

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Uptown Square Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

2. Location

Streets & numbers 4520-4850 (even) and 4601-4833 (odd) North Broadway,
1020-1212 (even) and 941-1211 (odd) West Lawrence,
4734-4760 (even) North Racine, 4730 North Sheridan,
1050 West Wilson, and 1100-1116 West Leland Not for publication

City or town Chicago Vicinity _____

State Illinois Code IL County Cook Code 031

Zip code 60640

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
_____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places
and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the
National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation
sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler
Signature of certifying official

9-29-00
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Boe
Edson H. Beall

11-8-00

- Entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- Determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register
- Removed from the National Register
- Other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>44</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>45</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and culture	Sub: Theater
Recreation and culture	Music facility
Commerce	Department store
Commerce	Business
Commerce	Finance
Domestic	Multiple dwelling
Domestic	Hotel
Social	Clubhouse
Transportation	Rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture	Sub: Theater
Recreation and Culture	Music facility
Commerce	Business
Commerce	Finance
Domestic	Multiple dwelling
Domestic	Hotel
Transportation	Rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival
Commercial Style
Spanish Colonial Revival

foundation: **limestone**
walls: **brick**
limestone
roof:
other: **terra cotta**
metal

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

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Uptown Square Historic District

RESOURCE LIST

Sheridan Road West Side

1. Building/Address: Lakeside Theater / 4730 North Sheridan Road
Date: 1914
Architect: Ralph Cambel Harris
Use (historic/current): Theater and Stores/Social Service
Current Occupant(s): Recently vacated by Columbia College Dance Center
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

Lawrence Avenue South Side from East to West

2. Building/Address: Peoples Church of Chicago / 941 West Lawrence
Date: 1926
Architect: Jerome E.O. Pridmore
Use (historic/current): Church/Church
Current Occupant(s): People's Church of Chicago
Number of Stories: 6
Materials: Brick and stone
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing
3. Building/Address: Lawrence-Sheridan Apartments / 947-959 West Lawrence, 4751-4759 North Sheridan
Date: c. 1900 (storefronts added 1924)
Architect: unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): S-L Pantry and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick, stone and metal
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

4. Building/Address: Mutual Insurance Building / 1001-1015 West Lawrence, 4750-4770
North Sheridan
Date: 1922 / 4-story addition 1927
Architect: Fugard & Knapp / addition by B. Leo Steiff
Use (historic/current): Office/Office
Current Occupant(s): Institute of Cultural Affairs and others
Number of Stories: 8
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

5. Building/Address: Lake Side Plaza / 1025-1037 West Lawrence
Date: 1987
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): None/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Community Mental Health Services and others
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick
Architectural Style: Modern
Comment: Non-contributing

6. Building/Address: Wilton Hotel / 1039-1053 West Lawrence
Date: 1926
Architect: Ralph D. Huszagh & Boyd Hill
Use (historic/current): Residential/Residential
Current Occupant(s): Lorali Retirement Hotel
Number of Stories: 8
Materials: Brick, wood and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Venetian Gothic
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

7. Building/Address: Bulk Petroleum Gas Station / 1055-1063 West Lawrence
Date: c. 1955
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Gasoline Station/Parking
Current Occupant(s): Allright Parking
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick
Architectural Style: Modern
Comment: Non-contributing

8. Building/Address: 1105 Lawrence Professional Building / 1101-1113 West Lawrence
Date: 1922
Architect: Frederick Teich
Use (historic/current): Office-Retail/Office-Retail
Current Occupant(s): Aragon Food & Liquors, Chicago Jewelry Exchange and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Commercial Style with classical detailing
Comment: Contributing

Lawrence Avenue North Side from East to West

9. Building/Address: New Lawrence Hotel / 1020 West Lawrence
Date: 1928
Architect: Ralph D. Huszagh & Boyd Hill
Use (historic/current): Residential-Commercial/Residential-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Lawrence House Retirement Hotel
Number of Stories: 12
Materials: Brick, limestone, metal and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Art Deco
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

10. Building/Address: Middlekauf Apartments / 1042-1048 West Lawrence, 4800-4808
North Kenmore
Date: 1901
Architect: John S. Woollacott
Use (historic/current): Residential/Residential
Current Occupant(s): Various Residential Occupants
Number of Stories: 4
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

11. Building/Address: Lawrence Apartments / 1058-1060 West Lawrence
Date: c. 1900
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Residential/Residential
Current Occupant(s): Various Residential Occupants
Number of Stories: 3 with raised basement
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Chicago Six-Flat with classical detailing
Comment: Contributing

12. Building/Address: Fleur-de-Lis Apartments / 1064 West Lawrence
Date: c. 1900
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Residential/Residential
Current Occupant(s): Various Residential Occupants
Number of Stories: 3 with raised basement
Materials: Brick, limestone and metal
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

13. Building/Address: Aragon Ballroom / 1100-1110 West Lawrence
Date: 1926
Architect: Ralph D. Huszagh & Boyd Hill, with John Eberson
Use (historic/current): Entertainment/Entertainment
Current Occupant(s): Aragon Entertainment and ABC & Me Daycare
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Spanish Revival (Moorish) with classical detailing
Comment: Contributing

Broadway East Side North to South

14. Building/Address: Chicago Motor Club Building / 4833 North Broadway
Date: c. 1940
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Office/Office
Current Occupant(s):
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Brick with stone panel facade
Architectural Style: Art Deco
Comment: Contributing
15. Building/Address: Riviera Garage Building / 4829 North Broadway
Date: 1916 with alterations in 1940 and 1970
Architect: A. H. Dunford
Use (historic/current): Garage/Restaurant
Current Occupant(s): A-Dong Restaurant
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick
Architectural Style: Modern facade
Comment: Non-contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

16. Building/Address: North Shore Fireproof Storage Building #2 / 4821 North Broadway
Date: 1910 with 2-story addition 1916
Architect: A. H. Dunford
Use (historic/current): Storage-Commercial/Storage-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Thailand Food Corp.
Number of Stories: 5
Materials: Brick, limestone and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

17. Building/Address: Automotive Building / 4811-4815 North Broadway
Date: 1969
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): None/Automotive Retail
Current Occupant(s): Goodyear
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick
Architectural Style: Modern
Comment: Non-contributing

18. Building/Address: Clancy Building / 4801 North Broadway, 1134-1146 West Lawrence
Date: 1904 with addition c. 1948
Architect: Unknown
Use: Residential-Commercial/Residential-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Charming Wok and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

19. Building/Address: Uptown National Bank Building/ 4753 North Broadway
Date: 1924 with 4-story addition 1928
Architect: Marshall & Fox
Use (historic/current): Office-Commercial/Office-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Uptown National Bank of Chicago and others
Number of Stories: 12
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

20. Building/Address: Uptown Broadway Building / 4703-4715 North Broadway
Date: 1926
Architect: Walter W. Ahlschlager
Use (historic/current): Office-Commercial/Office-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Equator Club, African Wonderland Imports and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick, terra cotta and metal
Architectural Style: Spanish Baroque Revival
Comment: Contributing - Individually listed on the National Register

21. Building/Address: H. W. Rubloff Building / 4701 North Broadway
Date: 1921
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Majestic Men's Wear Store
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

22. Building/Address: Kresge Building / 4657-4663 North Broadway
Date: 1930
Architect: John Hocke (?)
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Angkor Wat Market, Style House
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing
23. Building/Address: 4653 North Broadway
Date: 1901
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Urban Bikes
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick, terra cotta and limestone
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing
24. Building/Address: 4647-4651 North Broadway
Date: c. 1940
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Z. Wallis Army & Navy Store, Afrimex International
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Brick with metal cladding
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

25. Building/Address: 4645 North Broadway
Date: 1905
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): Beds+ III
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick, limestone, wood and metal
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing
26. Building/Address: 4643 North Broadway
Date: 1905 with alterations 1930 and rear addition 1936
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): Gigio's Pizzeria
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing
27. Building/Address: 4635-4641 North Broadway
Date: 1905
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): Elim Wig, Shoo-Bazaar, and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

28. Building/Address: 4631 North Broadway
Date: 1948
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Two Brothers Store for Men and Boys
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: brick with metal facade
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing
29. Building/Address: 4629 North Broadway
Date: 1930
Architect: William H. Harlev, Jr. (?)
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Quintrice Hair Studio, Louise African Hair Braiding
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Art Deco
Comment: Contributing
30. Building/Address: 4623-4627 North Broadway
Date: 1916
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Dollar Plus+, Trend
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Glazed brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Commercial Style with Sullivanesque detailing
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

31. Building/Address: 4621 North Broadway
Date: 1902
Architect: Enoch Hill Turnock
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): House Dressing
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style with classical detailing
Comment: Contributing

32. Building/Address: 4619 North Broadway
Date: 1907
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): Toppers Records
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing

33. Building/Address: 4613-4617 North Broadway
Date: 1928 with alterations 1974
Architect: Walter W. Ahlschlager
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): FootLocker
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick and stucco
Architectural Style: Modern facade
Comment: Non-contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

34. Building/Address: 4601-4611 North Broadway
Date: c. 1965
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): None/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): City Sports, Rainbow Shops and others
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick
Architectural Style: Modern
Comment: Non-contributing

Wilson Avenue North Side

35. Building/Address: Wilson Avenue Theater (Standard Vaudeville) / 1050 West Wilson
Date: 1909
Architect: Henry L. Ottenheimer
Use (historic/current): Theater-Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): TCF Bank
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

Broadway Street West Side South to North

36. Building/Address: McJunkin Building / 4520-4570 North Broadway
Date: 1923
Architect: Marshall & Fox
Use (historic/current): Office-Commercial/Office-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Back's Book Store, 46th Ward Office and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

37. Building/Address: Wilson Avenue Elevated - Uptown Station / 4600-4620 North Broadway
Date: 1922
Architect: Arthur U. Gerber
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Transportation/Commercial-Transportation
Current Occupant(s): Chicago Transit Authority station, Popeye's Chicken, Payless Shoe Source and others
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Terra Cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing
38. Building/Address: Barry Building / 4660-4666 North Broadway
Date: 1905
Architect: Ernest J. Ohrenstein
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): Uptown Snack Shop and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style with classical detailing
Comment: Contributing
39. Building/Address: Plymouth Hotel / 4700-4714 North Broadway, 1136-1148 West Leland
Date: 1912
Architect: George Kingsley
Use (historic/current): Hotel-Commercial/Vacant
Current Occupant(s): Vacant
Number of Stories: 4
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

40. Building/Address: Loren Miller & Company Store / 4720-4726 North Broadway
Date: 1915
Architect: William L. Klewer
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Vacant
Current Occupant(s): Vacant
Number of Stories: 5
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing
41. Building/Address: Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank / 4728-4740 North Broadway
Date: 1914
Architect: Harris H. Huehl & Richard G. Schmid
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Vacant
Current Occupant(s): Vacant
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Limestone and brick
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing
42. Building/Address: Green Mill Gardens / 4800-4810 North Broadway
Date: 1914 with addition 1922 and reduction in 1925
Architect: C. S. Michaelsen
Use (historic/current): Entertainment-Office-Commercial/Entertainment-Office-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Green Mill Cocktail Lounge, U.S. Submarine, and others
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Commercial Style with classical detailing
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

43. Building/Address: 4812 North Broadway
Date: 1925
Architect: Cornelius W. Rapp & George L. Rapp
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Shake Rattle & Read Book Box
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Terra Cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing
44. Building/Address: Uptown Theatre / 4814-4816 North Broadway
Date: 1925
Architect: Cornelius W. & George L. Rapp
Use (historic/current): Theater/Vacant
Current Occupant(s): Vacant
Number of Stories: 7
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Spanish Baroque
Comment: Contributing - Individually listed on National Register and Chicago Landmark
45. Building/Address: North Shore Fireproof Storage Building #1 / 4818-4822 North Broadway
Date: 1904 with addition 1907 and extant facade 1925
Architect: Unknown (Rapp & Rapp designed 1925 facade)
Use (historic/current): Storage-Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Broadway Furniture and others
Number of Stories: 4
Materials: Terra Cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

46. Building/Address: 4824 Broadway Building / 4824-4826 North Broadway
Date: c. 1920 with extant facade c. 1970
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Indochina Medical and Dental Center and others
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick and concrete
Architectural Style: Modern
Comment: Non-contributing
47. Building/Address: Spiegel Furniture Store / 4840 North Broadway
Date: 1926
Architect: B. Leo Steiff
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Vacant
Current Occupant(s): Recently vacated by Heilig-Meyers Furniture Store
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and terra cotta
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing
48. Building/Address: U.S. Post Office - Uptown Branch / 4850 North Broadway
Date: 1939
Architect: Louis A. Simon (supervising) and Howard Lovewell Cheney (consulting)
Use (historic/current): Post Office/Post Office
Current Occupant(s): U. S. Postal Service
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick and limestone
Architectural Style: Art Deco
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

Racine Avenue West Side South to North

49. Building/Address: Fox Building / 4734-4736 North Racine
Date: 1911
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): El Condor #2 and vacant storefront
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Glaze brick
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing
50. Building/Address: Keane Building / 4740-4744 North Racine
Date: 1911
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Commercial/Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Golden House Restaurant
Number of Stories: 1
Materials: Brick with wood cladding
Architectural Style: Modern facade
Comment: Non-contributing
51. Building/Address: Riviera Theater and Building / 4746-4760 North Racine
Date: 1918 with office building facade added around mid-century
Architect: unknown (completed by Cornelius W. & George L. Rapp)
Use (historic/current): Theater-Office-Commercial/Entertainment-Office-Commercial
Current Occupant(s): Jam Productions, Furniture USA, Genesis Mart and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick and terra cotta (theater), metal cladding (office building)
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

Leland Avenue North Side

52. Building/Address: Monroe Building / 1100-1116 West Leland
Date: 1905 with addition 1922
Architect: Samuel Crowen
Use (historic/current): Commercial-Residential/Commercial-Residential
Current Occupant(s): Van's Nail School, PC Net Technology and others
Number of Stories: 3
Materials: Brick, terra cotta, metal and wood
Architectural Style: Commercial Style
Comment: Contributing

Miscellaneous

53. Structure: Elevated Rail Line
Date: 1921
Architect: Unknown
Use (historic/current): Transportation/Transportation
Current Occupant(s): Chicago Transit Authority
Number of Stories: 2
Materials: Metal, wood, concrete
Architectural Style: N/A
Comment: Contributing

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Uptown Square Historic District

DESCRIPTION

The Uptown Square Historic District of Chicago lies just west of Lake Michigan in the neighborhood of Uptown, approximately six miles north of the downtown Loop. The district's collection of 52 buildings and one structure includes a range of significant architecture reflecting the period of significance from 1900 to 1950, including turn-of-the-century storefronts with apartments, grand Spanish Baroque and Moorish entertainment facilities, Classical Revival terra cotta-clad office buildings, an Art Deco post office, and Art Deco and Venetian Gothic apartment hotels. The district is distinguished from its surroundings by its architecture, its scale, and its organization as a cohesive commercial and entertainment district. While there are numerous buildings with commercial storefronts on surrounding streets such as Sheridan Road and Wilson Avenue, these buildings are not part of a cohesive commercial district and are of a much smaller scale than the majority of buildings within the Uptown Square Historic District. The district's 52 buildings are constructed primarily of brick, terra cotta and limestone. The elevated rail line runs north and south through the center of the district between Broadway and Winthrop. Much of the streetscape on Broadway is densely built, with the larger buildings covering one-half block on Lawrence Avenue. Many of the smaller buildings share a party wall and are constructed at the front property line.

The district's boundaries include the northwest corner of Gunnison and Broadway, the east and west sides of Broadway from Gunnison on the north to Wilson on the south, the southwest corner of Wilson and Broadway, the one building on the north side of Wilson east of Broadway, the north side of Leland between Broadway and Winthrop, the north and south sides of Lawrence from Magnolia to Sheridan, the first building on the west side of Sheridan south of Lawrence, the two buildings east of Sheridan on the south side of Lawrence, and the three buildings on the west side of Racine south of Lawrence. The boundaries incorporate approximately 15 blocks.

The majority of the taller buildings are located on Lawrence Avenue between Sheridan and Broadway. Buildings with a larger mass and scale include the Uptown Theatre at 4814-4816 North Broadway (#44), the McJunkin Building at 4520-4570 North Broadway (#36), the Aragon Ballroom at 1100-1110 West Lawrence (#13), the Uptown National Bank at 4753 North Broadway (#19), the New Lawrence Hotel at 1020 West Lawrence (#9), the Mutual Insurance Building at 1001-1015 West Lawrence (#4), the Wilton Hotel at 1039-1053 West Lawrence (#6), and the Peoples Church at 941 West Lawrence (#2). The four tracks of the Elevated train line cross over Broadway at Leland and over Lawrence between Broadway and Winthrop, with a station at the northwest corner of Wilson and Broadway and a station on Lawrence between Clifton and Winthrop. The Lawrence station is comprised merely of turnstiles and a staircase to the platform enclosed by a chain link fence. The elevated structure is of steel frame construction south of Leland Avenue; north of Leland

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Uptown Square Historic District

it becomes walled fill.

The district's buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity and retain the character that was prevalent during the period of 1900 to 1950. The most substantial building changes have occurred on the street-level retail storefronts. Often the changes were to windows, doors, cladding and even alterations to the original storefront configuration. Despite a high degree of integrity, there are several vacant lots where buildings from the period of significance once stood. The buildings that no longer remain include two early gas stations, a row of garages east of Clifton, a sewage pumping station on Lawrence, two turn of the century low-rise residential buildings with commercial storefronts on Lawrence, an early 6-flat apartment building on Lawrence, and a mid-1920s commercial arcade on Broadway directly south of the Uptown National Bank building.

The commercial prominence of the district was represented by lavish office and retail buildings, often clad ostentatiously in terra cotta, such as the Uptown National Bank Building (#19), the Mutual Insurance Building (#4), the Loren Miller & Company Store at 4720-4726 North Broadway (#40), the Uptown Broadway Building at 4703-4715 North Broadway (#20), and the McJunkin Building (#36). In response to Uptown Square's emergence as a center of nightlife in the 1920s and its proximity to a large concentration of shopping, business, transportation and entertainment, large apartment hotels replaced the smaller three-story apartment buildings, such as the New Lawrence Hotel (#9) and the Wilton Hotel (#6).

