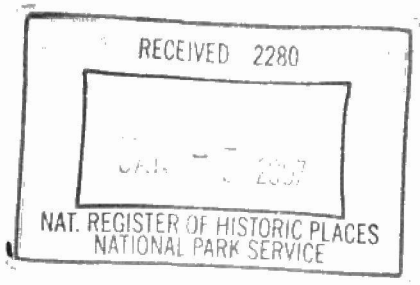
NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018 61



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 **Home Bank and Trust Company Building**

other names/site number **Manufacturers National Bank**

2. Location

street & number : **1200 North Ashland Avenue**

city or town **Chicago** _____vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Cook** code **031** zip code **60622**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wilhelm C. Acker ISHPO 1-4-2006

Signature of certifying official 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 American Indian Tribe

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
✓ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	Patrick Andrus	2/21/2007
___ 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)

- X private
- __ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- __ district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **0**

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)
Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italian Renaissance

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Concrete**

Roof **Felt Surface**

Walls **Limestone**

other **Marble and Iron**

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

Please refer to the Continuation Sheets.

Description

Summary
The Home Bank and Trust Company Building is a six-story Renaissance Revival building designed in 1926 by Chicago architect, Karl M. Vitzthum. Located at the six-corner intersection of Ashland Avenue, Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue, the building dominates the busy intersection on Chicago's Northwest Side. Renaissance Revival features are concentrated on the lower half of the building's exterior and in the banking hall. The exterior features include relief carvings, Corinthian pilasters, pedimented window hoods, dentiled cornice and frieze bands. Two-story arched windows mark the five-by-seven bay structure with a monumental three-story arch framing the bank entrance. Over the arches, Bedford limestone surfaces are enriched by relief carvings of allegorical figures that symbolize commerce. The Renaissance Revival features continue in the banking hall which rises through three stories around an arcaded ground level that supports overhanging balconies and a beamed ceiling. The sumptuous hall is surfaced in beige marble panels with black marble tellers' cages and countertops. Two rows of writing tables with gilded cabriole legs fill the banking lobby. The Home Bank and Trust Company Building is one of Vitzthum's earliest bank designs. He went on to design over fifty banks in the Midwest.

Site
The Home Bank and Trust Company Building is located on the northwest side of Chicago, Illinois, in the neighborhood known as Wicker Park within the West Town community, two and a half miles northwest of downtown Chicago. The bank building is on the northwest corner of the intersection of Ashland Avenue and Division Street. Milwaukee Avenue intersects these two streets and the junction is known at Six Corners.[1] The convergence of the three streets creates a pocket park which the bank building faces on its east side (Figure 1). The triangular-shaped pocket park is completely surfaced with perimeter concrete sidewalks and brick pavers on the interior. There is a water fountain centered within the park that is surrounded by metal benches. Mature deciduous trees and reproduction vintage street lamps outline the park boundary. Bus stops mark the street corners. The park is heavily used with pedestrians walking through, sitting on benches, and waiting for buses.

[1] The northwesterly angle of Milwaukee Avenue from the downtown area creates other six corner configurations. The intersection with Ashland and Division streets is only one of them.

Ashland, Division and Milwaukee Avenue are all major arterial streets. Each one is a Chicago Transit Authority bus route and there is an entrance to the Blue Line subway just north of the bank. Ashland Avenue and Division Street are four-lane highways while Milwaukee Avenue has two lanes. All three are lined with parallel parking spaces and Division Street has a bike lane. All three streets have concrete sidewalks from the building fronts to the curbs. Some sidewalks are punctuated with square tree wells which are sparse near the intersections, but more numerous by mid-block. On Division Street, the trees are 10 to 15 feet tall and appear newly planted. The more mature park and street trees reach the third and fourth floor height or thirty to forty feet tall. The sidewalks also contain parking meters and contemporary streetlights. Combining the park usage, pedestrian activity, bus stops and automobile traffic, Six Corners is a bustling congested area.

Most of the buildings along all three streets range from 2- to 4-story structures with the exception of some corner buildings which are one to two stories taller. Some of these corner buildings are visual anchors with elaborate terra cotta surfaces in revivalist styles. They preserve the late 19th century to early 20th century prominence of the intersection. They are in varying states of repair ranging from the rehabilitated to the dilapidated. Two examples of corner anchor buildings are at the northeast and southwest corners of Division and Milwaukee. The white terra cotta, Classical Revival structure on the northeast corner of Division and Milwaukee is the former office and plant of the Polish Daily *Zgoda*, or the Polish Language Newspaper and Alliance Printers and Publishers.[2] A third corner building, at the southeast corner of the same intersection, is a twenty-story building that interrupts the scale of the lower buildings. It is the Noble Street Project, an urban renewal building from the 1960s. Away from the intersections, the street fronts step down in height. Division Street has 2- to 3-story buildings with a mixture of restaurants, retail and service establishments. Some buildings date to late 19th century showing Italianate details in red brick. Most appear to have potential residential spaces above the ground level. Further west, the buildings increase to mid-level structures. The building front along Division is not continuous being punctuated with surface parking lots. Wendy's and Pizza Hut restaurants are across the street from the Home Bank and Trust Company Building occupying the

[2] They have been adaptively reused with contemporary shops, such as City Sports in former case, and Right-On Futon in the latter.

southwest corner of the Ashland/Division intersection. Surface parking surrounds both fast food restaurants.

Ashland Avenue has 2- to 4-story structures, mostly from the first quarter of the 20th century. Some of the corner structures north of the bank have corner turrets giving more of a residential scale to the street front. The majority are brick and masonry structures with the same residential spaces above ground-level commercial spaces as on Division Street. One building at the intersection with Milwaukee Avenue has a rooftop billboard. The Ashland Street storefronts are more continuous than Division. The businesses are service oriented, such as tax accountants and restaurants. Milwaukee Avenue has a similar building street front with 2- to 4-story structures mostly in brick and stucco dating to the late 19th century and early decades of the 20th century. There is some construction activity in the area principally along Milwaukee Avenue just west of Ashland Avenue.

The Home Bank and Trust Company Building

The Home Bank and Trust Building is a six-story rectangular block that extends 100 feet along Ashland Avenue, divided into five bays, and 123 feet along Division Street, divided into seven bays (Figure 2). It is designed in the Renaissance Revival style. A two-story round arch delineates each bay. A pair of rectangular windows tops each arch at the third floor level. A projecting stringcourse divides the third and fourth stories. Below it there is a frieze-like band of low relief carvings in cornucopia cascades draped between horned bulls' heads. The window-bay rhythm is doubled with Corinthian pilasters rising through the top three levels. Fourth floor window lintels alternate between pediments and shallow-arched hoods. The pilasters visually support a blank entablature, projecting dentiled cornice and blank parapet wall. The main elevator penthouse adds another story at the northeast corner of the roof.[3] Penthouse elevations have Classical details including pilasters, entablature and cornice. The main elevations along Ashland (east) and Division (south) are surfaced in Bedford limestone above a polished granite bulkhead; buff colored brick covers the secondary elevations along the alley (north) and parking lot (west) as well as the penthouse.

