

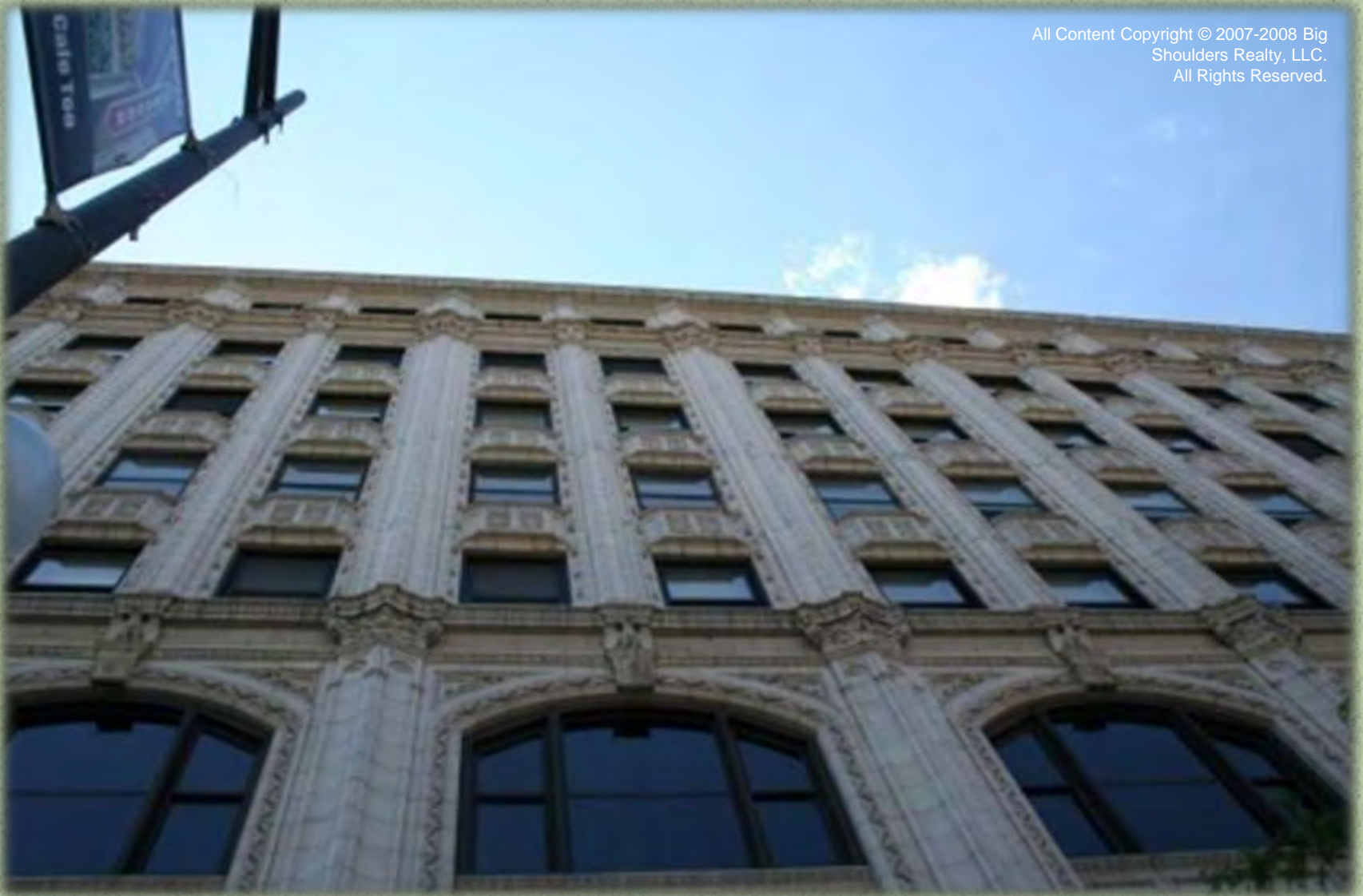
# UPTOWN AND ANDERSONVILLE



**BIG SHOULDERS REALTY**

bike tour, sunday june twentynine, two thousand eight.

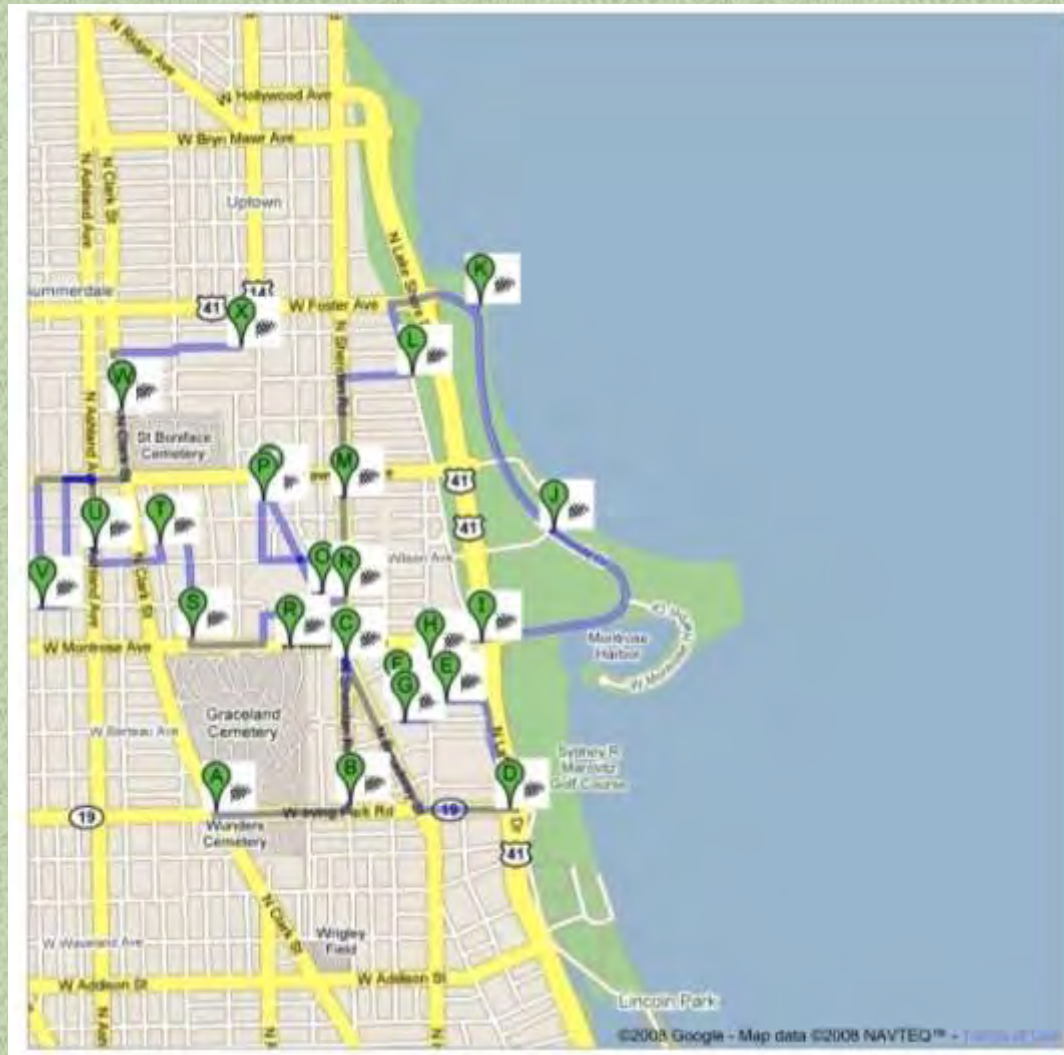
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## Our Route, Part One