The McJunkin Building (#36) is a three-story brick building with an ornate white terra cotta facade at the southwest corner of Wilson and Broadway. This massive building, constructed in 1923, is designed in the Classical Revival style and commands a full city block. The building is curved at the corner, and includes ten extruding bays with rusticated terra cotta blocks, two two-story Ionic pilasters in three of the bays, a dentillated terra cotta cornice and ornamented terra cotta parapet. The building includes first floor commercial storefronts and the upper floors contain 108 windows facing the streets.

The 1000 block of West Wilson incorporates one building within the district on the north side of the street. The Wilson Avenue Theater at 1050 West Wilson (#35) was constructed in 1909 as a two-story brick building clad in Bedford limestone. The Classical Revival style facade includes a central arched entryway surrounded by a flat stone wall, flanked by massive rusticated stone piers topped by a stone pediment with coats-of-arms. A pointed temple-front parapet with classical ornamentation tops the central section. The central arched entryway has been modified with the installation of a glass wall, and a one-story addition has been constructed to the east.

The northwest corner of Wilson and Broadway has been the central nexus for transportation in Uptown since 1900. The Wilson Avenue Elevated - Uptown Station at 4600-4620 North Broadway (#37) was constructed in 1922 as a replacement for the previous station and arcade. The

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one-story building built partially beneath the elevated tracks is clad in rusticated limestone and detailed in the Classical Revival style. The original entrance and arched stone parapet on the corner have been removed. The building has four commercial storefronts along Broadway and two along Wilson.

The 4600 block of North Broadway contains one to three story buildings with commercial storefronts and apartments above. The majority of these buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1915 and represent the early phase of commercial development in the district. Characteristics of the early period include a smaller massing and scale, with buildings that are generally one to three stories in height. Many of these buildings are constructed of brick in the Commercial Style and are not ornately detailed. Several notable exceptions include 4653 North Broadway (#23), a brick, terra cotta and limestone building constructed in 1901 in the Classical Revival style; 4629 North Broadway (#29), a brick and terra cotta building constructed in 1930 in the Art Deco style; and 4623-4627 North Broadway (#30), a glazed brick and terra cotta building constructed in 1916 in the Commercial Style with Sullivanesque detailing. The buildings often incorporate apartments above commercial storefronts.

The district incorporates one building within the 1100 block of West Leland. The Monroe Building at 1100-1116 West Leland (#52) is a three-story brick commercial and residential building constructed in 1905 with a 1922 addition. The building is constructed in the Commercial Style and includes terra cotta storefront surrounds topped by classical urns, five two-story bays with brick quoins topped by wood cornices on Leland and three on Winthrop, and an overhanging metal cornice.

The 4700 block of North Broadway consists of larger buildings than are found on the 4600 block. On the west side are three buildings that were originally separate buildings but were later consolidated to form a major department store in the district. These three buildings were constructed between 1912 and 1915. The middle building, the original Loren Miller & Company store (#40) shares a party wall with the buildings to the north and south. This five-story building is clad in white terra cotta and is constructed in the Chicago Commercial Style. The building to the south, the Plymouth Hotel at 4700-4714 North Broadway (#39), is a four-story brick Commercial Style hotel. The hotel has small terra cotta ornament on the upper floors. The building to the north, Sheridan Trust and Savings Bank at 4728-4740 North Broadway (#41), is a two story brick building clad in limestone and is designed in the Classical Revival style. The two-story arched window openings have been enclosed in brick.

Across the street on the east side of Broadway are the Uptown Broadway Building (#20) and the Uptown National Bank Building (#19). The Uptown Broadway Building, listed on the National Register individually, is one of the more architecturally elaborate buildings in the district. The brick

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building has an intricately detailed terra cotta facade in the Spanish Baroque style. The 12-story Uptown National Bank, completely clad in white terra cotta, is designed in the Classical Revival style and is a commanding landmark at the southeast corner of Lawrence and Broadway. The remainder of the 4700 block of North Broadway consists of a bank drive-through south of the Uptown National Bank, which was once a two-story commercial building. Clifton Avenue, which only runs one block in the district from Lawrence to Broadway behind the Uptown National Bank, consists of a parking lot where two-story garage buildings once stood.

The Uptown Broadway and Uptown National Bank Buildings were built in the 1920s and represent the second phase of development in the district. Characteristics of the second phase include buildings with a larger massing and scale, from three to twelve floors in height. Buildings from this phase of development are often designed in a particular architectural style, including Spanish Baroque, Art Deco and Classical Revival. The facades are often elaborately ornamented in terra cotta. These buildings are generally located on or near Lawrence. The one exception in the district is the McJunkin Building (#36), which is located at the southwest corner of Wilson and Broadway.

The 4700 block of North Racine, which converges with Broadway south of Lawrence, contains three buildings in the district. Beginning at the corner of Lawrence is the Riviera Theater and Building, 4720-4726 North Racine (#51). This theater and office complex was constructed in 1918 by the famous entertainment architects Rapp & Rapp for the equally famous theater operators Balaban & Katz. While Rapp & Rapp is given credit for constructing the complex, it is believed that an earlier unknown architect designed the facades and began construction before that project went bankrupt. Just to the north on the 4800 block of North Broadway is another Rapp & Rapp theater, the Uptown Theatre (#44), also built for Balaban & Katz. The Riviera Theater is the first theater under the collaboration of Rapp & Rapp and Balaban & Katz, and is smaller than many of their later buildings. Designed in the French Renaissance style, the theater is constructed of brick with terra cotta ornament. The Riviera Office Building, which shares a party wall with the theater to the south, is also constructed of brick, but was covered with metal panels around the middle of the century.

The 4800 block of North Broadway is a mixture of grand buildings and smaller, automotive-use buildings. The Green Mill Gardens (#42) on the northwest corner of Broadway and Lawrence is a well-known landmark. The two-story brick building was constructed in 1914 and originally included an outdoor dining and dancing area to the west of the building. An addition to the building was constructed in 1922, and the gardens were replaced by the Uptown Theatre in 1925. The commercial building at 4812 North Broadway (#43), between the Green Mill Gardens and the Uptown Theatre, was constructed in 1925. Construction of the theater entailed the demolition of a portion of the Green Mill Gardens, and the 4812 commercial building was constructed in the area

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that remained. Rapp & Rapp designed the facade. The Uptown Theatre, 4814-4816 North Broadway (#44), listed on the National Register individually, is Spanish Baroque in style and massive in scale with 4,381 seats. The brick structure wraps around the Green Mill Gardens on the north and west. The brick structure has an elaborate terra cotta facade on Broadway. North of the Uptown Theatre is a four-story commercial building at 4824-4826 North Broadway (#45) which was constructed in 1904, but was given a Classical Revival facade in 1925 by Rapp & Rapp. North along the street are a one-story commercial building clad in concrete block (#46) and the three-story brick Spiegel Furniture Store, 4840 North Broadway (#47), with a white terra cotta facade. The northernmost building in the district is the Uptown Branch of the U.S. Post Office, 4850 North Broadway (#48), a 1939 Art Deco building.

The east side of the block was very auto-oriented, with the Chicago Motor Club at 4833 North Broadway (#14), the Riviera Garage Building at 4829 North Broadway (#15), and the Goodyear Automotive Building at 4811-4815 North Broadway (#17). The Chicago Motor Club is a two-story Art Deco style building with a colored stone panel facade. The storefront has been covered with vertical siding. The Riviera Garage Building is a one-story brick building with ashlar stone panels above a modified storefront. The North Shore Fireproof Storage Building No. 2, 4821 North Broadway (#16), is a five-story brick building with terra cotta surrounding the first floor commercial storefront. The building is designed in a restrained Classical Revival style, including brick pilasters with limestone capitals on the second through fourth floors and small windows characteristic of storage buildings. The Goodyear Automotive Building, constructed in 1969, replaced a Sinclair gasoline station from 1933. It is a one-story brick building with vertical metal panels on the facade. The Clancy Building, 4801 North Broadway (#18), sits at the northeast corner of Lawrence. This three-story brick building has apartments above commercial storefronts. Constructed in 1904, the building has a rounded bay, an oriel on the corner, and limestone banding. The Queen Anne style building is missing its cornice.

The three blocks of Lawrence between the elevated structure and Sheridan Road contain the majority of large-scale high-rise buildings in the district. The 1100 block of West Lawrence includes the Aragon Ballroom, 1100-1110 West Lawrence (#13), on the north side of the street and the 1105 Lawrence Professional Building, 1101-1113 West Lawrence (#8), on the south side. Both are adjacent to the elevated tracks. The Aragon, a three-story brick, terra cotta and stucco building, has an elaborate Spanish Revival facade that is another important landmark within the district. Constructed in 1926, it has storefronts on Lawrence flanking the theater entrance. The elaborate Moorish ornamentation with classical detailing includes raised brick diamond patterns, terra cotta scrolls and rope moulding, heads and masks, spiral engaged Corinthian piers, coats-of-arms, and iron balconettes. The stucco in the corner bays and the vertical marquee are not original. The 1105 West

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Lawrence Professional Building is a three-story brick building clad in dark and light pink terra cotta. It is designed in the Commercial Style with classical detailing, including spiral rope moulding on the vertical piers and an elaborate cornice. The building was constructed in 1922.

The next block east contains three buildings from the first phase of residential development in the district. These buildings are smaller scale, generally up to three stories, and did not incorporate storefronts. On the north side of the street is the Fleur-de-lis Apartments, 1064 West Lawrence (#12), a three-story apartment building constructed c. 1900 of tan and brown brick. The building is in the Classical Revival style.

Architectural elements of the building include two stone entrance porticos with egg and dart moulding flanked by Ionic columns on bases supporting a dentillated cornice, brick quoins, elongated voussoirs, wide overhanging eaves on alternating roof lines with metal cornices and brackets, and a corner turret with a flat, conical roof. To the east is the Lawrence Apartments, 1058-1060 West Lawrence (#11), which is a three-story brick Chicago Six Flat with classical detailing. The building, which was constructed c. 1900, has a rusticated stone facade, two three-sided bays on each end of the facade, an entrance portal flanked by Ionic columns supporting a dentillated cornice, and a stone cornice with dentillated frieze topped by a stone parapet. Directly across Lawrence from these two buildings is a small, one-story brick gas station (#7) surrounded by a parking lot that was constructed c. 1955. This gas station is no longer in use. To the east on the south side of the street is the Wilton Hotel, 1039-1053 West Lawrence (#6). This eight-story brick, wood and terra cotta building was designed in the Venetian Gothic style in 1926. Exceptional architectural elements of the building include terra cotta pointed arches with recessed coats-of-arms, decorative brick corbelling, and banded brick voussoirs above the top floor. On the street level, a brick facade incorporating a series of lobby windows has replaced the original nine storefronts and restaurant. Across the street at the northwest corner of Lawrence and Kenmore is the Middlekauf Apartments, 1042-1048 West Lawrence (#10). This four-story brick apartment building was constructed in 1901 in the Classical Revival style. The building has a stone base and stone spandrels above the first and fourth floors, two stone portals on Lawrence with scrolls and egg and dart moulding, two porches on Kenmore with stone capitals and copper bracketed cornices, seven side bays and one corner circular bay, and three balconies with iron railings. The original bracketed copper cornice has been removed.

The 1000 block of West Lawrence contains three buildings within the district. On the north side of the street is the New Lawrence Hotel, 1020 West Lawrence (#9), which was constructed in 1928 in the Art Deco style. The 12-story residential building with commercial storefronts is constructed of brick, stone, metal and terra cotta. The building is a "U" shape above the first floor. The interior back wall of the courtyard has vertical brick piers between the windows topped by terra cotta modillions of Native American heads in full dress. The storefront awnings and window

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surrounds have decorative metalwork. The first floor is clad in black marble with zig zag patterns with metal rosettes. The second floor windows have decorative terra cotta surrounds with floral motifs, and the third and fourth floor windows have alternating vertical stone surrounds. The south side of the street includes a one-story brick commercial shopping center constructed in 1987, 1025-1037 West Lawrence (#5), and the Mutual Insurance Building (#4), at the southwest corner of Lawrence and Sheridan. The Mutual Insurance Building is an eight-story brick building with a white terra cotta facade. The lower four floors were constructed in 1922 and the upper floors were added in 1927. The building is designed in the Classical Revival style and includes two-story terra cotta surrounds topped by a segmental arch on the second and third floors, with the upper floors divided by terra cotta piers with Corinthian capitals. A terra cotta parapet is topped by finials above each pier.

Adjacent to the Mutual Insurance building on the south is the Lakeside Theater, 4730 North Sheridan (#1), constructed in 1914. The two-story brick theater was designed in the Classical Revival style, and retains the terra cotta surround on the central arched entry way, terra cotta running sills and headers on the second floor, and an elaborate terra cotta parapet and cornice with brackets. The first floor storefronts and theater entrance have been bricked in.

The district includes two buildings on the south side of Lawrence east of Sheridan. On the southeast corner is the Lawrence-Sheridan Apartments, 947-959 West Lawrence (#3), a brick apartment building constructed c. 1900 with protruding storefronts which were added in 1924. The Classical Revival style building has four circular bays on Sheridan and two on Lawrence. There is stone banding between the floors and an overhanging black metal bracketed cornice tops the building. Directly to the east is the Peoples Church, 941 West Lawrence (#2), which was constructed in 1926. This Classical Revival style six-story building has a rusticated stone base topped by a stone frieze, and six four-story engaged fluted columns topped by Ionic capitals. Above the fifth floor is another stone frieze with a dentillated stone temple-front entablature. The corners of the building have stone quoins.

The one structure identified within the district is the elevated rail line (#53), which runs north and south through the center of the district between Broadway, Clifton and Winthrop. The two-story structure enters the district on the south crossing Wilson just west of Broadway at the Wilson Avenue Elevated - Uptown Station (#37). The structure consists of steel girder supports and frame, topped by four rail lines. The station includes three wooden platforms between the tracks with an unenclosed roof sheltering the central platform. From the Uptown Station at Wilson the structure moves north crossing Broadway, which runs at an angle to the northwest, then crossing Leland to the east of Broadway. North of Leland the structure changes to walled fill. The structure runs directly north-south between Clifton on the west and an alley on the east. There is a second station

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at Lawrence, with one wooden platform and unenclosed roof flanked by two tracks on each side. The structure crosses Lawrence and continues north as walled fill and exits the district boundaries.

Of the 52 buildings and one structure within the district, 44 buildings and one structure are considered contributing and eight buildings are considered non-contributing. The contributing buildings were constructed during the period of significance and possess historic integrity through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling which reflects their character at that time. The non-contributing buildings within the district were either constructed after 1950 or do not possess historic integrity. These non-contributing buildings do not have a negative impact on the character of the district as a whole as they are scattered throughout the district.

The following resource list identifies all of the buildings and one structure within the district. The photographic documentation of the district includes views of many of the buildings.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Transportation
Commerce

Period of Significance:

1900-1950

Significant Dates:

Significant Person:

(complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

Rapp, Cornelius W. & George,
architects
Marshall & Fox, architects
Ahlschlager, Walter W., architect
Huszagh & Hill, architects
Pridmore, Jerome E. O., architect
Fugard & Knapp, architects

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Uptown Square Historic District is significant under criteria A and C of the National Register Criteria. The Uptown Square district contains property associated with the broader historical patterns of entertainment and recreation, commerce, and transportation. This district also contains property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of various types of architecture, including Spanish Baroque Revival, Classical Revival and Commercial Style. The district is representative of the architecture of the early twentieth century and contains various high style buildings such as theaters, a bank and several three story commercial buildings. Uptown Square retains most of its original building mass and is representative of the outlying business centers that emerged in the early decades of the twentieth century in Chicago. Uptown Square grew rapidly between 1900 and 1930 and was widely known as an entertainment and retail corridor until 1950.

The period of significance for this district is 1900-1950. This time period includes two major phases of construction and reflects the importance of the area as an entertainment and commercial district. The two major phases of construction were 1900-1915, which involved smaller scale buildings, and 1920-1930, which involved larger scale buildings. The period of significance ends in 1950. By this time, the automobile was widely used for transportation, people were flocking to the suburbs to live and shop, and the onset of television brought an end to the era of movie palaces.

The following quotation illustrates the character of the neighborhood at its peak as an entertainment area:

This wide spacious square, where three important streets intersect, is the crossroads of "Uptown," where the brilliance of night-time electric incandescence reaches a glaring climax. Here are the monster, lighted signs of two luxurious motion-picture theatres which throw a golden glow almost over the entire square and lights up the white terra cotta façade of a skyscraper bank building across the street. Near by a famous "Uptown" night club attracts the sun dodgers and is a rallying point for the beau monde of the area (John Drury, "Byways of the City," Chicago Daily News, February 16, 1927).

In 1915, Loren Miller opened a department store at Leland Avenue and Broadway (#40) which he called the "Uptown Store." Miller is credited with bringing the name Uptown to the neighborhood (Jakus and Lyden, 1980: 21). His store attracted other independent retailers into the Broadway-Lawrence area. On January 17, 1921, Miller printed the first issue of *The Up-Town Advertiser*, a free advertising circular funded by the advertisements placed by various local

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merchants. The paper's popularity led other area businessmen to adopt the name "Uptown." Within a year, the local newspaper *The Northside Citizen* was renamed the *Uptown News*, the Wilson Elevated station (#37) was labeled the "Uptown Station" and a group of local businessmen founded the Central Uptown Association. The City of Chicago officially recognized the intersection of Broadway and Lawrence as "Uptown Square" in 1930, drawing a parallel with New York City's nexus of entertainment, Times Square.

Historical Development

The area now known as Uptown was a grassy, sandy stretch of land just west of Lake Michigan until the mid-1800s. This area was well-traveled by Native Americans, especially along a path called the Green Bay Trail, now Clark Street. This trail provided access from Fort Dearborn to the Green Bay country. In the decades after the great Chicago fire in 1871, large areas surrounding the city began to attract new residents. The horse-drawn omnibus and horse railway had already permitted development in Lake View Township, incorporated in 1857 and extending north from Fullerton to Devon and west from the lake to Western (Pacyga & Skerrett, 1986: 87). The introduction of cable cars, elevated steam railroads and electric surface lines intensified outward movement. Thus land previously too remote for residential use was brought into the city's orbit.

