B.H. CONKLING HOUSE  
4925 South Woodlawn  
1907; Horatio R. Wilson, architect

Mr. Conkling was in the insurance business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

66. ISADORE HELLER HOUSE  
5132 South Woodlawn  
1897; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, 16 MARCH 1972

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67. ST. THOMAS APOSTLE SCHOOL  
5467 South Woodlawn  
1928; Shattuck and Layer, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

68. JAMES H. MILLER APARTMENT HOUSE  
5515 South Woodlawn  
1893; Pond and Pond, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

69. FREDERICK IVES CARPENTER HOUSE  
5533 South Woodlawn  
1899; Pond and Pond, architects

Frederick Carpenter joined the University of Chicago faculty in 1895 and was appointed Professor of English in 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

70. THEODORE F. RICE HOUSE  
5554 South Woodlawn  
1892; Mifflin Bell, architect

Mr. Rice was involved in the manufacture of paper.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

71. THETA KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY HOUSE (NOW: MC CORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY)  
5555 South Woodlawn  
1922; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

72. ATTACHED RESIDENCES  
5601-05-09 South Woodlawn and 1215-17 East 56<sup>th</sup> Street  
1907; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

The group includes the Robert A. Millikan house (5605), declared a National Historic Landmark, 11 May 1976.

ARCHITECTURAL (ALL) AND HISTORICAL (5605 ONLY) SIGNIFICANCE

73. BERTRAM SIPPY HOUSE  
5615 South Woodlawn  
1909; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

Mr. Sippy was a physician and member of the faculty of Rush Medical College.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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74. FRED A LORENZ, JR., HOUSE  
5621 South Woodlawn  
1912; Pond and Pond, architects

Mr.Lorenz was in the steel business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

75. LEWIS W.RIDDLE HOUSE  
5622 South Woodlawn  
1912; Riddle and Riddle, architects

Lewis Riddle was trained in naval architecture at M.I.T. and practiced for ten years as a structural engineer before becoming a member of the architectural firm of Riddle and Riddle in 1910. The firm was of considerable prominence in the Chicago area until its dissolution in 1921. See also No.77.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (ARCHITECTURE) SIGNIFICANCE

76. CHARLES P. MILLER HOUSE  
5625 South Woodlawn  
1909; Pond and Pond, architects

C.P.Miller was principally involved in the lumber business, as founder of his own firm in 1895 and as vice-president and general manager of the Mississippi Lumber Co., but was also vice-president of the Mississippi Eastern RR and secretary of the Temple Pump Co.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

77. HERBERT HUGH RIDDLE HOUSE  
5626 South Woodlawn  
1912; Riddle and Riddle, architects

H.H.Riddle began the practice of architecture in Chicago in 1905 and in 1910 entered into partnership with his brother (v.No.75). After 1921, he again practiced alone. His major works include the Chicago Theological Seminary (v.No.59), the Children's Home and Aid Society (Evanston), and the First Baptist Church of Chicago.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (ARCHITECTURE) SIGNIFICANCE

78. ARTHUR H.COMPTON HOUSE  
5637 South Woodlawn

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79. HENRY HOYT HILTON HOUSE

5638 South Woodlawn  
1911; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

H.H.Hilton was in the publishing business, prominently identified with the firm of Ginn & Co. One of his more noteworthy achievements was convincing James Henry Breasted (v.No.55) to publish his classic book on Egyptology with Ginn.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

80. ANDREW J. HIRSCHL HOUSE

5649 South Woodlawn  
1903; H.S.Jaffray, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

81. JAMES A. RANKIN HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE

5659 South Woodlawn  
1902; Borst and Hetherington, architects

Mr.Rankin was involved in grain, stocks and provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

82. ARTHUR J. MASON HOUSE (NOW: HILLEL FOUNDATION)

5715 South Woodlawn  
1904; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

A.J.Mason was a contracting engineer in partnership with Frank Hoover in the firm of Hoover and Mason, specialists in machinery for the iron and steel industry.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

83. EDWIN CAKES JORDAN HOUSE (NOW: UNIV. OF CHGO., CTR.FOR HEALTH ADMIN.)

5720 South Woodlawn  
ca.1896; Hartwell, Richardson, and Driver, architects

E.C.Jordan joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1892 as an associate in anatomy, was named Professor of Bacteriology in 1907 and Chairman of the Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology in 1914. He was also editor of the Journal of Infectious Disease (1904 et seq., with Ludvig Hektoen, v.No.5) and the Journal of Preventive Medicine (1926 et seq.) and president of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (MEDICINE) SIGNIFICANCE

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84. RESIDENCE

5725 South Woodlawn

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

85. HENRY HERBERT DONALDSON HOUSE

5740 South Woodlawn

1895; Patton and Fisher, architects

H.H.Donaldson joined the University of Chicago faculty as Professor and Head of the Department of Neurology in 1892. He also served as Dean of the Ogden Graduate School (1892-8) before removing to Philadelphia in 1906.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

86. FREDERICK ROBIE HOUSE

5757 South Woodlawn

1909; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect

DECLARED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, 15 OCTOBER 1966

87. WILLIAM TAYLOR FENTON HOUSE

1000 East 48<sup>th</sup> Street (4749 South Ellis)

ca.1900; Wilson and Marshall, architects

W.T.Fenton was a prominent banker. He assisted in the organization of the National Bank of the Republic (1891), becoming its cashier and then (after 1897) vice-president. He also served as president of the Illinois Bankers' Association and the Chicago Clearing House.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) SIGNIFICANCE

88. APARTMENT BUILDING

1358-64 East 48<sup>th</sup> Street

by 1908; Andrew Sandegren, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

89. OLD CONGREGATION K.A.M. (?) (NOW: OPERATION PUSH HEADQUARTERS)

930 East 50<sup>th</sup> Street

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

90. YMCA COLLEGE (NOW: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, BOUCHER HALL)

915 East 53rd Street

1919; Emery Stanford Hall, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



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91. AUTOMOBILE SHOW ROOM (NOW: UNIVERSITY NATIONAL BANK)  
1525-37 East 55<sup>th</sup> Street  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
92. UNIVERSITY CHURCH (A) AND DIVINITY HOUSE (B) OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST  
5655 South University (A) and 1156 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street (B)  
1923 (A) and 1928 (B); Howard van Doren Shaw and Henry K.Holsman, archts. (A & B)  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
93. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: COBB GATE  
1101 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
1896; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
94. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: HULL COURT  
1903; Olmstead Brothers  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE SIGNIFICANCE
95. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: ROCKEFELLER CHAPEL  
1156 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed October 1928; Bertram G.Goodhue, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
96. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: JOSEPH BOND CHAPEL  
1050 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Cornerstone, 30 April 1925; completed October 1926; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
97. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: WHITMAN LABORATORIES  
915 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed 4 June 1926; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
98. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: HITCHCOCK HALL  
1009 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed October 1902; Dwight Perkins, architect  
ENTERED ON NATIONAL REGISTER, 30 DECEMBER 1974