# BIG SHOULDERS REALTY

## uptown and andersonville bike tour

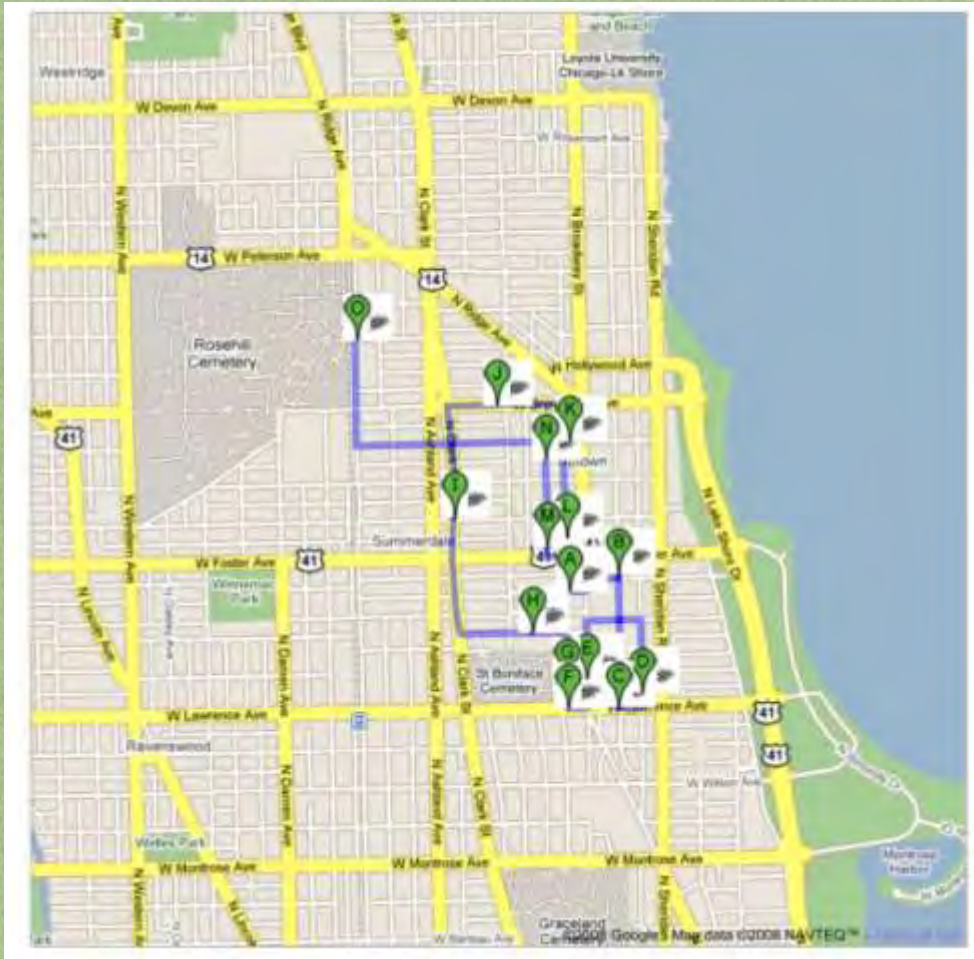


### **Tour Part One – turn by turn instructions**

1. Start at Graceland Cemetery, 4001 N Clark
2. Proceed east on Irving Park
3. Turn left heading north on Sheridan
4. Take a SHARP right heading south on Broadway
5. Turn left, heading east on Irving Park
6. Turn left, heading north on Marine Dr.
7. Turn left, heading west on Hutchinson
8. Turn left, heading south on Hazel
9. Turn left, heading east on Buena
10. Turn left, heading north on Clarendon
11. Turn right heading east on Montrose
12. Stay on Montrose until after you cross under Lake Shore Drive.
13. Then veer left onto the bike path.
14. The path will veer northeast up to the Lake
15. Turn left, heading west to the main section of the park
16. Turn right, heading on outer bike path north
17. Turn left heading west through the Argyle underpass passing by the rear and north of Margate Park and Fieldhouse and proceeding straight west down Argyle.
18. Turn left heading south on Sheridan
19. Turn right heading west on Sunnyside
20. Turn right heading north on Kenmore
21. Turn left heading west on Wilson
22. Turn right heading north on Racine
23. Take a SHARP right, heading southeast on Broadway
24. Turn right heading west on Montrose
25. Turn right heading north on Clifton, which curves to the left
26. Turn left heading south on Racine
27. Turn right heading west on Montrose
28. Turn right heading north on Beacon
29. Turn left, heading west on Leland
30. Turn left, heading south on Dover
31. Turn right, heading west on Wilson
32. Turn right, heading north on Ashland
33. Turn left, heading west on Lawrence
34. Turn left, heading south on Paulina
35. Turn right, heading west on Sunnyside
36. Turn right, heading north on Hermitage
37. Turn right, heading west on Lawrence
38. Turn left, heading north on Clark
39. Turn right, heading west on Carmen



## Our Route, Part Two



## Part Two, Turn by Turn Instructions

40. Jog left, across Glenwood
41. Immediately return to Carmen heading West
42. Turn left, heading north on Broadway
43. Turn right, heading east on Winona
44. Turn right, heading south on Winthrop
45. Turn left, heading east on Lawrence
46. Turn left, heading north on Kenmore
47. Turn left heading west on Argyle
48. Turn left, heading south on Broadway
49. Turn right, heading west on Gunnison
50. Turn right, heading north on Magnolia
51. Turn left, heading west on Argyle
52. Turn right, heading north on Clark
53. Turn right heading east on Bryn Mawr
54. Turn right heading south on Broadway
55. Turn right heading west on Lawrence
56. Turn left heading south on Magnolia
57. Turn right heading west on Foster
58. Turn right heading north on Lakewood
59. Turn left heading west on Catalpa
60. Turn right heading north on Ravenswood.
61. End at Rosehill Cemetery, 5800 N Ravenswood



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## How to use this virtual tour guide

The attempt is to put this in the order you would see it on the tour, and to help you take the bike tour vicariously. I don't actually talk this much on the tour of course, so also there is the opportunity to pour over the architecture-porn a little more and find out more info on the buildings and area than can be provided on the tour. The maps and turn by turn instructions are to assist those that wish to take the tour on their own.

Not every building is pictured, and not every pictured building has pedigree information, build years or architects. Remember that picture order is in most cases different than tour order. Tour order is black text on each page. When available, the building's name, address, architect, build year and additional work years and architects are listed, with unknown information omitted. Picture order is listed in white text, in dark boxes near the pictures.

