

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rothschild, A.M. & Company Store
other names/site number Davis Store, Goldblatt's Building

2. Location

street & number 333 South State Street not for publication
city, town Chicago vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60604

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local		<input type="checkbox"/> district		<u>1</u>	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State		<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u> </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal		<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
				<u>1</u>	<u> </u> objects
					<u> </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
Director, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

10-13-89
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official
Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade

Department Store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

1. Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements/Chicago2. Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
Beaux-Arts

foundation Stone

walls Terra cotta

brick

roof Concrete

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Goldblatt's Building in Chicago was built in 1912 as the Rothschild & Company department store. It was designed by the firm of Holabird & Roche and represents an important transitional example of the Chicago School of Architecture. Majestically occupying one half of a city block and containing 650,000 usable square feet, this well-proportioned structure functions as an anchor at the south end of Chicago's historic State Street shopping area.

The Rothschild's Building is ten stories high, of steel frame construction and is clad with a buff glazed terra cotta skin. "In a gleaming white coating of enameled terra cotta, ten stories high with thirty-eight elevators and seven miles of aisles, the new store was distinguished by delicate detailing, including a projecting cornice, and arcaded lower (two floors allowed it a lighter appearance than some of its neighbors, although the Chicago Record-Herald stressed the massive character. News reports also emphasized the unusual care taken to make it fireproof, its specially created ventilation system, and the solidity of its construction." (Harris, P. 148)

The building is in excellent state of preservation as evidenced by the existing intact terra cotta surface and ornamentation, especially at the ground floor and cornice levels. The terra cotta itself is noteworthy as an example of the work of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, a Chicago firm that was a pioneer in the development of terra cotta technology. The ornamental iron window details at the first and second stories are also original and intact. Ornamental detailing here and elsewhere is historically derivative, reflecting the influence of the City Beautiful and Beaux-Arts movements popular in the years preceding the First World War.

Terra cotta details include rusticated window surrounds surmounted by a projecting scroll bracket as keystone, and the Rothschild's "R" in a medallion centered between each arch. Above the arched window openings is an entablature ornamented with fleur-de-lis and dentils. Scroll brackets also define the projecting eaves at the roof, with egg-and-dart molding below and an ornamented architrave. The detailing is subordinated, however, into a highly original design.

On the street facades, the first two stories are treated as a base with arched openings at the second story defining the two principal, high-ceilinged retail floors of the building. The upper stories, which contained the secondary sales departments, follow the traditional form associated with the Chicago School—large rectangular openings with the long dimension horizontal, each opening of glass filling the entire bay. The generous triple division Chicago windows—with a fixed single light in the center framed by smaller double light movable-sash windows on either side—are attenuated by vertical piers and recessed spandrels in terra cotta that express the skeletal building frame, offset by a projecting molded course at every other story. The horizontality of the cellular wall openings reflects the individual open sales and stock areas within and provide a maximum of needed light to interior spaces.

The white terra-cotta facade covers the southern and western facades and wraps around the east facade along the alley for one bay. The east and north facades are faced in common brick, with irregular window openings generally confined to the upper six stories. These windows are movable sash with three lights in each pane. Some windows on the north facade have been filled in at some time in the past.

The interior of the structure is also largely intact. It retains the original ornamental plaster column cladding and capitals in the lower two stories. There are original decorative cast iron staircases throughout.

 See continuation sheet

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

A.M. Rothschild & Company Store

There are three basement levels and ten stories above street level. Columns are spaced at 20 foot intervals with 152 on each floor, including those imbedded in the exterior walls. The interior is designed as retail space, open except for the columns and adaptable to a variety of interior partitions. A floor plan of the interior developed by the City of Chicago for conversion to a library is attached.

This commercial structure has remained virtually intact since its original construction, thereby offering good visual documentation of the work of the Holabird & Roche firm. Their 1911 design for this structure was in the vernacular of what came to be known as the Chicago School of Architecture: Tall, metal-framed buildings that discarded the heavy forms associated with wall-bearing construction and allowed minimal exterior wall surfaces and maximum window area. The style was well-suited to the commercial purposes of this structure.

The building is presently vacant and owned by the City of Chicago, which purchased it for use as a library facility, and now intends to sell it for re-use.



City of Chicago
Harold Washington, Mayor

Department of Planning
Elizabeth L. Hollander
Commissioner

City Hall, Room 1000
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 744-4471

January 7, 1987

FACT SHEET FOR THE GOLDBLATT'S BUILDING AND SITE

LOCATION: 333 South State Street, N.E. Corner State and Van Buren

SITE SIZE: 57,000 sq. ft. (396 ft. X 145 ft.) including the Kee's Building area

BUILDING SIZE: 740,000 gross sq. ft./
640,000 net sq. ft.