The suburb of Lake View, which included today's Uptown community, experienced rapid growth in the 1870s and 1880s. Early settlers were predominantly German or of German descent, although there were also a substantial number of Swedes. Most residents lived in modest frame cottages or farmhouses. The more elaborate residences located along Sheridan Road belonged to wealthy Chicagoans who sought a suburban lifestyle reasonably close to the city. The Uptown area became part of Chicago when the city of Lake View elected to be annexed in 1889 (*Local Community Fact Book*, 1995: 20).

In 1872, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad laid track through Uptown connecting the north side with the Union Depot downtown. Streetcars also provided an important transportation link between Uptown and downtown Chicago. The attached Transportation Chart lists the various means of transportation and their routes during the period of significance. The most dramatic growth of Uptown occurred after 1900 when the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company line was extended north to Wilson Avenue. "At this time most of the surrounding area still had a distinctly rural character. Trainmen recall having an unobstructed view of nearby Lake Michigan from the station's platforms, and cows grazed in the structure's shadow. By the 1920s the rural character had completely disappeared, obliterated by the rapid march of urbanization" (Moffat, 1995: 198).

This extension of rail service in 1900 was extremely important to the north side. After the

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extension of the elevated, the commercial district along Wilson-Broadway-Lawrence began to flourish. The extension created a corridor of residential and commercial buildings along the tracks and developed a solid business and entertainment area at Wilson-Lawrence-Broadway. In 1908, a local businessman Peter Stohr commissioned Frank Lloyd Wright to design an arcade consisting of shops and a train station (Gartner, Kazenas and Petersons, 1975: 2). John S. Van Bergen completed the Stohr Arcade in 1909. This structure was demolished and a second station to serve the elevated trains at Wilson Avenue (#37) was constructed in 1922-23.

When the elevated railroad came to Wilson Avenue at the turn of the century, Uptown began its career as a transportation nexus and a pleasure resort. The Wilson Avenue and Clarendon Avenue beaches were leading destinations for summer outings. "Every cross street for three quarters of a mile north and south of Wilson Avenue [led] to a beach" (*Chicago Daily News* February 18, 1923).

Uptown's beaches originally attracted people to the area as a destination for entertainment and recreation. By the early 1920s the Uptown neighborhood was crowded with restaurants, theaters, cafés, and dance halls. The area became identified with a new lifestyle: hotel living, kitchenette apartments, single-person households, cafeterias, movies, nightclubs, and shopping.

The Uptown shopping district at Wilson-Broadway-Lawrence offered an alternative to Chicago's downtown stores and by the mid-1920s became one of the most important commercial centers outside the Loop (Pacyga and Skerrett, 1986: 109). Restaurants and cafés, smaller retail stores, theaters, bakeries, food markets, and pharmacies such as those found in the Wilson-Broadway-Lawrence area fulfilled the basic needs of the surrounding neighbors, who saw no reason to travel downtown. The Wilson elevated train station made it simple for people to travel to the district to shop during the daytime and attend nightly concerts and theater shows.

The Uptown Square Historic District had early origins as a theater and entertainment district. Two of the first theaters erected within the Uptown Square Historic District, the Wilson Avenue Theater (#35) and the Lakeside Theater (#1), are still standing. The Wilson Avenue Theater at 1050 West Wilson was built in 1909 and operated as a Standard Vaudeville venue. In the early 1920s, when grand movie palaces overshadowed more modest theaters, the Wilson Avenue Theater was converted into a bank. It became the first home of the Uptown National Bank, now located at 4753 North Broadway (#19). The Lakeside Theater at 4730 North Sheridan Road was built in 1914. In recent years, it housed the Columbia College Dance Center.

The Green Mill Gardens nightclub (#42) lies at the heart of Uptown Square. This building, constructed in 1914, originally featured an outdoor seating area, as illustrated in the attached newspaper advertisement. In 1925 the Uptown Theatre (#44) was built on the site of the outdoor seating area, but indoor operations continued. The Green Mill prospered as one of the city's most popular nightclubs. The attraction of this area was enhanced by an earlier prohibition restriction that

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created a dry area just south and west of Lawrence Avenue (Palmer, 1928). When the 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibited consumption of alcohol throughout the United States in 1919, the intersection of Broadway and Lawrence already had an established reputation for nightlife. Throughout the 1920s newspapers reported on the area as a haven of entertainment and fast living. “The popular conception of the Wilson Avenue district is that it is a section where easy morals prevail, where everybody lives beyond his income and dodges bill collectors. ... If any of the charges against the Wilson Avenue district were substantially true...the district would not be what it is today – the loop’s little brother” (*Chicago Daily News*, May 19, 1923).

The Riviera Theater (#51) was an important attraction in Uptown. In 1917 the investment team Balaban & Katz hired C.W. and George Rapp to design the elaborate French Renaissance movie palace, which featured over 2000 seats. The Riviera opened as the largest and most elaborate theater in the chain and included a thirty-piece orchestra. The Riviera enjoyed great success; 18,000 people visited the theater on a weekly basis in 1918, boosting the numbers of patrons of Uptown Square (*Northside Sunday Citizen*, January 16, 1927). The 1920s dawned as the era of the grand movie palace. Following the success of the Riviera, Balaban and Katz opened several more movie palaces in Chicago, including the Tivoli, Chicago, Norshore, Oriental, Paradise, Southtown, Nortown, and the crown jewel of their chain, the Uptown Theatre (Davis and Mitchell, 1997). Only six to ten Balaban and Katz movie palaces remain standing in Chicago, two of which, the Riviera and the Uptown Theatre, are within the Uptown Square Historic District.

In 1925, Balaban and Katz again combined forces with Rapp and Rapp to build the ultimate movie palace, the Uptown Theatre (#44). They chose a Spanish Baroque style with a terra cotta façade. It cost \$4 million to build the Uptown. Until the opening of Radio City Music Hall in 1932, the Uptown was the largest theater in the United States (Pomaranc, Commission on Chicago Landmarks, 1989). The theater featured a five-story lobby including a chandelier, an “acre of seats” (the actual number was 4,381) and the most expensive Wurlitzer grand organ then built, as well as a state-of-the-art air conditioning system. By 1927 the Uptown Theatre alone brought over 90,000 people to the neighborhood on a weekly basis (*Northside Sunday Citizen*, January 16, 1927).

The Aragon Ballroom (#13) was known coast-to-coast as one of “America’s Most Beautiful Ballrooms” during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. In 1926 the architectural firm Huszagh and Hill designed the Aragon ballroom in the Spanish Baroque style and constructed it out of brick and terra cotta. The owners, William and Andrew Karzas, arranged for elaborate décor and strict policies against alcohol consumption, for they intended for the Aragon to impress critics and convince the public that dancing need not be a “bad” thing. The ballroom resembled the courtyard of a Moorish castle. Palm trees and twinkling lights in the ceiling gave people the sense of dancing underneath

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the nighttime sky. The all-maple dance floor includes a cushion of cork, felt and springs that absorbs the vibrations of hundreds of dancing feet. The reputation of the Aragon grew out of its spectacular ability to enthrone the Big Band era. The ballroom's embracing sound was played by such performers as Dick Jurgens, Wayne (The Waltz King) King, Lawrence Welk, Guy Lombardo, Eddy Howard, Isham Jones, Art Kassel, and Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey. Tommy Dorsey gave a Philadelphia kid named Frank Sinatra a break by allowing him to sing at the Aragon.

Transportation improvements between 1900 and the early 1920s helped to solidify the Uptown Square district's role as a destination for entertainment and commerce. Bulletin 131 of the Central Electric Railfans' Association describes the opening of the Lawrence Avenue Station and refers to the opening of the new station at Wilson:

On the evening of February 27, 1923, a new station was opened at Lawrence Avenue to serve the thriving business and entertainment district there. Present for the ceremonies and speech making were company officials, members of the local businessmen's association and the elevated's 40-piece band. That year also saw the...construction of a large terra cotta clad station at Wilson Avenue (Moffat, 1995: 252).

The new station at Wilson Avenue (#37) replaced the Stohr Arcade designed by Frank Lloyd Wright less than 15 years after it was built. The second station, constructed in 1922-1923, was designed by Arthur U. Gerber in the Beaux Arts style, a combination of Classical and Baroque influence (Graham Garfield, 1997-9). Where Wright's station had been square and simple, the new station built by Stow Building Company was ornate and heavily decorated. It exists today with the major portion of the top facade missing. The new station, called the Uptown Station, displays pilasters along the side walls and the main entrance, a subdued variation of the frontispiece for Grand Central Terminal in New York (Jakus and Lyden, 1980: 13).

Even with public transit improvements of the 1920s, Chicagoans became more and more enamored with the motor car. In the early 1930s, Lake Shore Drive was extended along the north lakefront to Foster Avenue on landfill that also created additional parkland. Grade separation cloverleaves, something new in road engineering, provided access and egress to Lake Shore Drive at Montrose, Wilson and Lawrence Avenues. By 1936, Uptown's attractions were easily reached by elevated train, streetcar, bus and automobile.

Although entertainment and commerce established Uptown as a destination point outside Chicago's Loop, one of the best known Uptown locations was Dr. Preston Bradley's Peoples Church of Chicago (#2). Dr. Bradley and a small group of Chicagoans established the Peoples Progressive

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Church of Chicago in July 1912 according to Dr. Bradley's biographer, Daniel Ross Chandler, who served as an assistant pastor of Peoples Church and Dr. Bradley's understudy. In the fall of 1913, the congregation moved into "a very large theater outside Chicago's Loop, the Wilson Avenue Theater." The congregation moved to the Pantheon Theater on Sheridan Road in 1918 where services were conducted and Dr. Bradley preached until 1925 (Chandler, 1971: p. 32-33). In 1923, the Sunday morning worship service was broadcast on the radio, launching what became the oldest continuous church service broadcast in the United States. Broadcasts continued over WJJD and WGN until the late 1960s (Chandler, 1971, p. 45).

On June 14, 1925, ground was broken for the new Peoples Church of Chicago. The dedication of the new building, designed by J.E.O. Pridmore, was on October 10, 1926. The theatrical heritage of Uptown and of the church's previous locations was carried into its new home. Chandler describes the church as "a stately Romanesque playhouse auditorium; the attractive gold and white color scheme was enhanced by the dark walnut paneling. Modern theater seats arranged in abbreviated semicircles across the inclined floor seemed dramatic in contrast to the regular, evenly rowed pews in the traditional churches." He quotes Ralph Schoenleben, writing in the *Liberalist*, September, 1942: "...the church resembles a beautiful playhouse. It has an inclined floor, theater seats instead of pews, and a very large balcony. The choir is banked at the back of a sort of stage. Dr. Bradley's 'pulpit' is but a simple desk." Then he concludes, "The theatrical atmosphere characteristic of motion-picture houses like the Pantheon was extended into the permanent residence for the Peoples Church" (Chandler, 1971: p. 41).

Dr. Bradley's congregation continued to grow. *The Chicago Daily News*, June 8, 1940, reported that the membership numbered 3,431 with an additional radio roll of 8,000. In March 1943, *American Magazine* said the Sunday congregation that came to Uptown to worship exceeded 2,200 and the radio audience more than five million (Chandler, 1971, p. 55).

The liberal Protestant clergyman's reach, through radio and extensive preaching tours extended far beyond Uptown. He was asked in 1935, 1939 and 1955 "to seek the mayorship of Chicago." He was a citizen-advisor to the United States delegation at the Charter Convention of the United Nations. A magnificent room in the Chicago Cultural Center at Washington and Michigan is named for Dr. Preston Bradley. According to Chandler, "Few institutions in the United States exceed the Peoples Church of Chicago as the lengthened shadow from one man. Ministering to human beings congested beneath towering neon-lighted skyscrapers and within tenement-ridden poverty-stricken ghettos, he served as the people's pastor" (Chandler, 1971, p. 61). Peoples Church still stands as a dignified presence on Lawrence Avenue and a monument to Dr. Preston Bradley.

The congregation is small, but the church opens its doors to house the homeless and provide space for a variety of charitable, social and artistic endeavors.

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The concentration of entertainment and recreation venues combined with the nearby elevated train stations made Uptown Square a popular and convenient entertainment corridor. At the same time, Uptown Square was becoming an important commercial district, or "outlying business center." A major city such as Chicago has a number of outlying business centers in addition to its central business district. The outlying business center represented the central business district in miniature. It possessed a marked concentration with closely spaced retail stores: clothing stores, furniture stores, shoe stores, jewelry stores, one or more department stores, and a mix of convenience stores. These centers attracted customers from long distances, and so they developed at focal points of intra-city transportation (Proudfoot, 1937: 425-428).

The district surrounding the Wilson Avenue station sold more cut flowers, candy, cigarettes and tobacco than in any other section of the city (*Chicago Daily News*, May 19, 1923: 12). Wilson Avenue contained a concentration of men's clothing stores, with the women's clothing stores concentrated on Sheridan Road. The Loren Miller and Company Store, or the "Uptown Store" as it was known, opened in 1915 at 4720-4746 North Broadway (#40) and eventually spread to the hotel and bank buildings flanking it. In 1930, the store boasted high numbers of accounts from surrounding northside neighborhoods (*Northside Sunday Citizen*, January 3, 1930). The Uptown Store was bought by the Goldblatt Brothers in 1931 and remained open as a Goldblatt's until December 1998.

Ed Marciniak in his book, *Reversing Urban Decline*, described Uptown in the 1920s:

By the middle 1920's, Uptown had become one of Chicago's most successful business centers. It boasted two large banks, a handsome office building for doctors, lawyers and dentists, elegant restaurants and two movie theaters which attracted well-dressed crowds day and night. ... Around this dazzling commercial center, hundreds of three-story apartment buildings sprang up to meet the growing demand for rental housing. Elevator apartment hotels of nine stories and more added to the high density. Uptown became one of the most heavily populated areas in the United States. Before the economic earthquake of the Great Depression struck in the 1930's, vacant land in Uptown was almost impossible to find (Marciniak, 1981: p. 11).

Apartment hotels such as the New Lawrence Hotel, 1020 West Lawrence and the Wilton Hotel, 1039-1053 West Lawrence, offered inexpensive living for singles and young married couples. Attracted to Uptown first by its lakeside location and accessible transportation and later by entertainment and commerce, an upwardly mobile, young population moved into Uptown's apartment hotels. According to Pacyga and Skerrett, "While some young married couples moved

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from apartment hotels into family homes...most did not remain in the area for extended periods. Thus even before the Depression struck, Uptown was well on its way to becoming a transient district" (Pacyga and Skerrett, 1986: 110).

The lights of Uptown Square continued to burn brightly until the Great Depression struck the nation. According to Marciniak, "It was a financial shock from which Uptown never recovered. New housing construction stopped. Purchasing power declined among consumers generally, and the unemployed in particular. The retail business of local merchants was devastated, as independent stores in Uptown and elsewhere folded one by one" (Marciniak, 1981: 19).

World War II brought more shockwaves to the area. "Uptown drew a much different crowd in 1949 than it did in 1926. Rowdy servicemen on leave from bases near the city surged into the neighborhood. At the public transportation stops, particularly the el and train stations, honkey-tonk joints brassily competed for attention" (Jakus & Lyden, 1980: 25). Uptown's small apartments with cheap rents became handy accommodations for workers in the defense industry who came to Chicago. Landlords remodeled buildings, breaking up larger apartments into smaller furnished units. "In an era of gas rationing and wartime cutbacks in auto production, Uptown's convenient transportation made small apartments a rental bargain" (Marciniak, 1981: 19).

Following World War II, a severe housing shortage prompted even more conversions. Single-family homes and apartment buildings in areas surrounding Uptown Square were cut up into smaller units and rooming houses. "Largely because of its cheap rents, Uptown became a port of entry for thousands of Appalachian Whites and American Indians who moved into Chicago during the 1950s and 1960s. No longer the city's bright-light district, Uptown fell on hard times" (Pacyga & Skerrett, 1986: p. 111).

Uptown remained a port of entry through the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s for Cubans, Hispanics, Middle Easterners, Africans, Koreans, Vietnamese, Cambodians and other refugees from Indo-China. Several small storefronts along Broadway and Wilson Avenues changed hands frequently or stood vacant. As was happening in many older urban areas in the United States, affluent residents fled to the suburbs. As television became the entertainment of choice for Americans, theaters and entertainment venues struggled to survive.

Architecture

The Uptown Square Historic District is significant for its buildings that exemplify distinctive characteristics of several architectural styles from the period of 1900 to 1950 and represent the work of prominent architects of the period. There are a total of 23 architects who designed 32 of the district's buildings, with the architects of the remaining 20 buildings unknown. Most of these 20 buildings are smaller and from the earlier phase of development.

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The building types and styles found within the district reflect the point in time at which they were constructed. Between the early 19th and mid 20th centuries, most commercial buildings were designed to be seen from the front. The façade gives commercial architecture its distinctive qualities and distinguishes one building from the next (Longstreth, 1987: 16-17). The early phase of commercial development in the district, from 1900 to 1910, was characterized by buildings with low massing and scale, one to three stories in height, often without elaborate ornamentation. These buildings were constructed to the sidewalk, with side walls attached to the adjacent buildings. In the Uptown Square Historic District, these commercial buildings are clustered on Broadway near Wilson and the elevated train station.

A majority of the buildings had commercial storefronts on the first floor with apartments above. These buildings were mainly brick, and ornamentation included stone lintels and sills, storefront surrounds of stone or terra cotta, and stone or metal cornices or parapets. The early commercial buildings were not usually designed in a specific architectural style, but often included details from a style, such as Classical Revival, 4621 North Broadway (#31), or Sullivanesque, 4623-4627 North Broadway (#30). Usually the architects of these smaller buildings were not nationally recognized but had smaller local practices. In the Uptown Square Historic District only three of the buildings on the 4600 block of North Broadway have an identified architect. Enoch Hill Turnock, who designed the building at 4621 North Broadway in 1902, was also the architect for the Brewster Apartments, a Chicago Landmark located at Diversey and Pine Grove.

The early phase of residential development in the district incorporated small apartment buildings and six flat apartment buildings. The residential buildings were two to four stories in height and often were designed with specific stylistic elements such as Queen Anne or Classical Revival. An example is the Middlekauf Apartments (#10), constructed in 1901 and designed by architect John S. Woollacott. The four-story building was designed in the Classical Revival style, incorporating such elements as egg and dart moulding, stone capitals and a bracketed cornice. Mr. Woollacott also designed the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, 600 West Fullerton Parkway, in 1888 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, and the Ravenswood Methodist Episcopal Church, 4501 North Hermitage, in 1890 incorporating Romanesque and Sullivanesque elements (Sinkevitch, 1993: 190, 223).

