APPENDICES
A. Survey Methodology
B. Common Residential and Commercial Building Types
C. Selected Bibliography
D. Historical and Genealogical Societies
E. Correction Sheet
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Appendix A:
Survey Methodology

The Chicago Historic Resources Survey (CHRS) was conceived of, in the early 1980s, as a comprehensive survey of buildings, structures, and objects with architectural and historical significance within the City of Chicago.

It proved to be a lengthy and complex undertaking, combining historical research in Chicago libraries and building permit archives with detailed on-site field assessments of each of the estimated 500,000 properties within the Chicago city limits. The survey began in February 1983, and it was completed in August 1994. The work was done under the auspices of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks and the Chicago Department of Planning and Development, which provides staff for the Landmarks Commission.

The following description offers a detailed look at how the CHRS was conducted.

CHRS Staff

The CHRS began operating in February 1983, with one full-time team of three historians. A second, three-member team was added in September 1985. Between 1984-89 (the peak of the survey fieldwork), these two teams were assisted by summer interns. In early 1990, the CHRS was reduced to one team, which operated through 1992. In 1993 and 1994, the final portion of the survey fieldwork was conducted by summer interns. (Work on the survey publication, including computerization of the survey data, occurred in 1995-96.) All total,
22 people worked on the CHRS. Their names are listed in the Acknowledgments section.

**Preliminary Research**

Using the Chicago aldermanic ward boundaries that were in place in 1983, the CHRS divided the city into 50 separate survey areas. Each of these "ward surveys" had four chief phases: 1) preliminary research; 2) first phase of field work (e.g., a drive-through, color coding of buildings, and preparation of a survey log); 3) second phase of field work (e.g., completion of data forms and photography); and 4) follow up research.

Before starting a "ward survey," CHRS staff did preliminary research on the ward, compiling information on the history and development of each area, using both published and archival sources. Resources used for this research included: 1) books dealing with the general history of Chicago, including Andreas' *History of Chicago* and Meyer & Wade's *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis*; 2) books and articles dealing with particular Chicago neighborhoods, such as Block's *Hyde Park Houses*; 3) research libraries with city-wide collections, including the Chicago Historical Society, the Special Collections of the Chicago Public Library, and the Ryerson & Burnham Libraries of the Art Institute of Chicago; and 4) neighborhood historical societies, community groups, and local historians.

Preliminary research was conducted in order to identify: 1) major periods of growth and building construction in the area; 2) important reasons for the area's development (e.g., natural topographical features, railroad stations, local industries; and 3) the types of buildings likely to be found in the area.

**First Phase of Fieldwork**

( Drive-through, color coding, survey log )

Fieldwork began upon the completion of the preliminary research. It was subdivided into three phases: 1) the drive-through; 2) color-coding and survey log; and 3) data forms and photography. The drive-through was conducted on the first day of
fieldwork. The CHRS team drove through the entire ward to get a quick, comprehensive look at its physical character. The drive-through, combined with research materials previously gathered, was meant to provide the CHRS team with the necessary context within which to evaluate individual properties within the ward.

Color-coding, which followed the drive-through, involved the meticulous assessment of every property within the ward according to three criteria adopted by the CHRS: 1) age; 2) degree of external physical integrity; and 3) level of possible significance. The CHRS team drove along every street within the ward, reviewing every property. Using the three CHRS criteria, each property then was assigned one of seven color categories.

One color category was based solely on the property’s age:

- BLUE was assigned to properties constructed after 1940. These properties were considered to be too recent to properly evaluate for architectural and historical significance, and usually were not documented further with data forms or included in the CHRS database. Exceptions were properties already considered for individual Chicago Landmark designation (e.g., 860-880 North Lake Shore Drive, by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe), and properties located within designated Chicago Landmark districts.

The remaining six color categories were used for properties built before 1940, and were based on a combination of the property’s level of possible significance and its degree of physical integrity:

- PURPLE was assigned to properties so extensively altered on their exteriors that their original appearances could not be determined from visual inspections. These properties were not considered to have individual significance.

- GREEN was assigned to properties with fewer alterations than those color-coded "purple," but still with substantial changes. The rule-of-thumb was "more than 10% alteration from their original exterior appearance." These properties were
viewed as possibly having have individual significance if restored to their original appearance.