Special thanks are due to Lisa Winn of Lisa Winn Photography who took the pictures of the Our Lady of Lourdes Church and School on page 32 and of the Dr. Wallace C. Abbot house on page 34.

Some pages do not list picture information, with the understanding that they are general shots or shots entirely of the single item listed on the page. As an example, here are some random shots of Uptown and Andersonville.



## Welcome

...to our fourth Chicago Neighborhood Bike Tour. Today we are going to explore Community Area #5, Uptown, along with an adjacent neighborhood, Andersonville. Until 1980, Andersonville was part of uptown when Edgewater broke off from Uptown and became Community Area #77. Now there are sections of Andersonville that cross from Edgewater over slightly into Uptown, so they make excellent companion neighborhoods to explore. This area is a joy to explore by bike, but there are points of our tour where we are biking through very congested areas, particularly since the Pride Parade is directly to the south of us today, including making left turns from one busy street to another. In those cases, we'll wait after the turn for all people to make the turn before proceeding.

We will tell more about the history of Uptown by exploring the neighborhoods of Uptown and of course Andersonville and seeing the history unfold in ride order, rather than chronological. By the time it is done however, you will have a great sense of the story of the areas we are exploring, and get a chance to experience a nice bike ride, some great architecture and what hopefully will be a great time for everyone. The boundaries of Uptown are roughly Foster at 5200 North to the North and the Community Area of Edgewater, the Lake to the East, here at Irving Park is the Southern border with Lakeview Community Area, and finally to our western border at Clark below Montrose and Ravenswood North of Montrose. To our West is the Community Area of Lincoln Square with North Center to the Southwest.



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## Graceland Cemetery 4001 N Clark Street

Established in 1860, Graceland Cemetery is a Victorian era cemetery housing some of the greatest examples of cemetery landscaping and impressive monuments in the city. Very much in keeping with Victorian themes, the cemetery is a lushly landscaped memorial, with pathways for walking, and clearings for picnics and gatherings. As famous as the markers and residents of Graceland are, the star of the ball is the landscape architecture and road design by H.W.S. Cleveland and later Ossian C. Simmonds.

At a time, along the east wall of the cemetery, there was a rail entrance and the wealthy that buried their loved ones at Graceland would transport the remains and funeral party in special funeral rail cars. When the city decided to turn the massive Lincoln Park into a park, many of those interred there were exhumed and moved to Graceland as the city sought new permanent resting places for those displaced in the move.

Some of the most famous names in Chicago history in architecture, literature, politics and industry are buried in Graceland Cemetery. Amongst the more famous names of those interred at Graceland are one of the earliest city settlers, Dexter Graves. Alan Pinkerton, the famous lawman and founder of the Pinkerton Detective Agency is buried here, along with one of his employees, Kate Warne, the first female detective in the US. Piano maker William Kimball, US Supreme Court Chief Justice Melville Fuller, boxing champions Bob Fitzsimmons and Jack Johnson, Chicago Mayors Joseph Medill, Fred Busse, Carter Harrisons Sr. and Jr., inventor and railway industrialist George Pullman, Charles Dickens' brother Augustus and many other famous citizenry dot the grounds. The names are like a listing of Chicago streets and famous brands....Armour, Lawson, McCormick, Kinzie, Clark, Goodman, Honore, Wacker...







Several of the monuments within Graceland are world famous themselves, including the Martin Ryansfield and the Getty Tomb, designed by Louis Sullivan, himself a resident of Graceland. Ryansfield was a lumber and Real Estate magnate, and the wealthy lumber tycoon Henry Harrison Getty commissioned the second Sullivan marker for his wife Carrie Eliza. There is an ornate Greek columned marker with exposed sarcophagi for Potter and Bertha Palmer designed by the New York design firm of McKim, Meade & White, with Bertha's parents, Henry and Eliza Honoré. The marker for brewing magnate Peter Schoenhofen was designed by Richard Schmidt in 1893. Marshall Field's monument is an elaborate affair by fellow Graceland resident Henry Bacon, and his sculptor, Daniel Chester French.

The cemetery is commonly referred to as "The Cemetery of Architects", not so much because of the monuments within its grounds, but due to some renowned architects interred at Graceland including Daniel Burnham, Louis Sullivan, Howard Van Doren Shaw, Marion Mahoney Griffin, William Le Baron Jenny, William Holabird, Henry Bacon, Bruce Goff, Dwight Perkins, John Root, David Adler and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe as well as noted structural engineer Fazlur Khan and architectural photographer and preservationist Richard Nickel.



## Buena Park Landmark District

We are currently in the Buena Park Neighborhood, an area bounded by Graceland Cemetery to the Lake and then from Irving Park to Montrose. It is a nationally registered Historic district. Buena Park was developed by Robert A. Waller by subdividing his property in 1887.

### **Marmon Hupmobile Showroom Currently "Nick's Uptown" 4015 N Sheridan Road**

Built in 1920 and designed by Paul Gerhardt, an architect that worked as the official architect of Chicago and of Cook County at varying stages of his career. Marmon and Hupmobile were independent auto manufacturers that didn't ultimately last in the competitive auto industry. Marmon manufactured automobiles from 1902 through 1933, headquartered and founded in Indianapolis. Hupmobiles were the brand of car manufactured by the Detroit auto company, Hupp Motor Company, which built cars from 1909 to 1940. This is a very unusual work for Paul Gerhardt. He is responsible for the historic Cook County Hospital, Lane Tech and many fine examples of public use Chicago architecture was in a fairly different mood when he designed this Egyptian themed Art Deco show room that was also at one time a very famous night club appropriately named the Cairo Club.



*Two views of the Egyptian Revival, Art Deco building at 4015 N Sheridan.*





**4035-4043 North Sheridan Road  
Bishop and Co., 1907**

**4038-4048 North Sheridan Road  
John E. O. Pridmore, 1925**

**4051-4055 North Sheridan Road  
James Durn, 1906**

**4059-65 North Sheridan Road  
Albert S. Hecht, 1905**

**Eden Supportive Living  
940 W Gordon Terrace**

**The Stirling Apartments  
4101-4123 North Sheridan Road**

Robert Kane seemed to be particularly influenced by the earlier Georgian Revival work of the Pattington when he designed this 1916 courtyard apartment building.



*Pictures clockwise from upper left:  
4035 N Sheridan Road, 4051-4055 N Sheridan  
Road, The Stirling Apartments, Eden Supportive  
Living.*



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**St. Mary of the Lake Roman Catholic Church and  
Elementary School  
4200 N Sheridan Road. and 1026 W Buena Avenue**

Though the parish was established in 1901, it wasn't until 1913 that the cornerstone for the church building you see before was laid. It was built by the well-known church architect and Chicago native, Henry J. Schlacks in an Italian Renaissance style, being dedicated into service in 1917, though work on the ornate interior continued for another 9 years. Even while work on the church was underway, the parish began constructing a building for a new school in 1915 by Joseph W McCarthy, a New Yorker who made Chicago his home. The convent was built in 1939 by the McCarthy, Smith and Eppig, a design team responsible for dozens of churches throughout the Midwest. This is also the original site of the home of Robert A. Waller, who subdivided his property in 1887 to create the area of Buena Park.





