

Community Area # 65

West Lawn

West Lawn's history as a Chicago community area is bound up in the history of its neighboring areas, Chicago Lawn and Clearing. In 1876, John Eberhart and James Webb platted a residential community between 59th Street and Marquette Road, from Kedzie Avenue to Pulaski Road. This subdivision included the northeastern section of the West Lawn community area, as well as part of Chicago Lawn. However, the Eberhart-Webb community did not begin to develop until the Grand Trunk Railroad was built through the subdivision in 1880, running north-south along Central Park Avenue.

West Lawn was annexed to Chicago in 1889, but the focus of development continued to be east of Pulaski, near the Grand Trunk railroad. By 1895, there were about 50 frame houses in the community, including the home at 3738 W. 63rd Place.

By 1900, the area was still sparsely settled, and most streets remained unpaved sewers in summer and ice rinks in winter. The development of the Clearing Industrial District to the west spurred the development of the area for workers' housing. The streetcar line on 63rd Street was extended from Central Park to Central in 1902, providing convenient public transportation to Clearing. During this decade, a small commercial district grew up along 63rd Street near Central Park Avenue, and the area west of Pulaski began to be developed as West Chicago Lawn. Many buildings were erected, including the Craftsman-style house at 3712 W. 64th Place (1910) and the home at 3741 W. 66th



3738 W. 63rd Pl.





Place (1917). Even a spring-fed lake at 66th Street and Lawndale was filled in and subdivided for housing as the 1920s building boom took off.

During the 1920s, the first sidewalks were laid in West Lawn in the northeastern section, north of 63rd Street and east of Pulaski Road. 63rd Street was paved, but much of the land west of Pulaski remained undeveloped. Most new buildings erected during the 1920s were simple single-family bungalows. The Gordon S. Hubbard School was built at 3800 W. 62nd Place at this time. Noted Chicago architect Z. Erol Smith completed the Classical Revival-style West Lawn State Bank at 3940 W. 63rd Street in 1926, plus the adjacent commercial/residential building at 3942 W. 63rd Street in 1928.

After the hiatus caused by World War II, both residential and commercial development in West Lawn resumed. A commercial district grew up at 63rd Street and Pulaski Road. The postwar building boom more than doubled the population of West Lawn as acres of inexpensive brick homes were built throughout the area.

Today, West Lawn maintains a quiet, suburban atmosphere reinforced by a residential character. Some industry remains next to railroad lines that form the eastern and western community area boundaries. The most significant development in West Lawn in the 1970s was the completion of the Ford City shopping center complex at Cicero and 75th.

The focus of the Chicago Historic Resources Survey was on buildings erected prior to 1940. Buildings and developments erected after that date generally are not included in the inventory.



Gurdon S. Hubbard High School 3800 W. 62nd Pl.

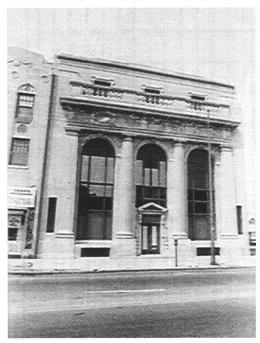
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			Building		Sun	/ey	Building		
Address	Date	Architect	Style	LM	IS	Code	Туре	PIN	Form #
3800 W 62 I	PL 1920s	The second second second second		N	N	OR	SCHOOL	1914325001	651322001
3738 W 63 I	PL 1890s			N	Υ	OR	SFR	1923102037	651315001
3940 W 63 S	ST 1926	SMITH, Z. EROL	CLASSICAL REV	N	N	OR	BANK	1914328042	651322002
3942 W 63 S	ST 1928	SMITH, Z. EROL		N	Y	OR	COMM/RES	1914328042	651322003
3712 W 64 I	PL 1910		CRAFTSMAN	N	N	OR	SFR	1923110034	
3741 W 66 I	PL 1917	THISSLEW, CHARLE		N	Y	OR	SFR	1923131006	651315003



3942 W. 63rd St.



West Lawn State Bank 3940 W. 63rd St.