On the exterior, the principal features of the Renaissance Revival style are found within the arched bays in the lower half of the building. The main entrance is on Ashland.

[3] There is a smaller elevator penthouse at the northwest corner that serves the freight elevator.

Unlike the rest of the arches, the entrance is a triumphal arch that rises through three stories. The arch is outlined with carvings in a twisted rope motif and paneled with blank fields that alternate with low-relief rosettes. At the apex, two winged female forms, Classically clad in form-revealing garments and shod in leather-strapped sandals, swoop in on either side of a blank, oval cartouche (Figure 3). All of the iconography of the bank's limestone carvings represents symbols of commerce, presumably businesses that the Home Bank and Trust Company financially supported. The two figures above the main entrance carry a beehive, representing industriousness, and the caduceus, representing the medical profession. Three pairs of entrance doors are recessed within the arch. They are glass doors with polished brass frames and pull bars. They are set within an iron frame that is painted black. Above each pair of doors are a filigree screen and two bands of low-relief surfaces composed of plant forms. There is a sign band above that, currently sporting MB Financial Bank's signage; the remainder of the arch is glazed with metal mullions.

Two-story limestone arches define the other bays along Ashland and Division. As with the entrance arch, they are also topped with relief carvings of allegorical figures. The carvings are contained within a rectangular frame that encompasses both the carved panel and arched window. There are two panel designs that alternate across the two elevations. The first is a pair of winged female forms, similar to the main entry, reclining on either side of a prow-like shield (Figure 4). The female on the left rests her left arm on an Ionic capital and holds a triangle and plumb. The other figure grasps the rungs of a ship's wheel. Both the wheel and the capital rest on cornucopia and represent the bounty in architecture, construction and shipping.

The second panel design has two male forms, robed but barefooted, also reclining on either side of the same prow-like shield (Figure 5). The left hand figure holds a scythe and stalks of wheat in his right hand and an ear of corn in his left while leaning on a steer's head. The other figure rests a sledgehammer on an anvil with his right hand and raises a symbol for the Greek god, Mercury, in his left.[4] Again, both symbols rest on

[4] In most depictions of Mercury, he wears a petasus, or sun hat, and carries a winged caduceus. He is connected with several concepts and/or professions, such as alchemy; but it's his association with travel and communication that is most relevant to the bank reliefs. Ultimately, Mercury became the deity of merchants and business people. The winged object in the bank relief is difficult to identify convincingly, unlike the other symbols; its association with Mercury is my conjecture.

cornucopia. The composition represents agriculture and the transportation and manufacturing or metal working professions.

The figures over the main entrance and the panel reliefs are a higher relief sculpture that contrasts with the low-relief surfaces such as the frieze band under the stringcourse and the metal relief bands over the main entrance. Portions of the panels are deeply sculpted creating deep contrasts in light and shadow helping to delineate the features and enrich the elevation. The deepest undercutting occurs in the upper half of the panels, such as under a brow above an eye socket or under a chin; this carving technique accentuates the features furthest away from the viewer that would normally be lost or barely discernable from ground level. This is a technique borrowed from the Classical Greek sculptors who mastered it during the 5th century B.C. The friezes encircling the Parthenon in Athens are a prime example. The Greek sculptors learned to tilt the top of the frieze toward the viewer, who was standing some forty feet below, and to carve the upper portions more deeply.

The exterior doors lead to a second set of glass doors also in brass frames. The two sets of doors create a small, narthex-like entrance lobby. Walls are surfaced with beige marble. There is a filigree screen over a vent and a coved, plaster ceiling outlined with a double cornice. The low-ceilinged space is in marked contrast to the soaring three-story banking hall that is beyond. The hall occupies the entire first floor (Figures 6 and 7). The arched bay pattern of the exterior is continued here with columned arcades that support balconies on the second and third floors. Square columns rise to round arches at the second floor level. A typical bay in the banking hall consists of the two-story arch interrupted horizontally by the second floor plate which is surfaced with a plaster relief in five panels (Figure 8). The vocabulary of the panels is Classical with winged figures flanking chalices. Above the relief panels is a pierced metal railing in intertwining arabesques. Both the relief panel and railing are painted in shades of beige. The third floor level is enclosed in a plastered wall that has a rectangular casement window centered above each arch. The casement frames have decorative metal grates that open into the banking hall. Each window is flanked by plaster medallions that resemble Roman coins with Classical heads in profile. They are painted gold.

The ceiling of the banking hall has a rectangular skylight surrounded by two sizes of beams (Figure 9). The skylight has opalescent glass in a coffered pattern in a palette of cream and ochre glass. The skylight is rimmed with the larger beams that are structural

steel covered with lath and plaster. They are stained and varnished to appear wooden. The smaller beams are hollow lath and plaster tubes finished in the same manner. The minor beams run perpendicular to the main beams and are bracketed at both ends. The beam ends and ceiling spaces between are painted with armorial shields in reds and greens. Six ceiling fixtures hang on metal chains. They are hexagonal lanterns with white glass and metal frames with Gothic arches and tracery finished in matte gold.

There are banking fixtures from the 1926 interior in the banking hall. Under the balcony overhang there are tellers' cages that run along the north, south and west sides of the hall (Figure 10). The cages are surfaced with black and gold variegated marble with gilded architectural details. These include the tellers' window frames which are edged with twisted columns and topped with broken pediment lintels. Each teller station is divided with pilasters surfaced with low relief compositions of amphoras and medallions. The top edges of the cages are lined with eagles and winged human forms flanking urns.

Near the main entrance, there are two customer counters finished in the same marble as the teller cages. In the center of the banking hall are two rows of freestanding tables for completing deposit/withdrawal slips (Figure 11). They are glass-topped tables with cabriole legs formed from winged female forms. Twisted metal rods form decorative leg braces. On the tabletops, there is a console sporting the month and date. Other than the glass, all surfaces are either gilded or polished brass with a gold finish. In the center of the lobby is a contemporary information booth constructed with dark-stained wood and glass panels.

The banking hall conveys the impression of permanence and wealth with the surface finishes and materials. The walls, arcade columns and flooring are surfaced in marbles in creams, brown and pale greens. The terrazzo floor pattern is a grid with a diamond shape in each field. Along with the darker marble of the tellers' cages, the golds of the glass-topped tables, surface richness of the balcony railings and friezes and the beamed, sky lit ceiling, the banking hall is a jewel encased in a carved limestone shell.

The basement level contains the vault room, safety deposit boxes and customer service counters for foreign currency exchange (Figure 12). The lobby space has a coved ceiling with a plaster frieze. The floor is patterned terrazzo. Walls and counters are finished with the same cream-colored marble as in the banking hall. The circular vault

door is prominently displayed at the west end of the lobby behind a glass wall that has details similar to the tellers' cages.[5] The glass panes are supported in an iron frame that is painted black with a marble base. Mullions are interpreted as slender pilasters supporting an entablature. A filigree pattern of arabesques and urns divides the glass panels horizontally. Women's and men's restrooms are located in the corners of the basement lobby. Two built-in telephone booths, formerly housing wall-hung telephones, have privacy doors with glazed upper halves. The wood is finished in a glossy, dark walnut stain. Brass signage from 1926 indicating the safe deposit vault and restrooms is attached to the walls.