While the building boom of the 1920s had yet to transform Lawrence Avenue, slightly larger buildings were constructed north of the elevated tracks in the 4700 block of North Broadway. These buildings did not grow much in terms of height, but were slightly larger in scale, with three buildings covering one entire block. The first of these buildings was the Plymouth Hotel (#39). Constructed in 1912 of dark brown brick, the four-story building employed the Commercial Style of storefronts, with three upper floors and a parapet. Designed by architect George Kingsley, the building's

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minimal ornamentation includes decorative brick patterns and green and white terra cotta mouldings. While Kingley's restrained design of the Plymouth Hotel reflected the period, his 1923 design of the Reebie Storage & Moving Company, 2325 North Clark, reflected the growing elaborateness of façades in the 1920s, and incorporated inspired terra cotta designs in the Egyptian Revival style (Sinkevitch, 1993: 188).

The firm of Huehl & Schmid designed the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank (#41) in 1914 at the intersection of Broadway and Racine. While only two stories in height, the building reflects a determined attempt at Classical Revival style, which was a popular style for financial institutions. Designed with a limestone façade, the classical elements of the building include two-story arched window surrounds divided by engaged stone piers with Ionic capitals. A dentillated frieze and overhanging cornice support a two-tiered stone cornice. Harris Huehl and Richard Schmid partnered an architecture firm in Chicago for nearly 20 years until Huehl's death in 1918 (Withey and Withey, 1956: 540). Huehl & Schmid were most noted for their work designing Shriner auditoriums. One of their largest and best preserved is the Medinah Temple, 600 North Wabash, constructed in 1913 with an Arabic motif (Sinkevitch, 1993: 123).

The 1920s constituted the second phase of development in the district. With the building boom of the 1920s, real estate speculation created the desire for larger buildings. The growing market of the Loren Miller & Company Store (#40) and the location of the neighborhood near rapid transportation and Wilson Avenue shopping made Uptown Square a prime location for apartments, offices, and theater and entertainment facilities. The 1920s saw the proliferation of high-style building design, with extravagant ornamentation covering taller, wider facades. These larger buildings, which represented a larger investment by the owner and a more prominent position on the street, required the expertise of more prominent architects.

One of the most prominent architectural firms to work in the Uptown Square Historic District was Rapp & Rapp. Comprised of brothers Cornelius Ward Rapp (1861-1927) and George Leslie Rapp (1878-1942), they designed numerous movie theaters in Chicago and around the country. Within the district they were responsible for the Riviera Theater and Building (#51), the Uptown Theatre (#44), the commercial building at 4812 North Broadway (#43), and the facade of the commercial-office building at 4818-4822 North Broadway (#45). The brothers formed a partnership in 1906 and soon became known for their movie theater designs. They began work for the Balaban and Katz chain in 1917 with the Riviera Theater, and went on to create a number of movie palaces in Chicago (Withey and Withey, 1956: 497). The firm continued its association when the circuit merged with Paramount-Publix Theaters in 1925, expanding their practice nationwide. Rapp & Rapp designed over 400 theaters, the majority of them during the 1920s. Rapp & Rapp were among the most important and influential American theater architects of the period (Levin and Longstreth,

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1982: 532).

The Rapps introduced with the Riviera and continued with the Uptown what was to become a familiar theme in building design in Uptown Square in the 1920s, exuberant and elaborately decorative building facades. French Renaissance, Spanish Baroque, and Classical Revival were all incorporated in buildings by the Rapps in Uptown Square. Following the introduction of the French Renaissance-designed Riviera Theater, another prominent Chicago architecture firm designed an elaborately ornamented office building at the southwest corner of Sheridan and Lawrence. The Mutual Insurance Building (#4), was constructed in 1922 and designed by the firm of Fugard & Knapp. At four stories and clad in white terra cotta, the prominent location on the corner made this Classical Revival building a gleaming example of what was to come. The firm of Fugard & Knapp was already well-versed in classical building design, having designed 219 East Lake Shore Drive in 1919 and 229 East Lake Shore Drive in 1922 in what is now the East Lake Shore Drive Local Historic District. The firm would eventually complete the Mayfair Regent Hotel, 181 East Lake Shore Drive, in 1924, making them the designers of half the buildings in that historic district (Sinkevitch, 1993: 111).

Marshall & Fox were probably the best known and most respected of the commercial and residential architecture firms to work in Uptown Square during the 1920s. Both of the firm's Uptown Square buildings are massive brick buildings with elaborate Classical Revival white terra cotta facades, continuing in the theme of exuberantly designed high-style architecture. These are the McJunkin Building (#36), built in 1923, and the original eight stories of the Uptown National Bank Building (#19), built in 1924. In 1928 the firm of Huszagh & Hill completed the anticipated four-story addition to the Uptown Bank Building.

Comprised of partners Benjamin H. Marshall (1874-1945) and Charles E. Fox (1870-1926), this leading architectural firm had gained a reputation for elegant and elaborate designs, most of which were built in the Gold Coast section of Chicago. Marshall went on to design several important buildings following Fox's death in 1926, including the Drake Tower Apartments, 179 East Lake Shore Drive, 1929, and the Edgewater Beach Apartments (Withey and Withey, 1956: 392-393).

The firm's impressive list of designs include the Blackstone Hotel and Theater at 636 South Michigan, 1908-1910; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad headquarters at 547 West Jackson, 1911; the Drake Hotel at 140 East Walton Street, 1920; 1550 North State Parkway, 1912; and the other half of the East Lake Shore Drive Local Historic District (Sinkevitch, 1993: 94, 111, 141, 165).

The fourth architect to continue the theme of ornately designed high-style buildings in the Uptown Square Historic District was Walter W. Ahlschlager. Already well-known in Uptown for his design of the Sheridan Plaza Hotel at the northeast corner of Wilson and Sheridan in 1919,

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Ahlschlager incorporated monumental engaged columns and fluted piers, spiral terra cotta columns, terra cotta floral patterns, ram's heads, urns, metal cresting and diamond leaded glass into the Spanish Baroque design of the Uptown Broadway Building (#20). He is also credited with designing the Medinah Athletic Club, now the Hotel Inter-Continental, 505 North Michigan Avenue, 1929, in a neo-Egyptian style (Sinkevitch, 1993: 103).

The range of architectural styles employed in the Uptown Square Historic District reflects the range of early 20th century development from 1900 to 1950. Of the 52 buildings in the district, 17 were designed in the Commercial Style and 18 were designed in the Classical Revival style. These two styles alone represent half of the buildings in the district. Of the remaining buildings, eight are considered of contemporary design, or rather they are modern buildings or facades which portray no particular style. The following chart indicates the architectural styles of the 44 contributing buildings in the district:

Architectural Style	No. of Buildings	Architectural Style	No. of Buildings
Commercial Style	17	Chicago Six-Flat	1
Classical Revival	18	Spanish-Moorish	1
Art Deco	4	Venetian Gothic	1
Spanish Baroque	2		

Classicism usually refers to a revival of the principles of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. In the 19th century there was a full-scale classical revival that took many different forms but which kept a common feeling of identity and direction (Koeper and Whiffen, 1983: 3). The classical revival was first introduced in America during the 18th century by Thomas Jefferson with his State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia. The style reflected a symbol of the new government in the New World, which was patterned on the Roman Republic (Koeper and Whiffen, 1983: 5). The classical style of architecture came to be associated with civic, industrial and financial institutions, relaying a sense of longevity, importance and justice. While the 19th century buildings were often freestanding, replicating form and style of the ancient architecture, buildings in the 20th century modified the style to the form and function of the building. As the classical revival became an accepted form of building design, even the smallest facade would incorporate classical detailing to add identity and status to the building. The range of classical facades is varied in the district, from the modified temple front of the Peoples Church (#2) to the ornate terra cotta-clad Uptown National Bank Building (#19). Classical Revival flourished throughout the United States in the early 20th

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century.

While the Classical Revival style is the most dominant of the high styles found in the district, the Commercial Style ranks as the most common building style. The Commercial Style is the result of increased specialization in building facades towards the creation of commercial storefronts along a street. More a building type than a style, Commercial Style buildings include one or more storefronts, upper floors containing offices or apartments, topped by a parapet or cornice. Examples include the three buildings from 4635 to 4645 North Broadway (#25, #26, #27). These buildings often incorporated details from other styles as ornamentation. In the Uptown Square Historic District, classical detailing is the most prominent, as is found on buildings such as the 1105 Lawrence Professional Building (#8).

The Art Deco style became popular and took its name from the Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes in 1925 (Koeper and Whiffen, 1983: 326). The style spread rapidly to America and can be found in every city and many small towns around the country. Although a more streamlined version of Art Deco known as Moderne was a popular replacement after 1930, the Art Deco style remained popular into the 1940s. There are four buildings in the Uptown Square Historic District in the Art Deco style. The New Lawrence Hotel (#9) is an excellent example of the use of Art Deco in the 1920s. Constructed in 1928, the building incorporates elements common in the Art Deco style, including a linear design with a vertical emphasis, a courtyard or "U" shape above the first floor emphasizing the geometric form, strips of windows with decorated spandrels, low-relief ornamentation around door and window openings, and the use of metal and terra cotta in the ornamental detailing (Blumenson, 1981: 77).

The increase of building mass and scale in the 1920s communicated Uptown Square's status as a major outlying business center in Chicago. The larger commercial buildings and entertainment facilities expressed the exuberance of a vibrant entertainment district with elaborate decorative facades and the creative use of terra cotta.

Neighborhood Comparison

In his 1937 thesis, Malcolm Proudfoot identified twenty major outlying business centers in the Chicago of the early 1930s. He did not publish the boundaries of these centers but explained in detail how they were delineated. "Major" meant at least one mile of business frontage, combining the frontage of all stories. For example, two-story business buildings extending on both sides of the street in four directions for a radius of one-sixteenth mile would measure a mile in Proudfoot's analysis (Proudfoot, 1937).

Broadway-Wilson was one of his major centers, and it ranked third from the top with 3.20 miles of business frontage. There are five centers with over three miles: Halsted-Roosevelt 4.03,

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63rd-Cottage Grove 3.38, Broadway-Wilson 3.20, 63rd-Halsted 3.12, and Lincoln-Belmont-Ashland 3.10. Proudfoot included Lawrence-Sheridan and Broadway-Sheridan (-Montrose) as minor centers, which reflects the unusual extent of the Uptown concentration; only one other major center, 47th-South Park, had a minor center within a half mile, and no other had two. Although Proudfoot's boundaries for the Broadway-Wilson center would not exactly match with the Uptown Square Historic District boundaries, they contained most of the same major buildings and can be used for comparisons. Proudfoot found that of his twenty major centers, Broadway-Wilson ranked third in size, first in elevated car traffic, first in "motor coach traffic," (*i.e.*, first-class busses), above average in land value, and above average in vehicle traffic.

Historic land values in Chicago were thoroughly documented by Homer Hoyt in his 1933 book, *One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago, 1830-1933*. His analysis includes a section on outlying business centers. Land prices on outlying business corners doubled between 1910 and 1915, then after a pause, tripled between 1921 and 1928. "Not only did an increase of population of one million [in these areas] furnish added consumer purchasing for local stores, but a number of factors tended to divert much of this shopping away from the Loop to these community centers" (Hoyt 1933: 249). These factors included the growth of outlying banks, department stores, and "the new palatial motion-picture houses." Uptown Square had a large twelve-story bank, a prominent department store, and two palatial motion-picture houses.

The attached Chicago map taken from Hoyt (1933: 254, Figure 40) shows that in 1928 three Uptown corners—Broadway-Lawrence, Broadway-Wilson, and Wilson-Sheridan—were all in the highest rank (\$5,000-10,000 per front foot) and Lawrence-Sheridan was in the second rank (\$2,500-4,999) citywide. Of the eleven centers with property values exceeding \$5,000 per front foot in 1928, three were in Uptown. Nowhere else outside the central city were two first-rank centers found less than a half-mile apart.

In the 1930s all the major centers had at least one large motion-picture theater; some had several. The concentration of entertainment facilities in Uptown rivaled that of the other outlying centers and included the Aragon Ballroom (#13), Uptown Theatre (#44), Riviera Theater (#51), Lakeside Theater (#1), Green Mill Gardens (#42), and the Pantheon Theater. All remain but the Pantheon, which stood outside the historic district boundaries. Of the five largest outlying centers in Proudfoot's study, all had at least one theater with more than 3000 seats, but most of these have not survived.

A driving tour of 15 or 20 major outlying business centers shows that almost all of them have lost many of their largest and most characteristic business buildings. Madison-Pulaski (formerly Crawford) retains the five-story Walgreens building, the eight-story Garfield Bank building and two large residential buildings, the Guyon Hotel and the Midwest Athletic Club. The Madison-Pulaski

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district had two major motion picture theaters, the Marbro and the Paradise, but both have been demolished. The Lincoln-Belmont-Ashland district retains the Wieboldt's Department Store building and another narrow six-story department store. The Belmont Theater was adapted for residential use, retaining the historic façade. The other major centers have suffered extensive demolition. The Tivoli near 63rd-Cottage Grove and the Southtown near 63rd-Halsted are among the losses to demolition.

Uptown Square Historic District is unique in retaining all the major buildings within its boundaries. The two major motion picture theaters, the Uptown and the Riviera, are still standing in the Uptown Square Historic District, with good physical integrity on the exterior. The Uptown Square Historic District also retains the Aragon Ballroom, the Green Mill, the McJunkin, Mutual Insurance, and Uptown National Bank Buildings, all of which contributed significantly to the original character of the district. Thus the Uptown Square Historic District with all its major buildings standing is among the best surviving examples of the outlying business centers of early 20th century Chicago.

Walking through the district, changes and gaps in the historic fabric are visible. But it would be an illusion to believe that at one time the district was fully built and physically stable. The real estate booms of 1910-1915 and 1920-1930 brought extensive demolition and redevelopment. The district developed so rapidly that in the early 1920s, buildings less than ten years old were being torn down to build "bigger and more modern buildings on the same sites" (*Chicago Daily News*, February 18, 1922). There was always a building project under way. The tall apartment buildings on Lawrence replaced walk-up apartments. The Uptown National Bank Building (#19) was built first to eight stories in 1924, then pushed up to twelve stories just four years later. At the northeast corner of Lawrence and Broadway a twenty-five-story building was announced, but the project never broke ground (*Northside Sunday Citizen*, January 16, 1927). Though there have been some regrettable losses to demolition in Uptown Square, what remains is an ensemble of exceptional interest with substantial integrity by any comparative standard.

From the early 1900s with its transportation boom, through the glory days in the 1920s and early 1930s, to harder times during the Great Depression, World War II and the post-war years, Uptown Square has stood largely intact, too monumental to ignore and, some thought, too expensive to restore. Its most impressive structures, including the Uptown Theatre, the Aragon, and the Uptown Bank Building, are a testimonial to another era. Its vacant and deteriorated buildings, including Loren Miller's store and the rest of the Goldblatt's complex (#39-41), the majestic Uptown Theatre (#44), the Spiegel Furniture Store building (#47), and the lavishly decorated Uptown-Broadway Building (#20) wait to once again become a developer's dream.

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Uptown Square is no museum however. Bright lights and entertainment still draw the crowds to Uptown Square. Jazz fans flock to the Green Mill. The Aragon and the Rivera fill with fans of popular music groups, today the Smashing Pumpkins rather than Tommy Dorsey. The Uptown Theatre often serves as a popular movie filming location. Backdraft, Toy Story, and recently High Fidelity included scenes shot in the Uptown. The busy and thriving Uptown National Bank graces the corner of Lawrence and Broadway. In the early twentieth century, transportation access, a booming economy, rapid residential and commercial development, entertainment venues, and recreation shaped Uptown Square. Those elements still exist today and offer renewed opportunities for restoring some of Uptown Square's magnificent buildings.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 44

Uptown Square Historic District

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recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Other: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	16	445250	4646550	
2	16	445840	4646350	
3	16	445620	4645740	
4	16	445230	4646330	
				See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Marge Britton, Doug Kaarre, Diane Meyers, Angela Schlater, and Martin Tangora (Volunteer Workgroup); Jennifer Connors (Project Coordinator)**

organization: **Uptown Community Development Corporation** date: **June 9, 2000**

street & number: **4753 N. Broadway, Suite 822** telephone: **773-878-1064**

city or town: **Chicago** state: **IL** zip code: **60640**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name **multiple owners**

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 45

Uptown Square Historic District

Boundary Description

The Uptown Square Historic District's boundaries include the northwest corner of Gunnison and Broadway, the east and west sides of Broadway from Gunnison on the north to Wilson on the south, the southwest corner of Wilson and Broadway, the one building on the north side of Wilson east of Broadway, the north side of Leland between Broadway and Winthrop, the north and south sides of Lawrence from Magnolia to Sheridan, the first building on the west side of Sheridan south of Lawrence, the two buildings east of Sheridan on the south side of Lawrence, and the three buildings on the west side of Racine south of Lawrence. The boundaries incorporate approximately 15 blocks.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Uptown Square Historic District have been drawn to include the most cohesive collection of buildings which relate together through use, architectural style, pattern of development, and date of construction. To the north along Broadway are low-scale commercial buildings that do not reflect their historic integrity including a modern public library and a strip shopping center constructed in the mid-1990s.

To the west along the north side of Lawrence are a parking lot and the St. Boniface Cemetery. To the west of the district and south of Lawrence are low-scale residential buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are within the boundaries of the Sheridan Park Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1985. To the south along Racine are the Darlington Hotel, 1910, and the Darlington Apartments, 1909, two low-rise apartment buildings. To the west along Leland are St. Simons Church and Parish House dating from 1905, and the Leland Hotel, a larger apartment building constructed in 1926. All of these buildings are located within the boundaries of the Sheridan Park Historic District.

To the west along the north side of Wilson are several low-rise commercial buildings and a four-story apartment building, which do not possess sufficient historic integrity to reflect the period of significance. There is a modern fire station at the northwest corner of Racine and Wilson. Along the south side of Wilson is the Harry S. Truman City College of Chicago, a modern glass and steel two-story building which consists of an entire city block.

To the south of the southern boundary of the district along the west side of Broadway is a parking lot and a modern supermarket building. To the south along the east side of Broadway are several modern commercial buildings, including a strip shopping center and a bank.