- YELLOW-GREEN was assigned to properties lacking individual significance, where the major integrity problem was artificial siding (asphalt, aluminum, vinyl).
- YELLOW was assigned to properties without individual significance, but with good physical integrity.
- ORANGE was assigned to properties that possessed some architectural feature or historical association that made them potentially significant in the context of the community.
- RED was assigned to properties that possessed some architectural feature or historical association that made them potentially significant in the broader context of the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, or the United States of America.

As each property was color-coded, the assessment was recorded on "structure outline maps," using colored pencils. Each of these maps, which are prepared by the City of Chicago's Bureau of Maps and Plats from aerial photographs, show the outline of buildings within a "quarter-section" (approximately 16 blocks) of the city.

After the maps are "color-coded" by the survey team, they provide a kaleidoscope of colors, each color providing basic information on age, physical integrity, and possible significance for buildings within that quarter-section.

During the color-coding process, a "survey log" also was kept, on which survey staff recorded general information about the types and estimated dates of construction of buildings found in the ward.

**Second Phase of Fieldwork (Data forms and photography)**

Once all the properties were color-coded, "data forms" were completed on, and photographs taken of, selected properties. Whether or not a data form was filled out for a particular property depended upon the property's color-code.
The survey fieldwork was organized according to the city's 50 aldermanic wards, based on the ward boundaries that existed at the time the survey commenced (1983). ABOVE: an example of how each ward was subdivided into smaller survey work areas. BELOW: a "structure outline" map of one of those ward subareas, showing the color coding of individual buildings. (Unfortunately, the colors that were used on the survey field maps appear here as black or gray tones.)
combined with its presence within either a potential or designated Chicago Landmark District, or its listing on a previous architectural survey, specifically, the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

- All properties color-coded ORANGE or RED were documented with data forms and photographs.
- Properties color-coded YELLOW and YELLOW-GREEN were only documented with data forms and photographs if they were included within a potential or already designated Chicago Landmark District.
- Properties color-coded GREEN, PURPLE, and BLUE were only documented with data forms and photographs if they were included within an already designated Chicago Landmark district.
- Properties color-coded GREEN, and previously documented as significant by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey (ISS), also were documented with data forms, regardless of their inclusion within potential or designated Chicago Landmark districts. (The ISS was a statewide survey of significant Illinois architecture, conducted between 1970 and 1975 by the Illinois Department of Conservation.) Although the CHRS had determined that these properties had been substantially altered (more than 10%) from their original appearance, it was felt that these so-called "ISS Green" properties might have individual significance if their exteriors were restored.

The front side of each data form was filled out with information about the property's current condition, as observed in the field. Each data form contained space for current and historic names, building type, architectural style, number of stories, roof type, estimated date of construction, exterior materials, significant features, visible alterations (if any), and neighborhood context.

At the same time, black-and-white photographs were taken of each property being documented with data forms. These photographs were printed as 2" x 3" images on contact proof sheets, cut apart, and taped to each data form. In addition, color slides were taken of a
An example of the front side of one of the data forms used by the Chicago Historic Resources Survey.

### COMMISSION ON CHICAGO HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS—INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name/Owner:</th>
<th>Orientation (circle)</th>
<th>Classification: [ ] Building [ ] Site [ ] Structure [ ] Object [ ] Other</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Type:</td>
<td>SINGER FAMILY RESIDENCE</td>
<td>Period of Construction: [ ] pre-1870 [ ] 1871-1879 [ ] 1880-1889 [ ] 1890-1899 [ ] 1900-1909 [ ] 1910-1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Details: CLASSICAL, ART NOUVEAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type:</td>
<td>CROSSED CABLE by ROOFERS</td>
<td>Status: 1½-story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stories:</td>
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<td>Approx. Dimensions: 25' x 67'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Present Use: RESIDENTIAL</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material (including color):</th>
<th>Physical Condition:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foundation: N/V</td>
<td>E [ ] G [ ] F [ ] P [ ] NV [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall: BRICK (RED)</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trim: STONE (CHAY), WOOD/Painted (GREEN, WHITE), METAL/COPPER</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof: STONE/SLATE - SHINGLED (GRAY)</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porches: CENTER (GRAY), METAL/RALN - WROUGHT/PAINTED</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other: TRIM: METAL/IRON - WROUGHT/PAINTED (BLACK)</td>
<td>[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alterations, Additions:</th>
<th>Noteworthy Features of Resources/Site:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STORM WINDOWS ON 3RD FL.</td>
<td>CLASSICAL DETAILS IN STONE, GROINS, COMAUXES, WINDOW SURROUND, REMI, FRENCH DOOR/RABINETT SURROUND, POTION, SECURITY ARCH, FORMER'S ON FACADE, SHEL FOR CORNERS ON REAR CARPE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECK ADDED OVER ORIGINAL SASH</td>
<td>BACINETTE HANGS &amp; ROOF BELT IN WROUGHT IRON, METAL DESCRIPTIONS IN WROUGHT IRON, CLAY/SPONS, BRICK LAY IN Flemish Bond</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rationale for Landmark Potential:</th>
<th>Relation to Street(s):</th>
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<tr>
<td>NOTeworthy due to Overall Design &amp; Stylistic Detail in WROUGHT IRON, CONTRIBUTED TO POTENTIAL LANDMARK DISTRICT</td>
<td>SEE FORM #41-05-05-06-006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[6600-16] S. WOODLAND AV,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[161-75] E. 56th ST.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Field Notes: | N. BAY IS CONNECTED TO N. ARCH GARDEN CATE Y TO SOUTH BAY OP NEIGHBORING S.F.R. SEE FORM #41-05-06-006, 222 S. WOODLAND AV. |