On the Ashland elevation, to the north of the main entrance, there is a minor entrance that leads to the elevator lobby for the upper office spaces. The single door is recessed within a rectangular frame. It leads to a lobby with two elevators. Floors four through six are used as offices arranged off double-loaded corridors around the open well (Figure 13). Corridor walls are surfaced with cream-colored marble on the lower portion and plaster above (Figure 14). Doors and door surrounds are finished in dark walnut and bands of wood with the same finish outline the ceiling juncture and marble panels. The terrazzo floors have a diamond pattern with a palette of cream, olive green and burnt orange. Contemporary dropped ceiling tiles contain recessed fluorescent fixtures.

[5] The floor outside the vault raises and lowers to assist the vault door action.

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)

_X_ 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.

_X_ 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)

Commerce and Architecture

Period of Significance **1926-1956**

Significant Dates **1926**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Vitzthum, Karl M., architect**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) Please refer to the Continuation Sheets

Statement of Significance

Summary

The Home Bank and Trust Company Building is locally significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Ethnic History and Criterion C for Architecture. The Home Bank and Trust Company exemplifies the role that banks played in developing communities outside Chicago's central business district. New transportation routes enabled the rapid growth of neighborhood centers outward from the city. Beginning in the mid-19th century with the development of a horse car line along Milwaukee Avenue, the northwest side of Chicago began to develop. The bank was organized in 1911 and it had its first offices just north of the current building in the heart of *Stanislowowo-Trojcowo*, the largest settlement of Polish immigrants in Chicago at the intersection of Ashland and Division streets near Milwaukee Avenue. Over the years, business owners and members of the Polish-American community have served as bank officers, directors and employees. As a neighborhood institution, Home Bank and Trust Company offered checking and savings accounts and mortgages to their residential customers and loans to local businesses. Since the building is located in the heart of the largest settlement of Polish immigrants, it became the financial anchor in the neighborhood's commercial center. The structure is an example of the Renaissance Revival style prominently located at the heart of the intersection of Milwaukee, Ashland and Division Street. Its six-story height dominates the street front collection of other business and retail establishments that are two- to four-story buildings. Completed in 1926, it was designed by Karl M. Vitzthum, a Chicago architect who is known for his bank architecture and some of Chicago's most visible skyscraper office buildings from the early 20th century.

Neighborhood Banks

As transportation routes were built leading out of Chicago's downtown business district, neighborhood commercial centers emerged, generally along the routes and oftentimes where they intersected. The commercial centers grew to include everything the resident needed ultimately negating the need to travel to the city's main shopping district. Restaurants, theaters, grocery stores, office buildings and department stores opened at busy intersections surrounded in turn by substantial residential districts. Since Illinois laws prohibited branch banking until the 1980s, locally owned banks sprouted outside the central business district. The bank and its customers had an interdependent relationship, each benefiting from the presence of the other. The bank offered interest

on savings accounts and invested depositor funds in local real estate ventures. Neighborhood banks profited in turn from real estate loans to developers who constructed buildings in the community. Local businessmen who oftentimes owned and organized the banks and typically served as their officers and directors further cemented the interdependence.

In the late 19th century, neighborhood banks shared space within another commercial institution that originally constructed the building for their purposes. In the early 20th century, the trend was reversed. Banks built their own structures leasing the unused space to other businesses. The bank would occupy the lower stories renting the upper floors as office spaces. The architectural styles of banks were grounded in the revivalist tendencies of the early 20th century preferring the Classical styles. Classicism represented permanence, democratic principles and good government. Their stylistic sources were Classical Greece and Rome and subsequent classically inspired periods, such as the Renaissance and Baroque. As the anchor of the community's business district, many neighborhood banks occupied prominent sites such as the vortex of a major street intersection (Figure 15). Whereas surrounding commercial architecture ranged from two to four stories, the corner bank building rose from six to twelve stories.

At the turn of the century, there were only eleven outlying banks in Chicago. By 1914, the number increased to sixty-six and in January, 1929, there were 195 neighborhood banks. Deposits increased from $22 million in 1900 to $769 million in 1929. With the stock market crash later that year, the number of neighborhood banks was reduced to 110 as depositors rushed to withdraw their funds. Since the banks were tied to real estate investment and appraised real estate values, the deflation of Chicago's real estate contributed to bank failures through the 1930s. With the creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which insured depositor funds, the banks began to stabilize but full recovery did not occur until after World War II.

Home Bank and Trust Company

Ralph I. Terwilliger organized the Home Bank and Trust Company on April 10, 1911 with $300,000 in capital and a surplus of $50,000. It was first located at 1225 North Ashland Avenue, one block north of its current site, within the heart of the Polish downtown. By 1914, capital and surplus had increased to $388,000 with resources

valued at $1,971,000.[6] Peter Evans, an attorney with the Chicago law firm, Cheney, Evans & Peterson, served as its first president from 1911 until 1926, the time period that corresponded to the bank's greatest growth. Deposits increased from $244,585 the opening year to $9,096,854 in 1924. It was a member of the Chicago Clearing House Association, the Federal Reserve System and under state supervision. Huston stated that "[t]he institution derives its business from the neighborhood in which it is located and is in a thriving condition."[7] Some of the directors in 1926 included Paul Drymalski, president of the Polonia Coal Company; Ernst Fenske of Fenske Brothers, furniture manufacturers; Thomas R. Hair, treasurer of the Northwestern Yeast Company; E. K. Jarecki, a Cook County judge; and L. H. Prybylski, vice president of the bank.

By the early 1920s, the bank outgrew its headquarters and in 1925 Karl M. Vitzthum was hired to design a six-story structure at 1200-1208 North Ashland, its current location. The Home Bank and Trust Company, although it escaped the stock market crash, did not escape indictments of four of its officials for making false reports to the state auditor covering up the overdrafts of an investment affiliate, the Home Mortgage and Investment Company.[8] The bank closed on July 1, 1930, reopening ten days later after it was reorganized under a national charter as the United American Trust and Savings Bank . That bank failed the following year.[9]

Manufacturers National Bank of Chicago acquired the former Home Bank and Trust Company building in 1948. Manufacturers National was in existence prior to the Home Bank. Manufacturers National Bank of Chicago was first organized under the national banking act in the late 19th century.[10] Frank Bobrytzke (c.1887–1976), who was connected with the bank in various capacities from the 1930s through 1968, served as Chairman of the Executive Committee. As a private citizen, he was also involved with

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[6] James, 826.
[7] Huston, 96.
[8] The bank president, Peter Evans, vice presidents Fred Georges and L. H. Prybyiski, and Martin Johnson, cashier, were indicted. *Chicago Tribune*, March 16, 1933.
[9] Among the twenty liquidated banks reported by the State Auditor, the United American Trust and Savings Bank was one of the banks that had receipts to pay creditors. Nonetheless, with a payment of $27,000 to preferred and secured creditors, it still owed $1, 338,572 on borrowed money with no cash available for dividends. *Chicago Tribune*, August 8, 1934.
[10] Case law shows a number of voluntary liquidations, such as one in 1873.

the Polish Welfare Association, Polish American Democratic Organization and he served as a Cook County Commissioner.[11] Horace S. French (1894-1966) served as bank president beginning in 1934 until his retirement in 1958.[12] In addition to Bobrytzke, other members of the Polish-American community continued to serve the bank, including Leonard P. Slotkowski, president of Slotkowski Sausage Company, who was elected director of the bank in 1964.[13] In 1972, the Manufacturers National Bank was reorganized as a state bank and became the Manufacturers Bank.[14] In 1991, it merged with Mid City Bank and became the MB Financial Bank, a Chicago-based institution which specializes in commercial banking and real estate.[15] The current owners of the building, RDM Development, purchased the building in January, 2005 and the banking hall is now leased to the MB Financial Bank. Many of the bank tellers are bilingual, English- and Spanish-speaking employees, and the customers continue to include Poles as well as Hispanics, Asian- and African-Americans. The top three floors are rented as office spaces.

