

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Illinois	
COUNTY: Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 15 1972	DATE

7th Congressional District  
Congressman: Frank Annunzio

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Prairie Avenue District (see continuation sheets)

AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort Dearborn Massacre Site

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Vicinity of 18th Street and Prairie Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago (see continuation sheets)

STATE Illinois	CODE 17	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 031
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

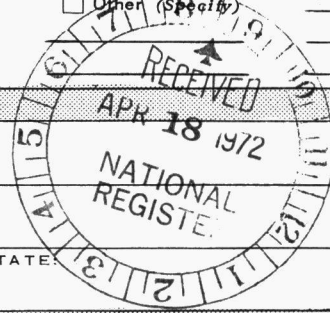
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: (see continuation sheets)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:



STATE: Illinois

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Bureau of Maps & Plats, Dept. of Public Works, City of Chicago

STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, Rm 803, 121 North LaSalle Street

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE: 17

COUNTY: Cook

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Prairie Avenue Landmark District (see continuation sheets)

DATE OF SURVEY: Continuing  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks

STREET AND NUMBER: 320 North Clark Street, Rm 800

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE: 17

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NO 11 C U R T I S N I E E S

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of the Prairie Avenue District has undergone successive changes since the establishment, at the mouth of the Chicago River one and one-half miles to the north, of Fort Dearborn in 1803 by the federal government. The area at that time was on the western edge of Lake Michigan. Moving westward away from the Lake, were sand dunes, swamp and the great midwestern prairie. This was the setting for the Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812. The area no longer resembles its origins, but has been absorbed into the texture of Chicago. Surveyed and subdivided, this area was annexed to Chicago upon its incorporation as a city in 1837. This brought about the gradual leveling and grading of the properties and its development into a residential neighborhood, which reached a climax at the turn-of-the-century. By 1900, the streets laid out in a grid, were lined with the mansions of Chicago's elite.

During the 1920s and 1930s demolition began on the old mansions. Their original inhabitants gone, having moved to the Near North Side and the suburbs, the buildings were subdivided and neglected causing the area to decay. Light industry and commercial tenants moved into the remaining structures during the late 1940s and 1950s. With the exception of the four component buildings of the district, the area is vacant land but for the intersection of Indiana Avenue and 18th Street which contains the last remnants of this decaying period, one commercial structure and a few dilapidated dwelling units.

**FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE SITE:** The landscape at the time of the Fort Dearborn Massacre no longer exists. This has been so for at least a century. Although the massacre occurred over a broad area, traditionally the site was marked by an old cottonwood tree which stood in the middle of 18th Street. In 1893 this tree was cut down due to old age and a monument dedicated to commemorate this event was erected immediately to the east of the tree's location. Because of vandalism, the monument has since been removed. It is presently housed in the Chicago Historical Society Building in Lincoln Park. There is sufficient documentation to redetermine the locations of both the tree and monument.

(see continuation sheets)



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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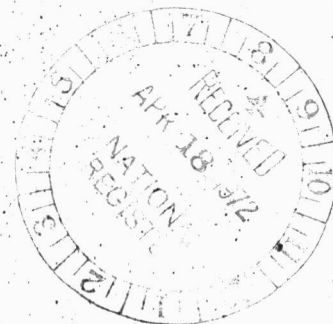
(Continuation Sheet)

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4. continued.

- 6. Gaylord Products, Incorporated  
1918 South Prairie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
- 7. Medalist Division of  
Cahners Publishing Company, Inc.  
5 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
- 8. The Exchange National Bank, Trust #7490  
130 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, Illinois
- 9. Harry Velkovitz  
address unknown at this time
- 10. Chicago Title and Trust Co., Trust # 51056  
111 West Washington Street  
Chicago, Illinois
- 11. Swiss Products Company  
1811 South Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
- 12. Gaylord Products, Incorporated  
1918 South Prairie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
- 13. Vogue Tyre and Rubber Company  
1935 South Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
- 14. Public right-of-way  
City of Chicago  
City Hall  
121 North LaSalle Street  
Chicago, Illinois



6. continued.

- Glessner House---Historic American Building Survey, Federal (includes map survey of Prairie Avenue area ca. 1900.)  
Library of Congress (HABS survey 1960 & 1963)  
Washington, D. C.  
National Register of Historic Places, Federal  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.
- Kimball House---Historic American Building Survey, Federal  
Library of Congress (HABS survey 1960 & 1965)  
Washington, D. C.

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7. continued. (page 1 of 12 pages)

GLESSNER HOUSE 1800 South Prairie Avenue

Condition: excellent  
Exterior unaltered, interior altered  
Original site

HABS Survey 1960 and 1963.



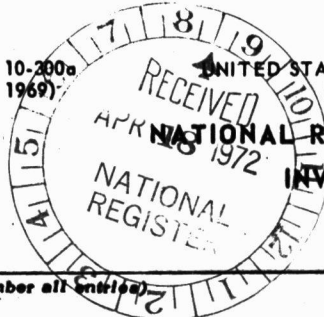
The house is modified Romanesque in style, characterized by rugged masonry, a round arch motif, striking window-wall relationships, and a simple geometric form defined by the relationship of walls to the red-tiled, gabled roof. The only extraneous ornamentation complements handsomely the sophisticated handling of exterior masonry for which Richardson was so famous. There is the beginning date of construction, AD 1886, chiseled in the chimney along Eighteenth Street, and Richardson's monogram cut into the capital of the center colonette, or small column, found at the second floor level of the Prairie Avenue windows.

On the southern end of the Prairie Avenue facade is a carriage entrance, or porte-cochere. Originally, its door consisted of two heavy oaken panels with iron straps and latches. These have since been removed and replaced with a metal door, similar to what is often found on a typical garage.

There is also a pedestrian entrance without steps situated roughly at the center of the Prairie Avenue elevation, a stone arch embedded above it. Panelled in oak with iron hardware, this entrance door has a large square window set behind an ornamental iron grill. Since the basement rises above the ground plane, this door, from the inside, is actually below the first floor level, so the visitor faces a staircase immediately upon entering.

At the ground level on Prairie are four basement windows, two on either side of the door, each masked behind a grill of granite blocks. On the first floor are four generous windows, again two on each side of the door. And on the second floor is a string of ten colonette windows. Above the porte-cochere are two narrow windows, above them at the second floor level is another, wider.

Along Eighteenth Street rests a spectacular arched entryway. Beautifully proportioned, and a Richardson trademark, this was, surprisingly enough, a side entrance used most often by the servants. Only a handful of windows are spotted along Eighteenth, each just wide enough to admit sufficient light to the corridors and kitchen. The stable sits at the extreme west end along Eighteenth, a cupola situated on the roof where the stable joins the main building.



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7. (GLESSNER HOUSE) continued. (page 2 of 12 pages)

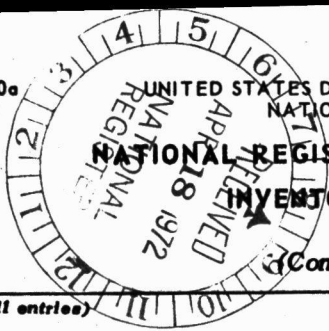
These two street elevations were the cause of much of the neighbor's uproar. Unlike the surrounding homes that opened to the noise and dirt of the street, Glessner House had few windows along the thoroughfares. Those that did exist were set into deep reveals, leaving the street viewer with the impression that they had been punched into the walls as an afterthought. The neighbors were shocked that the house broke with tradition, and what's more they were convinced that it must be dark and dreary inside.

True, the house turned its back to the hub-bub of the city streets. But to compensate for it, Richardson designed an L-shaped plan that allowed most of the principal rooms and the curved stone staircase of the main entrance to open onto a quiet interior courtyard. Bright and spacious, the court was landscaped and the walls on this side of the house were faced with pinkish brick and trimmed at the lintels and sills with limestone. To avoid the monotony of plain wall surfaces, Richardson introduced three modified turrets which projected into the court where the dining room, main entrance, and interior circular staircase were located. Although the house was L-shaped in plan, with the stable extension the entire complex formed a large U, with the base running along Eighteenth.

The main entrance off the court brought the visitor into the formal, furnished hallway on the first floor. Directly in front of him was the panelled stairway leading down to the Prairie Avenue entrance, above which hung a cork-lined musicians' balcony. To the right of this staircase was the master bedroom, normally found on the second or third level of a house built in the 1880s. To the left of the stairs was the library and the main staircase to the second floor. Then across the hall was the formal parlor which flowed into the dining room. Also on the first floor were the kitchen, pantries and servants' corridors.

The second floor was given over to another furnished hallway, bedrooms and a conservatory. Both Frances's and George's rooms, as well as one guest room, ran along the Prairie Avenue side. Across the hall was a second, smaller guest room. This opened onto the conservatory, located above the dining room. Then behind this, over the kitchen area, were the servants' quarters. There were also servants' rooms and storage areas over the stable. A butler's room, sewing room and more storage areas filled the attic.