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99. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH BUILDING  
1126 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed December 1929; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
100. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: GOODSPEED HALL  
5845 South Ellis  
Completed October 1892; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
101. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: WIEBOLDT HALL  
1050 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
1928; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
102. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: HASKELL HALL  
5836 South Greenwood  
Completed July 1896; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
103. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: IDA NOYES HALL  
1212 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Dedicated June 1916; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
104. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: SWIFT HALL  
1025 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed April 1926; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
105. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: JULIUS ROSENWALD HALL  
1101-11 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed March 1915; Holabird and Roche, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
106. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: F.D.BARTLETT GYMNASIUM  
5640 South University  
Dedicated 29 January 1904; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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107. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
1116 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed June 1912; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
108. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: ZOOLOGY HALL  
1111 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
1897; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
109. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY  
1020-24 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
Dedicated 1 January 1894; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
110. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: SNELL HALL  
5709 South Ellis  
Completed April 1893; Henry Ives Cobb, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
111. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: BOTANY BUILDING (NOW: ERMAN BIOLOGY CENTER)  
1103 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed spring 1897; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
112. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: ANATOMY BUILDING  
1029 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed 1897; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
113. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: CULVER HALL  
1025 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
1897; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
114. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: KELLY HALL  
5852 South University  
Completed summer 1893; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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115. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: WALKER MUSEUM  
1115-25 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed 1893; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
116. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY  
1100 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed January 1894; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
Rear addition: 1912-13; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
117. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: THE LAW SCHOOL (NOW: BUSINESS EAST)  
5835 South Greenwood  
Completed May 1904; Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
118. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: HUTCHINSON COMMONS AND MITCHELL TOWER  
1135 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed 22 December 1903; Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
119. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: SILAS COBB LECTURE HALL  
5811 South Ellis  
Completed October 1892; Henry Ives Cobb, architect

Being a planned campus, there is no single structure that qualifies as the original building of the University of Chicago, but, if one were pressed to select one, Cobb Hall, since it was here the University opened on 1 October 1892, would be the choice.

The original campus of the University of Chicago consists of the four city blocks bounded by University, Ellis, 57<sup>th</sup> and the Midway (59<sup>th</sup>), which were acquired by gift and purchase from Marshall Field in 1890-91. Henry Ives Cobb was chosen as University architect and, on 25 June 1891, submitted his plan for dividing the site into six quadrangles surrounded by buildings and a seventh, central quadrangle. While the plan was never formally adopted, it was followed in the main. English Gothic was selected as a suitable style and, Cobb having prepared plans and specifications for a lecture hall (Cobb) and dormitory (Blake, Gates, and Goodspeed Halls, Nos. 127, 126, 100 resp.), their erection in blue Bedford stone was authorized on 16 November 1891. Contracts were let on 23 November and construction of the University begun without ceremony three days later. Gothic was employed for virtually all

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University buildings until after World War II and blue Bedford stone has been adhered to with few exceptions until the present day.

Henry Ives Cobb designed all of the University's permanent structures erected during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (v.Nos.102, 108-16, 128, 138-40), with Green Hall (No.138) the last of his designs to be completed (January 1899). After Cobb's replacement, several architects and firms were called upon, but with style and material not open to choice and most of the commissions going to Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge and then Coolidge and Hodgdon, the unity of the original conception was not destroyed. Moreover, no permanent University building -- with the sole exception of the Stagg Field stands -- has ever been razed and replaced with a more modern structure.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

120. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: LEON MANDEL ASSEMBLY HALL

1135 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street

Completed December 1903; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

121. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: EMMONS BLAINE HALL ( UNIV. OF CHGO. LAB SCHOOL)

1362 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street

Completed October 1903; James Gamble Rogers, architect

Emmons Blaine Hall, the University's School of Education and the original University High School, must be considered one of the most important sites in the history of American progressive education. In 1901, three prominent Chicago institutions -- the Chicago Institute, the South Side Academy and the Chicago Manual Training School -- followed an invitation to join the University's Department of Pedagogy to form a school of education, an acceptance that brought three of the nation's leading educators, John Dewey, Francis Parker, and Henry Holmes Belfield (v.No.210), together in one undertaking, although Col.Parker, who was named director, died before full implementation of the program. John Dewey, already Head of the University's graduate Department of Pedagogy, succeeded him and both the School of Education and the University High School were in operation by 1903, the latter, to cite Dewey, "a school of demonstration, observation and experiment in connection with the theoretical instruction (provided by the former)." It became Dewey's "laboratory for faculty and students;" hence its common name, the Lab School.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (EDUCATION) SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

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122. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: JONES LABORATORY  
5747 South Ellis  
Dedicated 16 December 1929; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ROOM 405 DECLARED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, 28 MAY 1967
123. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: BILLINGS HOSPITAL  
950 East 59th Street  
Begun 7 May 1925, dedicated 31 October 1927; Coolidge and Hodgdon, architects  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
124. APARTMENT BUILDING FOR FRANK SCHOENFELD  
5024 South Ellis  
1909; George Washington Maher, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
125. APARTMENT BUILDING FOR DR. JOSEPH B. DE LEE (A) AND GARAGE (B)  
5028-30 South Ellis  
1909 (A) and 1910 (B); George Washington Maher (A) and Von Holst & Fyfe (B), archts.  
Joseph Bolivar DeLee was a prominent obstetrician and founder and director of the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, a pioneering institution in the field of obstetrics. The hospital began as a small dispensary in a Maxwell Street tenement in February 1895, was affiliated with the University of Chicago in 1927, and moved to its present quarters at 58th and Maryland in 1931. With services provided regardless of race, sect, or ability to pay, the Lying-In Hospital was (and is) a major social force in the city and a key institution in the development of modern obstetric and gynecological practices.  
Dr. De Lee, associated with the Chicago Medical College (later Northwestern University Medical School) from 1892, and Professor of Obstetrics there from 1897, was also secretary of the Illinois State Medical Society (1899), president of the Chicago Gynecological Society (1908), and a prolific writer.  
Not a rental property, Dr. DeLee lived at 5028-30 with the "apartments" reserved for members of his family.  
HISTORICAL (MEDICINE, SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
126. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: GATES HALL  
5845 South Ellis  
Completed October 1892; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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127. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: BLAKE HALL  
5845 South Ellis  
Completed October 1892; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

128. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER HOUSE)  
5855 South University  
Completed May 1895; Henry Ives Cobb, architect; since altered

The house has been, since completion, the official residence of the president's of the University of Chicago, the first of whom, of course, was William Rainey Harper. He was, however, far more than merely the first president and it is with right that the University dates its founding from the day he assumed that office, 1 July 1891.

William Rainey Harper came to Chicago in 1879 as an instructor in Hebrew at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, then located at Morgan Park, and was raised to the rank of full professor the following year -- a position he would have held from the start had he not been younger (only 22) than most of the school's students. Building an enviable reputation as a philologist and Old Testament scholar, he was repeatedly invited to join the faculty of Yale University and finally accepted the professorship of Semitic Languages there in the autumn of 1886. Even before he assumed his duties at Yale, though, and only a few weeks after the collapse of the old University of Chicago, Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed (v.No.50 above) had written him (17 July 1886), "hold yourself ready to return here some time as President of a new University."

As the movement towards that new institution began to show promise of success in 1889 and early 1890, four major points remained unresolved: Dr.Harper's expectation that the University of Chicago should "be from the very beginning an institution of the highest rank and character" and not the simple college that was actually being founded, his insistence that John D.Rockefeller be induced to increase his financial commitment by \$1,000,000, his reluctance to "renounce (his) chosen life work of Old Testament research, criticism, and instruction," and Mr.Rockefeller's disinclination to add to his endowments unless Dr.Harper were committed to accepting the presidency. These difficulties were overcome at meetings between Dr.Harper and the Chicago principals at Morgan Park on 17 August 1890 and between Dr.Harper and Mr.Rockefeller at Cleveland on September 4 and 5 following.