Ashland and Division Streets: Settlement Patterns

Milwaukee Avenue, originally an Indian trail and one of Chicago's first diagonal streets, has continually functioned as a major transportation and demographic corridor shifting waves of immigrant populations as they left the center of Chicago for greener pastures. The area east of Wood Street at the lower end of Milwaukee, which includes the site of the Home Bank and Trust Company Building, was within Chicago's city limits as incorporated in 1837. The area was called West Town by census takers. In 1860, the Milwaukee Avenue horse car line ran northwest from Halsted Street, which encouraged development on the northwest side. It was further encouraged by the completion of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad line, which saw workers settling around the car repair shops at Milwaukee and Grand avenues, and the elevated railroad line in 1895 which ran to Logan Square and Humboldt Park, two areas north and west of Division and Milwaukee. Polish immigrants began arriving by the mid-1860s with the most significant migration beginning in 1865. They called the area *Stanislowowo-Trojcowo*,

[11] *Chicago Tribune*, June 14, 1976.
[12] " I.B.A. Stands Fast Against Branch Banks", *Chicago Tribune*, May 11, 1958. That same year, as president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, he lobbied unsuccessfully for a change in Illinois banking laws to permit branch banking.
[13] *Chicago Tribune*, October 15, 1964.
[14] Field. Mr. Field has been an employee of the Manufacturers National Bank since 1970.
[15] It is a subsidiary of MB Financial Inc., a financial services holding company.

after St. Stanislaus Kostka, 1500 N. Noble Street, organized in 1867, and Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, 1120 N. Noble Street, organized in 1873, the two area parishes. The former was the first Polish congregation in the Chicago diocese, and by 1900 had 5,000 families making it one of the largest Catholic parishes in the world.[16] Also by 1900, almost 25,000 Poles were living within a half-mile radius of the intersection of Ashland and Division. Outsiders refer to area around Division, Ashland and Milwaukee as Polish Downtown.

The Milwaukee Avenue corridor, principally a retail strip, grew to become the largest of five Polish neighborhoods.[17] Through the first half of the 20th century this area remained a Polish neighborhood and earned the reputation as the capital of American Polonia. Many secular organizations, such as the Polish Women's Alliance and the Polish Welfare League, located their national headquarters in this area. The churches and secular organizations were joined by Polish-owned businesses that occupied storefronts along Ashland and Milwaukee and east and west along Division Street. Polish and Eastern European Jews also settled here. The Goldblatt brothers opened their first department store on Chicago Avenue near Ashland Avenue in 1914. Their parents, who had immigrated from Stachov, Poland, opened their grocery store in 1910 in the same area. The commercial base of the community was thus established.

In 1910 the population peaked; ten years later the population of the lower part of the Milwaukee corridor was 218,000 of which forty-four percent were foreign born. Poles and Russian Jews comprised the largest segment. The Ashland/Milwaukee/Division area was also home to Ukrainians and Italians. German and Scandinavian immigrants, who first lived in the area, remained until the 1880s migrating northwest into the Wicker Park area. Many owned stores along Milwaukee Avenue. The Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Slovak mixture of the Milwaukee corridor continued into the 1950s. In that decade, immigrants with Spanish origins began moving into West Town. Construction of the Kennedy Expressway in the late 1950s, the highway that travels northwest out of Chicago's downtown, created a reduction in the housing stock and a mass exodus. By 1980, the overall population had decreased to 96,428. The Spanish-origin nucleus was firmly established and they comprised 61% of the community's

[16] Pacyga, 167.
[17] The others are the Lower West Side, or Pilsen, Bridgeport, Back of the Yards, and South Chicago.

population in 1990. Of the European whites, the Poles remain the most numerous. Today, Polish and Hispanic stores line the Milwaukee corridor.

In the 1960s, urban renewal planners targeted the Milwaukee-Ashland-Division area for renewal. This resulted in the formation of the Northwest Community Organization (NCO), an organization of community churches, institutions, fraternal groups, and settlement houses, that forced a scaled-down version of the proposed redevelopment around the Holy Trinity Church, the Noble Square Plan. Today, the project consists of low-rise, multi-family residences clustered along the east of the church. It displayed primarily Polish residents whose annual income disqualified them as residents.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Home Bank and Trust Company Building qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C for Architecture. It is an example of a Renaissance Revival structure that retains a high degree of integrity on the exterior and interior spaces including the three-level banking hall and the vault and safety deposit level in the basement. The exterior is Bedford limestone and it has two-story arches that define the bays and a three-story arch that marks the entrance to the banking hall. Elaborate sculptural relief panels top the arches. The allegorical figures in the panels represent symbols of commerce and manufacturing and served as an inspiration to the neighborhood immigrant citizens. The classical vocabulary of Corinthian pilasters, stringcourse with frieze panel, and dentiled cornice extend the bay divisions to the upper stories. The banking hall continues the classical details with marble sheathed, two-story arcades, metal balcony railings with low relief embossings, beamed ceiling, opalescent glass skylight, marble and brass teller cages, and brass and glass writing tables. On the whole, the design, choice of materials and sculptural details convey permanence and opulence, hallmarks of a prominent and successful neighborhood banking institution.

Renaissance Revival

The Italian Renaissance Revival is based on a Classical vocabulary derived from the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. The Renaissance Revival appears in the United States between 1890 and 1935. In general, the style was adopted by architects that catered to the affluent; most likely it became popular at this time because both the architect and client were traveling to Italy and experiencing first hand the palazzo form in Rome, Florence and other Italian urban areas. With actual exposure, this revivalist

style became more authentic, closer to its Italian prototype than other earlier revivalist attempts that were based on pattern books or architectural history courses.

The overall mass of the Renaissance Revival form is generally symmetric with windows and openings distributed equally around a centered entrance. The ground level is usually emphasized visually with heavier masonry courses, such as rustication, and with classical details around a recessed entry and full-length first story windows, oftentimes within arched openings. Each story is delineated with different window sizes and surrounds and separated with stringcourses. In the upper stories, the window sizes decrease. Other decorative details are concentrated around openings and at building edges, such as elaborate entry surrounds, quoins and cornice balustrades. The style emphasizes the roofline with detailed cornice lines and ornamental stone details. The spatial organization is based on the floor plans of Italian palazzos. Entrance is gained through a prominently delineated doorway and leads to an open courtyard around which the rooms are arranged. The lower level of the courtyard is usually an arcaded passage forming a balcony for the upper floors. Ceilings are generally beamed with heavy timbers left in their natural patina.