The basement, of course, housed storage and the original coal-burning furnace. Since George's health did not permit his participation in a normal classroom situation, Glessner had a large school room installed in the basement. It was located beneath the master bedroom and was entered from either the stairs off Prairie or from the circular stairway in the turret tower at the south end of the house. This stairway also connected the family bedrooms and the attic, and is the only passageway that extends the full height of the house.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
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7. (GLESSNER HOUSE) continued. (page 3 of 12 pages)

Oak covered the floors of the principal rooms; lined the walls in the library, parlor, halls and dining room; and as wainscoting three feet high, panelled the tower staircase, bedroom corridors, and servants' passageways. Huge oaken beams resting on wrought-iron supports formed the ceiling in the main entry hall, library, and dining room. Fir panelling and beams were used in the school room, this wood better resisting dampness. The walls of the bathrooms, first floor servants' corridor, the kitchen, and the stable are glazed white tile.

Mr. Glessner noted in a letter to the children, written in 1924, that the walls "are lined with hollow brick, to which the plastering is attached without laths, so there is no place for mice behind the plastering." He continued:

"Either the floors are deadened or the ceilings doubled, or both, so that sounds do not carry through the house."

"The house responds: it seems available for almost any social function. Large companies have been entertained in it comfortably and easily; there are two or more entrances or exits to every principal room, so that it is easy to move about, and passages are so planned that our servants are rarely in evidence."

"Mr. Richardson insisted on one or two small extravagances, fine imported marbles in parlor and hall mantels, imported washbowls from the English factories of Meyer-Sniffen, because more generous in size that those to be had here, silver plate on plumbing fixtures....He was particular about the stair rails and balusters. Of the latter there are five different patterns, one of each on each step, all slender, graceful, fine, reproductions from some distinguished old Colonial house--the Longfellow house at Cambridge, if my memory is not at fault--but I distinctly remember that they cost one dollar each."

There are eleven fireplaces, some with elaborate painted tiles, some marble. Besides a fireplace, the school room also had a huge brass radiating panel masking a series of coiled steam pipes. There was a circular bay window in the dining room and conservatory. Clear or cut-glass knobs decorated the doors.

The main entrance in the court was used when arriving by carriage. A series of gently curving stone stairs led to a circular wall with curved window and door. The opening in the door was yellow glass pressed between two sheets of white cut glass, which always left the hallway flooded in a cheerful, sunny glow whether or not the sun shone. Throughout the house ran an extensive buzzer system for summoning servants. And in the dining room light fixture, Richardson even incorporated a rheostat.



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7. (GLESSNER HOUSE) continued. (page 4 of 12 pages)

Although the house was wired for electricity, it was initially lit with gas. Later, when the city ran electric lines south to include the Prairie Avenue district, the gas fixtures were converted.

Richardson's firm designed some of the library and dining room furniture, with the large desk in the library fashioned after Richardson's own. A good deal of the family's other furniture was designed by Isaac Scott, who lived with them for a time and tutored the children. The pieces in Frances's room were designed by Francis Bacon.

During the years of Prairie Avenue's prime, artistic tastes and styles were changing and breaking with tradition. As did many wealthy families of the time, the Glessners collected art of all kinds, styles, and periods. Sculpture, painting, etchings, engravings, rare books, and vases crowded the rooms.

In his letter to Frances and George describing the various collections, Glessner says:

"...there are several William Morris floor rugs designed and woven especially for this house, and some antique and unusual rugs. There are Morris curtains and portieres, the most important and typical of which had the pattern drawn on the silk by Mr. Morris's own hand, and much, but not all, of the embroidery done by your mother."

"The wall papers were also Morris designs, and when renewed have been continued in exactly the same patterns and colors as when first put on, except in the parlor, where the design and execution in paint on burlaps were by William Prettyman, a distinguished English artist."

Old pictures would seem to indicate that nearly every square inch of space in the house was occupied by art objects or furniture. Even so, the interiors were always tastefully and simply handled. But for all the money spent on art and learning, the "grates and metal furniture for fireplaces were rescued from oblivion in junk shops, because they seemed better fitted for the places intended than modern work."

By the time the architects and construction crews left the site in December of 1887, the cost of the land and house combined totalled \$125,000. And that does not include all that was spent on the furnishings and art filling many of the 35 rooms and stretching across roughly 19,000 square feet of space.

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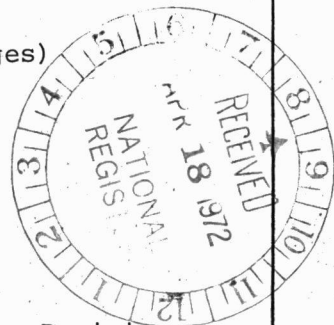
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7. continued.

KIMBALL HOUSE 1801 South Prairie Avenue (page 5 of 12 pages)

Condition: Good  
Exterior unaltered, interior altered  
Original site

HABS Survey 1960 and 1965



With the exception of the GLESSNER HOUSE, the mansions on Prairie Avenue followed the vogue of the day and were designed in styles derived from architecture of the past. The Kimball House was no exception. Patterned by architect Solon S. Beman after the 12th century Chateau de Josselin, in the old French province of Brittany, it is significant today because it portrays a way of life long since gone from the Chicago--and American--scene.

In his Old Chicago Houses, John Drury cites the Kimball House as Chicago's finest example of the French Chateau style of architecture. Indeed its significance as typifying this style is recognized nationally today. Marcus Whiffen, architectural historian and author of American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, includes a photograph of the Kimball House among the illustrations he gives to the "Chateausque" style.

The "Chateausque" style, according to Whiffen, is characterized by masonry construction, asymmetrical plans, and silhouettes with high, steep-sides, hip roofs rising to a ridge or a flat top. These roofs are surmounted by metal railings or open-work metal cresting. Dormer windows with high, pinnacled gables or sharply pitched pediments are universal to the style. Windows are divided vertically and horizontally by masonry mullions and transoms. In the Kimball House, all these characteristics are found.

The Kimball House has a majestic exterior of Bedford limestone sheathing a wood frame. Footings are of limestone, supporting a basement, two full stories, and a third story and attic behind a steep slate hip roof crowned with an ornamental iron-railed gallery and copper trim.

As is characteristic of the revival of the 16th-century Francis I style, today referred to as "Chateausque," the house is topped by a complex mass of steeply sloping roof shapes--hipped, gabled, conical--punctuated with dormer windows; balustrades; tall, slender chimneys with corbeled tops; and numerous copper-clad finials. Protective copper sheathing was used generously on the roof, and its soft green patina adds to the beauty and well-preserved look of the house as a whole.

Windows are of various shapes and sizes--curved and flat, arched and rectangular, large and small. In nearly every window, stone mullions and transoms separate the panes of glass. The glass in some of the transoms is leaded.

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7. (KIMBALL HOUSE) continued. (page 6 of 12 pages)

Although the general shape of the house is rectangular, its massing, like the roof line, is irregular, made up of numerous projections extending beyond the plan of the building: bay windows, bow windows, oriels, and such smaller architectural elements as string courses, brackets, balustrades, and pilasters with heavily ornamented Composite capitals.

The front facade, on Prairie Avenue, is dominated by a broad, elliptical bow window, reaching from the ground to the roof line, where it is topped by a cornice. Centered above the cornice is a larger dormer window flanked by ornamented pilasters and capped by a steep gable lavishly decorated with foliate bas-relief and finials. On the curved sides of the bow window, the cornice is topped by filigreed balustrades that form small balconies in front of the side windows of the dormer.

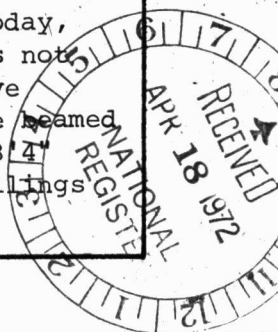
Balancing the prominence of the bow window on the south of the front elevation is the massive, arched stone entrance porch on the north, framed on both the front and side facades by pilasters carrying an entablature and ornately decorated with stringcourses, dentils, and foliate designs. Opening on to this elaborate porch are the great double doors of walnut, embellished with wrought-iron scrollwork.

A handsome wrought-iron fence extends along the Prairie Avenue frontage and a short distance back on 18th Street. On Prairie Avenue, it opens into a pleasing arched entrance, while on the side it dips in a graceful curve to accommodate a rounded balcony-like projection beneath the side arch of the mansion's great entrance porch.

The 18th Street elevation is about a half-block long and is composed of three elements: the main house, the carriage house, and the connecting link between. Here the window placement is less formal than in the front. The side facade is dominated by a broad curved bay interrupted at the roof line by brackets which support an additional half story capped by a steep, pointed roof with rounded corners, giving a tower-like appearance to the entire bay. The three tall, leaded windows on the second floor of this bay light the grand staircase within.

An interesting touch at the back of the much plainer court side of the house is a two-story, copper-sheathed oriel decorated with dentils and foliate design and capped by a dormer window.

It is said that the interior originally contained 29 rooms. Today, although many rooms have been subdivided, the interior character has not been altered significantly. All the main rooms are spacious and have fireplaces of onyx or marble with carved wood mantels. Ceilings are or decorated with plaster moldings. With story heights measuring 13'4" on the first level, 12'4" on the second, and 10'6" on the third, ceilings throughout are high.