**4313-15 North Sheridan Road and  
926-928 W Buena Avenue  
Andrew Sandegren, 1914**

**Buena Terrace Apartment Hotel  
4242 North Sheridan Road**

Containing 120 two and three room kitchenette apartments, Henry J. Schlacks designed this six-story courtyard apartment building between 1917 and 1920.

**Buena Memorial Presbyterian Church  
4301-4325 North Sheridan Road  
Ivar Viehe-Naess, 1905-1906**

**4302-4316 North Sheridan Road  
Henry J. Schlacks, 1915**

**4217-4225 North Broadway Street  
Carl W. Westerlind, 1915**

**The Eleanor  
4107-4115 North Broadway Street  
Frank V. Newell, 1906**

**4015-4017 North Broadway Street  
George S. Kingsley, 1910**



*Pictures clockwise from upper left:  
Buena Terrace Apartment Hotel; looking north  
along buildings in 4200 block of North  
Sheridan; approaching The Eleanor, heading  
south on Broadway, direct shot of The Eleanor,  
holding camera behind me while biking south  
on Broadway, aimed at 4015 -4017 N  
Broadway and hoping for the best.*



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**Irving Park Apartments**  
**718-756 W Irving Park Road**

This grand Prairie School courtyard apartment building was originally known as the Kellshore Apartment Hotel. It was built in 1915 under direction and design by E. Norman Brydges. Brydges was a student of Frank Lloyd Wright and did tremendous amounts of work in the Chicago area, and in particular, in Elmhurst, where he made his home.

Unlike its neighbor to the East, the Pattington Apartments, the units at the Kellshore were primarily studio and one bedroom apartments designed to appeal to the many young single professionals that sought to live near the excitement and nightlife found in Uptown at the time. Like the Pattington Apartments, the Kellshore is built around two open courtyards, but its tan brick, terra-cotta roof, and horizontal massings are more indicative of Prairie influence.

**Pattington Apartments**  
**660-700 W Irving Park Road**

An arguably even more impressive courtyard apartment facing Irving Park sits right next door between 660 and 700 W Irving Park Road, Chicago, IL. The Pattington Apartments are on the National Register of Historic Places. They were built from 1902 -1903, designed by architect David E. Postle. These were no small apartments and studios. These were built for the wealthy and every one of the 72 units contained servants' quarters. It was the first luxury open-court apartment built outside of the Loop. It established a very early precedent in what has become something of a typical Chicago style for apartment buildings. The Georgian Revival style and dedication to amenities and luxury helped allay concerns of citizens at the time that bringing apartments to the neighborhood would adversely affect the character of the neighborhood.



*Top two – Irving Park Apartments*  
*Bottom two – Pattington Apartments*



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**Immaculata High School  
640 W Irving Park Road**



**Main building and all surrounding buildings designed by Barry Byrne including buildings originally known as: St. Joseph's Hall - 636 W Irving Park Road - 1956, Mary Hall - 600-634 W Irving Park Road - 1922 and the Convent - 4030 N Marine Drive - 1955.**

This building is an excellent example of early modern public architecture. This was built by Barry Byrne, as were all of the additions, some 35 years apart. The lull in the work is very interesting in that the rise and fall of the area, the country and the architect all seemed to coincide. Barry Byrne was unschooled but very talented, making him a natural to apply and be accepted to work under Frank Lloyd Wright, where he is known to have worked on drawings for the Unity Temple amongst other buildings. After leaving Wright's studio, he had a five-year partnership with another architect, Andrew Willatzen. In 1913, just as the partnership was ending, fellow, noted Prairie School architect Walter Burley Griffin presented Byrne with the opportunity to take over his practice as he had just won a three year contract to be the master planner of the capital city of Australia, Canberra. It is during this period that Byrne's initial work flourished and he contributed to the Prairie School of architecture with Roman Catholic Church design, even in his secular work. This is a nice example showing both influences. The window massings are typical Prairie style, as are the roof lines and lines, but the repetitive use of pointed arches in windows and over doors suggests a more Gothic style. This building is on the National Register of Historic Places and is a Chicago Landmark.





*Chicago Landmark marker for the Hutchinson Street District at the corner of Hutchinson and Hazel.*

### **Hutchinson Street Landmark District**

This area is a two-block spectacle of architectural wonder. There are many works of George Maher here. He is a noted contributor to the popularity of the Prairie style and combined strong English Arts and Crafts influence with the new American architectural form. Maher began his career working as a draftsman for Henry Hill and Augustus Bauer, later joining the prestigious firm of Joseph Lyman Silsbee where he worked alongside the likes of Frank Lloyd Wright and George Grant Elmslie amongst others before venturing into his own practice in 1893.

This street was originally called Kenesaw Terrace. It was renamed to honor Charles L. Hutchinson, a prominent Chicago banker and civic leader who also played a primary role in establishing the Art Institute of Chicago, the creation of the University of Chicago and Chicago's hosting of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. While the entire district is a Chicago Landmark, certain individual homes have a little bit more detail readily available, such as:





**Dr. John Robinson House**  
**706 West Hutchinson Street**

A number of classical elements compliment Prairie styling in this 1905 home designed by Harris W. Huehl and Richard G. Schmid

**713 West Hutchinson Street**  
**George O Garnsay in 1907 for Dr. J.J. Millar**

**William F. Monroe House**  
**716 West Hutchinson Street**

A more orthodox classic revival house designed in 1901 by John R. Stone.

**727 West Hutchinson Street**

This house, designed by the firm of Jenney and Mundie in 1897 for William Butterfield, mixes a rock-facing façade on the first floor with a wooden second floor and an exquisite attic dormer.

**734 West Hutchinson Street**  
**Leon F. Urbain in 1913 for Edward L. Thornton**

*Pictures clockwise from top:  
Dr. John Robinson House; 713 W. Hutchinson; William F.  
Monroe House; 727 W. Hutchinson; 734 W Hutchinson*



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### **Erie House**

**735-737 Hutchinson**

**George S Kingsley in 1911 for Erie and Wirner**

### **John H. Powell House**

**747 West Hutchinson Street**

**& William H. Powell House**

**757 West Hutchinson Street**

This pair of simple dark red brick Prairie homes were designed by C. Whitney Stevens 1909 for brothers John and William Powell. The homes were built from the same set of plans. Note the false cupola at the top of each.

### **Edwin J. Mosser House**

**750 West Hutchinson Street**

George Maher designed this house in 1902 for a Chicago attorney. It is a particularly opulent and ornament filled example that shows the Sullivan influence in Maher's work. Sadly, today it is nearly completely obscured to the street with a massive gate, shields and foliage.