The University's board of trustees unanimously elected Dr.Harper as president on 18 September and he, requesting and receiving six months in which to consider, accepted the post on 16 February 1891, effective 1 July 1891. His

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actual appointment, both as president and Professor and Head of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures, followed on April 11. As early as the preceding September, however, Dr. Harper was already at work planning the final form and general organization of the University, plans that were published in six Official Bulletins between January 1891 and May 1892. The work of realizing those ideas, of securing faculty and additional funds, etc., also fell upon his shoulders, and the finest memorial to the skill and dedication with which he approached that task is the University of Chicago itself: after 1891, his biography is, in the truest sense, the history of the institution.

HISTORICAL (EDUCATION) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

129. APARTMENT BUILDING FOR STEPHEN MATHER  
1366-74 East 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
1914-15; Spencer and Powers, architects

For Mr. Mather, v. No. 213.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

130. FLAT BUILDING FOR H.H. NEWMAN & G.L. MARSH  
5712 South Dorchester  
1913; Purcell and Elmslie, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

131. WILLIAM H. HOYT HOUSE  
5704 South Dorchester  
1869

Mr. Hoyt was in the real estate business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

132. JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON HOUSE  
5747 South Blackstone  
1899; Pond and Pond, architects

J.W. Thompson was among the first students to attend the new University of Chicago and received a faculty appointment immediately upon taking his degree. A distinguished medievalist, he was named professor in 1913. His several important works include Reference Studies in Medieval History, Wars of Religion in France (1909), Feudal Germany (1928), Economic and Social History of the Middle Ages, 300-1300 and its companion volume



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Economic and Social History of Europe in the Later Middle Ages (1932),  
and his magnum opus The Middle Ages (1931).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

133. ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL  
5800 South Stony Island  
1914; Schmidt, Garden and Martin, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

134. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: CHARLES REID BARNES LABORATORY  
5624 South Ingleside  
Completed June 1930; Perkins, Chatten and Hammond, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

135. QUADRANGLE CLUB (NOW: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PERSONNEL OFFICE)  
956 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
1897; Charles B. Atwood of D.H. Burnham and Co., architect

The building was moved to its present location from the southeast corner  
of 57<sup>th</sup> and University in 1920 to make room for the present Quadrangle  
Club building (Howard van Doren Shaw, 1921).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

136. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: CLASSICS BUILDING  
1010 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed March 1915; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

137. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: REYNOLDS CLUB  
5706 South University  
Completed December 1903; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

138. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: GREEN HALL  
5852 South University  
Completed January 1899; Henry Ives Cobb, architect

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139. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: NANCY FOSTER HALL  
1130 East 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
Completed October 1893; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

140. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: BEECHER HALL  
5852 South University  
Completed Summer 1893; Henry Ives Cobb, architect  
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

141. EDGAR J. GOODSPEED HOUSE  
5706 South Woodlawn  
1906; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

Edgar J. Goodspeed, the son of Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed (v.No.50), began his long association with the University of Chicago as an assistant in Biblical and Patristic Greek in 1898. He was appointed professor in 1915 and Chairman of the Department of New Testament and Early Christian Literature in 1923. A distinguished scholar, the most important of his numerous works is unquestionably The New Testament - An American Translation (1923). Sharing the house with him and his family was his mother-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Bond, who donated Bond Chapel (v.No.96) in memory of her husband.

HISTORICAL (RELIGION) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

142. ERNEST DE WITT BURTON HOUSE  
5525 South Woodlawn  
1906

Ernest DeWitt Burton, third president of the University of Chicago, was a prominent theologian and New Testament scholar. His first academic position was at the Rochester Theological Seminary, followed in 1883 by the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution. It was while at the latter school that, in 1886, he met William Rainey Harper and when Dr. Harper came to Chicago in 1891, it took but a single year for him to convince Mr. Burton to accept the professorship of New Testament Literature and Interpretation and the chairmanship of the department. A close friend of Dr. Harper, he worked with him on both the Biblical World and the American Journal of Theology.

Mr. Burton was named president of the University in 1923, continuing in that post until his death in 1925. Under his presidency, Rush Medical College was consolidated with the University and a major building campaign initiated, with particular emphasis on the new medical school.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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143. JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL HOUSE  
1314 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
1913; Schmidt, Garden and Martin, architects

J.R. Angell was a much-honored educator and psychologist. He joined the University of Chicago faculty in 1894 as an assistant professor, rose to professor and Director of the Psychological Laboratory in 1904, and was named Head of the Department of Psychology in 1905. His other University positions included Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science (1911-19) and acting president (1918-19).

In 1920, while on a leave of absence as chairman of the National Research Council, he was named president of the Carnegie Corporation, which he in turn left (in 1924) to become president of Yale University. Mr. Angell was president of the American Psychological Association (1906), the author of numerous books and articles, and the recipient of at least 26 honorary degrees and major awards.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

144. CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD HOUSE  
1320 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
1913; Holsman and Hunt, architects

Charles Hubbard Judd was one of the most distinguished educators of the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, succeeding John Dewey in 1909 as Director of the School of Education and Head of the Department of Education at the University of Chicago. In addition, he served as Chairman of the Department of Psychology from 1920-25. Mr. Judd was editor of the Monograph Supplements to the Psychological Review (1903-9), of the Elementary School Journal, and of the School Review and wrote numerous articles and books. He was also president of the American Psychological Association (1909), of the National Association of College Teachers of Education (1911, 1916) and of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (1923), chairman of the American Council of Education (1929-30) and a member of the National Resources Planning Board.

HISTORICAL (EDUCATION) SIGNIFICANCE

145. FLOYD R. MECHEM HOUSE  
5714 South Woodlawn  
1905; Mann and MacNeille, architects

Floyd Mechem was one of the original faculty of the University of Chicago Law School in 1903, remaining with the school until his death in 1928. The Founder of the Detroit College of Law, he was one of the nation's leading authorities on sales and agency.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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146. MRS. WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER (SAMUEL NORTHRUP HARPER) HOUSE

5728 South Woodlawn  
1906; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

Mrs. Harper had this house built shortly after her husband's death, 10 January 1906. She shared the house with their son, Samuel Northrup Harper, a noted Russian scholar and one of the first to study Soviet institutions. He was first associated with the University of Chicago faculty as an Associate in Russian (1905-9), spent a number of years abroad, and rejoined the University in 1915. His Civic Training in Soviet Russia (1929) was one of the earliest objective studies of Soviet institutions and was followed by several other major works, including Making Bolsheviks and The Government of the Soviet Union. An eager traveller -- he made 18 trips to Russia alone -- he also served in a variety of capacities for the U.S. State Department.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFIANCE

147. JOHN P. MARSH HOUSE

5620 South Woodlawn  
1916; Chatten and Hammond, architects

J.P. Marsh was a mortgage banker.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

148. CHARLES BOTSFORD HOUSE

5714 South Dorchester  
1860

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

149. MORTON DENISON HULL HOUSE

4923 South Blackstone  
ca. 1897; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

Morton Denison Hull was president of the Raymond Concrete Pipe Co., but also pursued a notable political career. He was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives (1906-14), the Illinois Senate (1915-22) and the U.S. House of Representatives (1923-7).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

150. WILL H. MOORE HOUSE I (GEORGE B. SWIFT HOUSE)

5132 South Blackstone  
ca. 1893; considerably altered

Will H. Moore was a lawyer. The second resident of the house was George B.