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7. (KIMBALL HOUSE) continued. (page 7 of 12 pages)

The large, completely oak-paneled entrance hall, its south side now divided by a matching partition, has a beamed ceiling and two fireplaces. On the north side of the room, beneath a molded archway with carved spandrels and brackets, is a small alcove.

The parlor's wainscot and built-in bookcases, cabinets, and secretary of cherry wood have been bleached, and fluorescent lights have been installed on the ceiling, which still has its original decorative plaster moldings, but the room could be restored to its original beauty without too much difficulty.

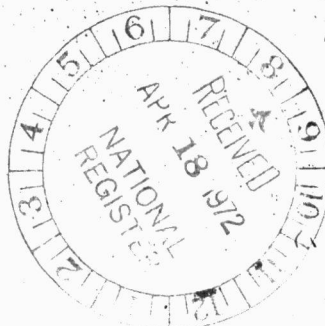
The dining room, with oak wainscot, has a large, built-in buffet, elaborately carved. A big mirror is set above the fireplace, which is framed by carved wooden columns and mantel.

A small office opening off the entrance hall is paneled in dark oak, and off this room is a small washroom containing the original marble wash basin with brass fittings, similar to some those still to be found upstairs.

Prominent features of the two-flight grand staircase are the elaborately carved newel at its foot and carved stair rail.

Along the second-floor corridor is a balustrade with nicely turned balusters, marked by two pairs of wood pillars with carved capitals. The balustrade turns to form a sort of balcony over the first landing of the stairway. Here, and visible from the entrance hall on the first floor, was the Kimball's organ loft, its carved doors richly framed by spirally molded pillars with Composite capitals and a carved entablature.

Even the stairway to the basement rooms has an oak balustrade, half-paneled wall, and interestingly carved newel at its foot. The large front room here is divided by a wood and glass screen with wide arched opening. In the basement, also, were located the original kitchen and other service rooms. On the second and third floors were originally bedrooms and servants' quarters. From the third floor a very narrow staircase leads to a large attic with a skylight in the steeply sloping hip roof.



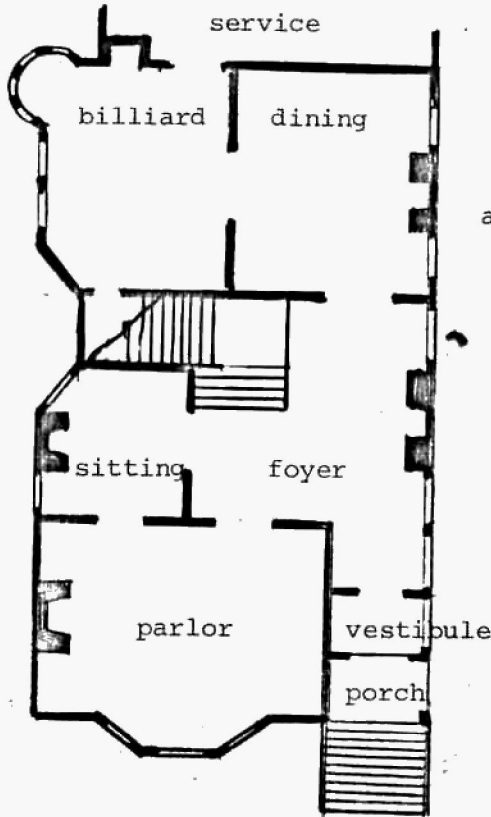
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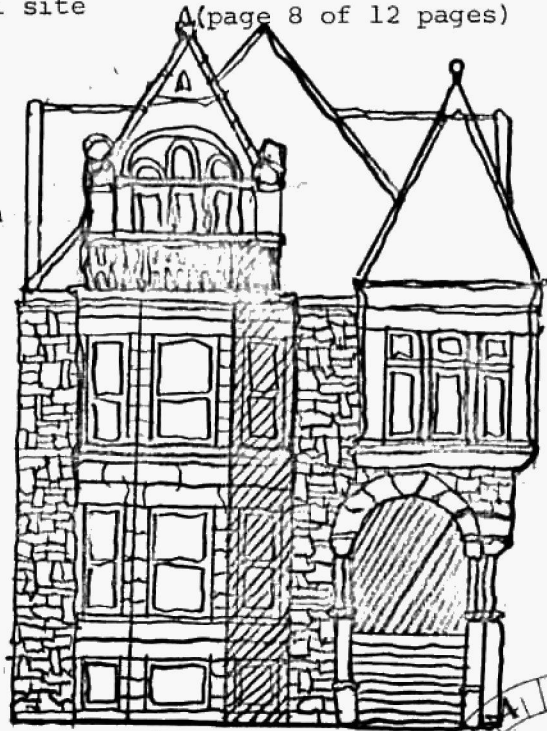
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7. Coleman (Ames) House 1811 South Prairie Avenue  
 Condition: good Exterior altered slightly, interior altered  
 Original site (page 8 of 12 pages)



alteration



West elevation  
1811 South Prairie Avenue

(drawings are not to scale)



Coleman (Ames) House, ca. 1886, Cobb and Frost architects. The Coleman House is a two and one-half story brick structure, the front elevation (west side) of which is faced in red sandstone. Rectangular in plan and covered by a hipped-roof in front with a full 3rd story to the rear, the house has an asymmetrical facade which is divided between a bay window and an entrance porch topped by a square turret. The masonry of the facade is contrasting rusticated and finished sandstone laid in even and ashlar coursing.

The bay window (left side) extends two stories in height and is rough hewn on the 1st floor and smooth on the second. The lintels of the window openings create stringcourses across the bay, which is topped by a carved parapet, serving as a railing for the 3rd story balcony. Corresponding to the bay is a gable at the 3rd story, pierced by three windows under arched transoms and a broad elliptical relieving arch. The stone is more finished at this level. The original 3 window opening in the gable was much narrower, being separated by sandstone columns supporting the transom. These have been replaced by metal columns making this area a window wall. The gable has a coping of sandstone and sandstone finials decorate its base and peak.

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The arched entrance porch (right side) contained within the plan of the building is one bay wide and three bays deep. Of the latter, the rear two bays are part of the interior, containing a vestibule and part of the main foyer. The archway over the entrance (and three side bays of porch) is composed of 7 rough-hewn sandstone voussoirs supported by smoothly finished columnettes with foliate decoration on their capitals. The entrance is reached by a broad sandstone stairway. Above this entrance is a square turret supported on a huge block of textured sandstone. The walls of the turret are smoothly finished in contrast to the surrounding wall. Three windows, long and narrow, with transoms filled-in by stained-glass punctuate the surface of the turret on its west and south sides. The turret is topped by a smaller hipped-roof capped with a copper finial.

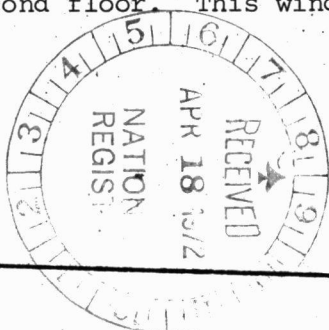
The design elements of the Coleman House show strongly the influence of H.H. Richardson, whose Glessner House is across the street, and the Romanesque Revival of the late 19th century. The interior of the Coleman House has been used for office space for many years, although the rooms of the upper floors have been subdivided, the main floor remains much as it was originally planned.

The large foyer paneled in dark oak has a tongue and groove oak ceiling supported by oak beams and a fireplace of terra cotta blocks with mosaic tile hearth. Originally, an open divided with wood paneling below and classic wood pilasters above separated the foyer from the small sitting room. Sliding wood doors divide this room from the large front parlor, and another pair of sliding wood doors divides the parlor from the foyer. In the parlor is a fireplace of onyx and elaborately carved wood, with a checkerboard-tiled hearth. Like other main floor walls, those in the parlor are partially wood paneled.

Sliding doors of glass and wood separate the foyer from the dining room, which has a fireplace of carved cherry wood, a large mirror above the mantel, and elaborately carved buffet, and a decorative ceiling of geometric patterns formed by applied molding.

Opposite the dining room is what was once the billiard room. Here the fireplace is of green glazed tile, also with a large mirror above the mantel. The ceiling is recessed above where the billiard table formerly stood.

The broad staircase leading upstairs from the foyer, has delicately turned balusters. A lovely tall, leaded window on the north side of the house lights the stairway to the second floor. This window is reminiscent of the later Art Nouveau movement.