*Top picture – The Erie House*

*Middle pictures – 747 and 757 W Hutchinson, the Powel Houses*

*Bottom picture – Edwin J Mosser House*



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**800 West Hutchinson Street**  
**Harris W. Huel and Richard G. Schmid in 1908 for Mrs. Stella W. Pratt**



**Levant M. Richardson House**  
**803 West Hutchinson Street**  
**Schmidt, Garden and Martin, 1910**

This house, built for Levant M. Richardson, who built a fortune by patenting ball bearing based roller skate wheels, was recently the subject of a Chicago Reader article on home restoration. The rusticated limestone is a defining element of the Romanesque style the house is built in, and the home stands out amongst the Prairie designs.

**Zimmerman House**  
**806 West Hutchinson Street**

This Renaissance revival mansion was designed in 1917 by the Doerr Brothers.



**Isola E. Geist House**  
**808 West Hutchinson Street**  
**William F. Pagels in 1908**

**Claude Seymour House**  
**817 West Hutchinson Street**

This house was a rather late edition to the area. George W. Maher didn't design and build this mansion until 1912 or 1913 for Seymour, a wealthy man in the jewelry trade. It is a more practiced Prairie form than earlier works, appropriately so, having experienced several dozens of commissions since the earlier homes in what was at the time Kenesaw Terrace.



*Top picture – 800 West Hutchinson Street*  
*Second from top picture- Levant M. Richardson House*  
*Third from top picture – Isola E. Geist House*  
*Bottom picture – Claude Seymore House*





**William H. Lake House**  
**826 West Hutchinson Street**

Classic prairie style hipped roofs with deep overhangs, this time augmented with a more formal presence and a stark, more minimalist façade. Lake made his fortune as a grain broker and commissioned George W. Maher to design the home in 1904

**832 West Hutchinson Street**  
**Louis H. Wade in 1908 for himself**



**Grace Brackebush House**  
**839 West Hutchinson Street**

Maher designed this home in 1909, and though there is still strong horizontal scale, low-pitched roof overhanging the planes of the house, it is also quite formal in presentation, particularly in the entrance.



**John C. Scales House**  
**840 W Hutchinson Street**

John C Scales was an early property owner in the area and who helped subdivide parts of Uptown and Lakeview. When he subdivided the area that is now Hutchinson, he named it Kenesaw Terrace after a Civil War battle he fought in, the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain. The house, built in 1894, is a very early example of George Maher and not at all what he became known for as a major innovator of Prairie Design. This early example of a Queen Anne which was the style that he was building at the time was the earliest house constructed in the district. Even as different as the style is from the others on the street and in Maher's repertoire, the exaggerated use of different materials, the occasional hipped roofs intersecting with more traditional Victorian roof lines are all elements of Prairie style.

*Top picture – William H. Lake House*  
*Middle Picture – Grace Brackebush House*  
*Bottom Picture – John C. Scales House*



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**4222-4224 N Hazel Street**

**3 story apartment, - Leon E. Stanhope, 1914**

**Louis Wolff House**

**4234 North Hazel Street**

Architect William Drummond working at Richard E Schmidt's firm designed this building in 1902 and two years later was finished building this impressive house with stacked low-hipped overhung prairie roofs, one over the house, and one over the extended front on top of the row of tightly stacked narrow windows on the front of the building.



**4247 North Hazel Street**

**Frank J Loesch - 1909**

**The Flanders Hotel**

**859-877 West Buena Ave and 4129-4155 North Broadway Street**

**Albert S. Hecht, 1923**

**822 West Buena Avenue**

**1903**



*Top picture – Louis Wolff House*

*Bottom picture – 822 West Buena Avenue*



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**The Day School**  
**800 West Buena Avenue**

**Buena Villa Apartments**  
**813 – 815 West Buena Avenue**

In 1908, Andrew Sandegren designed these high-luxury apartments in the three-story six flat, and also designed the adjacent building at 819 West Buena Avenue.

**806 West Buena Avenue**  
**Doerr Brothers, 1917**

**4338 -4346 N Clarendon Avenue**

Architect Samuel N Crowen designed this apartment building in 1905. The detail along the border is very Sullivan influenced.



*Top picture – The Day School*  
*Bottom picture – 4338 – 4346 N Clarendon*



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## Lincoln Park North

Including:

**Montrose Harbor - 601 W Montrose Avenue**

**Montrose Point Bird Sanctuary ("The Magic Hedge") - 4400 N. at Lake Michigan**

**Montrose Beach - 4400 North at Lake Michigan**

**Montrose Dog Beach – Lawrence - Wilson Drive & N Simonds Drive**

**Wilson Avenue Beach - 4600 North Block and the Lake**

**Wilson Avenue Skate Park - Wilson Avenue and Lake Shore Drive**

**Foster Beach - 5200 N Lake Shore Drive**

As we ride up Montrose past Marine Drive, we are actually going to be entering into Lincoln Park. Many don't recognize that the park comes up this far, but the literal Lincoln Park is the lakefront Park. The area between Montrose and Foster that we will bike on is 100% landfill. Think how angry the people in the posh Marine Drive were when LSD was built and removed their incredible lakefront properties from the lake. As we bike through the northern section of Lincoln Park, we will pass through Montrose Harbor. To the South is the Bird Sanctuary and the Magic Hedge, which is literally a large hedge that attracts birds, however it was originally used to disguise a Nike Missile post during the Cold War. Further South is the Sydney Marovitz Public Golf Course. Further east of course is the lake. We will pass by Wilson, which we could take west to the Wilson Skate Park, but we will cut back across at Argyle, just before Foster beach to hit Marine Drive.

## Margate Park

Lying west of Lincoln Park North, Margate Park is named after this small park. The community also encompasses a variety of once grand hotels and apartments, mansions and all manner of homes in between.

*Picture on left: Margate Park  
Row of pictures on right are of Lincoln Park  
North in the Uptown Community Area.*



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## **The Aquitania** **5000 N. Marine Drive**

This massive building was designed by Byron H. Jillson and Ralph C. Harris in 1923 in a Classical Revival style. The primary purpose of the Aquitania was as a luxury apartment building to the stars. It was commissioned and run by George K. Spoor. Spoor owned the largest movie house in Chicago, Essanay Studios, and at the time, Chicago rivaled or even outdid Hollywood in the movie industry of the time. At the time it was built, the shore was nearly at its doors. The building became a cooperative in 1949 and is currently undergoing massive exterior work, hence the endless scaffolding and dust. On March 1, 2002, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



*Pictures of Aquitania from left to right:  
Looking up at the scaffolding on the face of the building, detail shot  
between floors; looking up at Argyle side of building*

## **Truman Square Neighborhood**

We are now in the Truman Square Neighborhood. Immediately to our east is the neighborhood of Lakeside south of which is Clarendon Park. Truman Square is actually a triangle, formed by Broadway, Sheridan and Lawrence.







**Ecumenical Institute**  
**4750 N Sheridan Road**

Today this building houses a variety of non-profit groups. It was donated to the Ecumenical Institute by Kemper Insurance in 1971. They headquartered their operations there starting in the late 1920s and until they moved to Long Grove. The building was originally commissioned by the Mutual Insurance Company and was designed by Guard & Knapp in 1921 and in 1926, an additional three floors were added by B. Leo Steif.