To the east of the boundary along the north and south sides of Wilson are several parking lots, a modern commercial building, and a McDonald's restaurant, followed by the Sheridan Plaza Hotel, listed on the National Register individually, at the northeast corner of Wilson and Sheridan.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 46

Uptown Square Historic District

The historic fabric of the district no longer extends far enough along Wilson to include the Sheridan Plaza Hotel. To the west along Leland are two vacant lots and a modern apartment building.

To the north and south of Lawrence along Winthrop and Kenmore are low-rise apartment buildings and single-family homes dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are interspersed with vacant lots.

To the west along the north side of Lawrence are a modern strip shopping center at the northwest corner of Lawrence and Sheridan, and a modern high-rise apartment building and parking lot east of Sheridan. To the east of the boundary along the south side of Lawrence are several low-rise apartment buildings, some of which are modern and some which date from the early 20th century. To the south of the boundary along the east and west sides of Sheridan is a mixture of two-story commercial buildings dating from the early 20th century, modern commercial buildings, parking lots and vacant lots.

"Green Mill" Sunken Gardens

Announcement of Opening Tonight—Friday—6 p.m.

Two Blocks North of
Wilson Ave. "L" Sta.

Broadway and Lawrence Ave.

Two Blocks West of
Sheridan Road

Come Tonight

TO THE

"Green Mill" Gardens

The coolest spot in Chicago—the only real *Sunken Gardens* in America—the most novel summer garden where every night is a gala night. Come where you can spend your evening in comfort and pleasure in a delightful spot encircled by a terrace of flowers and climbing vines. *Dine in our*



Della Robbia Room

designed with rare skill and carried out in the costliest, though not gaudy, marbles and tile. Attractive and rich—a place where you will enjoy the finest cuisine prepared by expert chefs. The cleverest entertainers.

The Queen of the Cabaret
MISS PATRICOLA
with her orchestra of 25 pieces and many other stellar attractions, especially engaged for tonight's opening, will entertain you as you have never been entertained before. For the best amusement in Chicago come to "Green Mill" Gardens tonight.



Come Tonight—Look for the Sign of "The Green Mill"

Take Broadway Car to Door or Northwestern "L" to Wilson Avenue, Walk Two Blocks North

"Chicago Daily Tribune" June 25, 1914

Uptown Square Historic District

Father of Uptown



Loren Miller, Sr.

Loren Miller, Sr., president of Loren Miller and company, is known as the "Father of Uptown." He originated the name for this district. He also advocated the naming of the corner at Lawrence and Broadway "Uptown Square." The name was approved by the city council three years ago and signs were placed on the corners last spring. The Loren Miller and company building at the present site was erected in 1915 and the annex added in 1926.

"Uptown News"

February 6, 1931

Uptown Square Historic District

CORNERS NEAR THE LOOP VALUE

Value Sheridan Trust Land at \$7,500 Front Foot

There are more valuable corners in the area from Lawrence to Irving and the lake to Ashland than any district outside the loop, with the possible exception of Michigan from the Drake hotel to the bridge, and population statistics indicate that property value will increase in Uptown. Walter R. Kuehnle, superintendent of the land department of the board of assessors, said yesterday.

While he estimates the square foot value of the Sheridan Trust land at \$7,500 a square foot, the Wright building land is estimated at \$100 a square foot. The 1928 value of the Uptown corner was \$65.

The number of business firms doubled in the eight years from 1920 to 1928, and there was an increase of a third in apartment hotels.

14,500 Families By 1946
Figures just procured from the telephone company by Mr. Kuehnle show that the district had 9,600 families in 1920 and 11,000 in 1928, and they predict there will be 14,500 by 1946.

There were 1,000 business firms in 1920, 2,000 in 1928, and they predict 3,000 by 1946.

There were 1,400 families in apartment hotels in 1920, 1,900 in 1928, and they predict 2,700 by 1946.

Five Key Corners

The northwest corner of Sheridan and Wilson and the northwest corner of Broadway and Lawrence were valued at \$6,500 a front foot by assessors in 1928, the most valuable business centers out of the central business district, with the exception of Halsted and 63rd, valued at \$8,000. Fifty-third and Cottage and Madison and Crawford are at \$6,500.

The southwest corner of Lawrence and Sheridan was valued at \$8,000, and the northeast corner of Broadway and Wilson, \$7,000.

Madison and Oak is valued at \$7,000. The value of the Oak Park subdivision drawing from it, and Halsted and 63rd has not as many families from which to draw trade as Uptown.

Mr. Kuehnle sees for Uptown one of the biggest business futures in the city. He is vice-president of Chicago Real Estate board.

Transportation Chart

YEAR	LINE	TYPE	ROUTE
1855	Northwestern Railway (now Chicago & Northwestern)	Rail	<i>North-South</i> 12 trains per day
1872	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Rail	<i>North-South</i> to Union Depot downtown
1892	Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company	Street car	<i>North-South</i> Evanston Avenue (Broadway) to Diversey
1896	Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company	Street car	<i>North-South</i> Clark Street line extended to Devon Ave.
1896	Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company	Street car	<i>East-West</i> Lawrence Avenue line began from Evanston Avenue to Milwaukee Avenue
1900	Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company	Elevated Rail	<i>North-South</i> Line extended north to Wilson Avenue
1907	Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company	Elevated Rail (street level)	<i>North-South</i> Elevated tracks electrified
1908	Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company	Elevated Rail (street level)	<i>North-South</i> Line extended to Central Street in Evanston
1913	Kenwood-Wilson Express	Rail	<i>North-South</i> Line ran from Wilson to Kenwood on the south side. Service closed in 1949.
1919	Lake Bluff Railway (later Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee line)	Rail	<i>North-South</i> Line ran from Milwaukee, WI to South Side, stopping at Wilson.
1921	Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company	Elevated Rail	<i>North-South</i> Tracks north of Wilson were elevated
1921	Chicago, Evanston & Lake Shore	Rail	<i>North-South</i> Closed service between Howard and Wilson
1923	Chicago Transit Authority (forerunner)	Elevated Rail	Existing Uptown Station at Wilson and Lawrence Avenue station constructed
1928	Lake Shore Drive	Highway	<i>North-South</i> Road extended north to Lawrence Avenue with exits at Montrose, Wilson and Lawrence



Lawrence

Ave.

Wilson

CTA Elevated Train Stop

ELEVATED

North

CTA Elevated Train Stop

CTA

Broadway

Sheridan

North

W. AINSLIE ST.
American Metro Bank
48 Post Office
W. GUNNISON ST.
47 Hellig Meyers
46
45
44 Uptown Theater
43
The Green Mill
42

Hollywood Video
Sun Center Plaza
14
15
16
17
18

W. AINSLIE
WINTHROP TOWERS
N. WINTHROP
Aragon Ball Room
13
12
11
10
9

RETAIL CLERKS UNION
N. KENMORE
GUNNISON APTS

W. CASTLEWOOD
Chicago Boys & Girls Club
W. GUNNISON

51 Riviera
50
49

Uptown National Bank
19
41
40
Goldblatt's Department Store
39

8
7
6
52
Christopher House

5
4
Institute of Cultural Affairs
1
Bank of Chicago/Lakeshore

3
2
W. LAKESIDE

Fire Station

38
Cornerstone Center

22
23
24
26
25
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
Woolworth
34
Bank of Chicago/Lakeshore
35
37

W. LELAND

W. WINDSOR

DANSON SKILL CENTER
HARRY S. TRUMAN COLLEGE
TENNIS COURTS

36
McJunkin Building
HARRIS BANK

W. SUNNYSIDE
Salvation Army

BRADLEE STEWART PUB. SCH.

W. WINDSOR
DAN



Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Corners

6/2000

Middlekamp Apartments

1042-48 W. Lawrence
#10

Lawrence House

1058-1060 W. Lawrence

#11, 1-15

< >028
© 2000 N N N 1 05 2 (040) ©



Uptown Square Historic District

Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. CONNERS

6/2000

Fleur de Lis Apartments

1064 W. Lawrence

#12, 2-15

15. Fleur de Lis Apartments, 1064 W. Lawrence



Uptown Square Historic District

Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Connors

6/2000

Aragon Ballroom

1100 - 1110 West Lawrence

#13, 3-15

237 65**NN-N-1 14 2(040) ©
>023



UPTOWN NATIONAL BANK

UPTOWN NATIONAL BANK

UPTOWN
NATIONAL
BANK

115

115

Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Corneil

6/2000

Uptown National Bank Building

19

4753 N. Broadway

4-15



Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

T. CONNERS

6/2000

Uptown Broadway Building
4703-4715 North Broadway

20, 5-15



Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Corners

6/2000

East side 4600 Block of North
Broadway

24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32; 6-15

3. East side 4600 block of N. Broadway



Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Connors

6/2000

TCF BANK, 1050 W. WILSON
(Wilson Ave. Theater - Standard
Vaudeville)

35, 7-15



Uptown Square Historic District, Chicago

Cook Co. IL

J. CONNERS

6/2000

McJunkin Building, 4820-4870 North
36, 9-15 Broadway



Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. CONNERS

6/2000

Wilson Avenue Elevated Station

4600 - 4620 North Broadway

37, 9-15



GOLDBLATT
the incredible

GOLDBLATT



Ely Avenue

GOLDBLATT'S

Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Connors

6/2000

Goldblatts Department Store
4720 - 4726 North Broadway
40 , 10 - 15



Uptown Square Historic District

Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Corners

6/2000

West side of North Broadway

4800 Block

#42, 43, 44, 45; 11-15



Uptown Square Historic District

COOK CO, IL

J. CONNERS

6/2000

Uptown Theater

4814 - 4816 North Broadway

#44, 12-15



FURNITURE

NELSON BROTHERS
First in Furniture

4840

WALKER'S
Book & Stationery

THE
CITY

THE CITY
4870

Uptown Square Historic District

Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Connors

6/2000

Helig-Meyers Building
4840 North Broadway

#47, 13-15



Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL
J. Gennaro

6/2000

Uptown Post Office

4850 N. Broadway

#48, 14-15

< >054
237 65** N N N 1-01 2(040)©



MGD
MUSIC

Riviera Theatre

MGD
MUSIC

Riviera Theatre

MGD
MUSIC

Riviera Theatre

RIVIERA BLDG.
4750

Uptown Square Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL

J. Connors

6/2000

Riviera Theater

4746 N. Racine

51, 15-15

< 844
237 65**NN N 1 16 2(040)©

300 1/8 IN. (7.62 CM) DIAMETER



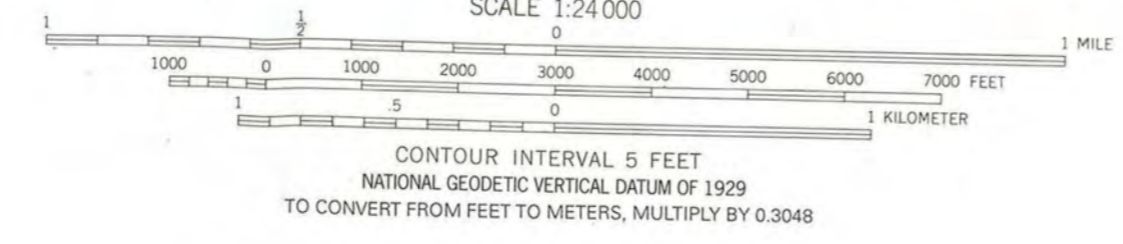
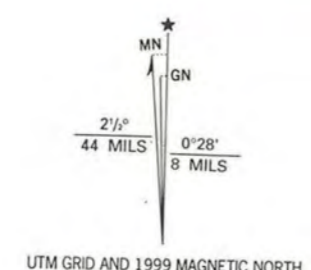
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1 E 445 250 3E 445 620 Uptown Square Historic District
N 4646 550 N 4645 740 Cook County, IL
2 E 445 840 4E 445 230
N 4646 350 N 4646 330 ZONE 16

CHICAGO LOOP QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS-COOK CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1992. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator).
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

CHICAGO LOOP, ILL.

1997

NIMA 3467 1 NW-SERIES V863



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Uptown Square Historic District (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property _____

Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by North Sheridan Road, West Gunnison Street, North Broadway, and West Leland Street not for publication

city or town Chicago vicinity

state Illinois county Cook zip code 60640

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Robert J. Appl 09.26.19
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Uptown Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:) Additional Documentation Accepted

Alycia Obermeyer
Signature of the Keeper

11/15/2019
Date of Action

Uptown Square Historic District
 Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	2	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
	2	Total

**Number of contributing resources
 previously listed in the National Register**

45

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE/theater
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE/theater
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Classical
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Gothic
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Spanish Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- walls: Brick, Terra Cotta, Limestone, Concrete
- roof: Unknown

Uptown Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

Modern Movement/Art Deco

Other/Mid-Century Modern

Other/Contemporary

other

: Metal

Uptown Square Historic District

Cook County, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

**See Continuation Sheet*

Narrative Description

**See Continuation Sheet*

Uptown Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce
Entertainment & Recreation
Transportation
Architecture

Period of Significance

Criterion A: 1900-1950
Criterion C: 1901-1956

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Frederick Ahlschlager
Walter W. Ahlschlager
R.C. Berlin
Niels Buck
Howard Lovewell Cheney
F.E. Davidson
W. L. Foehniger
Marshall & Fox
Arthur U. Gerber
Niels Hallstrom

Uptown Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

Ralph Cambel Harris
William H. Harlev, Jr.
John Hocke
E.A. Hogenson
Harris H. Huehl & Richard G. Schmid
Huszagh & Hill
George Kingsley
William L. Klewer
Fugard & Knapp
W.G. Kreig
Leichenko & Essen
C.S. Michaelson
Frank V. Newell
Ernest J. Ohrenstein
Henry L. Ottenheimer
Jerome E.O. Pridmore

Rapp & Rapp
T.J. Reyertson
D. Robertson
P. Schewedener
S.M. Seator
Louis A. Simon
B. Leo Steiff
Frederick Teich
Enoch Hill Turnock
John S. Woolacott

Uptown Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

**See Continuation Sheet*

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**See Continuation Sheet*

Uptown Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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- "Display Ad 34 – No Title." 31 May 1950.
- "Open New Motor Club Building." 26 April 1956.
- "Display Ad 52 – No Title." 8 May 1957.
- "Display Ad 21 – No Title." 18 June 1957.
- "Display Ad 36 – No Title." 25 June 1957.
- "Display Ad 28 – No Title." 3 July 1957.
- "Display Ad 65 – No Title." 8 April 1959.

Uptown Square Historic District
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Other Sources:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1905, 1928, 1950

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erica Ruggiero/Architectural Historian date June 23, 2017
organization McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. telephone (847) 328.5679
street & number 1330 Sherman Avenue email erica@miarchitects.com
city or town Evanston state IL zip code 60201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Uptown Square Historic District
City or Vicinity: Chicago
County: Cook **State:** Illinois
Photographer: Marlise Fratinardo
Date Photographed: July 25-August 2, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 21:

View of Lakeside Theater at 4730 N. Sheridan Road looking west.

Photo 2 of 21:

View of the Mutual Insurance Building at 1001-1015 W. Lawrence Avenue looking southwest from the intersection of Sheridan Road and Lawrence Avenue.

Photo 3 of 21:

View of the Viceroy Hotel at 1039-1053 West Lawrence Avenue looking southwest from the intersection of Lawrence and Kenmore Avenues.

Photo 4 of 21:

View of the Lawrence House Retirement Hotel at 1020 West Lawrence avenue looking northeast from the intersection of Lawrence and Kenmore Avenues.

Photo 5 of 21:

View of the north side of Lawrence Avenue from 1042-1064 looking northeast from the intersection of Lawrence and Winthrop Avenues.

Photo 6 of 21:

View of the Bulk Oil Petroleum Station at 1063 West Lawrence Avenue looking southeast from the intersection of Lawrence and Winthrop Avenues.

Photo 7 of 21:

View of the south side of Lawrence Avenue looking southwest from the intersection of Lawrence and Winthrop Avenues.

Photo 8 of 21:

View of the Aragon Theater at 1100-1108 West Lawrence Avenue looking northwest from the intersection of Lawrence and Winthrop Avenues.

Photo 9 of 21:

View of Lawrence Avenue and elevated structure looking west from the intersection of Lawrence and Winthrop Avenues.

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Photo 10 of 21:

View of the Uptown Bank Building at the southeast corner of Lawrence Avenue and Broadway looking southeast.

Photo 11 of 21:

View of the west side of the 4800-Block of North Broadway looking northwest from the intersection of Lawrence Avenue and Broadway.

Photo 12 of 21:

View of the east side of the 4800-Block of North Broadway looking northeast from the intersection of Lawrence Avenue and Broadway.

Photo 13 of 21:

View of the Riviera Theater office building at the southwest corner of Lawrence Avenue and Broadway looking southwest.

Photo 14 of 21:

View of the Riviera Theater at 4746 North Racine Avenue looking west from North Broadway.

Photo 15 of 21:

View of the west side of the 4700-Block of North Broadway looking southwest from the intersection of Racine Avenue and Broadway.

Photo 16 of 21:

View of the intersection of Broadway and Leland Avenue looking south.

Photo 17 of 21:

View of the Uptown Broadway Building at 4703-4715 N. Broadway looking northeast from the intersection of Leland Avenue and Broadway.

Photo 18 of 21:

View of the southeast corner of the intersection of Leland Avenue and Broadway looking northeast.

Photo 19 of 21:

View of the east side of the 4600-Block of North Broadway looking northeast.

Photo 20 of 21:

View of the McJunkin building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Wilson Avenue looking southwest.

Photo 21 of 21:

View of the Wilson Avenue Theater at 1050 Wilson Avenue looking north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Explanation of Amendment:

Section 7 of the Uptown Square Historic District is being amended with an updated building inventory to reflect changes in building stock and to individual buildings in the district. The amendment also notes the changes over time to 4647-4651 N. Broadway.

Amendment:

The following are descriptions for each of the existing contributing and non-contributing resources in the district including their historic building name, if known, address, date of construction, architect/builder, primary architectural style, and building type. Listed addresses correspond to the addresses filed with the Cook County Assessor. A "Building Key" is located in the "Additional Documentation" section of this nomination. Information provided in the updated building inventory table below was compiled previously in the 2000 nomination except for the "New Information/Updates" column, which includes new research conducted under this effort.