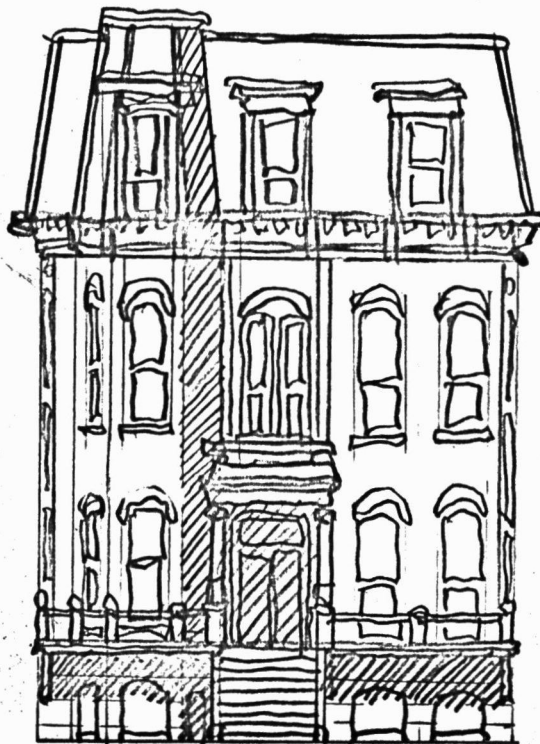
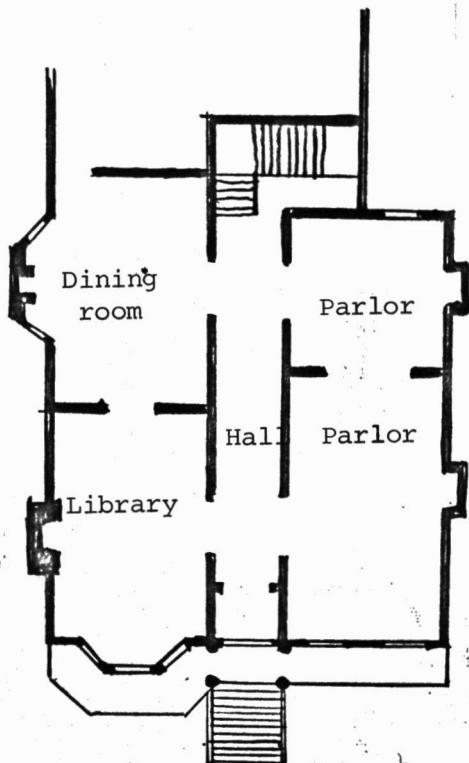


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Illinois
COUNTY	Cook
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 15 1972

(Number all entries)



east elevation

(drawings not to scale)

7. continued (page 10 of 12 pages)

Keith House 1900 South Prairie Avenue

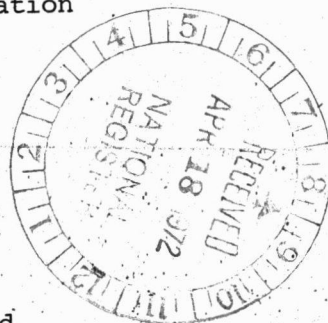
Condition: fair

Exterior unaltered on front facade, interior altered.

Original site.

With a facade rather typical of the 1870s, the house, except for its size and elaborate details, is similar to numerous bay-front residences to be found scattered throughout Chicago.

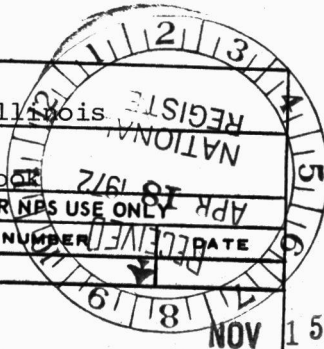
It is a three-story brick building with limestone facing the front elevation. It sits high upon a foundation of limestone blocks (front elevation) with deeply-cut coursing. The main floors are visually separated from this base by a narrow stone balcony running the full width of the front elevation and resting on ornate stone brackets.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Illinois
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(Number all entries)

(7. Description, continued.) (page 11 of 12 pages)

The facade's dominant features are an ornate entrance porch, a three-story polygonal bay window, and a slate-covered mansard roof, punctuated by dormers and brick chimneys, which caps a simple cornice. This cornice, at the top of all four walls of the house, is embellished with dentils, but on the front side it is further decorated with shaped brackets. Nearly all the details on the exterior of the house are derived from Classical and French models.

The entrance, eleven steps up from ground level, is protected by a porch decorated with Classical moldings and supported by two free-standing columns and two half-columns of the Composite order, all constructed of limestone. This provides the facade with a nicely scaled focal point that distinguishes this residence from the more middle-class, similarly designed houses of that period. The roof of this porch provides a balcony with stone parapet for the second-story window above the entrance. The three-story bay window to the left of the entrance is balanced by pairs of matching windows set into the flat, right side. The facade is thus divided into three sections, emphasized by narrow pilasters of more ornately carved limestone which run from ground level to the cornice line above the second story. The front dormer windows are centered above these three sections.

The smooth continuity of the limestone sheathing is further embellished by the detailing at the window openings. These tall, narrow openings are flanked by tall, elongated half-columns which are smaller versions of those at the entrance. These half-columns support curved lintels with incised scroll patterns on their flat faces. These beautifully proportioned double-hung windows reflect the height and elegance of the rooms within. The dormer windows are treated similarly to those on the first two floors, with half-columns flanking each window and supporting a lintel which becomes a Classically designed entablature capping the dormer.

A large, separate coach house in harmonizing architectural style stands at the rear of the property.

The interior of the Keith House, although less elaborate than many of the other Prairie Avenue mansions, reflects the gentility of the turn-of-the-century life style. Its large main rooms are wood-paneled, wainscoted and their floors are parquet. The dining-room ceiling is beamed and elaborately decorated with plaster panels intricately designed, which apparently were embellished with gold leaf, although they are painted white today. As in other houses of this period, the large, high sideboard of carved wood is built in.

There are fireplaces throughout, some of which are not in their original condition. The dining room fireplace was removed recently by a member of the Keith family. This fireplace was very elaborate; those in the library and bedrooms are smaller and simpler in design.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

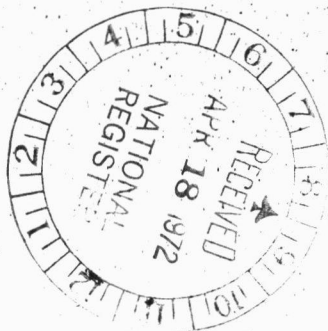
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STATE	Illinois
COUNTY	Cook
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ENTRY NUMBER	NOV 15 1972
DATE	NOV 15 1972

(Number all entries)

(7. Description, continued.) (page 12 of 12 pages)

Paneled wood frames the doors and windows on the first floor, and the doorways are arched. The top sash of the tall; double-hung windows in all the major rooms has glass that is curved at the top, although the sash itself is rectangular. Some of these windows originally were glazed with stained-glass. On the main floor, folding shutters which disappear into the window frame when completely open were common to houses of the period. Screens of metal bars were installed in the window frames of the third floor. Many of the original rooms of the house were partitioned when it was put into commercial use, but the partitions are readily removable. Unfortunately, with the exception of the dining room most of the beautiful dark mahogany woodwork has been painted. The fact that the Keith House is of simpler design and construction than its present--and probably most of its past--neighbors on Prairie Avenue is attributable to its earlier period, being one of the first houses erected on the street that was to become the social center of Chicago in the 1880s and 1890s.



**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Aboriginal</b>                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy            | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**THE FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE**

The Fort Dearborn Massacre was one of the most tragic events in early Chicago history. From its beginning in 1803, Fort Dearborn has been an important government outpost. In August of 1812, shortly after the declaration of war against the British, the residents of the Fort were ordered to evacuate and travel to the safety of Fort Wayne. They began their journey on August 15, heading south on the trail that bordered the lake shore. When they had gone about one and a half miles the evacuees were attacked and killed by Indians. Many years later this same area became one of Chicago's fashionable residential sections, Prairie Avenue. In 1893, George Pullman, one of the wealthiest residents on Prairie Avenue, erected a monument commemorating the Massacre on the east side of his property at 18th Street and Calumet Avenue. The statue stood on this site until 1931 when it was moved to the Chicago Historical Society. In 1959 a bronze tablet depicting in bas-relief Pullman's monument was affixed to an industrial building at the corner of 18th and Prairie. At present this is the only physical indication that in this vicinity occurred the tragic Fort Dearborn Massacre. This famous site was designated a "Chicago Historical Site" on November 24, 1937 by the Charter Jubilee Committee and the City Council of Chicago.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



42-70-1711

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

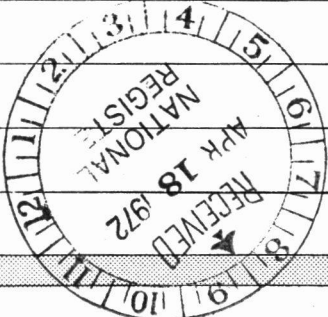
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41° 51' 30"	87° 37' 23"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	41° 51' 30"	87° 37' 14"				
SE	41° 51' 23"	87° 37' 14"				
SW	41° 51' 23"	87° 37' 23"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3.5 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: John F. Hern

ORGANIZATION: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks DATE: 3/17/72

STREET AND NUMBER: 320 North Clark Street, Room 800

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago STATE: Illinois CODE: 60610

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Henry N. Barkhausen

Title: Director, Illinois Department of Conservation

Date: April 5, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert J. Kelley  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 11/15/72

ATTEST:

William H. Mumford  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 11.14.72

SEE INSTRUCTIONS 17

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Illinois	
COUNTY	Cook	
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ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		NOV 15 1972

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8. (continued) (page 1 of two pages)

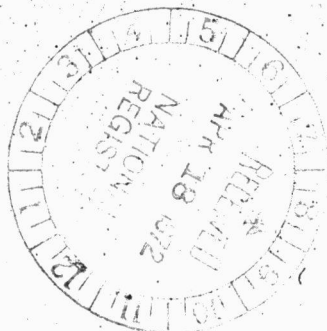
Prairie Avenue

Beginning as early as 1870 and lasting well up to the turn of the century, Prairie Avenue was the most fashionable residential neighborhood in Chicago. The Avenue held the most exclusive members of the city's social, civic and business registers. The Fields, Armours, Palmers, Glessners, Pullmans, Kimballs, Keiths and Colemans lived here. Up one side of the Avenue and down the other they erected elaborate and costly mansions, sparing no expense inside or out. Their homes were commissioned to some of the nation's most famous architects: H.H. Richardson, John Wellborn Root, Solon S. Beman. Once the buildings were completed they were furnished with imported marbles and furniture and art. The lifestyle of Prairie Avenue was no less than grand. And the development of the area was a powerful step in the young city's march toward maturity.