Appendices-9
An example of the back side of one of the data forms used by the Chicago Historic Resources Survey.

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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ 6/13/96 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ 1/11/96 ]</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Tax Number: [20-11-112-011-0000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoning Designation: [R3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census tract No.: [4115]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Permit No. [32452]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: [SEPT 25, 1911]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner: [ALTHEA + RIDDLE]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source No(s). [1, 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Original Site]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Moved:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Location:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source No(s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by: \[\] |
Source No(s). \[1, 2\] |
Date: \[7/14/86\] |

<table>
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<th>ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect: [RIDDLE AND ROGUE]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source No. [2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder: C. CHRISTIANSEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source No. [2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Date of Construction:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structural System:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by: \[\] |
Source No(s). \[2, 3\] |
Date: \[7/14/86\] |

Sources:
1. "Ancient Permit File Index," Department of Inspectors Services, City Hall, Chicago.
2. "Permit Listens," Department of Inspectors Services, City Hall, Chicago.
3. "MED PARK, ROGUE MISTIC DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FIND, NOV 1977."
representative number of properties being documented with data forms. These slides became part of the official survey record, and are used for presentations on CHRS findings given to the Commission on Chicago Landmarks and community organizations.

Follow-up Research

After survey fieldwork was completed, each property documented with a data form received follow-up research, which was recorded on the reverse side of the form. Zoning information was recorded, along with the property's Property Identification Number (PIN) and the number of the census tract within which the property was located.

It also was noted whether a property was designated a Chicago Landmark (either individually or part of a district); was listed on the National Register of Historic Places; was documented by the ISS; or was listed on another architectural survey.

The most significant, and time-consuming, aspect of this follow-up research was the building permit research. Building permit records held by the City of Chicago were searched for each property. If an original construction permit was not found, the data form was noted with “NA” (i.e., not available). If a permit was located, the exact date of construction was recorded, along with the name of the original owner. The name of the building's architect, if listed, also was recorded.

If a permit was found, but the architect was not listed, additional research at the Chicago Historical Society (CHS) was conducted. The historic sources included: The Economist, Real Estate & Building Journal, and The American Contractor, three Chicago real estate magazines in the collection of CHS. These periodicals, which were published weekly, contain building permit information and press releases from architects touting planned or under-construction projects. If the building permit date was known, much additional information, including the name of the architect, often could be found using these magazines. Occasionally, the only available information
concerning original owners, dates of construction, and architects was found through sources other than building permit records or real estate magazines. Local historical societies often were valuable sources of information for buildings within their neighborhoods, and previous surveys were important for certain types of buildings, structures, and objects, especially schools, park buildings, and public sculptures.

The CHRS Data Base

Beginning in 1991, information from the CHRS data forms began to be entered into the City’s centralized “Harris File,” a computer data base tied to the property records of each parcel in the city. The CHRS data base, which is a subfile of the Harris File, contains a detailed record for each property documented by the CHRS, 17,371 records in all, and is the primary source of information for this publication.

The CHRS data base contains basic information for each property, including street address, building type, building style, date of construction, architect, landmark status, Survey Form Number, and the Property Identification Number (PIN).
Appendix B: 

Common Residential and Commercial Building Types

The "Building Type Index" of this report (Chapter 6), provides information on some of the most distinctive types of buildings documented by the Chicago Historic Resources Survey (CHRS). These include such types as: banks, churches, firehouses, gas stations, libraries, schools, and theaters.