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Swift, a prominent businessman and politician. As a public figure, he served two terms as a Chicago alderman, was commissioner of public works (1887-9), acting Mayor (1893-5), and, finally, Mayor of Chicago (1895-7). In business life, he was president of the George B. Swift Co., the Frazer Lubricator Co., and the Swift Fuel Co.

HISTORICAL (POLITICS/GOVERNMENT) SIGNIFICANCE

151. WILLIAM CARBYS ZIMMERMAN HOUSE

5621 South Blackstone

1886; Flanders and Zimmerman, architects

W.C. Zimmerman received his architectural education at M.I.T. and then entered into partnership with John J. Flanders. Their firm was dissolved in 1898, after which time he practiced alone. In 1905, he was appointed state architect of Illinois. His major works include the State Supreme Court Building (Springfield), the Physics Building at the University of Illinois (Urbana), and the Seventh Regiment Armory at Chicago. Several of his works are included within the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District.

HISTORICAL (ARCHITECTURE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

152. ARTHUR G. JONES HOUSE

5125 South Dorchester

1895; C.M. Palmer, architect

Little is known about Mr. Jones. The second resident of the house, however, was Archibald MacArthur, a prominent contractor and civil engineer. In 1857, he and his brothers established the firm of Mac Arthur Brothers in New York, a company that was transferred to Chicago in 1873. After the deaths of his brothers, the firm was incorporated (1893) with Archibald MacArthur as president. It was re-organized as a New Jersey corporation in 1903. MacArthur Bros., directed almost from its inception by Archibald, was involved in the construction of "thousands of miles of the principal railroad properties in the country," and also did considerable work for the U.S. Government. In 1904 alone, the company's contracts exceeded \$14,000,000. In terms of Chicago, though, their most significant work was certainly the preparation of the grounds for the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. MacArthur was also the principal stockholder and chairman of the W. & A. MacArthur Co. of Cheboygan, Michigan, extensively involved in lumbering in Michigan and Canada since 1865.

HISTORICAL (ENGINEERING) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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153. (ROBERT FOWLER CUMMINGS) HOUSE  
5135 South Dorchester  
By 1899

Robert Cummings was prominent in the grain and coal businesses and a philanthropist of at least local significance. His business career began in the mercantile trade but in 1877 he began dealing in grain and coal at Clifton (Ill.) and eventually acquired a number of grain elevators in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties. His other holdings included 6,000 acres of farmland in Illinois and Iowa, the vice-presidency of the Hyde Park State Bank, a general grain business on the Chicago Board of Trade, and several directorships in the grain and banking fields.

An art collector of distinction, he donated important collections from the Phillipine Islands to the Field Columbian Museum (now the Field Museum of Natural History).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

154. GEORGE WESSEL (SAMUEL S. PAGE) HOUSE  
5330 South Dorchester  
1892

Samuel Page had a notable legal career both in downstate Illinois and Chicago. He served as State's Attorney of Woodford Co. (1876-80) and as judge of the 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (1885-90) before removing to Chicago in 1890. Aside from a prominent practice in the city, he was also one of the special counsels for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Nothing could be discovered concerning Mr. Wessel.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

155. JOHN H. NOLAN HOUSE  
4941 South Drexel Boulevard  
1887; John Wellborn Root of Burnham and Root, architect

Mr. Nolan was in the insurance and underwriting business and a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

156. (ALEXANDER H. FERGUSON) HOUSE  
837 Drexel Square Drive  
By 1896

Alexander Ferguson, a native of Canada, was one of the most prominent surgeons of his day. He came to Chicago from Manitoba in 1894, assuming the post of Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School

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and Hospital. In 1900, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the University of Illinois, retaining, however, his post as surgeon-in-chief to the Post-Graduate Hospital. His several honors and awards ranged from the presidency of the Chicago Medical Society (1910-11), to honorary membership in the Military Tract Medical Association, and a decoration by King Carlos of Portugal (1906).

HISTORICAL (MEDICINE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

157. EDWARD C.POTTER HOUSE

4800 S.Ellis

1892; Charles Sumner Frost, architect

Edward Potter began as an engineer and chemist for the North Chicago Rolling Mills, with which his father, Orin W.Potter, was prominently identified (president, 1871-99), and which, in 1865, had produced the nation's first steel rails. In 1880, he was made superintendent of construction of the South Chicago Works (now the South Works of U.S.Steel) and was subsequently made general superintendent of the facility. He rose to a vice-presidency by 1886, a position he retained when the company merged with a number of other firms to form the Illinois Steel Co. By the time Illinois Steel became part of U.S.Steel in 1901, he had retired from an active interest in the business.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) SIGNIFICANCE

158. ALBERT C. BUTTOLPH HOUSE

4822 South Ellis

1891

A.C.Buttolph was in the wholesale grocery business. In 1879, he became a partner in the W.M.Hoyt Co., wholesale grocers, importers, and manufacturers, and was later managing director of the company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

159. JULIUS E.WEIL HOUSE

4921 South Ellis

ca.1904; Alfred Alschuler, architect

Julius Weil came to Chicago from New York in 1885 and engaged in the wholesale clothing business with Julius Rosenwald (v.No.24), becoming president of the firm of Rosenwald and Weil succeeding Mr.Rosenwald. His wife, Sara, was the daughter of Dankmar Adler of Adler & Sullivan.

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160. ENOS M. BARTON HOUSE  
4920 South Greenwood  
ca. 1900; Frost and Granger, architects

Enos Barton was a prominent manufacturer, associated with the Western Electric Company for most of his career. He became secretary of the firm in 1872, then vice-president, president (in 1887), and, finally, chairman of the board. He was also a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and a trustee of the University of Chicago (1898-1916).

HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

161. HOMER STILWELL HOUSE  
5017 South Greenwood  
1905; Jarvis Hunt, architect

Homer Stilwell came to Chicago in 1882 and entered the employ of Butler Brothers, one of the city's major warehousing firms. He became general manager in 1893 and vice-president in 1907. He was extremely active in the city's general commercial development, serving in various high positions with the Chicago Association of Commerce before assuming its presidency in 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) SIGNIFICANCE

162. FREDERIC BRUCE JOHNSTONE HOUSE  
5305 South Greenwood  
1911; Lowe and Bollenbacher, architects

F.B. Johnstone was a prominent attorney. He was also a director of the Pullman RR Company and vice-president of the Municipal Voters' League.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

163. HORACE KENT TENNEY HOUSE  
4827 South Kenwood  
1894; W. Craig, architect

Horace Tenney was a distinguished attorney and professor of law. He began his practice in 1881, was a Lecturer Upon Practice at the John Marshall Law School, and Professor of Law at the University of Chicago beginning in 1903.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

164. EPHRAIM FLETCHER INGALS HOUSE  
5540 South Woodlawn  
1905; Holabird and Roche, architects



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E.Fletcher Ingals was extremely prominent in the Chicago medical profession from the 1870's until World War I. A graduate of Rush Medical College and the Old University of Chicago, he joined the Rush faculty in 1871 and remained with the school for the remainder of his career, serving as Professor of Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nose and comptroller after 1898. He was also Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Chest at Northwestern Woman's Medical School (1879-98), Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology at the Chicago Polyclinic (1890 et seq.), and a member of the University of Chicago faculty (1901 et seq.). His book, Diseases of the Chest, Nose and Throat, was one of the standard works in the field and went through four editions before 1900. A member of numerous medical societies and international congresses, he was president of the American Laryngological Society and chairman of the laryngological section of the Pan-American Medical Congress (1883).