*Abbreviations Note: **ST**: Street; **DIR**: Direction; **NO**: Street Number; **C**: Contributing; **NC**: Non-Contributing; **NR**: Individually-listed on the NRHP; **DES**: Description; **AB**: Arcaded Block; **AH**: Apartment Hotel; **FRE**: Freestanding; **MUD**: Multiple-Unit Dwelling; **PL**: Parking Lot; **OPCB**: One-Part Commercial Block; **STM**: Strip Mall; **STR**: Structure; **SVB**: Stacked Vertical Block; **THPVB**: Three-Part Vertical Block; **TF**: Temple Front; **TPCB**: Two-Part Commercial Block; **TPVB**: Two-Part Vertical Block; **TS**: Train Station; **VLT**: Vault; **AD**: Art Deco; **CNT**: Contemporary; **LCR**: Late Classical Revival; **LGR**: Late Gothic Revival; **MCM**: Mid-Century Modern; **NS**: No Style; **SR**: Spanish Revival; and **UTL**: Utilitarian.

UPDATED BUILDING INVENTORY											
	STREET	DIR.	NO.	BUILT	NAME	DES.	STYLE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C/ NC	REASON FOR NC	NEW INFORMATION/ UPDATES
1	BROADWAY	N.	4520- 4570	1923	McJunkin Building	TPCB	LCR	Marshall & Fox, Supervising Architect Arthur U. Gerber	C		No changes.
2	BROADWAY	N.	4600	2017	CTA Wilson Station	TS	CNT	Chicago Transit Authority	NC	Age	New construction. Added to the overall count of properties in the district.
3	BROADWAY	N.	4620	1923	Gerber Building/ Wilson Avenue Elevated Station/Uptown Station	OPCB	LCR	Arthur U. Gerber	C		Updated date of construction from 1922 to 1923.
4	BROADWAY	N.	4601- 4611	1972	N/A	OPCB	CNT	Unknown	NC	Age	Updated date of construction per tax records.
5	BROADWAY	N.	4613- 4617	c. 1940	N/A	OPCB	CNT	Unknown	NC	Integrity	Updated date of construction and architect.

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	STREET	DIR.	NO.	BUILT	NAME	DES.	STYLE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C/ NC	REASON FOR NC	NEW INFORMATION/ UPDATES
6	BROADWAY	N.	4619	1907	N/A	TPCB	NS	R.C. Berlin	C		Added architect.
7	BROADWAY	N.	4621	1902	N/A	TPCB	LCR	Enoch Hill Turnock	C		No changes.
8	BROADWAY	N.	4623- 4627	1916	N/A	TPCB	LCR	William L. Klewer	C		Added architect.
9	BROADWAY	N.	4629	1930	N/A	OPCB	AD	William H. Harlev Jr.	C		No changes.
10	BROADWAY	N.	4631	1948	Hillman's Inc.	OPCB	CNT	Leichenko & Essen (Contractor: P. Schwedener)	C		Added name and architect.
11	BROADWAY	N.	4635- 4641	1903	N/A	TPCB	LCR	S.M. Seator	C		Added architect and architectural style.
12	BROADWAY	N.	4643	1905	N/A	TPCB	LCR	Unknown	C		Added architectural style.
13	BROADWAY	N.	4645	1905	N/A	TPCB	LCR	Niels Buck	C		Added architect and architectural style.
14	BROADWAY	N.	4647- 4651	1905	Livingston Fireproof Storage Warehouse	TPCB	LCR	Fred. Ahlschlager	C		Date of construction changed from c. 1940 to 1905. Added name and architect.
15	BROADWAY	N.	4653	1901	N/A	OPCB	LCR	John S. Woollacott	C		Added architect.
16	BROADWAY	N.	4657- 4663	1928	S.S. Kresge Building	TPCB	LCR	John Hocke	C		Updated date of construction from 1928 to 1930.
17	BROADWAY	N.	4660- 4666	1905	Barry Building	TPCB	LCR	Ernest J. Ohrenstein	C		No changes.
18	BROADWAY	N.	4700- 4714	1912	Uptown Hotel	AH	NS	George Kingsley	C		Updated name.
19	BROADWAY	N.	4701	2017	H.W. Rubloff Building (façade)	OPCB	LCR	Unknown	NC	Integrity	Changed to non- contributing. Original structure built in 1921; rebuilt 2017. Added architectural style.

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	STREET	DIR.	NO.	BUILT	NAME	DES.	STYLE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C/ NC	REASON FOR NC	NEW INFORMATION/ UPDATES
20	BROADWAY	N.	4703-4715	1927	Uptown Broadway Building	TPCB	SR	Walter W. Ahlschlager	NR		Updated date of construction from 1926 to 1927.
21	BROADWAY	N.	4720-4726	1915	Loren Miller & Co. Store	TPVB	LCR	William L. Klewer	C		Added architectural style.
22	BROADWAY	N.	4728-4744	1914	Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank	AB	LCR	Harris H. Huehl & Richard G. Schmid (Huel, Schmidt, & Holmes)	C		No changes.
23	BROADWAY	N.	4743-4763	1924	Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank/Uptown National Bank Building	SVB	LCR	Marshall & Fox (Huszagh & Hill additions)	C		No changes.
24	BROADWAY	N.	4800-4810	1914	Green Mill Gardens	TPCB	LCR	C.S. Michaelson	C		No changes.
25	BROADWAY	N.	4807-4809	1967	N/A	FRE	CNT	Unknown	NC	Integrity	Updated date of construction from 1969 to 1967 per tax records.
26	BROADWAY	N.	4812	1925	N/A	TPCB	LCR	Rapp & Rapp	C		No changes.
27	BROADWAY	N.	4814-4816	1925	Uptown Theatre	VLT	SR	Rapp & Rapp	NR		No changes.
28	BROADWAY	N.	4818-4822	1904	North Shore Fireproof Storage Building #1	TPVB	LCR	W. L. Foehniger (Rapp & Rapp 1925 Façade)	C		Added architect.
29	BROADWAY	N.	4821	1910	North Shore Fireproof Storage Building #2	THPVB	LCR	F.E. Davidson	C		Updated architect.
30	BROADWAY	N.	4824-4826	c. 1920	N/A	OPCB	CNT	Unknown	NC	Integrity	No changes.
31	BROADWAY	N.	4829	1910	Riviera Garage Building	OPCB	CNT (Façade)	D. Robertson	NC	Integrity	Updated date of construction from 1916 to 1910. Updated architect.

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	STREET	DIR.	NO.	BUILT	NAME	DES.	STYLE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C/ NC	REASON FOR NC	NEW INFORMATION/ UPDATES
32	BROADWAY	N.	4833	1956	Chicago Motor Club	TPCB	CNT	Unknown	C		Updated date of construction from c. 1940 to 1956 per tax records. Updated name.
33	BROADWAY	N.	4840	1926	Spiegel Furniture Store	TPCB	LCR	B. Leo Steiff	C		No changes.
34	BROADWAY	N.	4850	1939	U.S. Post Office-Uptown Branch	VLT	AD	Louis A. Simon (Supervising) and Howard Lovewell Cheney (Consulting)	C		No changes.
35	BROADWAY	N.	-----	2017	CTA Track Structure	STR	UTL	Chicago Transit Authority	NC	Age	Changed to non-contributing. Original structure built in 1900; rebuilt 2017.
36	LAWRENCE	W.	941	1925	The Peoples Church of Chicago	TF	LCR	Jerome E.O. Pridmore	C		Updated date of construction from 1926 to 1925.
37	LAWRENCE	W.	947-959	1907	Lawrence-Sheridan Apartments	TPCB	LCR	Niels Hallstrom	C		Updated date of construction and architect.
38	LAWRENCE	W.	1001-1015	1922	Mutual Insurance Building	SVB	LCR	Fugard & Knapp/ addition by B. Leo Steiff	C		No changes.
39	LAWRENCE	W.	1020	1933	Lawrence House Retirement Hotel	AH	AD	Ralph D. Huszagh & Boyd Hill	C		Updated date of construction from 1928 to 1933 per tax records and Sanborn maps.
40	LAWRENCE	W.	1025-1037	1987	Lake Side Plaza	STM	CNT	Unknown	NC	Age	No changes.

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	STREET	DIR.	NO.	BUILT	NAME	DES.	STYLE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C/ NC	REASON FOR NC	NEW INFORMATION/ UPDATES
41	LAWRENCE	W.	1039-1053	1926	Viceroy Hotel	AH	LGR	Ralph D. Huszagh & Boyd Hill	C		Updated Name from "Wilton" to "Viceroy" Hotel per 1928 Sanborn map.
42	LAWRENCE	W.	1042-1048	1901	Middlekauf Apartments	MUD	LCR	John S. Woolacott	C		No changes.
43	LAWRENCE	W.	1054-1056	2006	N/A	TPCB	CNT	Unknown	NC	Age	New construction. Added to the overall count of properties in the district. Updated date of construction from 2005 to 2006 per tax records.
44	LAWRENCE	W.	1058-1060	1902	The Serena	MUD	LCR	E.A. Hogenson	C		Updated date of construction from c. 1900 to 1902. Updated name. Added architect.
45	LAWRENCE	W.	1063	1952	Bulk Petroleum Gas Station	FRE	MCM	Unknown	C		Changed to contributing.
46	LAWRENCE	W.	1064	1905	Fleur-de-Lis Apartments	MUD	LCR	Frank V. Newell	C		Updated date of construction from c.1900 to 1905. Added architect.
47	LAWRENCE	W.	1100-1108	1926	Aragon Ballroom	TPVB	SR	Ralph D. Huszagh & Boyd Hill with John Ebersson	C		No changes.
48	LAWRENCE	W.	1101-1113	1922	Lawrence Professional Building	TPCB	LCR	Frederick Teich	C		No changes.
49	LAWRENCE	W.	1136	1903	Clancy Building	TPCB	LCR	Huehl & Schmid	C		Updated date of construction from 1904 to 1903. Added architect.
50	LELAND	W.	1100-1116	1905	Monroe Building	TPCB	LCR	W.G. Kreig	C		Updated architect based on permit records.

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51	RACINE	N.	4734- 4736	1911	Fox Building	OPCB	LCR	Huehl & Schmid	C		Added architect. Updated architectural style.
52	RACINE	N.	4740	1911	Kean Building	OPCB	CNT (Façade)	T.J. Reyertson	NC	Integrity	Added architect and changed name from "Keane" to Kean".
53	RACINE	N.	4746	1917	Riviera Theater and Office Building	VLT	LCR	Rapp & Rapp	C		Updated date of construction from 1918 to 1917.
54	SHERIDAN	N.	4730	1914	Lakeside Theater	VLT	LCR	Ralph Cambel Harris	C		No changes.
55	WILSON	W.	1050	1909	Wilson Avenue Theater	VLT	LCR	Henry L. Ottenheimer	C		No changes.

This amendment notes the following changes over time to 4647-4651 N. Broadway:

The building historically served as the Livingston Fireproof Storage Warehouse, built in 1905 and designed by Frederick Ahlschlager. It was originally four stories in height and did not have a storefront at the street level as the building does today. The loss of the upper two stories and original first floor façade occurred during the Period of Significance, ca. 1940. The building is currently being restored, including the addition of the upper two floors per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as part of a Federal Historic Tax Credit Project.

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Explanation of Amendment:

Section 8 is being amended to add a second Period of Significance, 1901-1956, under Criterion C to allow for a building identified in the 2000 nomination at 4833 N. Broadway to remain a contributing building to the district. New research identified that the building was constructed in 1956, not ca. 1940, as stated in the previously prepared nomination form. A brief statement has been included in the amendment on 4833 N. Broadway. The Period of Significance for Criterion C will start at 1901, with the date of construction of the oldest building in the district, and end at 1956, the date of construction of the last National Register eligible building in the district.

The existing Period of Significance (1900-1950) will remain to reflect the historical significance of the district under Criterion A.

Section 8 is also being amended to include a section relative to the district's history and development post World War II to the present day, including information on the Chicago Transit Authority Wilson Station Reconstruction Project.

Per the addition of a second Period of Significance for Criterion C, the amendment includes an update to the Statement of Significance with architectural descriptions of all historic architectural styles in the district.ⁱ

Amendment:

THE CHICAGO MOTOR CLUB BRANCH BUILDING (4833 N. BROADWAY) AND BROADWAY'S "AUTOMOBILE ROW"

The building at 4833 N. Broadway served as the North Side branch of the Chicago Motor Club, with its headquarters located in downtown Chicago. The branch office is significant historically and architecturally as one of the last remaining buildings, part of North Broadway's "Automobile Row" in the Uptown neighborhood.

With the advent of the automobile at the turn of the twentieth century, the country's built environment was transformed to meet the needs of automobile ownership and use. Across the county, "Automobile Rows" developed, clustering sales, service, and marketing companies in proximity. In Chicago, these "Automobile Rows" were located near downtown and along major arterial streets, including Michigan Avenue's Motor Row, which remained the primary center of automobile sales and service into the 1930s.

With the City's tremendous growth during the 1920s, automobile sales and service companies spread throughout Chicago's outlying neighborhoods and smaller "Automobile Rows" emerged along several major arterial streets, including Ashland, Western, Milwaukee, Lawrence, Archer, and Broadway.

ⁱ This update to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination forms (2000) for the Uptown Square Historic District was prepared pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) to address Stipulation I.B.1. of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), dated September 28, 2015, among the Federal Transit Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the Chicago Transit Authority for the Lawrence to Bryn Mawr Modernization Project, City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Work efforts were performed between December 2016 and August 2019. The signed MOA is available in Attachment C of the Finding of No Significant Impact for the Lawrence to Bryn Mawr Modernization Project, published on October 1, 2015, and available for download at www.transitchicago.com/RPMproject.

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North Broadway, the location of the Chicago Motor Club's North Side branch building, was one of the more substantial "Automobile Rows," which stretched from Lawrence Avenue on the south to Devon Avenue on the north.

In the 1920s, dozens of automobile showrooms, auto service and repair shops, automobile storage garages, filling stations, and stores selling automotive supplies and ancillary equipment were constructed along North Broadway.

By 1929, North Broadway had more than 30 automobile dealers selling either new or used cars. Within the boundaries of the Uptown Square Historic District, the block between Ainslie Street and just south of Gunnison Street was developed with automobile storage, auto sales, and a service station. Also within the Uptown Square Historic District, at this time, were multiple automobile garages dedicated to serving patrons of the theaters and jazz clubs such as the Riviera Theater garage (built 1910, extant) and the Lakeside Theater garage (built ca. 1905-1928, demolished).

In the 1920s and 1930s, these automobile row companies prospered as they served the North Side lakefront neighborhoods of Edgewater, Rogers Park and Uptown. With the extension of Lake Shore Drive extension in 1933 from Belmont Avenue to Foster Avenue, the North Broadway "Automobile Row" saw increased development of buildings dedicated to auxiliary automobile services over the following decades. In the Uptown Square Historic District, the Bulk Oil Petroleum Filling and Service Station was constructed ca. 1938 at 1063 W. Lawrence to serve this new population of motorists. Additionally, a filling station was constructed on the site of the now Chicago Motor Club branch building between 1928-1950; the Chicago Motor Club building was constructed in 1956 to service the increased automobile population on Chicago's North Side; and a repair garage (now known as "Just Tires") was constructed just south of the Chicago Motor Club in 1967. Today, only the Chicago Motor Club branch building and the ca. 1952 service station for Bulk Oil remain extant in the Uptown Square Historic District.

HISTORY OF THE UPTOWN SQUARE DISTRICT, POST WORLD WAR II

The following is partially excerpted from the City of Chicago Landmark Designation Report for the Uptown Square District:

In the years following World War II, the popularity of the district as a reputable entertaining and retail destination began to wane, and Uptown entered a "cycle of decline" characterized by down-at-the-heel bars, cheap hotels, and a more transient population. "By 1940," historian Roger Guy writes, "Uptown was one of the most densely populated community areas in the city with over 12,500 people per square mile." The large number of cheap and easily accessible apartments turned Uptown into a port of entry for recent migrants. Tens of thousands of white Appalachian and American Indian migrants settled in Uptown during the 1950s and 1960s. This trend continued through the 1970s and 1980s with large numbers of Cubans, Hispanics, Middle Easterners, Africans, Koreans, and Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees settling in Uptown.

During this tumultuous period of Uptown's history, residents, business owners, community organizers and public officials all sought to protect the unique character and diversity of the area. In 1955, long-time residents and business owners formed the Uptown Chicago Commission (UCC). In 1966, the UCC successfully secured designation of the Uptown community as a "conservation area," a designation under the Urban Community Conservation Act of 1953 that made the community eligible for improvement funds and city planning services that were akin to other post-war urban renewal programs. Other groups were formed to advocate for specific subsets of Uptown's diverse population. The Council of the Southern Mountains, headquartered in Berea, Kentucky, established the Chicago Southern Center in 1963 in Uptown to serve the Appalachian immigrants. Between 1964 and 1968, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

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operated a community organizing project for the poor in Uptown called "JOIN" (Jobs or Income Now). During the 1960s and 1970s, the Montrose Urban Progress Center opened at Montrose and Hazel, the Heart of Uptown Coalition was formed, and a satellite office of the Hull House Organization was formed in Uptown, all joining the campaign to improve living conditions and economic opportunity.

While people still poured into the district, by the mid-twentieth century Uptown Square was no longer the entertainment destination it had been in the 1910s and 1920s. Crowds no longer packed dances at the Aragon, and far fewer came to see movies at the Uptown, Riviera, and Lakeside. The Aragon Ballroom remained open until March 31, 1958, when a fire and explosion in the restaurant next door ripped a hole in the lobby and caused extensive damage. Following a \$250,000 remodeling project, the Aragon reopened, but the already scant crowds failed to return and the ballroom was sold in 1963. In the following years, it was used as a roller rink, a discotheque, an indoor flea market, a bingo hall, a boxing arena, and, finally, as a venue for live music concerts.

The Uptown Theater was closed in 1981, although the Riviera and Aragon continue to operate as popular venues for live music. Patrons also still flock to the Green Mill to sit in velvet booths beneath hand-painted murals framed with elaborately carved wood frames. The New Lawrence Hotel, was converted to senior housing in the 1980s, and was rehabilitated for market rate apartments in 2016. In recent years, the Uptown National Bank building and Loren Miller Department Store building have undergone extensive rehabilitations. Additionally, the Chicago Transit Authority has completed the Wilson Station Reconstruction Project, detailed below.