However, the index does not list the more common types of buildings found in Chicago, such as most residential and commercial structures. These common building types are so numerous that a detailed index would be too lengthy and would be of little research value.

In order to give some sense of the variety of these more common types of buildings, which truly form the backbone of Chicago streetscapes, this essay has been prepared. Single-family residences are discussed first, followed by multi-family residential and commercial buildings. Each broadly defined building type is divided into subcategories, and each type is explained with text and line drawings.
Single-Family Residences

Cottages

No building type was more common in Chicago's early years than the cottage. These modest one- or one-and-a-half-story houses for working-class families were built throughout the city during the 19th century and are found in many community areas, including Lincoln Park, West Town and the Lower West Side. Typical features include raised basements, narrow stoops and gable roofs. Floor plans usually are narrow but deep, reflecting the deep, narrow lots they typically were built on. The earliest cottages in Chicago were built of wood, but brick became the favored material after the Fire of 1871, when fire-resistant construction was mandated in densely populated neighborhoods. However, frame cottages continued to be constructed in less densely built-up community areas of Chicago until the early 1900s.

Frame Houses

Not all early houses in Chicago were cottages. Larger frame houses also were constructed throughout the city during the 19th century. These two- or two-and-a-half-story buildings, with gable roofs, sometimes look like farmhouses that have survived a neighborhood's evolution from rural to urban. As with cottages, most early frame houses have raised basements and modest front stoops or porches. Wood trim around doors and windows varied in its ornateness, from simple flat boards to elaborately carved moldings. Very few of Chicago's earliest frame houses—which were ornamented with Greek Revival-style transoms and cornices, have survived. Later houses, built between 1870 and 1900, are detailed with more elaborate Italianate, Eastlake/Stick, or Queen Anne features, including rounded windows, elaborate wood-shingle patterns, and ornamental bay windows. Most areas have frame houses, with large concentrations in such areas as West Town, Lincoln Park, and Bridgeport.
Brick Houses

Brick became the most common building material in Chicago in the early 1870s when building codes enacted in response to the Chicago Fire of 1871 outlawed wood buildings within the so-called "fire limits," which included the mostly densely populated neighborhoods close to downtown. Brick houses constructed before 1900 often resembled frame houses in that they also were built on narrow, deep lots and utilized similar building features, including raised basements and narrow porches. However, door and window trim was executed in stone, rather than wood, and incised with geometric patterns. In addition, prefabricated precut-metal bays and cornices, readily available through mail-order catalogs, were popular decorative flourishes for brick houses. As with frame houses, brick houses were built in a variety of popular styles, including Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival.

Rowhouses

Chicago rebuilt so quickly after the Fire that demand outpaced space in many desirable areas. One answer was the construction of rowhouses, many of which were built in fashionable Chicago neighborhoods during the 1880s and 1890s. Groups of rowhouses, which generally contained between three and eight individual units, were built by a real estate developer as a single design. Although rowhouses had most of the amenities of individual houses, they used land more efficiently. No space was left between the individual rowhouse units, which were built with common side walls—known as "party" walls. The majority of Chicago's rowhouses were built completely of brick. Some, however, were faced with stone, often roughly cut gray limestone. Styles used for rowhouses were similar to those used for brick houses, with the Romanesque Revival being especially popular.
Bungalows

When most people think of the typical Chicago house, they think of the bungalow. The word "bungalow" originally referred to a type of house found in 19th-century India. The word then became widely used in the United States during the early 20th century as a name for inexpensive houses with informal floor plans. In Chicago, bungalows were constructed between 1910 and 1930, and are a twentieth-century version of the earlier cottage, filling a similar demand for modest single-family houses. The typical Chicago bungalow is a one- or one-and-a-half-story brick house with a gable or hip roof. Many have three-sided front bays outfitted with stone brackets meant to support flower boxes. They were the working man's answer to the single-family comforts of suburban life at a practical city price. During the peak of production during the 1920s, some 100,000 bungalows were built in community areas such as Auburn-Gresham, Chicago Lawn and Portage Park.