**Uptown Baptist Church**  
**1011 W Wilson**

**Strackbein Apartments**  
**4520 North Sheridan Road**

Vernon Spencer Watson and Thomas Eddy Tallmadge were original Prairie School Architects who formed a partnership in 1905, a year before designing these apartment buildings. Both Watson and Tallmadge began their architecture career as draftsmen in D.H. Burnham's offices, but through their partnership, they managed to design in excess of 250 buildings. At this stage in the career, they were more known for their residential work, but as they developed their career, they eventually became more well-known for their church designs.



**Graeme Stewart School**  
**4525 North Kenmore Avenue**

One of my favorite Prairie architects, Dwight H. Perkins designed dozens of schools for the Chicago Public School system as their chief architect. This is Graeme Stewart Public School, built in 1907, and is yet another stunning example of the high design concepts that prevailed in a different era. Imagine the bid costs for trying to build this today. You would get trounced to even suggest it.



*Pictures stacked top to bottom in same order as tour list.*





**Wilson Avenue Theater**  
1050 W Wilson Ave

Originally a vaudeville theater, this was designed by Henry L. Ottenheimer 1909. When the theater stopped operating out of the building, it began to serve as the home for a variety of banks, currently TCF Bank. Wilson was a major street in the Uptown heydays of the 1900s through the 1920s. It is named for John P. Wilson, an attorney that donated significantly to start Children's Memorial Hospital.



**Uptown Entertainment District and Area Jazz History**  
**In front of the CTA – Wilson Avenue Elevated Station**

The very name of the area, Uptown is thought to be derived from a style of jazz known as "Uptown Jazz" that originated in New Orleans, but found a welcome home in the area it is now named for. One of the ballrooms at the time, the Arcadia Ballroom played host to many New Orleans jazz artists. The area experienced a tremendous boom with the addition of the Wilson Avenue "L" stop, this building replacing one built by Frank Lloyd Wright, was designed by A. W. Gerber and built in 1923. Currently, it is the home of this Popeye's Chicken. Hardly as grand a position as it once held. The elevated train line was built largely to serve as another mode of transportation for the 1893 Columbian Exposition. During the 1920s, the Uptown area was the city's fastest growing neighborhood. The area drew many young adults eager to live close to the vibrant nightlife of the area. Many of the large apartment/hotels were built with small units to accommodate primarily single occupants and young couples. The burgeoning music scene that fostered this growth, and the exciting number of clubs, theaters and restaurants caused some to speculate that it could replace the Loop as the primary entertainment and retail district, as New York City's mid-town eventually became more popular than the original down-town area of Wall Street.



*Top picture – Wilson Avenue Theater, Middle picture – Uptown Station, Last picture, looking south west just biking by the Wilson El stop.*





**Riviera Theatre**  
**4746 N Racine Avenue**

Balaban and Katz ran Chicago's largest theater chain before the industry was dominated by national chains. Their theaters are of such renown that there are books written just on the theater buildings they commissioned. This was the second of their chain and was designed in 1918 C.W. and George L Rapp, the most frequent architects used by the movie moguls. Later we will see the Uptown Theater, another of their theaters in Uptown.

**The Green Mill**  
**4802 N Broadway Street**

The jazz club you see at the corner of Broadway and Lawrence began its life as Pop Morse's Roadhouse, opened in 1907. Eventually it became part of a much larger complex called the Green Mill Gardens. As it is today, it was a jazz venue, but with a sunken garden and outdoor music stage fashioned after the Moulin Rouge in Paris. The present club was once the dining room of the complex and eventually became the Green Mill Cocktail Lounge. The club was owned in the 20s by one of Al Capone's most trusted henchmen, Machine Gun Jack McGurn and still has the underground hidden passages that enabled the sale, hiding and distribution of liquor during the prohibition. The Green Mill Jazz club was famously blown up in the James Caan movie, Thief, and is the subject of the Frank Sinatra movie, the Joker is Wild which chronicled the real life story of Joe E. Lewis. Lewis was a regular performer at the Green Mill and when he wanted to leave for a rival club, he was warned not to by the gangster owner of the club who eventually dispatched three gang members to brutally attack Lewis, beating him with the butts of their guns, slashing his face, and cutting off part of his tongue. Amazingly, Lewis lived not only to tell the tale, but to continue his career in Las Vegas, where for the better part of three additional decades he performed as a comedian. The street Broadway was home to much of the excitement of the Uptown neighborhood from the turn of the century until the Great Depression. It is named for the famous New York street.



*Two action shots! Top picture biking up Racine looking at Racine then further up Racine looking at the Green Mill before turning right down Broadway.*



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**Uptown National Bank of Chicago (Uptown Bank Building)  
now Bridgeview Bank  
4753 N Broadway**

In its original design from 1924 Marshall and Fox were the architects for an 8 story structure. In 1928, Huszagh and Hill popped four more on top.

**Goldblatt's Department Store  
Formerly Loren Miller Department Store  
Currently Borders  
4718 N Broadway St**

**Uptown Broadway Building  
4707 N Broadway Street**

This building, designed by Walter W Ahlschlager in 1927 features an extremely elaborate terra cotta façade as was popular at the time.



*Left picture – Uptown Broadway Building  
Right picture – Uptown Bank Building*



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## Sheridan Park Historic District

Yet another National Landmark District, the Sheridan Park neighborhood is bounded by Lawrence on the North, Clark on the West, Montrose on the south and Broadway on the east. It is primarily residential, but it is home to many notable courtyard apartment buildings and homes from the early 1900s.

### Commonwealth Edison Electric Power Substation 4401 North Clifton Avenue

Odd as it might seem, an architect made quite a name for himself designing buildings for utilities, and utilitarian uses. Herman V. Von Holst was such an architect, having received commissions to design several power stations such as this one for Commonwealth Edison. He also designed buildings for People's Gas, to introduce people to gas appliances, and a series of train stations. Built in 1916, this mass and size implies the type of use it was designed for, but the intricate brickwork and design suggests a level of detail not typically seen in a power sub-station.



*The elaborate masonry and brickwork in these photos was built for a ComEd Power Substation. Seriously.*



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*Pictures clockwise from upper left:  
Stockton Elementary School; 4530-32 N Beacon; 4611-  
13 N. Beacon; 4636 N Beacon, 4621-23 N Beacon,  
4556-60 N Beacon. Nice street.*

### **Stockton Elementary School**

**4420 N Beacon St,**

Built in 1924-1926 as a 3-story building, it has since undergone several renovations and has grown in height and size.