The Home Bank and Trust Company Building includes many of these details. The arcaded façade organization and monumental arched entrance are typical of the style. The lower three stories are emphasized more than the upper levels and a distinct stringcourse above the third floor creates the visual separation. The fourth floor windows are differentiated from the upper levels with alternating pediments and round-arched lintels. The projecting roofline caps the building mass. The organization of the banking hall recreates this centralized courtyard but converts the open courtyard to an enclosed sky lit space. The encircling arcade, balcony overhangs and upper stories that look down to ground level retain the prototypical palazzo form.

The sculptural panels on the building exterior serve as a public mural with a social theme. Experienced on a day-to-day basis, the themes of commerce, business, industry and the trades expressed the hopes and aspirations of recent arrivals to the United States. The panel's symbols not only related to the banking business within but they also glorified the industrial agricultural working class and the capacity to overcome hardship. The laborer was to be proud of his or her efforts, as certainly their trades were equated with semi-deities, while the bank existed to insure the welfare of its customers. The panels emphasize the important role that labor played in the historical

progress of the city. In a sense, they are the sculptural counterpart to murals from the Progressive Era and New Deal-Era, 1912 to 1941, which among other ideals championed the rights of workers. Pulaski Park Field House, 1419 West Blackhawk Street, in front of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church just east of the Home Bank, contains a mural over the auditorium stage from 1924 or 1926. The mural is a composition of allegorical figures aspiring towards higher levels of existence through the visual arts.

Buildings in the Renaissance Revival style are relatively rare in the Wicker Park area. The examples are usually churches or institutions, such as Holy Trinity Church at 1120 North Noble Street, which has a pair of twin towers behind a temple front. In order to find commercial buildings comparable to Home Bank, the stylistic parameter would have to be expanded to include all Classical Revival structures, such as the Noel State Bank, 1601 North Milwaukee Avenue, which is located in the Wicker Park Historic District. Across the intersection from the Home Bank building is the former North-Western Trust and Savings Bank building, now City Sports, another example of a Classical Revival banking institution with Ionic pilasters, pediments and dentiled cornices. Nonetheless, these banks and institutional structures do not posses the level of specific stylistic purity, that is the identifying features of the Renaissance Revival. In addition to being a significant example of the Renaissance Revival, the Home Bank building is still functioning as a bank within its 1926 banking hall. The level of materials integrity on the exterior and interior surpasses the other Renaissance Revival examples in Wicker Park.

Karl M. Vitzthum (1880-1967)
Vitzthum worked in several revivalist styles including the Gothic, Classical and Renaissance Revivals generally for commercial buildings, religious structures and fraternal organizations. He designed over fifty banks throughout the Midwest including several in Chicago. Seventeen buildings are noted in the Illinois State Survey, seven of which are banks, and thirteen structures are listed in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey. The earliest banks date to 1924.

The Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank, 1926, is a Classical Revival example in Humboldt Park at 4000 W. North Avenue (Figure 22). It was designed just before the Home Bank and Trust Company Building and therefore provides an indication of Vitzthum's design development. The exterior elevations of the Pioneer building show Vitzthum's familiarity with the classical idiom. Stylistic features are concentrated on the first three stories with three-story Ionic pilasters, stringcourse and pronounced entry framed by a recessed

arch, the only arch on the building. The Home Bank's entry is very similar to the 3-story arch-framed entrance on the Pioneer Bank. Panels of relief sculpture are located at the corners just above the polished granite base. They are high-relief figural compositions depicting labor-related subjects, such as mining, blacksmithing and construction. Consequently, at both banks, the sculptural program serves to visual counterpart to the bank's customer base.

Beyond the front entrance a flight of stairs leads to the banking hall. Historic photographs show a barrel-vaulted space, pierced by a skylight, over colonnades that extend along the long sides of the rectangular hall (Figure 23). The colonnade extends the full height without balconies. The tellers' cages are in front of the colonnades. The freestanding customer tables are arranged in two rows down the hall. They are gray marble and circular with pedestal bases. Today the hall's ceiling has been lowered to a flat, coffered skylight at the second floor height; despite these alterations, Vitzthum's preference for sumptuous surfaces exists in the beige marble wall cladding, countertops and the patterned terrazzo floor.

There are other examples of Classical Revival designs for Vitzthum's Chicago banks. Another that predates the Home Bank is the bank in West Englewood at 1534 W. 63rd Street from 1924. Another is the Marquette State Bank, 1926, located at 6314-20 South Western and the Hyde Park Bank, 1515 E. 53rd Street, 1928, a 6- and 7-story design built after the Home Bank and Trust Company Building. It has a similar façade organization with three-story arched windows at ground level. The Home Bank and Trust Company Building, therefore, falls in the middle of these commissions and the only Vitzthum bank in the Wicker Park/West Town area.

Vitzthum was born in Tutzing, Germany, and educated at the Royal College of Architecture in Munich. He came to the United States in 1902 and to Chicago in 1914. He worked at the architectural firms of D.H. Burnham and Company and its successor firm, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Jarvis Hunt. In 1919 he opened his own firm, K.M. Vitzthum & Co. The firm specialized in commercial, industrial and large residential projects. Vitzthum's junior partner was John J. Burns (1886-1956), who was from New York City and graduated from Washington University in St. Louis. The partnership existed from 1919 to 1956, after which it was known as Vitzthum & Kill, specializing in churches, schools, high-rise residential buildings and penal institutions. Vitzthum served on the city zoning board of appeals beginning in 1958.

In addition to the bank buildings, K.M. Vitzthum & Co. designed some prominent skyscraper buildings. The One North LaSalle Building, 1930, a Chicago Landmark, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. They also designed the Bell Building, 1925, 307 South Michigan Avenue, now called the Old Republic Building; the Midland Hotel, 1927, 276 W. Adams Street, formerly the Midland Club Building; and the Steuben Club Building, 1929, 188 W. Randolph Street. Church commissions included St. Peter's Catholic Church, 110 W. Madison Street, a sanctuary located within the heart of Chicago's Loop, and St. Thomas Aquinas Church, 1925, 4301 W. Washington Boulevard. *Vitzthum* also designed the building for the Painters District Council 14, 1956, 1456 W. Adams Street. It is in the Art Deco style and one of thirty union headquarter buildings in the neighborhood. He designed and developed the original Great Lakes Naval Training station.[18] On the residential side, he was one of several architects who designed the Frances Cabrini Homes, 1942, located between Chicago Avenue, Larrabee and Oak streets, and Hudson Avenue. He also designed the apartment buildings at 2344 N. Lincoln Park West, 1917.

Building History

A billiard hall was located on the corner lot where the Home Bank and Trust Company Building now stands. It was demolished along with a motion picture theater and three buildings of residential flats (Figures 16 and 17). Later another flat building and a hotel and lodge hall were demolished west on Division Street to make room for the parking lot (Figure 18).