Suburban-Style Houses

The suburban-style Chicago house was built from 1910 to 1930 in outlying community areas such as Rogers Park, South Shore, Norwood Park and Beverly. These houses, based on a simple rectangular geometry and built of brick, wood or stucco, were constructed on wider than average Chicago building lots for larger, more prosperous families than those buying bungalows. Most have wide front porches, broad overhanging eaves and hip roofs. In addition, many have finely detailed dormers or side bays. The simplest of these houses are quite plain, while the most elaborate have Classical or Spanish revival ornament embellishing doors, windows, and porches. They remained popular until the Great Depression of the 1930s stopped most building construction. By the time building resumed after World War II, the style was viewed by many as "old-fashioned."
Multi-Family Residences

Two- and Three-Flats

Along with houses, most Chicago neighborhoods have small apartment buildings known as two- and three-flats. These popular dwellings, mostly built between 1880 and 1940, were meant to blend into residential streetscapes of single-family houses. They were built on narrow lots and at a small scale similar to most houses. However, instead of one living unit, two- and three-flats contained either two or three apartments, one on each floor. They usually were built of brick, although more elaborate ones were faced with gray limestone. However, wood was used for flat buildings as late as the early 1900s in working-class neighborhoods outside the building code’s "fire limits." Two- and three-flats allowed many families to become property owners, living in one apartment while using rental income to pay mortgages and other expenses.

Six-Flats and Large Apartment Buildings

Six-flats and large apartment buildings brought a larger scale to Chicago neighborhoods, beginning in the 1880s. As with row houses, the rising cost of land was an incentive for real estate developers to build apartments rather than single-family houses. The earliest apartments were constructed in fashionable neighborhoods near downtown and designed to resemble mansions in order to entice upper-class Chicagoans, uncertain of the social cachet of apartments. By the early 1900s, however, apartment buildings had become socially acceptable and no longer were designed in imitation of houses. Instead, they were built in several distinct sub-types, including six-flats (right), courtyards, and common corridor buildings. Apartments were built in many community areas, most commonly near convenient links to downtown, including elevated and commuter railroads and major streetcar lines.
Commercial Buildings

One-Story Commercial

One-story buildings often were the first commercial buildings built in Chicago neighborhoods, providing retail space at little cost to developers. They remained popular into the 1930s along commercial streets where there was little demand for apartments or offices above stores. The earliest nineteenth-century buildings of this type were frame construction, but most existing examples are built of brick, often with decorative stone or terra cotta facades enframing large plate-glass store windows. Popular styles for one-story commercial buildings include Classical Revival and Spanish Revival, the ornament of which was easily translated into terra cotta. Other examples of this building type can be found in the Tudor Revival and Prairie styles.

Multi-Story Commercial

As residential neighborhoods in Chicago grew more densely populated, one-story commercial buildings were replaced or supplemented with multi-story ones. Two to four stories in height, these buildings had retail space on the first floor and offices or apartments on upper floors. Most occupied only one or two typical, 20-foot-wide building lots, although those near major commercial intersections often were more expansive, covering an entire block front. Nineteenth-century commercial buildings of this type were designed in the popular styles of the period, especially Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival. Pressed-metal bay windows and cornices were especially popular, along with terra-cotta panels, decorated with sunbursts and sunflowers. However, the largest and most elaborate examples of this building type date from the 1920s. Many have entire facades built of terra cotta, finely detailed in styles such as Spanish Revival or Classical Revival.
Appendix C:

Selected Bibliography

Architects


Appendices-20
Architecture - Chicago


Paris Art Center, Musee-Galerie de la SEITA, 1983.


Appendices-22


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**Architecture - General**


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**Chicago Historic Resources Survey**


Silver, Deborah. “Spreading landmark search stirs designation controversy.” *Crain’s Chicago Business* 6, # 49 (December 5, 1983), 19-22.
Dictionaries and Guides to Building Styles and Types


Appendices-25


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**History - Chicago**


Appendix D:

Historical and Genealogical Societies

Researching a building's history often involves learning more about the neighborhood within which it is located and the people that have lived there. Chicago's many historical and genealogical societies are important sources of information on the history of the city's neighborhoods and inhabitants. The following is a list of these societies.

NOTE: Anyone interested in using one of the following collections is advised to inquire about hours and use policies, by either phone or letter, before planning a visit. Most are available by appointment only.