**4451-59 North Beacon Street**

**D.S. Pentecost in 1914 for John Flaherty**

**4530-32 North Beacon Street**

**Hall and Westerlund in 1913 for John E. Ericson**

**4556-60 North Beacon Street**

**Samuel N. Crowen in 1905 for Charles Congleton**

**4611-13 North Beacon Street**

**Samuel N. Crowen in 1902 for Fred Britton**

**4621-23 North Beacon Street**

**William G. Krieg for Ernst Williams**

**4636 North Beacon Street**

**Edmund R. Krause 1904 for Andrew Lanquist**



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**4653 North Beacon Street  
Circa 1909**

**4700-04 North Beacon  
Corner Apartments by Edward A. Hogenson in  
1906 for Chester Thordarson**

**4707 North Dover Street  
E.E. Roberts 1908 for Peter Sjöholm**

**4700-4706 North Dover Street  
William Bernhard in 1924 for Albert W. Engel**

**4652 and 4644 North Dover Street  
J. Gamble Rogers (1901 and 1904) for Sam  
Brown Jr.**

**4649 North Dover Street  
Nills Hallstrom in 1905 for Nils Erickson**



*Clockwise from upper left:  
4653 N Beacon; 4700-04 N Beacon, 4707 N Dover; 4652 N  
Dover; 4644 N Dover; 4649 N Dover; 4700-406 N Dover*



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**4641 North Dover Street  
E.E. Roberts 1903**

2-flat Building for Sanborn & Freeborn

**4640 North Dover Street  
J. Gamble Rogers in 1901 for Sam Brown Jr.**

**4629 North Dover Street  
Circa 1912**

**4618-20 North Dover Street**

Though it may appear to be a single family home, this is a two flat from 1898. It was home to Governor John P Altgeld.

**4606-08 North Dover Street  
Hugo J. Liedberg in 1904 for Selma Holst**

**4600-04 North Dover  
D.S. Pentecost in 1906 for Jas. T. Gardner**

**Our Lady of Lourdes Church and School  
4641 N Ashland Ave**



*All pictures on this page are of Our Lady of Lourdes Church and School, taken by Lisa Winn.*



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**Chase Park**  
**4701 N. Ashland Avenue**

A small park, but a lot of activity for its size, Chase Park remains busy year-round with an Outdoor pool, the playground, a gymnasium, soccer and baseball fields, a track and tennis courts.

**American Indian Center of Chicago**  
**1630 W Wilson Avenue**

**Ravenswood United Methodist Church**  
**Ravenswood Methodist Episcopal Church**  
**4501 N Hermitage Ave**  
**John S Woollacott, 1890**

**All Saints Episcopal Church**  
**4550 N Hermitage**

Designed by John C. Cochrane and built in 1883, adding a rectory in 1905, in the northern Europe Stick Style, some say this is the city's oldest framed church. It has been a Designated Chicago Landmark since 1982. The Rectory is a more simplified Tudor style, and that is also when the church entrance was added.

*Top picture – Ravenswood United Methodist Church*  
*Bottom picture – All Saints Episcopal Church*



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*All pictures on this page are of the Dr. Wallace C. Abbot House taken by Lisa Winn.*

**Dr. Wallace C. Abbot House**  
**4605 N Hermitage Ave**  
**1891 – Dahlgren and Lievendahl**

Dr. Wallace C. Abbot is considered one of the founders of modern pharmacy practices and is the founder of the global firm that bears his name. This Queen Anne residence built in 1891 by Dahlgren and Lievendahl was recognized in 1996 with a place on the list of Chicago Landmarks. There is a small rear addition from 1906, and unbelievably, the original coach house survives.



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**Carl Sandburg House**  
**4646 N Hermitage Ave**  
**1880 –Samuel B. Gookins**

Noted far more for a famous resident than for its architectural features, this 2 - and-a-half story wood frame house with the cross gabled roof and raised elevation a brick structure has a few Italianate details. Sandburg and his family stayed here from 1911 to 1914. He wrote his most famous poem, “Chicago” at this house. It is from this poem that our company got its’ name from the line: “Hog Butcher for the World, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight Handler; Stormy, husky, brawling, City of the Big Shoulders”



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**Rainbo Village**  
**4836 N Clark Street**

Why are we stopping at this very modern, certainly not historically significant condo development? It has a historical past, tied to several generations worth of concert venues, dancehalls, famous clubs and the like including the Kinetic Playground, the Moulin Rouge Gardens (formerly the largest nightclub in the world with over 2,000 seats in its restaurant and room for over 1,500 on the dance floor), Rainbo Gardens, Rainbo Fronton, Michael Todd's Theater Cafe, Rainbo Arena, and Rainbo Roller Rink amongst other places. One place of note was the French Casino, the place John Dillinger spent his birthday on July 21, 1934, the night before he was shot.

**St. Boniface Cemetery**  
**4901 N Clark Street**





## **Andersonville Terrace**

This neighborhood, stretching from Lawrence to Foster and Broadway to Clark is known as Andersonville Terrace, but as you will see, it is also home to great architecture and Uptown history.

### **Myron Bachman House 1244 W Carmen Ave**

This home created a stir in both the local neighborhood and in the world of architecture in 1948 when important modernist architect Bruce Goff, interred at Graceland Cemetery by the way, remodeled this 1889 wood frame single family home into the completely rethought rendition that stands today. It incorporates an entire new brick exterior with weeping mortar, custom fabricated roofing and windows, and elements of the original structure sticking out in various spots. The front of the house incorporated a recording studio for the owner and commissioner of the home, recording engineer Myron Bachman. In 1992, it was designated a Chicago Landmark.

### **Goudy Elementary School 5120 N Winthrop Avenue**



*Top picture – Myron Bachman House  
Bottom picture – Goudy Elementary School*



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**Aragon Ballroom**  
**1106 W Lawrence Avenue**

While it has been a concert venue for the better part of four decades, this grand building was designed by Huszagh and Hill in 1926 for ballroom dancing attracting over 18,000 dancers there each week. Uptown's most significant early growth occurred in the height of ballroom dancing's popularity. To accompany the dancers were such legends as Tommy Dorsey, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington and Frank Sinatra amongst others. As ornate and over the top as the exterior is, I would highly advise attending a show here as the interior is well beyond this. It is an elaborate mash-up of domed ceilings, plaster reliefs, tile mosaics, and influence from many cultures and continents. It is an extraordinary building, but I must say the acoustics are very difficult.

**St. Thomas of Canterbury Church and School**  
**4827 N Kenmore Avenue**

**Essanay Film Manufacturing Co. (Chicago Landmark)**  
**1333-45 W. Argyle Street**

In the earliest days of the movie industry, Chicago battled both Hollywood and New York for dominance in the movie industry. From 1907 to 1917, George Spoor and Gilbert M. Anderson ran Essanay Studio from this site of a former celery farm. During the silent film era, stars like Charlie Chaplin and the world's first Western star, Broncho Billy, made their home in Uptown, made their evenings in the area's nightclubs, and filmed their parts at Essanay, which is named for the S in Spoor and the A (S and A) in Anderson. In 1996, Essanay Studios were dedicated a Chicago Landmark. Now, the building is used by St. Augustine College.