WILSON STATION RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT (WILSON AVENUE ELEVATED STATION/UPTOWN STATION/GERBER BUILDING; CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY (CTA) TRACK STRUCTURE)

For approximately three years from fall 2014 through fall 2017, CTA implemented the Wilson Station Reconstruction Project. The project installed a completely rebuilt station at Wilson, relocating the station's head house from the ca. 1923 Wilson Avenue Elevated Station/Uptown Station, also known as the Gerber Building, to a new glass-enclosed at-grade head house on the south side of Wilson Avenue. Other project improvements included: a new elevated track support structure; track replacement; new lighting; signal system upgrades; the installation of two island platforms to allow for Red Line and Purple Line Express transfers at the station; and two new auxiliary entrances on the north side of Wilson Avenue and at Sunnyside Avenue. Under the project, Wilson station received Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades that included the installation of two elevators, Braille signage, and wheelchair-accessible fare gates. In addition, the project replaced the elevated track structure in the area of Wilson station, including its associated support columns along Wilson and Broadway Avenues, and improved the station's former head house at the Gerber Building by restoring the building's original terra cotta and re-installing its parapet, among other improvements.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE UPTOWN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Buildings in the Uptown Square Historic District can be categorized by architectural style and/or building type. An architectural style is well-defined by common features that are distinctive in overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing. These buildings may be architect-designed or display a conscious attempt to incorporate typical architectural features of the period. The architectural styles of the district reflect the development and construction of the district from 1901, with the oldest building in the district, to 1956, when the last district contributor was constructed.

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This architecture of the district informs the Period of Significance for Criterion C, 1901-1956, based on the construction dates of the first and last historic buildings in the Uptown Square Historic District.

The following sections provide descriptions of architectural styles and commercial building types found in the Uptown Square Historic District previously not included in the 2000 nomination form.

Notes:

The dates in parentheses first indicate the time period during which the style was most popular nationally (N). Because of the varying rates in which popular architectural fashions spread across the country, the entrenchment of local building traditions, as well as the dominance of local tastes, dates may differ for local examples.

The second period in parentheses is the period in which this style appears locally (L) in the Uptown Square Historic District.

Architectural features listed under each architectural style are common characteristics, but may not be found in every building and may vary locally, regionally, and nationally.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

LATE CLASSICAL REVIVAL (N. 1895-1950) (L. 1901-1928)

Late Classical Revival was inspired by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago which promoted classical forms. Late Classical Revival relied on stylistic details of the Greek Revival style. Classical Revival style buildings often have massive columns with classical Corinthian, Doric or Ionic capitals, topped by a front facing pediment.

The Late Classical Revival style was frequently used for civic, institutional, commercial, and residential buildings. Wall materials range from wood, brick, stucco, or stone with smoother surfaces being more prevalent.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a symmetrical façade, often with a full-height portico; porch roof with a prominent centered gable; a semi-circular transom or fanlight normally occurs above the paneled front door; broken pediment over the entry door; modillions and dentils line the cornice; and double-hung windows with lintels above, symmetrically arranged often in pairs or groups of three. (Example: 1050 W. Wilson, ca. 1909)

LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL (N. 1895-1945) (L. 1926)

The Gothic Revival style, based on medieval design precedents, was widely popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing who published pattern books of stylistic details and championed the use of the style. It was promoted as an ideal picturesque rural style, suitable for residential use.

This style was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival style was often chosen for country homes and houses in rural or small-town settings. The style was losing popularity for residential designs by the late 1860s, but resurgence during the 1870s occurred in applying the style to public and religious buildings.

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The later Gothic Revival style is characterized by simpler and smoother features than those of the preceding High Victorian Gothic. Typical architectural characteristics can include a steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables; gables commonly have decorated vergeboards (commonly called gingerbread or stickwork); windows commonly extend into gable, frequently having pointed-arch shape (Gothic arch); other window shapes include the clover-like foil with three, four or five lobes; doors often have pointed-arch and/or heavy hood ornament; roof peaks are often topped with pinnacles; decorative crowns (gable or drip mold) over windows and doors; and porches with turned posts or columns. (Example: 1039-1053 W. Lawrence Avenue, ca. 1926)

SPANISH REVIVAL (N. 1915-1940) (L. 1925-1927)

The Spanish Eclectic Style, also known as the Spanish Colonial Revival style, is a remnant of the traditional Spanish architectural themes seen in Spain's early American colonial settlements. This revival style became popular in the early twentieth century after the Panama-California Exposition was held in San Diego in 1915.

Typical architectural characteristics include: low-pitched, clay tile roof, rounded arches, low-relief carving at doorways, windows and cornices, elaborately carved doors; decorative window grills of wood or iron; spiral columns; multi-paned windows; balconies or terraces, and a curvilinear gable.

These architectural characteristics follow the forms of the early Spanish missions and are very distinctive. Other architectural details may be derived from later periods of Spanish architecture and reference Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, or Renaissance designs. (Example: 1100-1108 W. Lawrence Avenue, ca. 1926)

ART DECO (N. 1925-1940) (L. 1930-1939)

The Art Deco style is defined by its distinctive sharp-edged looks and stylized geometrical decorative details. The development of this architectural style was an intentional break with past precedents to embody the ideas of the modern age. It was the first American architectural style to look forward rather than back, as with the preceding revival styles. Its name was derived from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, held in Paris in 1925, where the style was first exhibited.

Typical architectural characteristics include: sleek, linear appearance with stylized, often geometric ornamentation; low-relief decorative panels at the entrances, around windows, along roof edges or as string courses; smooth building materials such as stucco, concrete block, glazed brick or mosaic tile; stylized decorative elements using geometrical forms, zigzags, chevrons; strips of windows with decorative spandrels; and reeding and fluting around doors and windows. (Example: 1020 W. Lawrence Avenue, ca. 1933)

MID-CENTURY MODERN (N. 1935-1965) (L. 1952)

Mid-Century Modern design dominated mid-twentieth century American architecture and became increasingly popular after World War II. Modern designers departed sharply from historical precedent and created new building forms. This style is defined by clean, linear, and sweeping lines; large expanses of glass exterior walls; deep eaves; and earth-toned materials. Mid-Century Modern emphasized creating structures with ample windows and open floor plans, with the intention of opening up interior spaces and bringing in the outdoors.

Typical architectural characteristics can include flat or extremely low-pitched gable roofs; angular details; asymmetrical profiles; expansive walls of glass; open floor plans; strong emphasis on linear elements and bold horizontal and vertical

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features. Lines will be either straight or angled; and common materials include brick, stone, wood, and glass. (Example: 1063 W. Lawrence Avenue, ca. 1952)

CONTEMPORARY (N. 1945-1990) (L. 1940-2006)

This style was the favored for architect-designed buildings constructed between 1945 and 1990. It occurs in two distinctive subtypes based on roof shapes: flat or gabled. It can feature wide overhanging eaves, roof beams commonly exposed; heavy piers may support gables, built with natural materials wood, brick, and stone, broad expanse of uninterrupted wall surface, and the absence of traditional detailing. (Example: 4833 N. Broadway, ca. 1956)

COMMERCIAL BUILDING TYPES

The commercial building, as a distinct architectural form, did not develop until the nineteenth century, although trading centers and market halls have been around since antiquity. Commercial buildings were typically freestanding or joined by party walls, with the commercial business on the first floor and offices or residences above. The commercial building, as a form, almost always fits on its entire lot, and is built to the sidewalk.

In *The Buildings of Main Street*, Richard Longstreth has developed a classification system for historic commercial structures built within compact business districts prior to the 1950s. His system uses building mass as the determining factor. The building inventory classifies all commercial buildings first by the massing types defined by Longstreth and second by the architectural style.

The commercial classification types outlined by Longstreth are generally applicable to historic buildings (or new buildings built in historic styles) on traditional, pedestrian-oriented commercial streets. The commercial corridor of the district which runs along North Broadway from West Wilson to West Gunnison Streets can be considered a traditional commercial district. In a traditional business district, commercial buildings are densely clustered together on small blocks on an orthogonal grid oriented to the street and sidewalk.

Many of the buildings on North Broadway are One- or Two-Part Commercial or Two- or Three-Part Vertical Blocks in a rich variety of architectural styles.

ARCADED BLOCK

Characterized by a series of tall, evenly spaced, round-arched openings extending across a wide façade with no separate bracketing elements at the ends. The Arcaded Block is generally two to three stories in height.

FREESTANDING

Freestanding buildings are typically one story, occasionally two stories, but differ from Commercial Blocks in that they have architectural treatment on two or more sides. They are newer, having been built in the age of automobile access. The entry is usually accessible from the street, often oriented to a parking lot on the side or surrounding the building. The structure may occupy an entire city block and be surrounded by parking.

ONE- & TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCKS

Early commercial buildings in the late 1800s often appear as a one-part commercial block: a one or two-story box with an ornamented façade or false-front façade. The first floor façade is comprised of plate glass windows, an entry and a

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cornice or tall parapet above. The false-front arrangement is often seen on smaller buildings of wood frame construction, built during that later half of the nineteenth century to “create the commercial core of new towns during their initial period of development”.

Commercial Blocks are one to four stories, typically built before 1950. However, a contemporary commercial structure may have been built on an infill parcel on a traditionally-commercial street. Whether or not, this type of building shares party walls with an adjacent building, generally only the front of a Commercial Block has any architectural detailing. One-story commercial blocks are almost always One-Part Commercial. This distinction is made according to the visual arrangement of the principal façade. Two or more story Commercial Blocks may be classified as One-Part Commercial Blocks if the facade can be read as a single design element, with no projecting cornice or other strong horizontal design element dividing the first floor from the upper floors.

A Two-Part Commercial Block is generally limited to structures of two to four stories and this type is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones. The two part division reflects the separation of uses on the interior, with more public uses found at the street level and private uses such as offices or residences located on the upper levels. The buildings are located at the front of lot lines, along public sidewalks, and have display windows facing that sidewalk. There are usually no display windows, public entrances, or architectural treatment on the side facades, although occasionally a larger or corner Commercial Blocks may have part or all of the side façades treated similarly to the front. For both types, the buildings are located at the front of lot lines, along public sidewalks, and have display windows facing that sidewalk. There are usually no display windows, public entrances, or architectural treatment on the side facades, although occasionally a larger Commercial Block may have part or all of the side façades treated similarly to the front.

STACKED VERTICAL BLOCK

Used for buildings with five or more stories, this type has at least three or more horizontal divisions. Each division is treated in a different manner and none of them receive more emphasis than the other.

STRIP MALLS

Strip Malls are one-story single structures that combine multiple commercial (usually retail) occupants. They may be rectangular, L, or U shaped, or some other configuration. They usually sit on large sites surrounded by parking and are oriented to the automobile user, not the pedestrian.

TEMPLE-FRONT

The Temple-Front commercial building is directly modeled after the ancient Greek and Roman Temples. These buildings are typically two to three stories in height and were most often for public, institutional, and religious uses. Temple-Front buildings are easily distinguished by a portico of four or more columns extending across the façade or by a recessed entry front by twin columns set in between an enframing wall.

THREE-PART VERTICAL BLOCK

The Three-Part Vertical Block is identical to the Two-Part Vertical Block (see below) though it was a distinct upper zone of one to three stories in height. Thus, the composition is analogous to the divisions of the classical column: base, shaft, and capital.

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TWO-PART VERTICAL BLOCK

On a Two-Part Vertical Block, the façade is divided horizontally into two major zones that are different but carefully related to one another. The lower zone rises one or two stories and serves as a visual base of the dominant "shaft", or upper zone. The Two-Part Vertical Block must be at least four stories in height to possess a sufficient sense of verticality. It is further distinguished by a clearly prominent upper zone, rather than appearing merely to have several stories placed atop the lower zone; in addition, the upper zone is treated as a unified whole.

VAULT

Generally, two to three stories in height, the vault has a façade penetrated by a large, tall and comparatively narrow center opening and sometimes by much smaller ones on either side.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

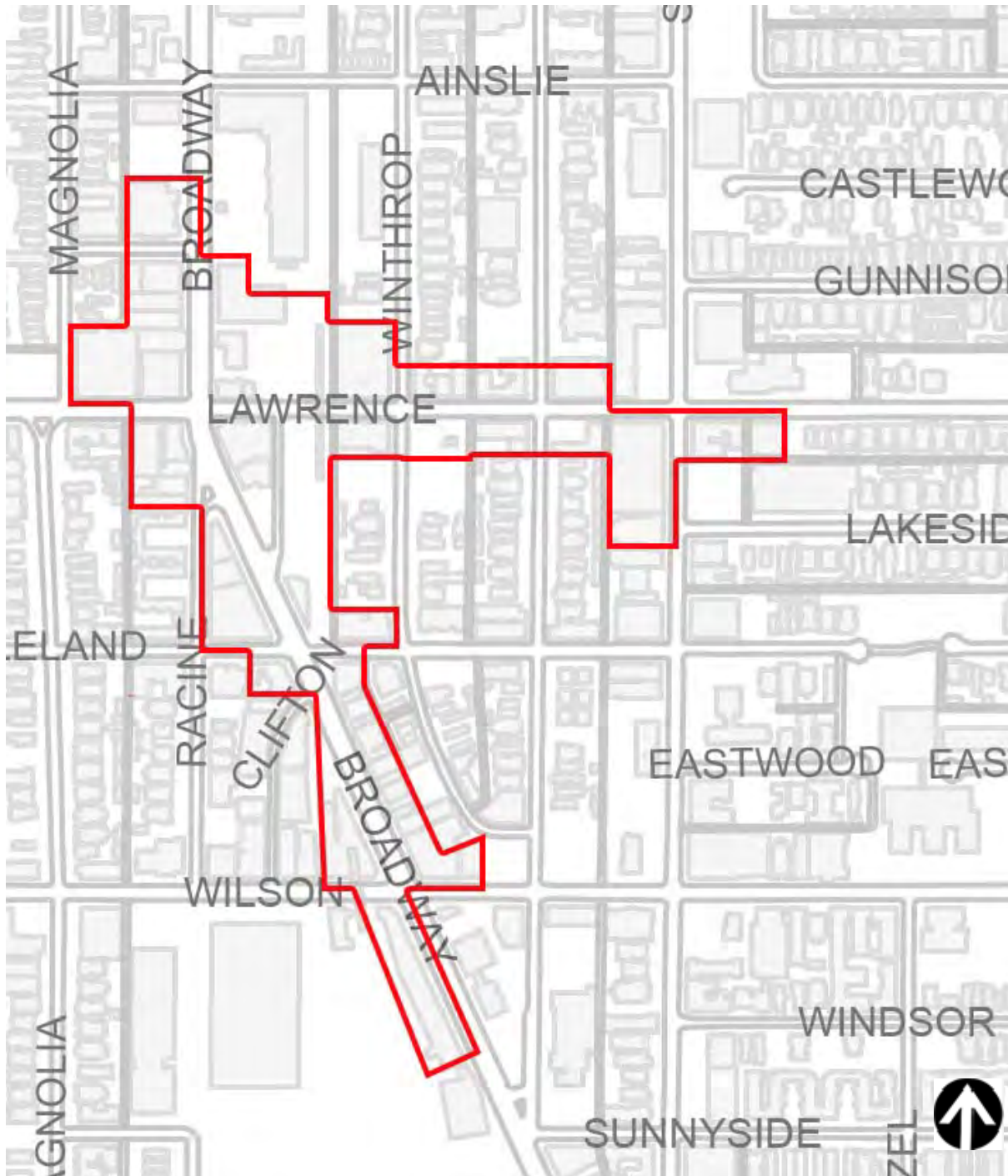


FIGURE 1: MAP OF UPTOWN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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National Park Service

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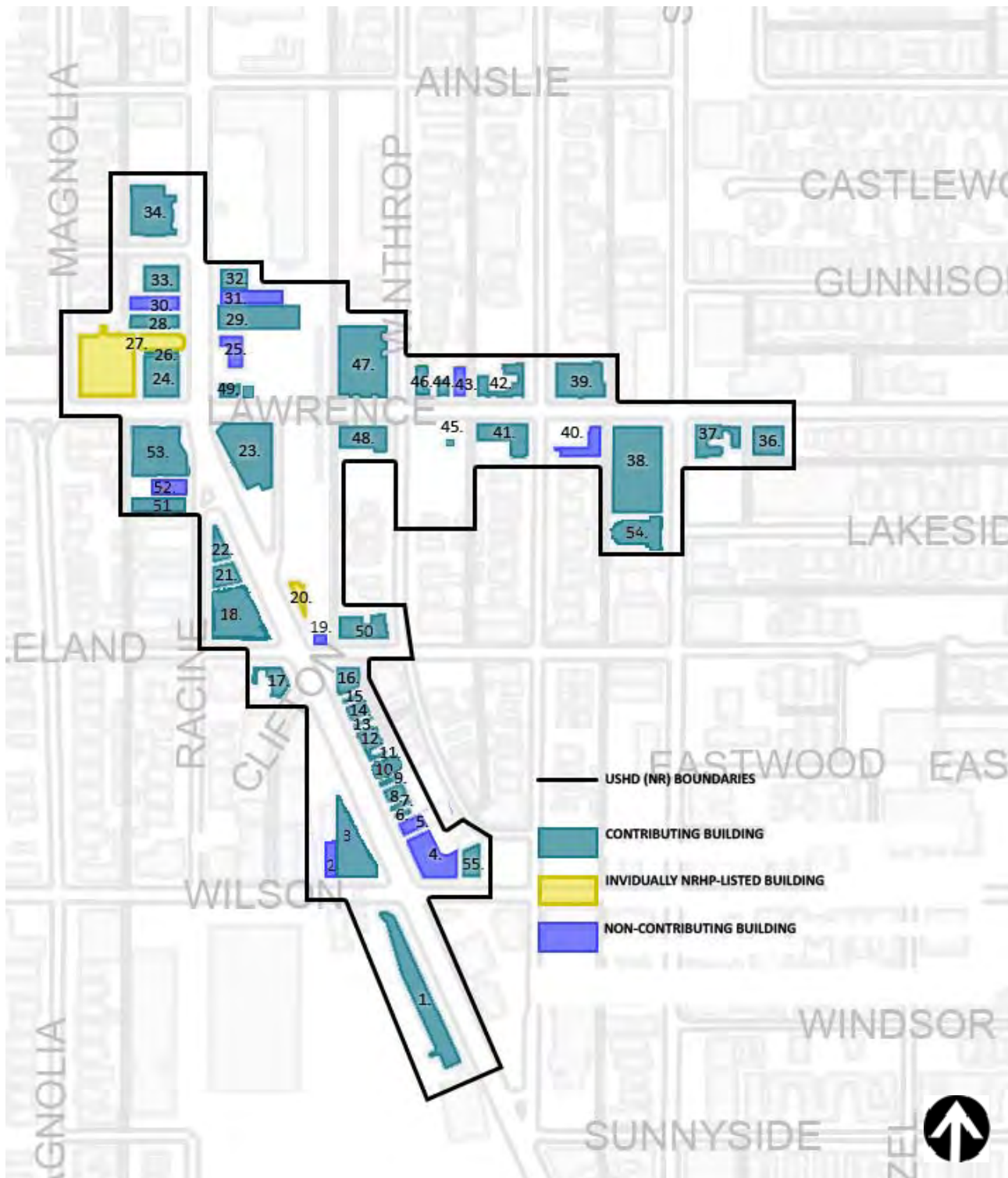