HISTORICAL (MEDICINE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

165. I.K.HAMILTON (FRANK H.MONTGOMERY) HOUSE  
5548 South Woodlawn  
1896; John M.van Csdel, architect

Though the building permit was issued to Mr.Hamilton, he seems to have no further connection with the house: Frank Montgomery was the resident of record from the year of its construction until his death. Mr.Montgomery was a physician, specializing in dermatology and venereal diseases. He collaborated on at least two standard works, A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin (7th edition, 1904) and A Manual of Syphilis and the Venereal Diseases (2nd edition, 1910).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

166. ROY OWEN WEST HOUSE  
5633 South Woodlawn  
1909; William Carbys Zimmerman, architect

Roy Owen West was a leading attorney, prominent in Republican Party politics on the local, state, and national levels. City Attorney for Chicago from 1895-7, he served five terms as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was a member of the same party's National Committee from 1912-16, and its secretary in 1924. Mr.West was also president of the board of Trustees of De Pauw University (Greencastle, Indiana).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (POLITICS/GOVERNMENT) SIGNIFICANCE

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167. FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH  
5650 South Woodlawn  
By 1931; Dennison B.Hull, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

168. JAMES J. WAIT HOUSE  
1120 East 48<sup>th</sup> Street  
1897; Dwight Perkins, architect

James Wait was involved in various aspects of the transportation industry, including the presidency of the Merchants' Lighterage Co. and directorships of the B & O and Chicago Railways.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

169. CHARLES A. PALTZER HOUSE  
819 Drexel Square Drive  
By 1900

Charles Paltzer was of considerable prominence in the lumber business. He came to Chicago in 1873 as head of the Chicago office of Thompson, Henry, and Co., became a partner in 1874 and, in 1884, formed his own firm. He was also president of the Lumber Dealers' Association (1886-7 and 1902-4) and of the Lumbermen's Exchange (1890-1).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) SIGNIFICANCE

170. MAX ADLER HOUSE  
4939 South Greenwood  
1916; Arthur Heun, architect

Max Adler was an influential businessman and philanthropist about whom unfortunately little could be discovered in the time available. He was vice-president of Sears, Roebuck and Co. and donated \$500,000 for the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, one of the most prominent features of Chicago's lake front.

HISTORICAL (SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

171. JOHN C. WELLING HOUSE  
4950 South Greenwood  
By 1887

J.C.Welling spent most of his career with the Illinois Central RR. He joined the company in 1874 as acting secretary, was assistant treasurer (1874-6), auditor (1876-83), comptroller (1883-90), and vice-president (1890 et seq.).

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171. Continued

He was also a director of the railroad (after 1892), as he was of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (TRANSPORTATION) SIGNIFICANCE

172. JAMES G. WEART (JOHN WATSON ALVORD) HOUSE

5203 South Kenwood

1888; Cole & Dahlgren, architects; built together with 5201 & 05 for C.H. Root

Little is known about Mr. Weart. John Alvord, the second resident (1892 et seq.), was a well-known hydraulic and sanitary engineer. His numerous projects included the Hyde Park Station of the Chicago Water Works (1880-4), enlargement of the Lakeview Pumping Stations (1884-8), drainage of the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the design and construction of sewer systems, waterworks, water power plants, sewage disposal plants, dams, tunnels, etc., throughout the Middle West. He was president of the Illinois Society of Engineers (1904-6), the American Water Works Association (1910), and the Western Society of Engineers (1910), and was the author of numerous articles and technical papers.

HISTORICAL (ENGINEERING) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

173. WALTER G. COOLIDGE HOUSE

4752 South Kimbark

1884

Walter Coolidge was an engineer and bridge builder of note. After working on the Hoosac Tunnel (1864-6), he settled in Chicago and was employed successively by the C., R.I. & P. RR and the American Bridge Co. In 1884, he founded his own firm and in 1888 also became president of the Chicago Copper Refining Co.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

174. HUGH MUNRO STEWART MONTGOMERY HOUSE

4729 South Woodlawn

By 1887

H.M.S. Montgomery was a grain commission merchant. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade beginning in 1882 and served as vice-president and a director.

A later resident of the house (1913 et seq.) was Milton S. Florsheim, one of the founders (1892) and then president and treasurer of the Florsheim Shoe Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) SIGNIFICANCE

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175. BERNARD EDWARD SUNNY HOUSE  
4913 South Kimbark  
1922; Holabird and Roche, architects

B.E.Sunny was an influential business and civic leader in Chicago for decades. His several positions included superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Co. (1879-88), president of the Chicago Arc Light and Power Co. (1888-91), western manager and vice-president of General Electric Co. (1892-1908), president of the Chicago Telephone Co., vice-president of American Tel. & Tel., chairman of the board of Illinois Bell Telephone, vice-president of the South Park Commissioners, president of the Intramural RR at the World's Columbian Exposition, president of the Civic Federation of Chicago (1901-4), and president of the board of trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane (1905-9). Mr.Sunny was also a significant benefactor of the University of Chicago.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS) SIGNIFICANCE

176. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES  
1368-72 East 52nd Street  
1895; F.W.Kirkpatrick, architect

The first two residents of record are Albert S.Terry (1368 from 1896-8), of whom little is known, and Robert Patterson Lamont (1372 from 1896-1906), one of the major figures in Chicago industry and commerce. Coming to Chicago in 1891, he was a civil engineer for the World's Columbian Exposition and then entered the employ of the contracting firm of Shailer and Schnigkau. In 1897, he became first vice-president of the Simplex Railway Appliance Co., a post he resigned in 1905 in favor of the vice-presidency of the American Steel Foundry. He was associated with the latter company for most of his remaining career, much of it as president (1912 et seq.). Serving as Secretary of Commerce under President Hoover, Robert P. Lamont also held an imposing array of directorships. These included the First National Bank of Chicago, Montgomery Ward and Co., International Harvester, the American Radiator Co., Armour and Co., Illinois Bell Telephone, the Chicago Daily News, and Dodge Bros. Automobiles. During later life, he was a resident of Lake Forest (Ill.).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (COMMERCE, INDUSTRY) SIGNIFICANCE

177. ADOLPH F. KRAMER HOUSE  
5337 South University  
ca.1911; H.L.Newhouse, architect

In 1929, it was stated with little fear of contradiction that "one cannot go searching for a new apartment in Chicago without encountering the firm

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name of Draper & Kramer." That is still true today, since the real estate firm founded by Adolph Kramer and Arthur Draper in 1893 quickly became and has remained one of the city's largest. Besides acting as vice-president and secretary of that company, Adolph Kramer was also president of the Chicago Real Estate Board (1920-1).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