*First three left pictures are of the Aragon*  
*Fourth from left picture is of St. Thomas of Canterbury Church, and the last picture at the end is the entry of Essanay Studios.*



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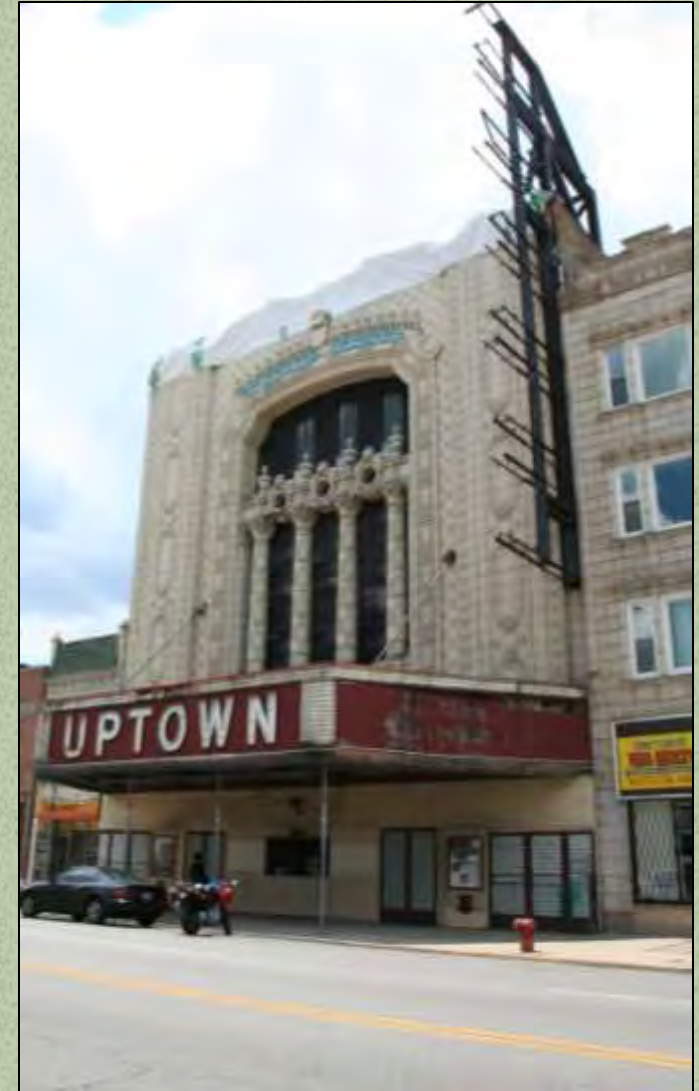


**Uptown Theatre**  
**4814-4816 N. Broadway Street**

In 1925, Balaban and Katz were kings of the Chicago movies. Their theaters included the Chicago, the Oriental, the Portage Park Theaters and many others. This was their biggest building ever. Eight stories in height and over 4,000 seats for movie patrons, billed as “An Acre of Seats in a Magic City”. There were many different styles at play at various Rapp designed theaters, but this one, built in 1925 featured an extremely ornate Spanish Baroque Revival style. When it opened, there was a staff of over 130 people, 34 piece orchestra, Sadly, the building has been vacant for so long that it has fallen into a state of disrepair. It listed in the National Register of Historic Places and every so often there is talk that something will happen here.

**U.S. Post Office – Uptown Station**  
**4850 N Broadway Street**

Built in the Moderne style in 1939, designed by architect Howard L Cheney. The base of the building's front is augmented by highly polished marble and wide stairs are flanked by two awesome art deco eagles.





## Andersonville

Highly walkable, and very livable, this is a very relaxed neighborhood in what is now the Edgewater Community Area. It should serve notice as how vibrant an area can be when its citizens are focused on promoting independently owned businesses and historical preservation. Values in Andersonville have in large part withstood better than almost all of Chicago during the last few years where some areas have seen depreciation, in some cases, quite severe. Real estate also moves quicker on the whole in Andersonville than in the majority of the city. There are over 65% renters in the neighborhood and an abundance of unique multi-unit, owner occupied buildings of varying early 20<sup>th</sup> century vintage.

The area is immensely pedestrian friendly. The streets are tree-lined and peaceful, filled with beautiful homes. According to the Chamber of Commerce, the boundaries are Victoria Street or Elmdale (about 6000 North) to the North, Ainslie or Winnemac (5033 North) to the South, Ravenswood (1800 West) to the West and Magnolia (1250 West) to the East. The main shopping district stretches north to south along Clark Street, boasting a variety of locally owned businesses topped by residential units. A number of the buildings make use of tremendously detailed ornamental terra cotta facades on full brick buildings.







**Swedish-American Museum Center**  
5211 N Clark Street

**Erickson Jewelers**  
5304 N Clark Street

Early 1940s remodeling

**Calo Theatre**  
5404 N. Clark Street

Opened in 1915 for the competitors to Balaban and Katz, the Ascher Brothers movie theater moguls, this Beaux-Arts style was designed by architect George H Borscht.

**Capital Garage Building**  
Currently Athletico  
5545 N. Clark Street  
Circa 1925

**Helen C. Pierce Public School**  
1423 W Bryn Mawr Avenue

Originally built in 1915 and named to honor a woman who was a community leader in the area, and the founder of an early Kindergarten and the Lake View Women's Club, the Helen C. Pierce Public School



*Top picture – Erickson Jewelers*  
*Bottom picture – Helen C. Pierce Public School*



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**St. Ita's Church**  
**1220 W Catalpa Avenue,**  
**1927, Henry J Schlacks**

**Arthur Deppman House**  
**5356 N Magnolia Avenue**  
**1904, George W. Maher**

**H Mark Flat**  
**5344 N Magnolia Avenue**  
**1913, Henry L Newhouse**

**5247 N Magnolia Avenue**  
**1899 – Harvey L. Page and Co.**

**Herman C. Lammers House**  
**5222 N Lakewood Avenue**  
**1898 Julius H Huber**  
**1901 Addition – 1911 Remodeling.**

*Clockwise from top:*  
*St. Ita's Church; Arthur Deppman House; Herman C.*  
*Lammers House; 5247 N Magnolia Avenue; H. Mark Flat*



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**5313 N Lakewood Ave  
1903 – Architect Unknown**

**Angelica Holzaffel House  
5347 N Lakewood Ave  
1910 Leon E Stanhope**

**5426 N Lakewood Avenue  
1893 – Architect Unknown**

**Patrick H. McNulty House  
5453 N Lakewood Ave  
1898 Holabird and Roche**



*Clockwise from upper left:  
5313 N Lakewood'; Angelica Holzaffel House,  
Patrick H. McNulty House; 5426 N Lakewood*



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**Rosehill Cemetery**  
**5800 N Ravenswood**



It seems appropriate to stop our tour at the gates of another cemetery as we started the tour at Graceland. This is in fact a second Victorian Cemetery and these gates are a Chicago Historic Landmark. They were designed by W.W. Boyington in a castellated Gothic style in 1864, five years before he designed the Old Chicago Water Tower. He is also among the famous citizens of Chicago interred at Rosehill which includes former mayors, governors, vice presidents, actors, actresses, leaders of industry and sports heroes.

I hope you enjoyed the tour and that maybe you will come join us next month, on the last Sunday of July, July 27 at 1:00 PM in front of Gompers Park at Foster and Pulaski.



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