Austin Schock Neighborhood Association
5911 W. Midway Park
Chicago 60644
Ph: 773-261-2233

Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture
6500 S. Pulaski Rd.
Chicago 60629-5136
Ph: 773-523-4625
Fax: 773-582-5133

Chicago Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1160
Chicago 60690-1160
Ph: 773-725-1306

Chicago Historical Society
1601 N. Clark St.
Chicago 60614-9990
Ph: 312-642-5035

Chicago Jewish Historical Society
618 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 60605
Ph: 312-580-2020

Chicago Lawn Historical Society
Chicago Lawn Library, 6120 S. Kedzie Ave.
Mail: 4043 W. 63rd St.
Chicago 60629-4638
Ph: 773-582-8778

Chicago Maritime Museum
North Pier Chicago
465 E. Illinois St.
Chicago 60611-4305
Ph: 312-836-4343

Chicago Public Library
Special Collections Department
400 S. State St.
Chicago 60605
Ph: 312-747-4876
DuSable Museum Archives
DuSable Museum
740 E. 56th Pl.
Chicago 60637-1495
Ph: 773-947-0000

Mt. Greenwood Historical Society
Mt. Greenwood Public Library
11010 S. Kedzie Ave.
Chicago 60655-2222
Ph: 773-239-2805

East Side Historical Society
9800 Ave G & Calumet Park Fieldhouse
Mail: 3658 E. 106th St.
Chicago 60617-6611
Ph: 773-721-7948

Norwood Park Historical Society
5624 N. Newark Ave.
Chicago 60631-3137
Ph: 773-631-1496

Edgebrook Historical Society
6173 N. McClellan
Chicago 60646-4013
Ph: 773-631-2854
Fax: 773-631-2392

Polish Genealogical Society
984 N. Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago 60622-4102
Ph: 312-586-4242

Edgewater Historical Society
1112 W. Bryn Mawr
Chicago 60660-4110
Ph: 773-334-5609

Ravenswood-Lake View Historical Association
Sulzer Regional Library
4455 N. Lincoln Ave.
Chicago 60625-2192
Ph: 773-744-7616
Fax: 773-744-2899

Historic Pullman Foundation
11111 S. Forestville Ave.
Chicago 60628-4649
Ph: 773-785-3828
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Appendix E:

Correction Sheet

We would like to encourage the continued updating of this report. We also realize some of the property listings will have errors of omission or fact. Please use both sides of this page—and additional blank sheets, if necessary—to indicate new information or material that needs to be corrected. This page has been designed as a self-mailer. Please make a photocopy of your corrections—or detach this page, fold into thirds, and attach a stamp to the panel with the City of Chicago address. Thank you.
Additional survey comments:
Appendix F:

Illustrations

Cover: Dennis McClendon, Chicago CartoGraphics
Community Area Maps (Chapter III): Duane Davy and Erik Glass
Building Type Drawings (Appendix): Harry Hunderman and Steve Knutson
Photographs (except those listed below): Chicago Historic Resources Survey

Other Illustrations:
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Appendix G: Acknowledgments

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Graphics and Reproduction Center, City of Chicago
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Funding Sources
The Chicago Historic Resources Survey (CHRS), as well as the publication of the survey findings, would not have been possible without the financial support of the City of Chicago, the Graham Foundation, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the MacArthur Foundation, and the National Park Service.

Special Thanks
Many individuals and organizations helped ensure the completion of this survey, but two people are deserving of special notice:

- Ald. Bernard Stone, the chair of the City Council's Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation when the CHRS began in 1983, has been an enthusiastic supporter of the survey from its inception.
- Marian Despres, a member of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks since 1985, played an important role in obtaining a critical U.S. National Park Service grant for the survey in 1990.

Additional Thanks
Many other individuals gave of their time and expertise to make the survey and this publication a reality. We wish to thank the many librarians, archivists, and historians who provided invaluable assistance to CHRS staff, including: Jan McNeill and the staff of the Chicago Historical Society Library; Joyce Malson and the staff of the Municipal Reference Library; the staff of the Chicago Public Library Special Collections; and the staff and volunteers of local historical societies, including Edgewater, Irving Park, Norwood Park, Ridge, Rogers Park/West Ridge.

Also, a note of thanks to the many other people in city and state government—past and present—who provided generous support throughout the Chicago Historic Resources Survey, including: John Hern, William McLenahan, Harriet McShane, Joan Pomarano, and Carol White (Commission on Chicago Landmarks); Marcel Acosta, John Appel, Timothy Barton, Patricia Casler, Jan Curtis, Duane Davy, Tina Drews, John Karnuth, Sharron Kenney, Ellen O'Connor, Meredith Taussig, and Darnetta Tyus (Chicago Department of Planning and Development); Michael Decanay and Richard Peaco (Chicago Department of Management Information Systems); Roberta Deering, Patricia M. Senor, Ann Swallow, and William L. Wheeler (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency); and the Chicago Department of Housing. We appreciate all of your assistance.
Each of the dots on this citywide map represents one of the 17,371 "significant" properties that were identified by the Chicago Historic Resources Survey.
Additional copies available for $25 ($30 by mail) from:
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