FIGURE 2: BUILDING KEY*

*SEE UPDATED BUILDING INVENTORY TABLE IN SECTION 7

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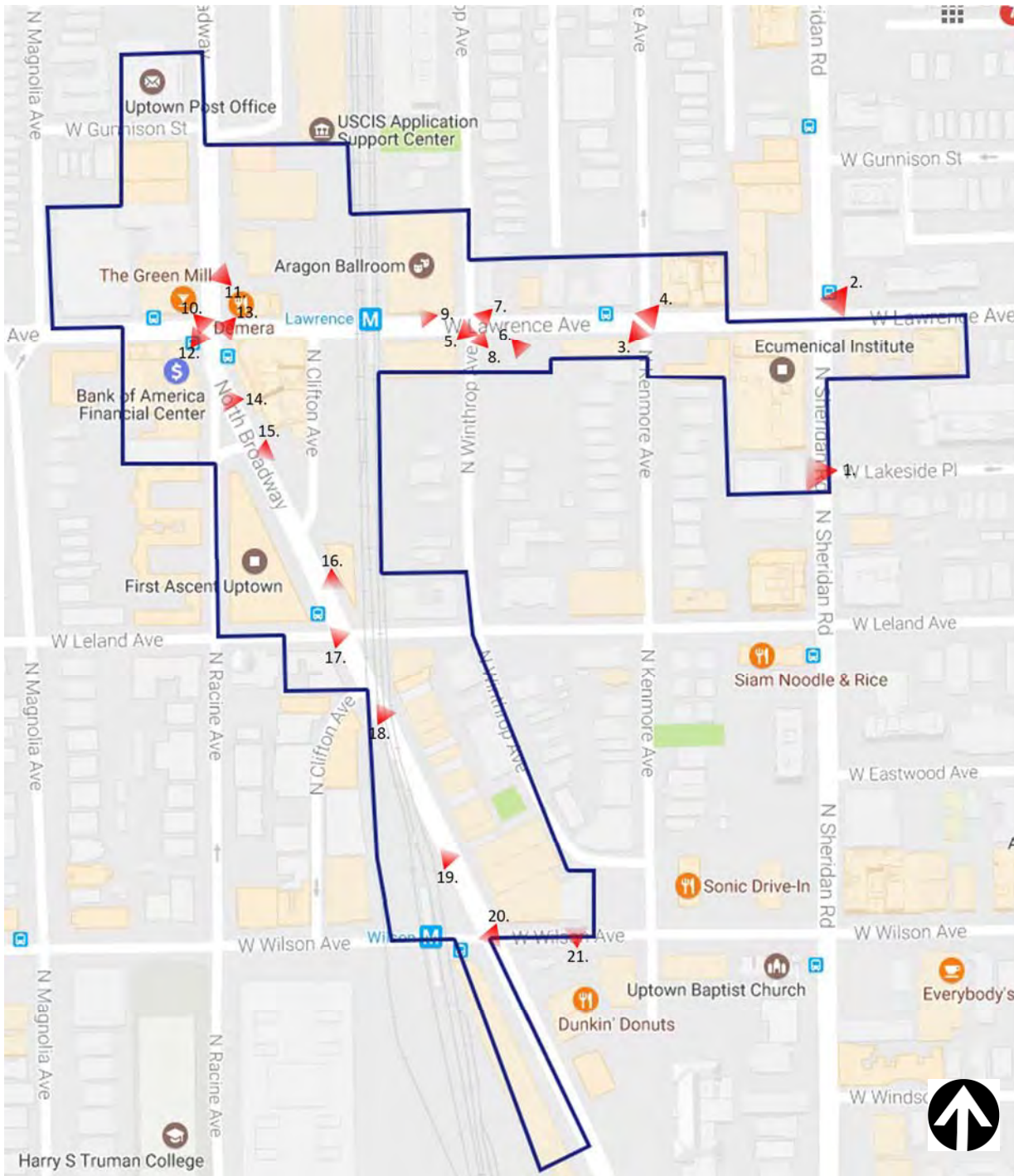


FIGURE 3: PHOTOGRAPH KEY*

*PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER IDENTIFIES LOCATION OF CAMERA



A YOUTH AND FAMILY AGENCY

740

UPTOWN

SHERIDAN

NO PARKING





LOW CLEARANCE
11'-6"

Lawrence St
Ave. N

11'-6"

Est. 1970 773-561-2289

Lawrence House Pharmacy

Lawrence Pharmacy

Est. 1970 773-561-2289

IMOLTA





ONE WAY

STOP

20





DO NOT
ENTER

STOP

ONE
WAY
→

WINTHROP

Advertisement banner on a utility pole.

ARE CANOS

WARNING

Unauthorized vehicles will be towed at their owners expense. Midwest Valet is not responsible for damages done to the vehicle while parked.

1063



WARNING

Unauthorized vehicles will be towed at their owners expense. Midwest Valet is not responsible for damages done to the vehicle while parked.

WARNING
UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES
WILL BE RELOCATED
AT OWNERS EXPENSE
LINCOLN TOWING
773-561-4433
4884 N. CLARK, CHICAGO, IL

CASH
VISA
MASTERCARD
DEBIT

2210'
TOWING
PER
\$450'
PER DAY
STORAGE

2210'
TOWING
PER
\$450'
PER DAY
STORAGE





ARAGON

ARAGON

ARAGON

UPTOWN
TO

11-6

DO NOT
ENTER



ARAGON

DIGITAL DISPLAY

cta

NO PARKING ANY TIME

FIRE

CHIRORECTOR

Lawrence

UPTO



RODNEY BANK UPTOWN

750

STARBUCKS

BROADWAY

11-6

35

STARBUCKS

UPTOWN



FIESTA MEXICANA Restaurants

Le NOCTURNE

UPTOWN THEATRE 1925 TO 2015 NOT FOR SALE BUT FOR ALL TIME

UPTOWN

K68 6762



JUST TIRES
LOW PRICES... FAST SERVICE

JUST TIRES
LOW PRICES... FAST SERVICE

RIGHT TURN
VERTICAL
CLEARANCE
11'-6"

LAWRENCE AV
4600 N

DEMERA
ETHIOPIAN RESTAURANT

DEMERA
ETHIOPIAN RESTAURANT



LEFT TURN
VERTICAL
CLEARANCE
11'-6"

13'-0"

LAWRENCE ST
4800 N

Bank of America

Bank of America

Bank of America

Riviera

DEL'S HOUSE
RESTAURANT

UP
TOW
W

WOLFE

NO
TURN
ON RED



PANCAKE HOUSE

CUSTOMER PARKING IN REAR
SENIOR CITIZEN DISCOUNT
PER CENT EVERY WEDNESDAY

Riviera

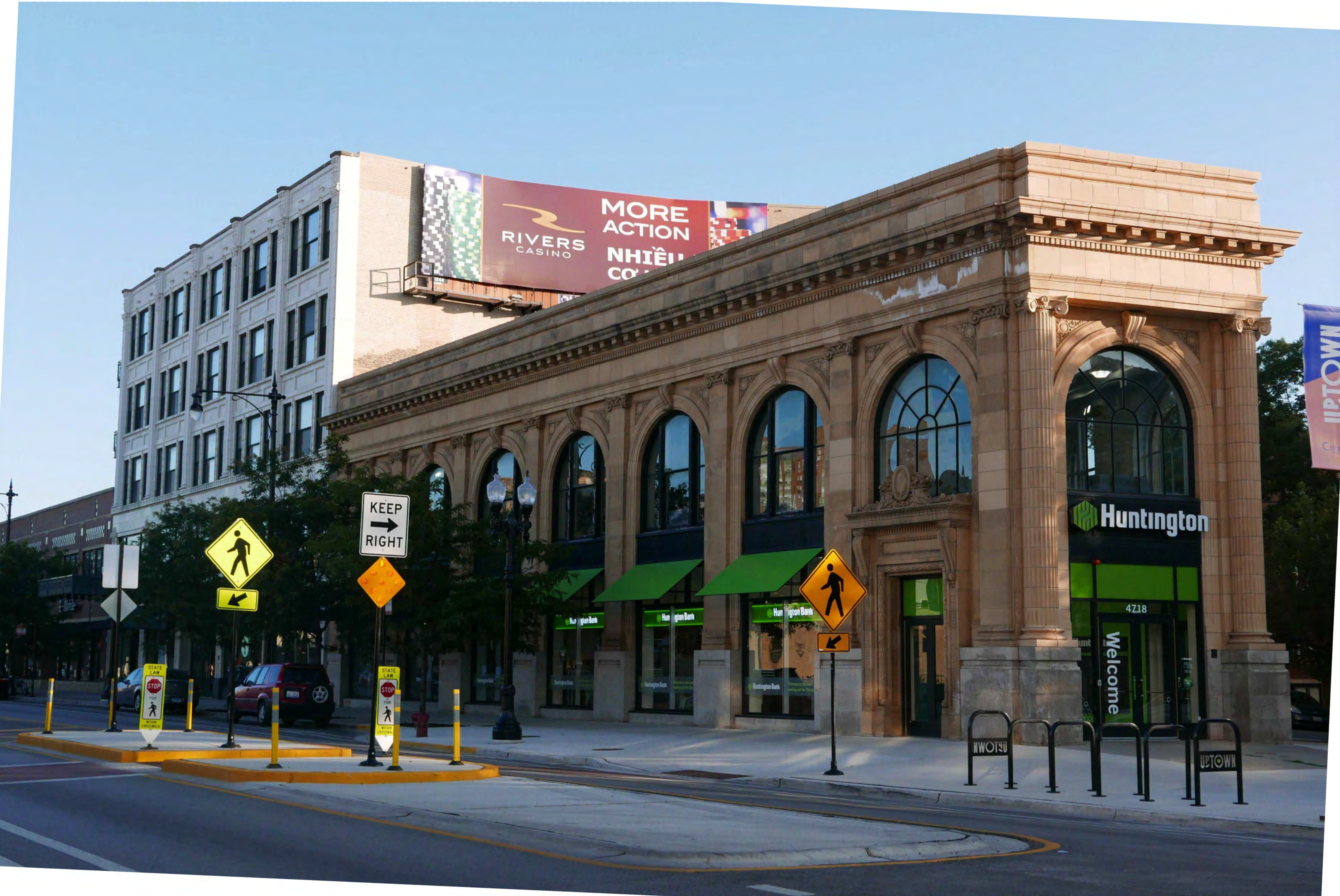
4746

Riviera

Ⓟ
TOW ZONE

HOUSE
FRANT

Hand To Hand
Buy Sell Trade
1-800-451-1234



RIVERS CASINO
MORE ACTION
NHIỀU
CƠ HỘI

Huntington

4718

Welcome

KEEP RIGHT



STATE LAW
STOP FOR PEDESTRIANS
WITHIN CROSSWALK

STATE LAW
STOP FOR PEDESTRIANS
WITHIN CROSSWALK

UPTOWN

UPTOWN



Spoil Me
HAIR SALON AND SPA

Leland Ave
4500 W

13'-0"

Spoil Me



Handwritten orange markings on the sidewalk.



@properties

UPTOWN

love where you LIVE

@properties

ATPROPERTIES.COM

ATPROPERTIES.COM

Byline



CHESTER

UPTOWN BIKES

UPTOWN BIKES

AFRIKANO HAIR & FASHION BOUTIQUE
BARBER • BRAIDING • WEAVING • STYLING
RESERVATION & CANCELLATION POLICY: 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE
773-878-4360

WE DELIVER SINCE 1965
GIGIO 773 271

NO PARKING
TOW ZONE







National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Uptown Square Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Cook

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/23/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/08/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/24/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001336

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-8-00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Richard M. Daley, City of Chicago
James Peters, Landmarks Division, Department of
Planning and Development

FROM: Tracey A. Sculle, Assistant National Register Coordinator *TAS*

DATE: June 13, 2000

SUBJECT: Preliminary Opinion on the Uptown Square Historic District, Chicago

The Uptown Square Historic District is proposed for nomination in the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant district under Criterion A for its association with entertainment/recreation, commerce and transportation. The district is also proposed for nomination under Criterion C for its architecture. The period of significance is from 1900 to 1950, the fifty year cutoff for significance to the National Register.

It is my opinion that the proposed Uptown Square Historic District would be a good candidate for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Uptown Square Historic District possesses both historic and architectural significance. The buildings (theaters, commercial buildings, apartments, hotels, etc.) in the district reflect the importance of this area as a entertainment/recreation and commercial district from 1900 when rail service was extended to the north side and began to promote commercial growth in this portion of Chicago through to 1950.

The Uptown Square Historic Districts also retains its integrity. The buildings in the district both in terms of their historic use and architectural style convey the significance of the district as a commercial and entertainment area that developed, in part, due to the growing transportation network of the City.



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning
and Development

Christopher R. Hill
Commissioner

Suite 1600
33 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 744-3200 (Voice)
(312) 744-9140 (FAX)
(312) 744-2958 (TTY)

<http://www.ci.chi.il.us>

August 10, 2000

Ann Swallow
National Register Coordinator
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62701-1507

RECEIVED

SEP 1 2000

Preservation Services

RE: Uptown Square Historic District

Dear Ms. Swallow:

This is in response to your letter of June 13, 2000, to Mayor Richard Daley. The Mayor has asked that I respond on his behalf.

At its regular meeting on August 2, 2000, the Commission on Chicago Landmarks voted unanimously to endorse the nomination of the Uptown Square Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination was reviewed and recommended to the full commission by the Commission's Program Committee, which found that Uptown Square meets Criterion A for listing on the National Register for its association with entertainment, recreation, commerce, and transportation. It also meets Criterion C for its architecture. The period of significance for the district is from 1900-1950.

Developed in the first half of the twentieth century, the Uptown Square Historic District was one of the most popular entertainment and shopping destinations in the city. Composed of hotels, theaters, commercial buildings, and apartments, the rich collection of buildings represents many of the popular architectural styles of the day, ranging from Art Deco to Classical Revival and includes buildings done by a number of noteworthy architects, including Marshall & Fox and Rapp & Rapp.

Please contact Terry Tatum at 312-744-3200 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

James Peters
Deputy Commissioner

Ref. No. 171493

cc: Ellen O'Connor
Claire Manaois, Mayor's Office of Correspondence
Ald. Helen Shiller
Ald. Mary Ann Smith





Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

August 11, 2000

Name of Place: Uptown Square Historic District
U.S. Post Office - Uptown Branch 4850 N. Broadway
Chicago, Illinois

Considered at: Barat College
700 East Westleigh Road
Lake Forest, Illinois

Date Considered: September 13, 2000

John Sorenson
Federal Preservation Officer
United States Post Service
4301 Wilson Blvd., Suite 300
Arlington, Va 22203-1861

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

We are pleased to inform you that the place noted above will be considered by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at the meeting place noted above for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for Federal or state funded, licensed, or assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (see 36 CFR 800) requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. The Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3410/14) requires state agencies to consider historic resources during the planning for their projects.

2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitations of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interest in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67.
3. Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them.
4. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
5. Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available. At present funding is unavailable.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Theodore W. Hild, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, c/o Ann

V. Swallow, #1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507, by September 11, 2000.

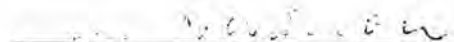
If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to Theodore W. Hild, Deputy State Historic Preservation Office, Historic Preservation Agency, c/o Ann V. Swallow, #1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 by September 11, 2000, two days before the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council considers this nomination on September 11, 2000. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and Federal tax provisions is available from the above address upon request.

You are invited to attend the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council meeting at which the nomination will be considered.

Handicapped persons requiring assistance in order to participate fully in Advisory Council proceedings should contact Ann V. Swallow in advance of the meeting so that necessary arrangements can be made.

Sincerely,

Theodore W. Hild
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer


by: Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

TWH/AVS/tlm
enclosure
pp23own

The National Register Criteria

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations (Exceptions): Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested in with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

John Sorenson
Federal Preservation Officer
United States Post Service
4301 Wilson Blvd., Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Received by (Please Print Clearly) B. Date of Delivery

C. Signature

X M. Propp Agent
 Addressee

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: No

3. Service Type

- Certified Mail Express Mail
 Registered Return Receipt for Merchandise
 Insured Mail C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) Yes

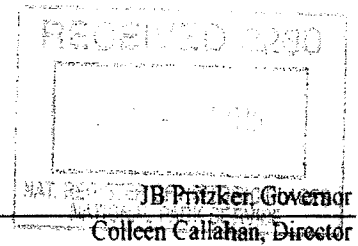
2. Article Number (Copy from service label)

7000 0520 0012 5371 3646



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov



September 30, 2019

Ms. Barbara Wyatt, National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copy of a National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its October 26, 2019 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Hunziker Winery Site, Hancock County

PLEASE NOTE:

Additional documentation for the Uptown Square Historic District – Chicago, Cook County (Reference Number 00001336) is included.

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrew Heckenkamp".

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator, Survey and National Register program
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office/Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Attachments

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/4/2019 Date of Pending List: 10/25/2019 Date of 16th Day: 11/12/2019 Date of 45th Day: 11/18/2019 Date of Weekly List: 11/15/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 11/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov



JB Pritzker, Governor
Colleen Callahan, Director

November 19, 2019

Ms. Barbara Wyatt, National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copy of a National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its October 25, 2019 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Gage Park Bungalow District – Chicago, Cook County
Arsenal Courts Historic District – Rock Island, Rock Island County
Colby/Petersen Farm – McHenry, McHenry County

PLEASE NOTE:

A new disk for the Uptown Square Historic District – Chicago, Cook County (Reference Number 00001336) is included.

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator, Survey and National Register program
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office/Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Attachments