Only four homes remain around the once lavish and sought-after stretch of Prairie Avenue at Eighteenth Street. But these homes represent an excellent cross-section of the character that once ran the length of the Avenue.

The John J. Glessner House is Henry Hobson Richardson's magnificent tribute to the Romanesque. The William W. Kimball House, patterned after the Chateau de Josselin in France, illustrates nineteenth century America's imitative attempt at duplicating the classical opulence of Europe. The Joseph G. Coleman House is an elegant amalgamation of the styles found in both the Glessner and Kimball mansions. The Elbridge G. Keith House, although the earliest and least pretentious of the homes left, nevertheless reflects the gentility and dignity of the old Prairie Avenue lifestyle.

This Prairie Avenue District offers a tremendous opportunity to retain the grandeur of a forgotten era, and add to America's famous collection of residences four showpieces of significant and irreplaceable architecture.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE		Illinois
COUNTY		Cook
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Statement of Significance

8. Glessner House (continued)

(page 2 of two pages)

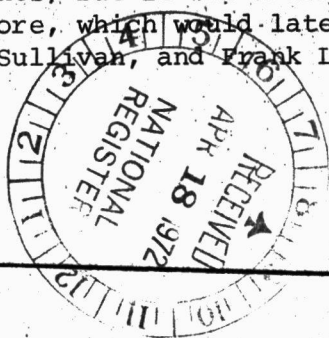
John J. Glessner and Henry Hobson Richardson, who was selected as architect, first met in May 1885, at which time Richardson inspected the old Glessner residence and then surveyed the family's newly acquired property. Believing that windows of a city house were not meant for viewing, and knowing that when installed the openings were always thickly covered with layers of shades and curtains for privacy, Richardson asked Glessner if he had the courage to build a house without windows on the street front. Glessner's affirmative answer began a relationship between client and architect that resulted in one of the finest residences ever erected.

Glessner House was Richardson's last commission, for he died five weeks after finishing the final drawings. After his death, the residence was built faithful to the great architect's plan. Although Richardson's successor firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge actually constructed the building, its boldness, strength and honesty of design reflect the personality of the architect and not the construction supervisors.

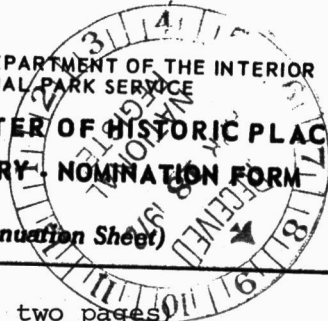
The John J. Glessner House was completed after eighteen month, and the family moved in December 1, 1887. Two stories high, with both a full basement and attic, the house is faced with heavily rusticated Wellesley granite. Because it departs radically in both exterior design and internal plan, the house as well as its owners suffered severe criticism from neighboring residences at the time it went up. Since the other mansions along Prairie Avenue imitated the traditional European design, it is understandable that the the Glessner House being rough textured, with few visible windows, skirting the perimeter of the lot rather than squatting in the center, was much criticized.

However the house would help revolutionize residential as well as all American architectural design. With Richardson's work came the first break with traditional, classic forms of design and detail. And because that happened, a whole new style of American architecture was allowed to grow to maturity in the work of the "Chicago School". Flourishing in the 1880s and 90s, the Chicago School was a specific style of commerical architecture typified by the introduction of the structural steel frame, and embracing design principles totally without reference to historical styles.

Simple and bold in its massing, Glessner House was not only one of Richardson's greatest achievements, but it was also a model, along with his Marshall Field Wholesale Store, which would later influence such famous architects as John Root, Louis Sullivan, and Frank Lloyd Wright.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM**  
(Continuation Sheet)



STATE		Illinois
COUNTY		Cook
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
		NOV 5 1972

(Number all entries)

9. continued (number 1 of two pages)

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY	Cook
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ENTRY NUMBER	15
DATE	NOV 15 1972

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9. bibliography continued (number 2 of two pages)

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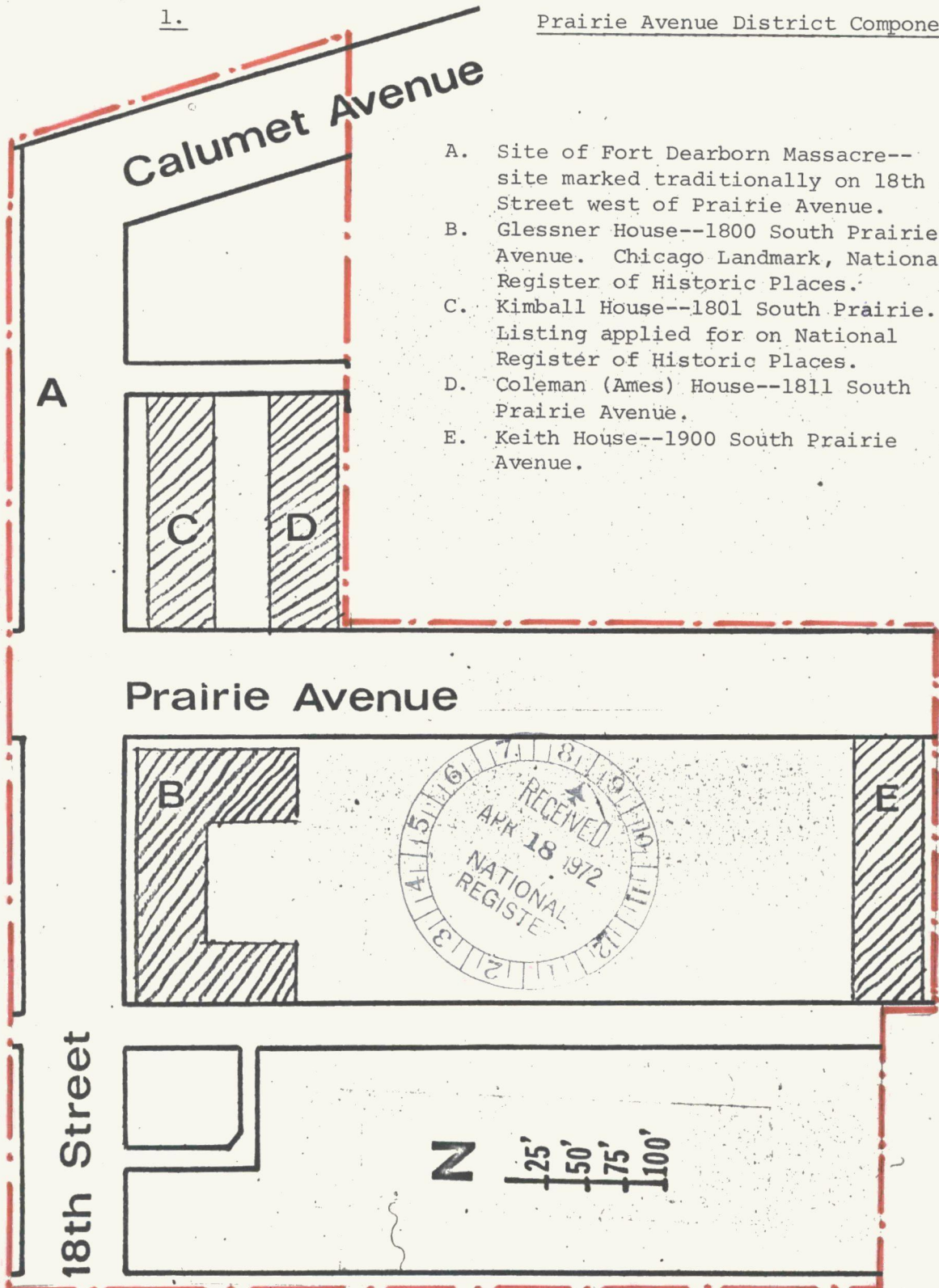
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STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Cook	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 15 1972	

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1.