The building permit was obtained in July, 1925.[19] Raymond C. Wieboldt Construction Company was the contractor. Wieboldt was a director of the Home Bank and Trust Company and his company had also constructed the Museum of Science and Industry, the Shedd Aquarium and the Wieboldt department stores. By September, 1925 the first three floors were under construction and the building was completed in October, 1926 at a cost of $1 million (Figures 19 and 20). A photograph from October, 1967, shows the

[18] "K. Vitzthum, Architect, is Dead at Age 87", *Chicago Tribune*, October 31, 1967. The obituary also claimed that Vitzthum worked on the design for Cook County Hospital. This seems unlikely since the current structure was designed in 1913 by Paul Gerhardt, one year before Vitzthum's arrival in Chicago. Even though there was another hospital in the location since 1874, Vitzthum's involvement is suspect.

[19] RDM Development, the current building owners, has a set of Vitzthum's 1925 construction drawings. The set includes 50+ sheets.

bank's appearance during ownership by the Manufacturers National Bank (Figure 21). Their blade sign is attached to the building's southeast corner. Another signage band is over the filigree panels at the main entrance. More importantly, it documents the 1967 configuration of the ground-floor windows prior to the changes in 1968 . The two-story arches are glazed at the first floor level and at the top of the frame within the arch. The middle section appears to have metal panels that conceal the second floor plate. The panels appear to have a filigree or low-relief texture. They are divided by horizontal and vertical lines that echo the surrounding stringcourse and mullions, respectively. Considering the metal filigree panels over the main entrance, these panels probably echoed that design.

With the exception of the filled-in arches, the building's exterior retains the 1926 surface materials, low relief details and sculptural panels. As a protective measure after the 1968 riots on Chicago's West Side following Martin Luther King's assassination, the two-story arched windows were filled in with concrete that was scored to resemble limestone blocks. From the interior, one can see the 1926 metal window frames and glass. The upper portion of the frame within the rounded arched was hinged. The exterior window frames in the upper three stories were replaced in the 1980s. The banking hall also retains the majority of the 1926 features. Two marble countertops frame the hall entrance just beyond the doors. Two rows of the tellers' cages are in place as is the double row of standing-height writing tables. An information desk has been added in the center of the lobby floor. The 1926 ceiling over the banking hall was a clear-glass skylight within the beamed frame. The glass was replaced in c. 2002 with opaque, opalescent glass in a palette of gold and ochre. The ceiling fixtures were installed at the same time. The external surface of the skylight, within the building well, was covered with a metal armature over which a rubber surface was stretched.

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
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_X_ Other

Name of repository: **RDM Development, MB Financial Bank and the Chicago History Museum**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **Less than one acre**

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	444591	4639097	3	__	_____	_____
2	__	_____	_____	4	__	_____	_____

___ 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.)

Bibliography

The Chicago Fact Book Consortium (Ed.). *Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1990.* Chicago: Academy Chicago Publishers, 1995.

Chicago Tribune, various articles with specific dates noted in footnote texts.

Field, Burton J. Telephone interview June 27, 2006.

Huston, Francis Murray. *Financing an Empire: history of Banking in Illinois: Volume III.* Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1926.

James, F. Cyril. *The Growth of Chicago Banks. Volume II.* New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1938.

Mayer, Harold M. and Richard C. Wade. *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Pacyga, Dominic A. and Ellen Skerrett. *Chicago: City of Neighborhoods.* Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1986.

Parot, Joseph John. *Polish Catholics in Chicago, 1850-1920.* Dekalb, Illinois: Northern Illinois University Press, 1981.

_____. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Volume 5.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1914 (revised 1950).

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

PARCEL 1: Lots 3 and 4 in Fish's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 in Assessor's Division of unsubdivided lands in the northeast quarter and the east half of the west quarter of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also: Lots 1 and 38 in Fish's Subdivision of Lot 1 and 2 in Assessor's Division of unsubdivided lands in northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also: that part of Lot 2 in Fish's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 in the Assessor's Division of unsubdivided lands in the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also: Lot 1 in Henry Felz Resubdivision of Lots 35, 36, and 37 in J. P. Fish's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 of Assessor's Division in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also: That part of Lots 11, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, and 27 in J.E. Thompson's Addition to Chicago, in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian described as follows: Beginning at the most northerly northeast corner of said Lot 11; thence southerly along easterly line of Lot 11, a distance 11.30 feet to a corner of said Lot 11; then southwesterly along the southeasterly line of said Lots 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, and 27, a distance of 186.50 feet; thence northwesterly along a line which is parallel with the northeasterly line of said Lot 11, a distance of 72.00 feet; thence northeasterly along a line which parallel with the southeasterly line of said Lots 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, and 27, a distance of 194.50 feet to the northeasterly line of said Lot 11, thence southeasterly

along said northeasterly line of Lot 11, a distance of 64.00 feet to the place of beginning, all in Cook County, Illinois.

PARCEL 2: Tract No. 1: Lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in J. P. Fish's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 in the Assessors Division of the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Tract No. 2: that part of the northeasterly and southwesterly vacated 30 foot alley or court lying northwesterly of and adjacent to said Lots 25 through 30.

Tract No. 3: the east and west vacated alley lying south of and adjacent to said Lots 28, 29 and 30 (except the south 8.0 feet of that part of said vacated alley lying north of and adjacent to Lots 2 and 3) if Fetz Resubdivision of Lots 35, 36 and 37 in J.P. Fish's subdivision aforesaid.

PARCEL 3: Lots 5,6,7,8, and 9 (excepting therefrom that part thereof lying east of a line 60 feet west of and parallel with the west line of said Section 6: in Fish's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 in Assessor's Division of unsubdivided lands in the northeast ¼ and the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 6, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

This is the legal description of the lots containing the Home Bank and Trust Company Building and the adjacent parking lot to the west.

Additional Documentation

Linda Peters took all photographs in July, 2006 and a compact disk containing the images accompanies this nomination. The floor plans are numbered within the rooms and on the exterior to correspond to the illustrations.

1. Intersection of Ashland Avenue, Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue. View to the west capturing the park towards the Home Bank and Trust Company Building.

2. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Southeast corner.

3. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Relief carving over main entrance on Ashland Avenue, east elevation.

4. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. High relief panel representing the construction and shipping trades. Division Street (south) elevation.

5. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. High relief panel representing agriculture and metalworking trades. Division Street (south) elevation.

6. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall view to the main entrance from the second floor balcony.

7. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. First floor plan, existing conditions.

8. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of arch bay.

9. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of ceiling.

10. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of tellers' cages.

11. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of freestanding tables in lobby.

12. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Basement level. Detail of the vault lobby. View to west showing vault door, coved frieze band.

13. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Fourth floor plan, existing conditions.

14. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Typical corridor, fourth floor.

15. Northwest corner of Ashland, Division and Milwaukee Avenue looking west along Milwaukee Avenue, September, 1964. Photograph from the collections of the Chicago History Museum (ICHI 24129).

16. Sanborn Map, 1914, of the northwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Division Street.

17. Photograph of the buildings at the northwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Division Street prior to the construction of the Home Bank and Trust Company Building.

18. Sanborn Map, 1914 corrected to 1950, of the northwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Division Street.