178. JOHN D. HIBBARD (JAMES S. AGAR) HOUSE  
1316 Madison Park  
ca.1898

John Hibbard was president of the North American Securities and Davis Construction companies. James Scanlon Agar, the second resident, was one of Chicago's major meat packers. In 1885, he founded Agar Brothers, which was consolidated with the Agar-Marshall Packing Co. in 1899 as the Agar Packing Co., J.S. Agar vice-president and treasurer. He later rose to the company's presidency and was also president of the Western Packing and Provision Co.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

179. F. EDSON WHITE HOUSE  
4920 South Kimbark  
1909; H.R. Wilson and Co., architects

F.E. White came to Chicago in 1895, entering the employ of Armour and Co. Working his way up through that company to a commanding position in the meat packing industry, he was made a director (1912), vice-president (1914), and, upon re-organization of the company following J. Ogden Armour's retirement, president (1923). He also held numerous directorships, including the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co., Stockyards National Bank, Chase National Bank (N.Y.), American Surety Co. (N.Y.), the New York, Chicago and St. Louis RR, and the Air Reduction Co.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

180. (ERNST FREUND) HOUSE  
5730 South Woodlawn  
1896; Harvey L. Page, architect

Although Ernst Freund lived in this house for over 30 years, he shared it with other University of Chicago faculty for the first 20, indicating that it was probably built as University of Chicago faculty housing. Mr. Freund

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joined the faculty of political science at the University in 1894 as Instructor in Roman Law and Jurisprudence and was appointed Professor of Law in 1902 when the University's Law School was organized. Beyond that professorship, Ernst Freund was William Rainey Harper's principal advisor in establishing the Law School and was largely responsible for developing the legal curriculum. As a scholar, his major works included The Police Power; Public Policy and Constitutional Rights (1904) and Standards of American Legislation (1917).

Rollin D. Salisbury, who lived here from 1897-1913, came to the University as Professor of Geographic Geology in 1892 and was Dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Sciences (1899 et seq.), Head of the Department of Geography (1903-19), and of the Department of Geology (1919 et seq.). He was associated with the U.S. Geological Survey for many years and was geologist in charge of Pleistocene geology of New Jersey (1891-1910). His principal publications include Geologic Processes, Earth History, and Elements of Geography (all before 1913).

A third early and prominent resident (from 1896-1915) was Frank Bigelow Tarbell. He joined the University faculty in 1893 as Associate Professor of Greek and in 1894 was named Professor of Classical Archaeology, a position he held until his retirement in 1918. Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens in 1888-9, he was also an author of note. His works include The Philippians of Demosthenes (1880) and A History of Greek Art (1896).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

181. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: BERNARD ALBERT ECKHART HALL  
1118 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street  
1930; Charles Z. Klauder, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

182. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: JUDD HALL  
5835 South Kimbark  
1931; Armstrong, Furst and Tilton, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

183. W.N. CRAINE (S.S. BEMAN) HOUSE  
1030 East 49<sup>th</sup> Street  
By 1887

Mr. Craine was in the insurance business. Solon Spencer Beman, the architect of Pullman, lived here from 1892 to 1908 and may well be responsible for the house's present appearance (the 2-story neo-classical porch seems of slightly more recent date than the mass of the house). Examples of Beman's work in the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District include the 5<sup>th</sup> Church of Christ Scientist

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(No.8 above), the Edward H. Turner House (No.34 above), the Blackstone Memorial Library (No.52 above), the Joseph A. Thomlinson House (No.189 below), and the F. Reynolds House (No.192 below).

HISTORICAL (ARCHITECTURE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

184. ROBERT H. WILES HOUSE

5711 South Woodlawn  
1901; Dwight Perkins, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

185. HYDE PARK BAPTIST CHURCH

5600 South Woodlawn  
1906; James Gamble Rogers, architect; west addition, 1926

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

186. FRANK B. DE BECK HOUSE (?)

4919 South Woodlawn  
1903; Doerr and Doerr, architects

Mr. De Beck lived here for only one year, if at all, and was succeeded by Sanford F. Harris. Neither seems to have been of particular prominence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

187. WILLIAM FRENCH BURROWS HOUSE

4847 South Woodlawn  
1902; Frost and Granger, architects

William F. Burrows was prominent in the development of the canned foods industry. He entered the employ of Libby, McNeil and Libby as an assistant to Arthur Libby, the firm's founder and president, in 1882 and rose steadily to the top: member of the firm (1888), secretary (1893), secretary and manager (1898), vice-president and manager (1906), president (1915), and, finally, chairman of the board (1922). During his long tenure, he witnessed and helped lead the company's expansion from a relatively limited meat canner to one of the nation's leading general canneries.

HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

188. HEINRICH MASCHKE HOUSE

5533 South University  
ca.1905; Howard van Doren Shaw

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188. Continued

Early references cite this as the Bolza House, but since Professor Bolza did not live here until 1910 -- and then for only one year -- there is little reason to use that designation. The first resident of record was Heinrich Maschke, a noted mathematician. He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1892, forming with Bolza and E.H.Moore (v.No.43) the triumvirate that gave the University's mathematics department its early reputation.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

189. JOSEPH A. THOMLINSON HOUSE  
5317 South University  
1904; S.S.Beman, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

190. GEORGE W. HOYT HOUSE  
5210 South Kenwood  
ca.1889; A.W.Cole, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

191. WILLIAM WATERMAN HOUSE  
5810 South Harper  
1884; H.F.Starback, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

192. F.REYNOLDS HOUSE  
5759 South Harper  
1884; S.S.Beman, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

193. CHARLES BONNER HOUSE  
5752 South Harper  
1889; W.W.Boyington, architect

Charles Bonner was engaged in the manufacture of brick. He was involved with May, Purington, and Bonner and Charles Bonner & Co. and its successor, Bonner and Marshall Brick Co., of which he was president. He was also president of the Builders' Teaming Co. and the Chicago Face Brick Association (in 1924).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) SIGNIFICANCE



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194. ERNEST W. HEATH HOUSE  
5744 South Harper  
1886; W.I.Beman, architect

Ernest Heath was a member of the firm of Heath and Milligan, paint and color manufacturers, founded by his father in 1851. He served as secretary and treasurer and, after 1894, general manager.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

195. ORVILLE M. POWERS HOUSE  
5416 South Harper  
1892; Treat and Foltz, architects

O.M.Powers founded the Metropolitan Business College in 1872. The school was one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city for several years.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

196. TWENTY HOUSES FOR CHARLES COUNSEL  
5200-44 South Greenwood (even numbers only)  
1903; S.E.Gross, developer

The twenty houses on the west side of Greenwood were erected by the same man (Mr.Gross) as those of Alta Vista Terrace on the city's north side (a National Register Historic District), and show a similar disposition in treatment, though not in style. The quality within the block is quite varied, with the structures at 5202,10,16,24,28,26,40 being particularly distinguished.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

197. JOSEPH SCHAFFNER HOUSE  
4819 South Greenwood  
1904; Holabird and Roche, architects

Joseph Schaffner was of considerable prominence in the wholesale clothing industry. Coming to Chicago from Cleveland in 1871, in 1887 he entered into partnership with Harry Hart and Max Marx in the still prominent firm of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx. After its incorporation in 1911, he served as secretary, treasurer, and director. He was also a trustee of Northwestern University.

HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

198. FERDINAND GUNDRUM HOUSE  
4944 South Ellis  
ca.1892

Mr.Gundrum was vice-president of the Gottfried Brewing Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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199. THREE TOWNHOUSES FOR C.A.MARSHALL  
4938-40-42 South Ellis  
1891; Wilson and Marble (!), architects

The first residents of record were A.L.Nestlerode (4938), Livingston T. Dickason (4940), and Benjamin Thomas (4942). Mr.Dickason was a man of considerable wealth and influence and had served as Mayor of Danville (Ill.) before settling in Chicago. Benjamin Thomas was in railroading. He began in 1865 with the N.Y., Lake Erie and Western RR and eventually rose to become president and general manager of the Chicago and Western Indiana RR and the Belt Railway of Chicago. Little is known concerning Mr.Nestlerode.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

200. DOUBLE HOUSE FOR KATHERINE RUSH  
5757-9 South Blackstone  
1899; Nimmons and Fellows, architects

The first residents of record were William T. Beatty (5757) and Weller Van Hook (5759), both having been men of some note. Beatty was president and general manager of the Austin Manufacturing Co., having entered the company in 1885, been promoted to vice-president and general manager in 1902, and to president in 1911. He was also president and general manager of the Austin-Western Company. Van Hook, a prominent surgeon, was Head Professor of Surgery at Northwestern University Medical School.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

201. WILL H. MOORE HOUSE II  
5131 South Dorchester  
1895; C.M.Palmer, architect

Will H. Moore was an attorney, real estate developer, and money lender. Living here, he also was the builder of 5121-23-25-29 S.Dorchester, employing the same architect.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

202. MORRIS ROSENWALD HOUSE  
4924 South Woodlawn  
1913; Howard van Doren Shaw, architect

Morris Rosenwald began in business in New York in 1883 with his brother Julius (v.No.24) in the firm of J.Rosenwald and Bro. and came to Chicago in 1885 to help organize Rosenwald and Weil, wholesale clothiers. In that firm, he was vice-president and treasurer. Of admittedly lesser stature than his brother, Morris Rosenwald was still an important member of the city's business community, holding high positions and/or directorships in the

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Loewenthal Securities Co., Drexel State Bank, Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Union Switch and Signal Co., Webster Electric Co., Walden W. Shaw Corp., and the Consumers Co.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

203. ARTHUR GEORGE LEONARD HOUSE

4801 South Woodlawn  
1909; Frost and Granger, architects

Arthur Leonard was yet another leading member of Chicago's business community, serving successively as general manager, vice-president, and then president (by 1917) of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co. He was also vice-president of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co. and a director of the Chicago Junction Railway Co., Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Stock Yards Savings Bank, and West Side Trust and Savings Bank.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

204. CARL DARLING BUCK HOUSE

5733 South University  
1901; H.K. Holsman, architect

Carl Darling Buck was one of the original 1892 faculty members of the University of Chicago, receiving an appointment as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit and Indo-European Comparative Philology. He was named professor in 1900 and head of his department in 1905. Intimately connected with the early fortunes of the University, he enjoyed a national reputation in his field and was president of the American Philological Association (1915-16).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

205. LOUIS A KOHN HOUSE

4907 South Greenwood  
1906; Treat and Alschuler, architects

Louis Kohn was identified with the clothing industry from 1890, later becoming president of the Lukane Tailoring Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

206. STEPHEN L. BRECKENRIDGE (FREDERICK BODE) HOUSE

5827 South Blackstone  
ca. 1888

S.L. Breckenridge was a physician. The second resident (1891-1910) was

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Frederick Bode, a native of Germany who came to Chicago in 1870 and the following year entered the employ of D.B.Fisk and Co., wholesale milliners. Moving steadily up the commercial ladder, in 1892 he was one of the purchasers and became president of Gage Bros. and Co. (est.1856), one of the city's most prominent firms in that line. He was also president of the Millinery Jobbers' Association (1902 et seq.) and a member of the executive committee of the U.S.Chamber of Commerce. See also No.6.

HISTORICAL (COMMERCE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

207. (AMOS ALONZO STAGG) HOUSE  
5539 South Kenwood  
By 1918

Amos Alonzo Stagg was without qualification one of the great men in the development of collegiate athletics in the United States. One of the original 16 faculty appointed to the University of Chicago on 29 January 1892, he remained with the University until 1933, the entire 41 years as Head of the Department of Physical Culture and 33 of them as a full professor. Coach of a long succession of memorable University of Chicago football teams, Mr.Stagg was also extremely active on the national level. He was a member of the National Football Rules Committee (1904 et seq.), of the American Committee for the Olympic Games at Athens (1896), London (1908), Stockholm (1912), Antwerp (1920) and Paris (1924), president of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges (1910-11), and chairman of the Track and Field Rules Committee of the NCAA (1911). In 1924, in addition to being on the committee for the Paris Olympic Games, he was also coach of the United States team.

Mr.Stagg's first residence at 5704 South Maryland, where he lived from 1894 until 1917, is no longer extant.

HISTORICAL (ATHLETICS) SIGNIFICANCE

208. JAMES PARKER HALL HOUSE  
1308 East 58th Street  
1908; Argyle Robinson, architect

James Parker Hall joined the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School upon its organization in 1902 and succeeded Joseph Beale, who had spent one on leave from Harvard to organize the school, as Dean in 1904. An authority on torts and constitutional law, Mr.Hall was also director of the American Judicature Society (1913 et seq.), chairman of the legal research committee of the Commonwealth Fund (1920 et seq.), president of the Association of American Law Schools (1922), and a member of the council

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and executive committee of the American Law Institute (1923 et seq.).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

209. DOUBLE HOUSE

5729-31 South Blackstone  
1892; Beers, Clay, and Dutton, architects

The second resident of 5731, from 1894 until 1917, was Albion Woodbury Small, former president of Colby University and the father of the modern discipline of sociology. He was brought to the University of Chicago in 1892 through the personal efforts of Dr. Harper as Professor of Sociology to organize a department in that field. It was the first such department in the nation and Mr. Small remained its head for the rest of his career. Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature (1905-23), he was also extremely active beyond the walls of the University. He was the founder and editor (1894-1925) of the American Journal of Sociology, one of the organizers and vice-president of the Congress of Arts and Sciences of the St. Louis Exposition (1904), president of the American Sociological Society (1912-14), and president of the Institut International de Sociologie (1922-3). A prolific writer, his more than 70 titles include General Sociology (1895), Adam Smith and Modern Sociology (1907), The Cameralists (1909), The Meaning of Social Science (1910), Between Eras: From Capitalism to Democracy (1913), and Origins of Sociology (1924).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

210. (SHAILER MATHEWS) AND H. H. BELFIELD DOUBLE HOUSE

5736-8 South Blackstone  
1888; Cole and Dahlgren, architects

Henry Holmes Belfield, who lived at 5738 from 1889 until after his retirement in 1908, was a prominent educator, one of the earliest and most influential advocates of manual training in the United States. Serving first as superintendent of public schools at Dubuque (Iowa) and principal of various schools in Chicago (1866-83), he became director of the Chicago Manual Training School, the premier institution of its kind in the country, upon its organization in 1883. He remained the school's head until 1903, when it was merged into the University of Chicago's new University High School (v.No.121), which he in turn served as dean of the technological course.