Prairie Avenue District Components



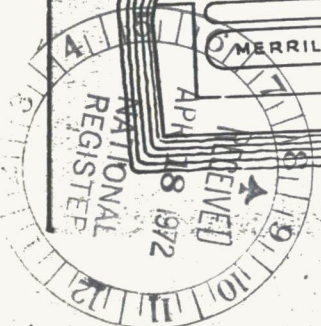
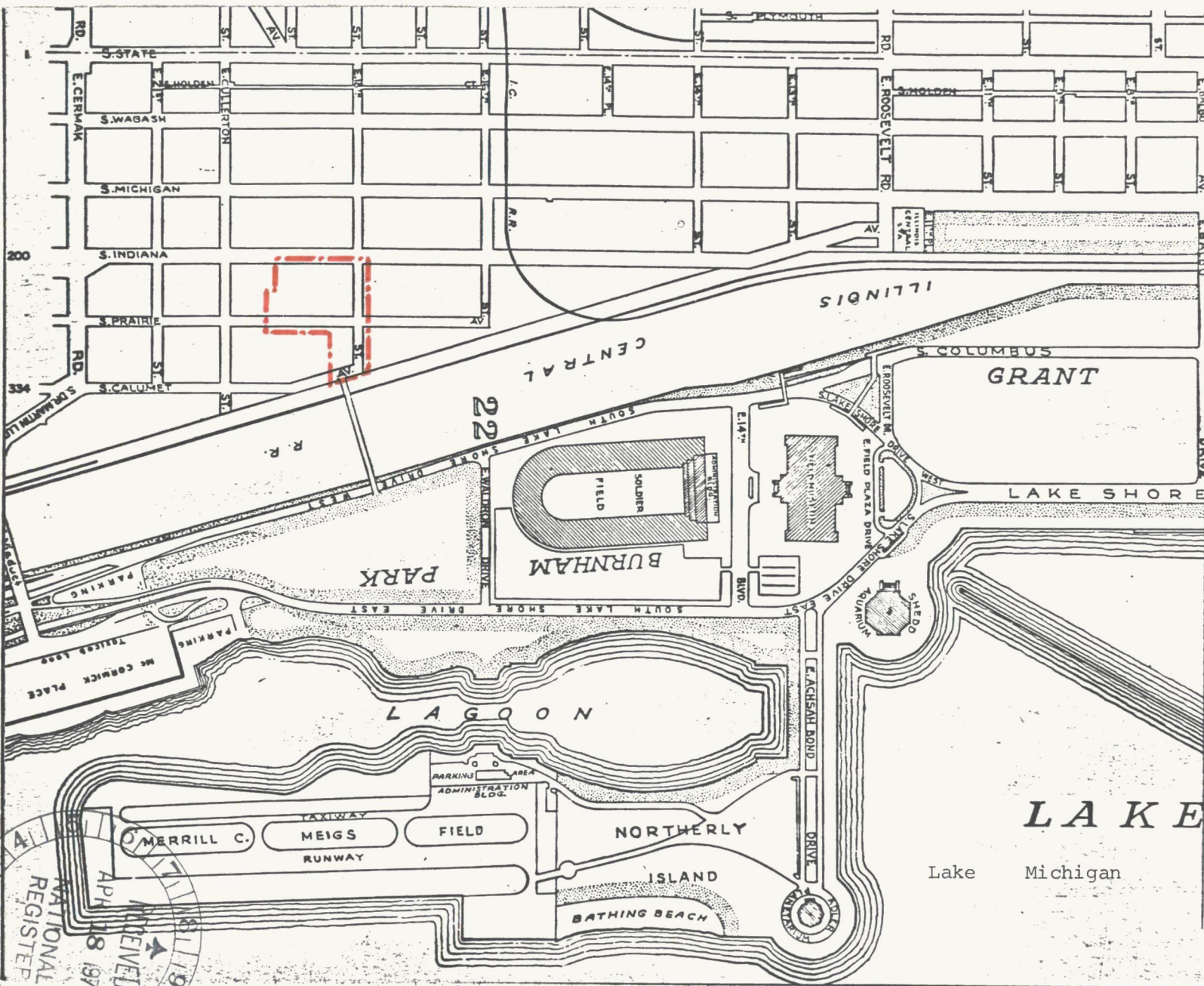
- A. Site of Fort Dearborn Massacre-- site marked traditionally on 18th Street west of Prairie Avenue.
- B. Glessner House--1800 South Prairie Avenue. Chicago Landmark, National Register of Historic Places.
- C. Kimball House--1801 South Prairie. Listing applied for on National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Coleman (Ames) House--1811 South Prairie Avenue.
- E. Keith House--1900 South Prairie Avenue.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Illinois
COUNTY	Cook
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ENTRY NUMBER	10572
DATE	NOV 13 1972

(Number all entries) 2. Prairie Avenue District and environs sec. 22.39.14

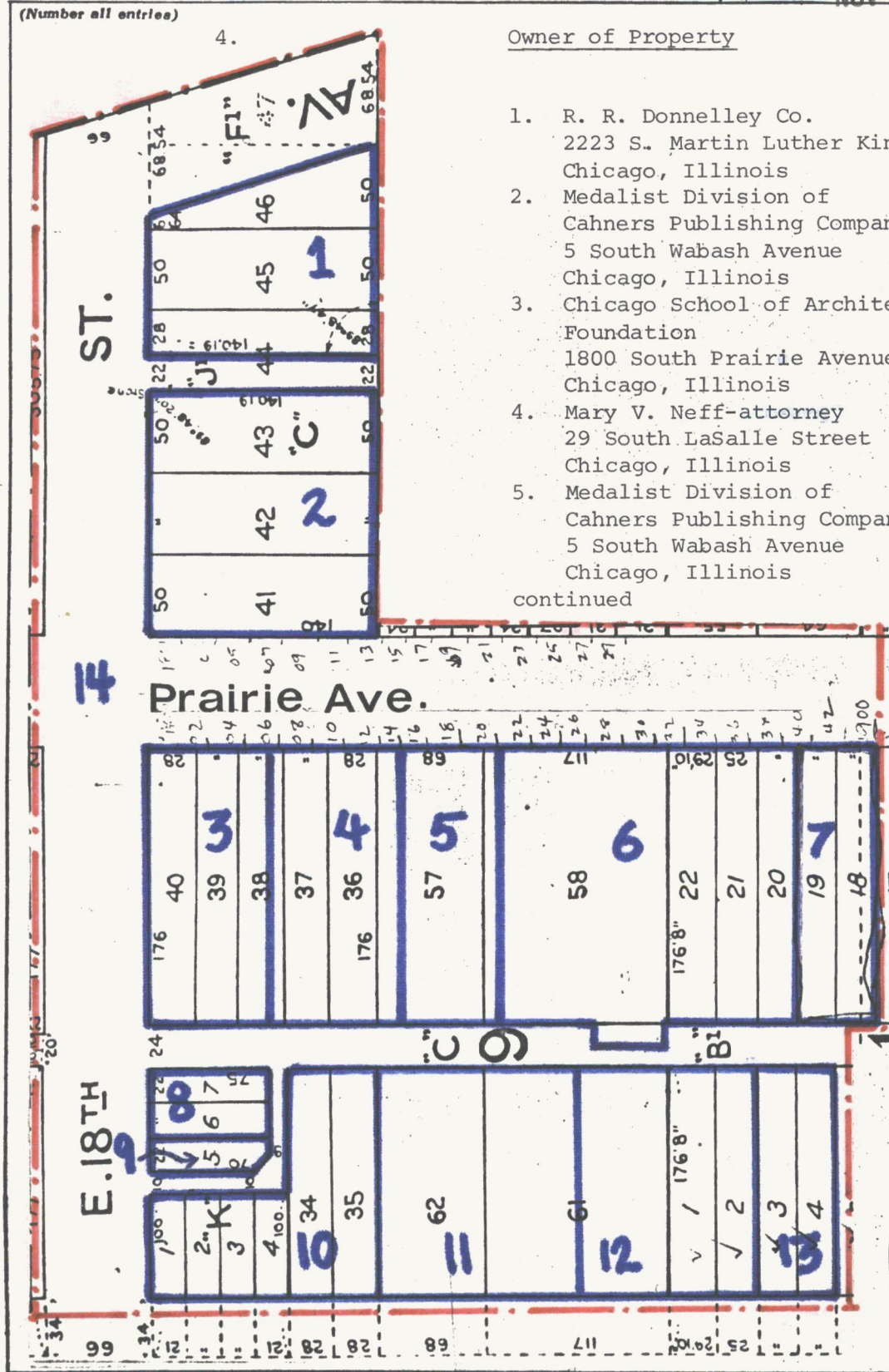


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Illinois
COUNTY	Cook
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 15 1972

(Number all entries)



Owner of Property

1. R. R. Donnelley Co.  
2223 S. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive  
Chicago, Illinois
2. Medalist Division of  
Cahners Publishing Company, Inc.  
5 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
3. Chicago School of Architecture  
Foundation  
1800 South Prairie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois
4. Mary V. Neff-attorney  
29 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, Illinois
5. Medalist Division of  
Cahners Publishing Company, Inc.  
5 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

continued



PROPERTY

PRAIRIE AVENUE DISTRICT STATE ILL. 72000452

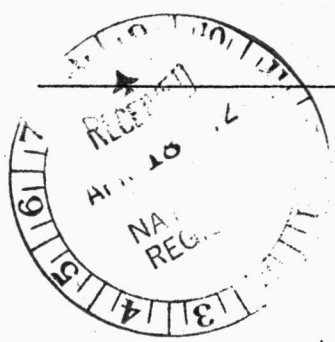
COOK, County ILL. REGISTER: NOV 15 1972

DATE OF RECEIPT 4-18-72 YES NO NUMBER REGISTER: NOV 15 1972

DATA PAGE

PHOTO (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
MAP (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
MAP DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_  
ACKNOWLEDGE 4-20-72 \_\_\_\_\_