19. Perspective rendering of the Home Bank and Trust Company Building.

20. Photograph of the Home Bank and Trust Company Building just before completion in 1926.

21. Manufacturers National Bank, October, 1967, view from the southeast. Photograph from the collections of the Chicago History Museum (ICHI 556).

22. Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank. View from the southeast.

23. Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank. Photograph of the banking hall towards the entrance, c. 1924. From the collections of Banco Popular, current owner of the Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank Building.

Photographs

Home Bank and Trust Company Building
Cook County
Illinois
2006
Linda Peters, photographer

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 1. Intersection of Ashland Avenue, Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue. View to the west capturing the park towards the Home Bank and Trust Company Building.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 2. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Southeast corner.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 3. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Relief carving over main entrance on Ashland Avenue, east elevation.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 4. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. High relief panel representing the construction and shipping trades. Division Street (south) elevation.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 5. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. High relief panel representing agriculture and metalworking trades. Division Street (south) elevation.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 6. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall view to the main entrance from the second floor balcony.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 8. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of arch bay.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 9. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of ceiling.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 10. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of tellers' cages.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 11. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Banking hall. Detail of freestanding tables in lobby.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 12. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Basement level. Detail of the vault lobby. View to west showing vault door, coved frieze band.

IL_Cook County_Home Bank 13. Home Bank and Trust Company Building. Typical corridor, fourth floor.

Home Bank and Trust Company Building
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Linda Peters, Architectural Historian				
organization	Consultant			date	July 27, 2006
street & number	435 South Cleveland Avenue			telephone	847.506.0754
city or town	Arlington Heights	state	IL	zip code	60005

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.

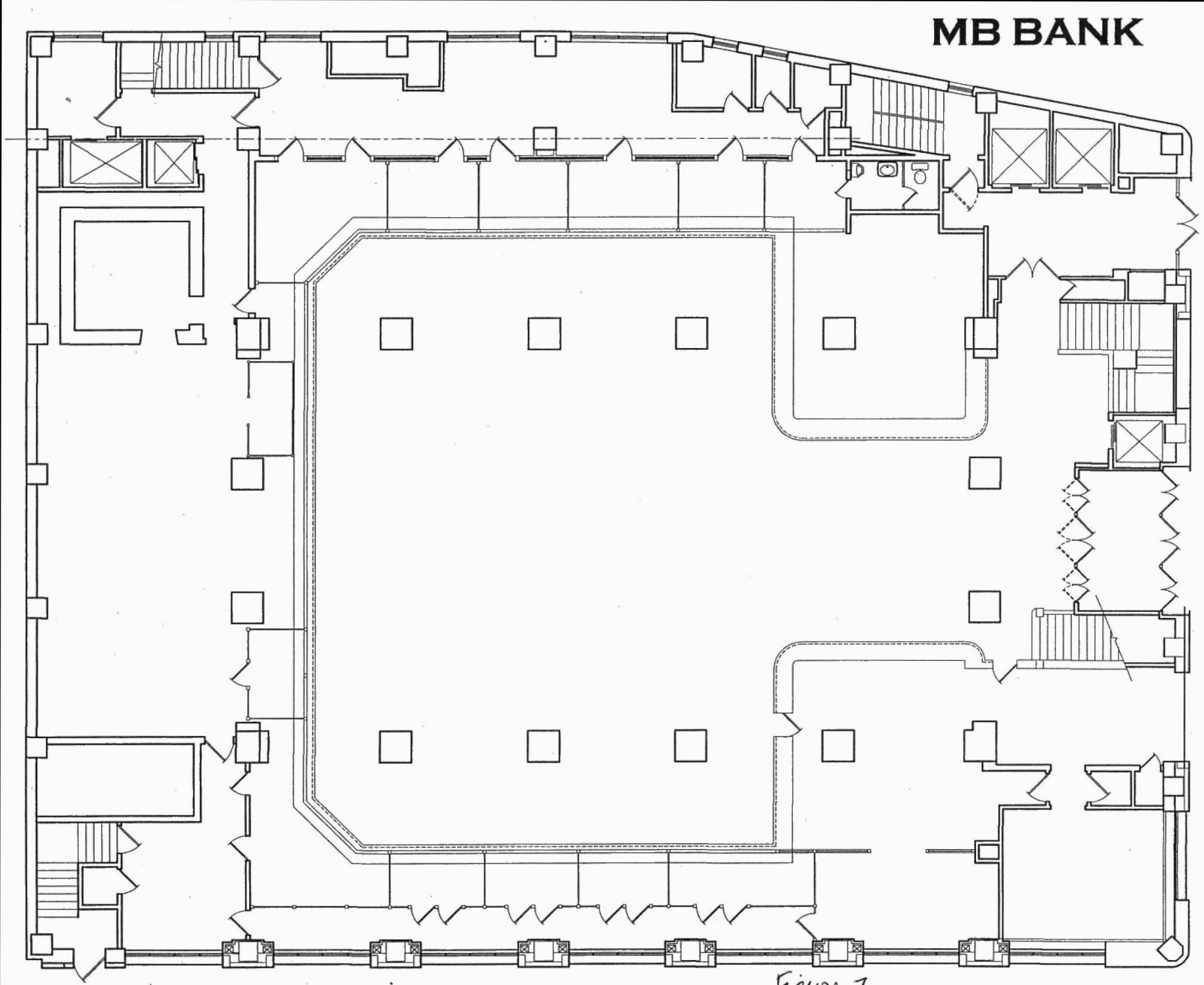
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