Shailer Mathews, who was at 5736 from 1895 until at least 1918, was Professor of Historical Theology, Chairman of the Department of Systematic Theology, and Dean of the Divinity School at the University of Chicago. Extremely active, both at the University and beyond, he was editor of The World Today (1903-11) and of Biblical World (1913-20), and president of the Western Economic

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Society (1911-19), the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (1912-16), and the Chicago Federation of Churches (1929-32). An important author, he was also in great demand as a lecturer.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

211. JOHN STOCKER MILLER HOUSE

4810 South Kenwood

1890; Henry H. Sprague, architect

John S. Miller was a prominent attorney, involved in noteworthy litigation that led to radical revisions of the interstate commerce laws. It was as Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago (1891-3), however, that he argued his single most important case, the suit of the city against the I.C.R.R. over the lake front. The result was to establish the principle that the bed of navigable waters is the property of the people and is held in trust by the state for their benefit. That decision has been invoked numerous times since to protect the city's lake shore from private exploitation.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

212. HOUSE FOR E.G.CHASE

4853 South Kenwood

1898; George C. Nimmons, architect

The first resident of record was Oscar Remmer, concerning whom little could be discovered. From 1910 until at least 1917 (and probably until his removal to New York), this was the home of Edgar Lee Masters, one of America's most distinguished 20<sup>th</sup> Century poets. Of his many works, Spoon River Anthology (1915, the cornerstone of his reputation), Songs and Satires (1916), and The Great Valley (1916) appeared while he resided here.

HISTORICAL (LITERATURE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

213. (STEPHEN T. MATHER) HOUSE

5638 South Dorchester

ca.1899 (?)

Little is known about the earliest residents of this house, which may date from the time of the World's Columbian Exposition (1893). Stephen Mather, who lived here from 1907 to at least 1916, came to Chicago in 1894 as a manager for the Pacific Coast Borax Co. In 1903, he became president of the Sterling Borax Co. and was later (1915) named assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. From 1917 until his death in 1930, he was Director of the National Park Service, U.S.Dept. of the Interior, but maintained his home in Chicago.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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214. COLLIE V. MASON HOUSE  
5135-7 South Harper  
By 1887

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

215. E.G.CHASE HOUSE  
4851 South Kenwood  
1898; George C. Nimmons, architect  
See also No.212.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

216. THEODORE G. WARDEN HOUSE  
5001 South Ellis  
1908; William Carbys Zimmerman, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

217. MRS. KATE B. (W.F.) PARISH HOUSE  
4828 South Kimbark  
1890; Henry H. Sprague, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

218. E.JUNIUS EDWARDS HOUSE  
4847 South Kimbark  
ca.1890

Mr.Edwards was president of the Hicks Stock Car Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

219. C.E.WOODRUFF HOUSE  
4857 South Kimbark  
1889

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

220. (GEORGE BURMAN FOSTER) HOUSE  
5535 South University  
ca.1892

George Burman Foster joined the University of Chicago faculty as Associate Professor of Systematic Theology in 1895, after four years of persuasion on the part of William Rainey Harper. Appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in 1897, but transferred out of the Divinity School to the professorship of the Philosophy of Religion, he was the center of almost constant controversy

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220. Continued

both at the University and in the public press until his death in 1918. A major theologian -- Dr. Harper considered him the greatest thinker in the field -- he did much to introduce the thought of Friedrich Nietzsche in America and was one of the founders of religious humanism. His major works include The Finality of the Christian Religion (1906), The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence (1909), The Function of Death in Human Experience (1917), and important studies of Nietzsche, Ibsen, Björnson, and Maeterlinck (all published posthumously).

HISTORICAL (RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY) SIGNIFICANCE

221. W. CLEAVER WILKINSON HOUSE

5630 South Woodlawn  
1896; Henry Ives Cobb, architect

W. Cleaver Wilkinson was already a noted teacher and author when he joined the University of Chicago faculty in 1892 as Professor of Poetry and Criticism, a position he retained for the remainder of his career. His several works -- many of a religious nature -- include The Dance of Modern Society (1868), Poems (1883), Wilkinson's Foreign Classics (6 vols., 1900), Poetical Works (uniform edition, 1905, 5 vols.), The Good Life (1910), and Daniel Webster: A Vindication (1911).

HISTORICAL (LITERATURE) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



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lines W of Ingleside, S on these to the same frontage road, W on this and the S line of 5442 South Drexel to the interior property lines W of Drexel, N on these to the S line of 5409 S.Maryland, W on this to Maryland, N on Maryland to 53rd St., E on 53rd St. to the interior property lines W of Drexel, N on these to 52nd St., W on 52nd St. to Cottage Grove, N on Cottage Grove to Hyde Park Blvd., E on Hyde Park Blvd. to the interior property lines W of Drexel Blvd., N on these to the N line of 5036 S. Drexel Blvd., E on this to the W line of Drexel Blvd., N on this to the S line of 4938 S.Drexel Blvd., W on this to the interior property lines W of Drexel Blvd., N on these to the N line of 4830 S.Drexel Blvd., E on this to the W line of Drexel Blvd., N on this to the extension of the N line of 4751 S.Drexel Blvd., E on this and the line itself to the interior property lines E of Drexel Blvd., S on these to 48th St., E on 48th St. to Ellis, N on Ellis to the N line of 4731 S.Ellis, E on this and the N line of 4720 S.Greenwood to Greenwood, N on Greenwood to the N line of 4711 S.Greenwood, E on this and the interior property lines S of 47th St. to the interior property lines E of Greenwood, S on these and the E line of 1138 E.48th St. to 48th St., E on 48th St. to Woodlawn, N on Woodlawn to the N line of 4729 S.Woodlawn, E on this and the N lines of 4730 and 4737 S.Kimbark to the interior property lines E of Kimbark, S on these to 48th St., E on 48th St. to Kenwood, N on Kenwood to the interior property lines N of 48th St., E on these to the E line of 1364 E.48th St., S on this to 48th St., E on 48th St. to Dorchester, S on Dorchester to 49th St., E on 49th St. to Lake Park (old r.o.w.), S on Lake Park (old r.o.w.) to the S line of 4904 S.Lake Park, W on this to the interior property lines E of Blackstone, S on these to the S line of 4925 S. Blackstone, W on this to Blackstone, S on Blackstone to Hyde Park Blvd., E on Hyde Park Blvd. to the first property line E of Blackstone, S on this to the N line of 5110 S.Harper, E on this to Harper, S on Harper to the N line of 5129 S.Harper, E on this to the interior property lines E of Harper, S on these to 52nd St., W on 52nd St. to Harper, S on Harper to the S line of 5206 S.Harper, W on this to the interior property lines W of Harper, S on these to the N line of 5222 S.Harper, E on this and the interior property lines N of 53rd St. to the E line of 1518 E.53rd St., S on this to 53rd, E on 53rd St. to Lake Park (old r.o.w.), S on Lake Park (old r.o.w.) to the interior property lines S of 53rd St., W on these to the interior property lines E of Harper, S on these to 54th St., E on 54th St. to the E line of 1521 E.54th St., S on this, the interior property lines E of Harper and the second property line E of Harper to 54th Pl, W on 54th Pl. to Harper, S on Harper and the line of Harper to 55th St., E on 55th St. to Lake Park, S on Lake Park to 56th St., and E on 56th St. to the point of beginning.

N.B.: Unless otherwise specified, all boundary segments on streets and alleys follow the midpoint of those streets and alleys.