4  
1



RESUBMIT \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEW

HISTORIAN *Chas. Baker 10/3/72*

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT *Strange form - statement of significance is horribly mishandled, though they do realize the value of Prairie Avenue. Suggest a revision - however I have no quarrel with the acreage, which seems OK. Chasbus 10-4-72*

ASST. KEEPER *I see nothing wrong with this form that cannot be OK'd 10/16/72*

KEEPER *Wm 11/4*

WRITER/EDITOR

DIRECTOR, OAHP

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR *This form must be rewritten. We will not accept Massacre site, only the four individual houses. (Glesner already on NR). Suggest drastic reduction in boundaries*

EDA 10/2/72

Federal Registry Entry 1-2-73 Annual Edition Entry \_\_\_\_\_

Logged NOV 15 1972 Card NOV 15 1972

COMMENTS: WORKING NUMBER 4,18,72,502

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_



Keith House

2

Commission on Chicago  
Historical and Architectural  
Landmarks  
320 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

# 1972.32

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

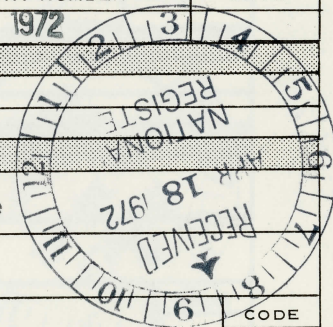
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Illinois
COUNTY	Cook
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 15 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON:	Prairie Avenue District - Kimball House		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Fort Dearborn Massacre Site		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Vicinity of 18th Street and Prairie Avenue		
CITY OR TOWN:	Chicago		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois	17	Cook	031
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT:	none		
DATE OF PHOTO:	circa 1968		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks		
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<p>2.</p> <p>Kimball House, 1801 South Prairie Avenue, View of Street and South sides.</p>			





Kimball  
2

Commission on Chicago  
Historical and Architectural  
Landmarks  
320 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

# 1972.166

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

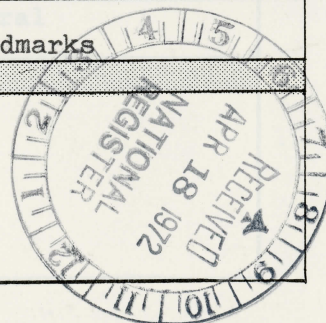
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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 15 1972	DATE

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Prairie Avenue District - Keith House			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort Dearborn Massacre Site			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: 18th and Prairie Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 17	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 031
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: Richard Nickel			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  Facade of Keith House, 1906 South Prairie Avenue			





3

Commission on Chicago  
Historical and Architectural  
Landmarks  
320 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

# 1972.39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

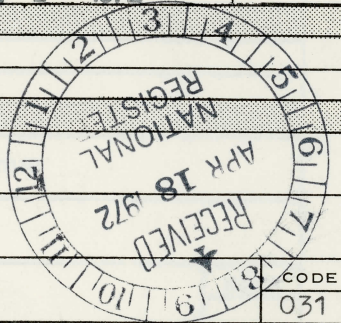
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 15 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Prairie Avenue District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort Dearborn Massacre Site			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Vicinity of 18th Street and Prairie Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 17	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 031
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: Richard Nickel			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  Aerial view looking northeast from 20th Stree and Indiana Avenue.			



(xy)



4.

Commission on Chicago  
Historical and Architectural  
Landmarks  
320 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

# 1972.64

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

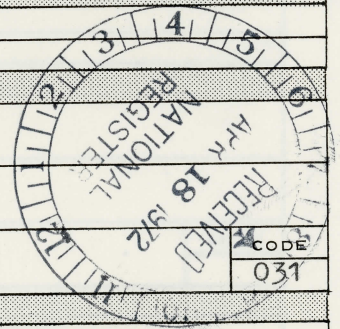
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 18 1972	DATE

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Prairie Avenue District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort Dearborn Massacre Site			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Vicinity of 18th Street and Prairie Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 17	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 031
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: Richard Nickel			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  View of Prairie Avenue, from 18th Street, toward South			



(A)

Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

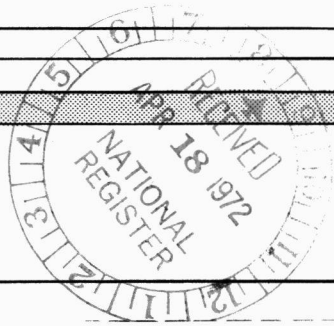
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

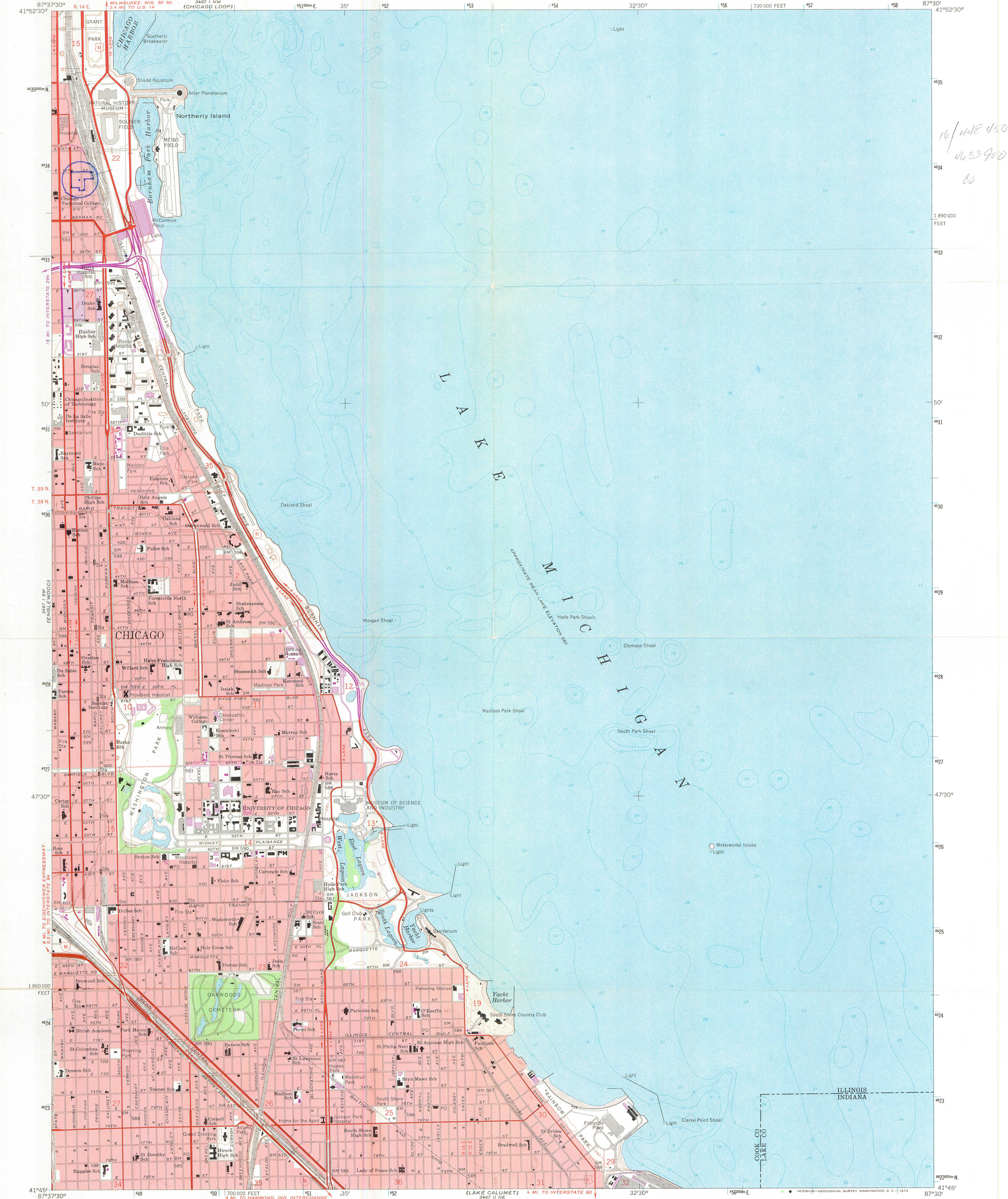
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE <b>Illinois</b>	
COUNTY <b>Cook</b>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <b>NOV 15 1972</b>	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