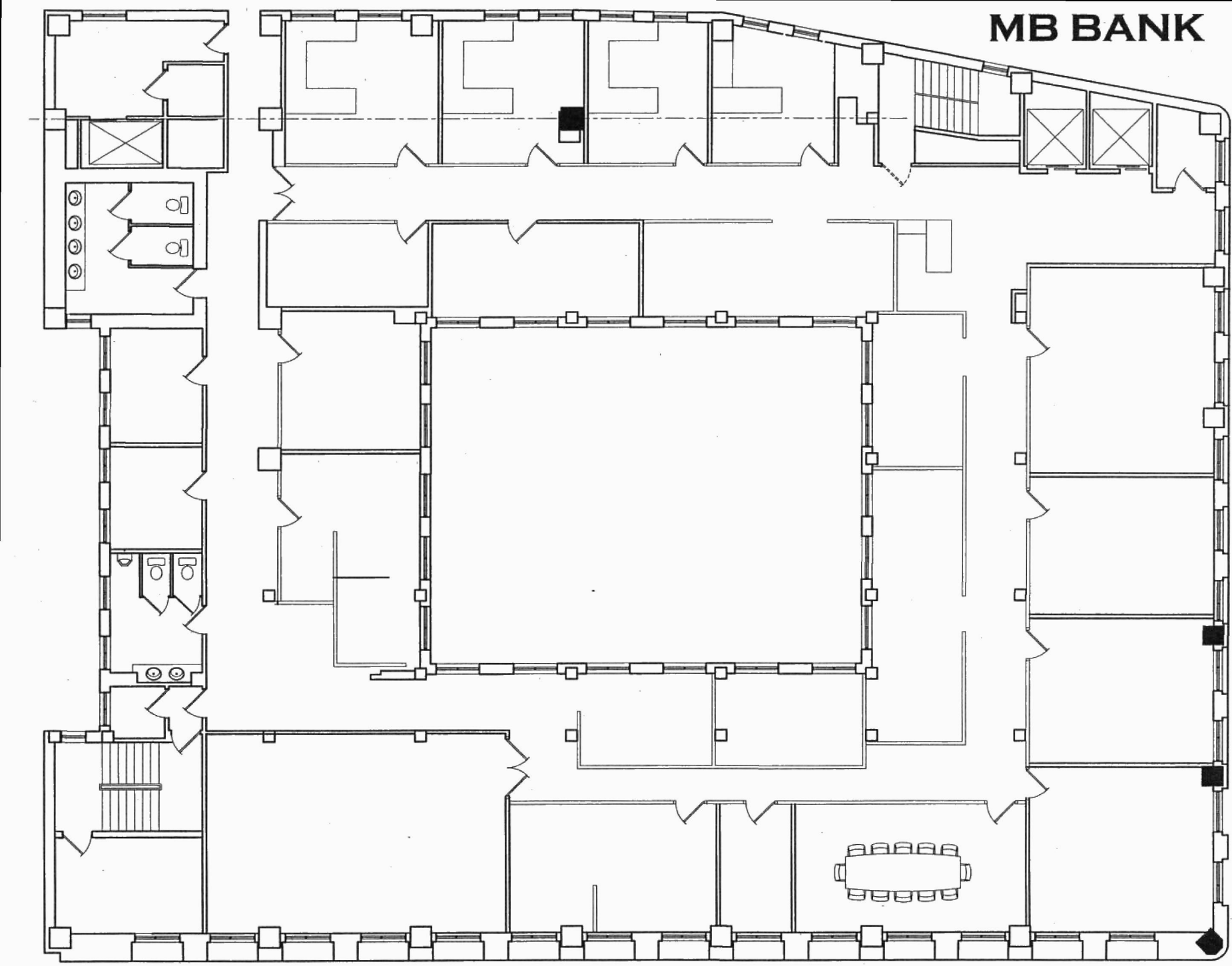
name	**1200 Ashland, LLC**				
street & number	**1200 North Ashland Avenue**			telephone	**Mr. Michael Ansani 773-529-3200**
city or town	**Chicago**	state	**IL**	zip code	**60622**

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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook) Il.

Figure 7
1-ST FLOOR PLAN



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL

Figure 14
4-TH FLOOR PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Home Bank and Trust Company

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Cook

DATE RECEIVED: 1/08/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/29/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/13/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/21/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000061

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 2/21/2007 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically & architecturally significant early 20th century Renaissance Revival style bank building

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 2/21/2007

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.


mb financial bank
mb

Honee Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 1


mb financial bank
mb financial bank
Free Small Business Checking
Free Small Business Checking
mb financial bank

Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 2



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 3


Governor
Blagojevich

Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL

Figure 4



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL

Figure 5


Information

Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL

Figure 6



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 8

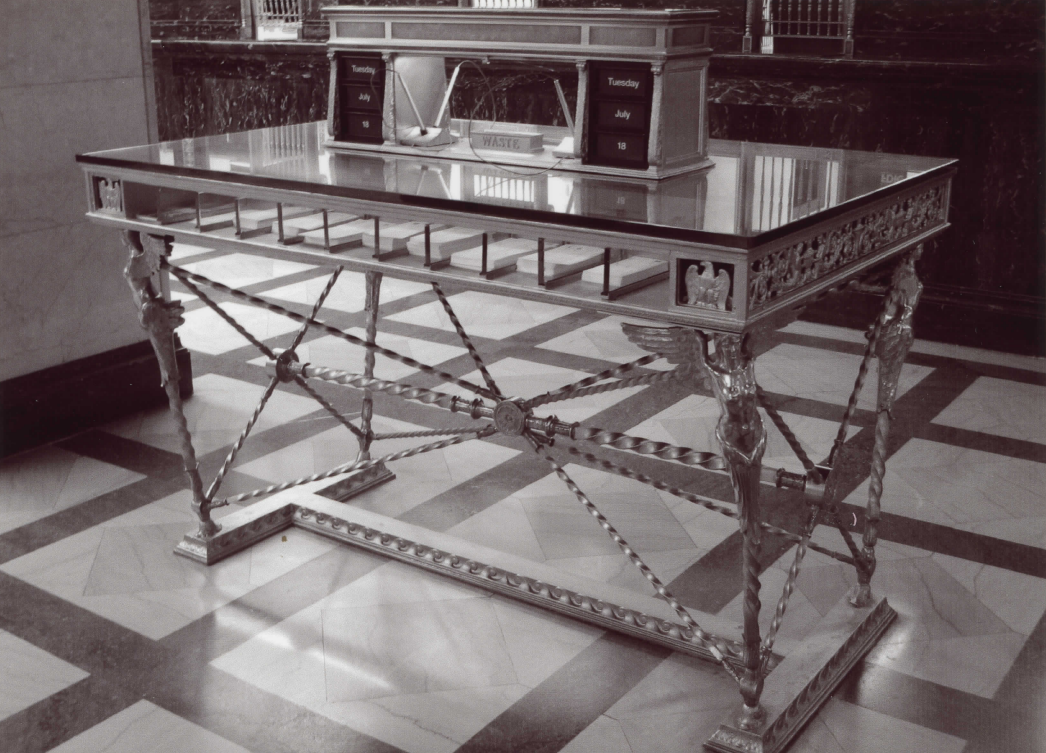


Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL

Figure 9


FDIC
FDIC

Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 10


Tuesday
July
18
Tuesday
July
18

Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL

Figure 11



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 12



Home Bank & Trust Company Building
Chicago (Cook), IL
Figure 13

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Home Bank and Trust Company	Cook, Illinois	07000061

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

___ Nomination Form

_X_ Photographs (Photo #7)

___ USGS Map

3468 II SE (PARK RIDGE)

USGS science for a changing world

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

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

3468 II SW (EVANSTON)

3467 IV NE (RIVER FOREST)

3467 I SW (ENGLEWOOD)

(BERWYN) 3467 IV SE

(JACKSON PARK) 3467 I SE

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

MN GN
2½° 44 MILS 0°28' 8 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ILLINOIS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

CHICAGO LOOP, ILL.

1997

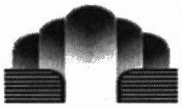
NIMA 3467 I NW-SERIES V863

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1999

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HOME BANK & TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
1200 N. ASHLAND, CHICAGO (60615) IL



Patrick Andrus
02/22/2007 07:34 AM
EST

To: Ted Hild
cc:
Subject: Home Bank and Trust Company nomination

Hi Ted: The Home Bank and Trust Company, Cook County, was listed in the National Register yesterday (2/21/2007). The nomination includes digital photographs and a disk with the images. Unfortunately, the disk has been improperly formatted and we cannot open the images (when you click on the image you just get a black screen). Would you please have another disk prepared in a format we can open and send the disk to us?

Thanks,

Patrick

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