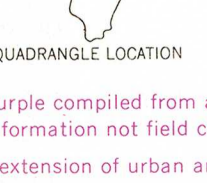
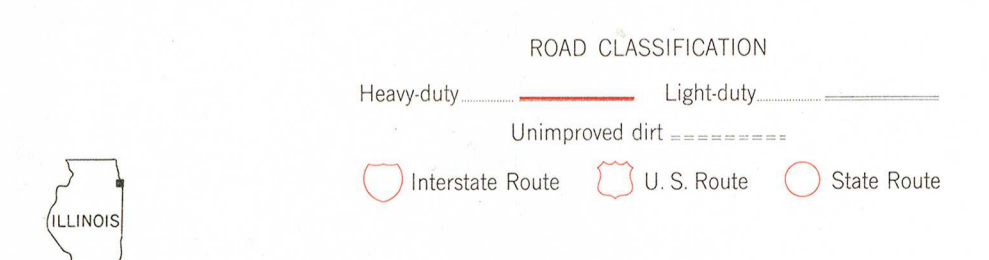
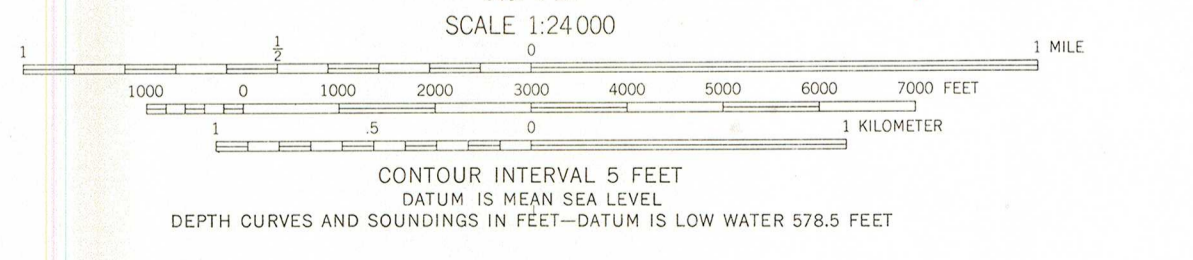
<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: <b>Prairie Avenue District</b>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <b>Fort Dearbron Massacre Site</b>			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <b>Vicinity of 18th Street and Prairie Avenue</b>			
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Chicago</b>			
STATE: <b>Illinois</b>	CODE <b>17</b>	COUNTY:	CODE <b>031</b>
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: <b>Jackson Park Quadrangle</b>			
SCALE: <b>1:24000</b>			
DATE: <b>1963</b>			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





16/418 450  
4633900  
60

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with State of Illinois Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USCG&S, and City of Chicago  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1962-63. Topography by planetable surveys 1926. Revised 1963  
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U. S. Lake Survey  
Charts 75 (1960), 751 and 752 (1963)  
This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, east zone  
100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



JACKSON PARK, ILL.-IND.  
N4145-W8730/7.5  
1963  
PHOTOREVISED 1972  
AMS 3467 I SE-SERIES V863

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1972. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3467 1 NW  
(C-CHICAGO LOOP)

3467 1 NW  
(CHICAGO LOOP)

451000m E.

35'

452

45

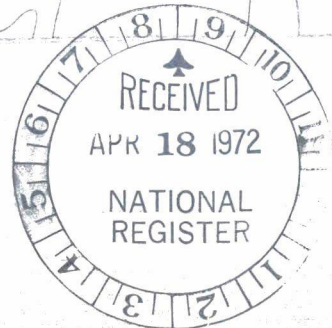
87°37'30"  
41°52'30"

Longitude

NW	87°	37'	23"
NE	87°	37'	14"
SW	87°	37'	23"
SE	87°	37'	14"

Latitude

NW	41°	51'	30"
NE	41°	51'	30"
SW	41°	51'	23"
SE	41°	51'	23"





STATE OF ILLINOIS  
RICHARD B. OGILVIE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

102 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
400 SOUTH SPRING ST.  
SPRINGFIELD 62706

CHICAGO OFFICE — 1227 S. MICHIGAN AVE. 60605

April 10, 1972

Mr. William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the Register  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
801 - 19th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Enclosed please find three National Register Nominations forms for  
Prairie Avenue Historic District, Chicago, Cook County, Union Miners  
Cemetery, Mt. Olive, Macoupin County, and "Clover Lawn" The David Davis  
Mansion, Bloomington, McLean County.

Thank you for your quick attention to these nominations.

Sincerely,

*William G. Farrar*

William G. Farrar  
Illinois Historic Sites Survey  
320 South Main Street  
Benton, Illinois 62812

WGF/jah



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE      ILLINOIS

Date Entered    NOV 15 1972

Name

Location

Marshall (John) House

Old Shawneetown  
Callatin County

Prairie Avenue District

Chicago  
Cook County

Also Notified

Hon. Charles H. Percy  
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, III  
Hon. Kenneth J. Gray  
Hon. Frank Annunzio

Director, Northeast Region

PHR    NRowland:mm    11/17/72

State Liaison Officer  
Mr. Henry N. Barkhausen  
Director  
Department of Conservation  
102 State Office Building  
400 South Spring Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62706



PROPOSED TO CROSS PRAIRIE AVE  
AT PLUS OR MINUS 7 FEET ABOVE OR  
BELOW GRADE (ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS)

PROPOSED + SECONDARY ARTERIAL  
15 FEET ABOVE GRADE

+ 15 FEET ABOVE GRADE  
+ 25 FEET ABOVE GRADE

RAILROAD GRADE

BOUNDARY

E. 18TH STREET

GLESSNER HOUSE

CHICAGO LANDMARK-NATL REGISTER

KIMBALL HOUSE

NATIONAL REGISTER

AMES HOUSE

CALUMET AVE

PRAIRIE AVENUE NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT -- NATIONAL REGISTER

PRAIRIE AVE

BOUNDARY

KEITH HOUSE

MAP SHOWING PRAIRIE AVE NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT AND THE PROPOSED 18TH ST. ARTERIAL ROAD CONNECTING THE DAN RYAN EXPRESSWAY AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE

BOUNDARY OF PRAIRIE AVE NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOUNDARY

DAN RYAN EXPRESSWAY



H34-PHR

MAR 14 1973

*Catf*

Mr. Paul Sprague  
Historic Structures Survey  
1200 South Prairie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Dear Mr. Sprague:

We are returning your map with the proper boundaries of the Prairie Avenue District marked in red. As you can see, the actual boundaries do vary from those you indicated, but the proposed arterial definitely would intrude within the district.

This response has been delayed because we did not receive your letter until yesterday. We recommend that correspondence not be sent to our actual address on "L" Street, N.W., but to:

National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Harrington  
Chief, Review Unit  
National Register

Enclosure

cc:

Mr. Anthony Dean, Director, Dept. of Conservation, 102 State Office  
Building, 400 South Spring Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706 w/cy inc  
Director, Northeast Region w/cy inc

LI

PHR - w/cy inc

CAHERRINGTON:so-p 3/14/73 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHR



STATE OF ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

605 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
400 SOUTH SPRING ST.  
SPRINGFIELD 62706

David Kenney

CHICAGO OFFICE—1227 S. MICHIGAN AVE. 60605

James C. Helfrich

June 7, 1977

Kathy Burns  
National Register of  
Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Kathy:

Enclosed please find the owners and their addresses for the Prairie Avenue Historic District which satisfies your office's requirements resulting from the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith A. Sculle".

Keith A. Sculle  
National Register Coordinator

KAS/js

enc.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE RECD JUN 13 1977

\_\_\_\_\_ EXHIBIT (ATTACHED)

\_\_\_\_\_ PHOTOGRAPH

\_\_\_\_\_ FURTHER COPIES (ATTACHED)

DATE PHOTO TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_

INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_

PRAIRIE AVE.

ASREA420

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR

DATE 04/28/77

SOUTH CHICAGO

INCREASE NOTICE CONTROL REPORT

VOL	PROPERTY NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
512	17-22-308-005-0000	ALEX LEVIN	708 N ASHLAND AVE	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-006-0000	DEVON BANK 742	6445 N WESTERN AVE	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-007-0000	DEVON BANK 742	6445 N WESTERN AVE	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-010-0000	GUS MANOS	1811 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-011-0000	GUS MANOS	1811 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-012-0000	GUS MANOS	1811 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-013-0000	GUS MANOS	1811 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-014-0000	ANNA L MANOS	1811 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-017-0000	CITY OF CHICAGO R E	CITY HALL ROOM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-018-0000	VOGUE TYRE & RUBBER CO	1935 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-034-0000	CITY OF CHICAGO R E	CITY HALL ROOM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-035-0000	CITY OF CHICAGO	CITY HALL ROOM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-036-0000	CITY OF CHICAGO R E	CITY HALL ROOM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-037-0000	WILBERT HASBROUCK	1900 S PRAIRE AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-043-0000	EXEMPT		
512	17-22-308-044-0000	REAL ESTATE DIV	CITY HALL RM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-045-0000	GUS C MANOS	1811 S INDIANA AV	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-046-0000	REAL ESTATE DIV	CITY HALL RM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-047-0000	CITY OF CHICAGO R E	CITY HALL ROOM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-308-048-0000	CITY OF CHICAGO R E	CITY HALL ROOM 601	CHICAGO
512	17-22-309-001-0000	RR DONNELLEY & SONS C	2223 M L KING DR	CHICAGO
512	17-22-309-002-0000	RR DONNELLEY & SONS C	2223 M L KING DR	CHICAGO
512	17-22-309-004-0000	R R DONNELLEY & SONS	2223 SOUTH PARKWAY	CHICAGO

TOTALS FOR THIS TOWN

23