HEIGHT: 10 stories

AGE: 75 years old

ORIGINAL ARCHITECT: Holabird & Roche

ARCHITECTURE: An example of the Chicago School of Architecture featuring a finely crafted terra cotta exterior

ZONING: B6-7: Restricted Central Business District

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Maximum of 16

PUBLIC ACCESS: The site is served by all nine CTA rapid transit routes and numerous bus lines. There are two subway stations within a half block. All four commuter rail stations are less than a mile away. Private and public parking is available in the immediate area.

SURROUNDING AREA: See Exhibit A

FLOOR PLANS: See Exhibits B - E

COORDINATING AGENCY: The Department of Planning

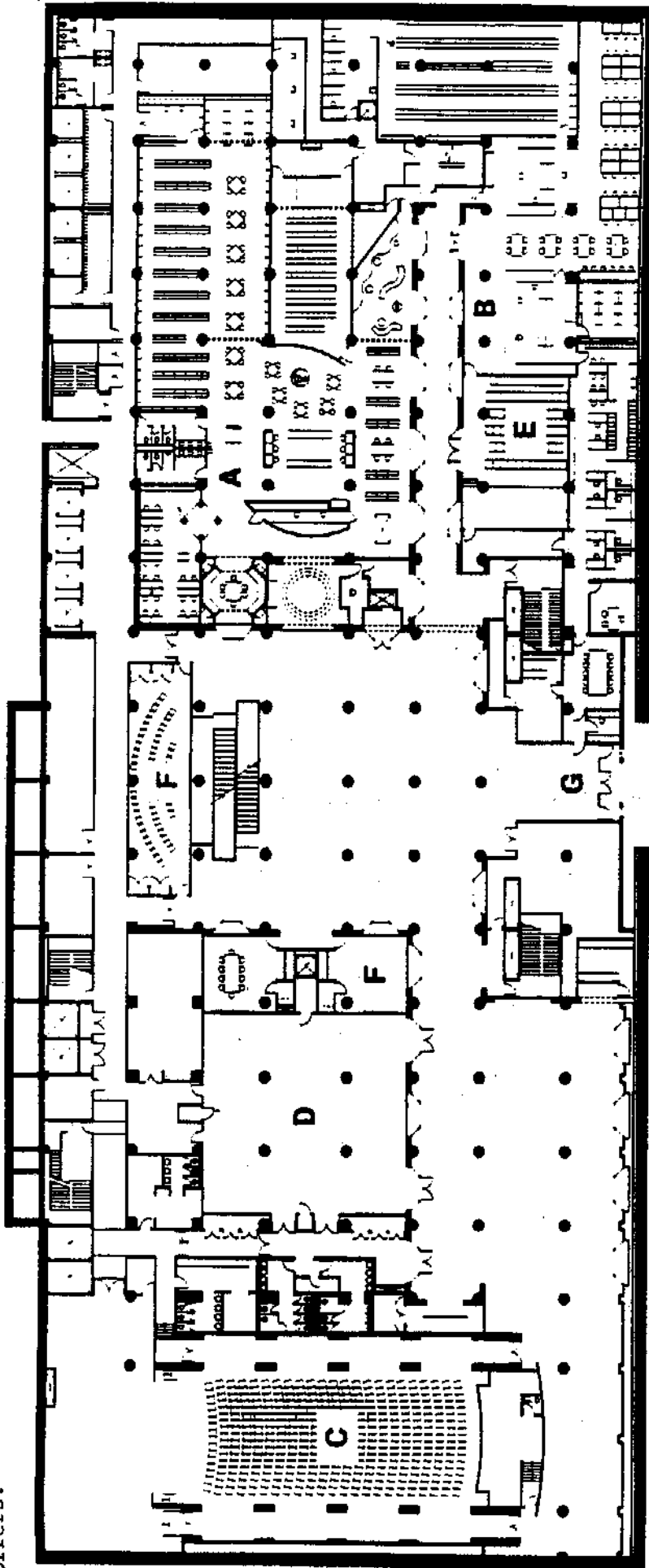
CONTACT PERSON: J. Geoffrey Block
(312) 744-7221



WHAT FOLLOWS ARE FLOOR PLANS FOR THE CONCOURSE AND LOWER LEVELS OF the Goldblatt's Building.

Because they were generated to demonstrate the building's potential for use as a library, they contain details pertinent to that application. Though no longer directly relevant, these proposed space uses help convey the potential and flexibility the building offers.

ALLEY

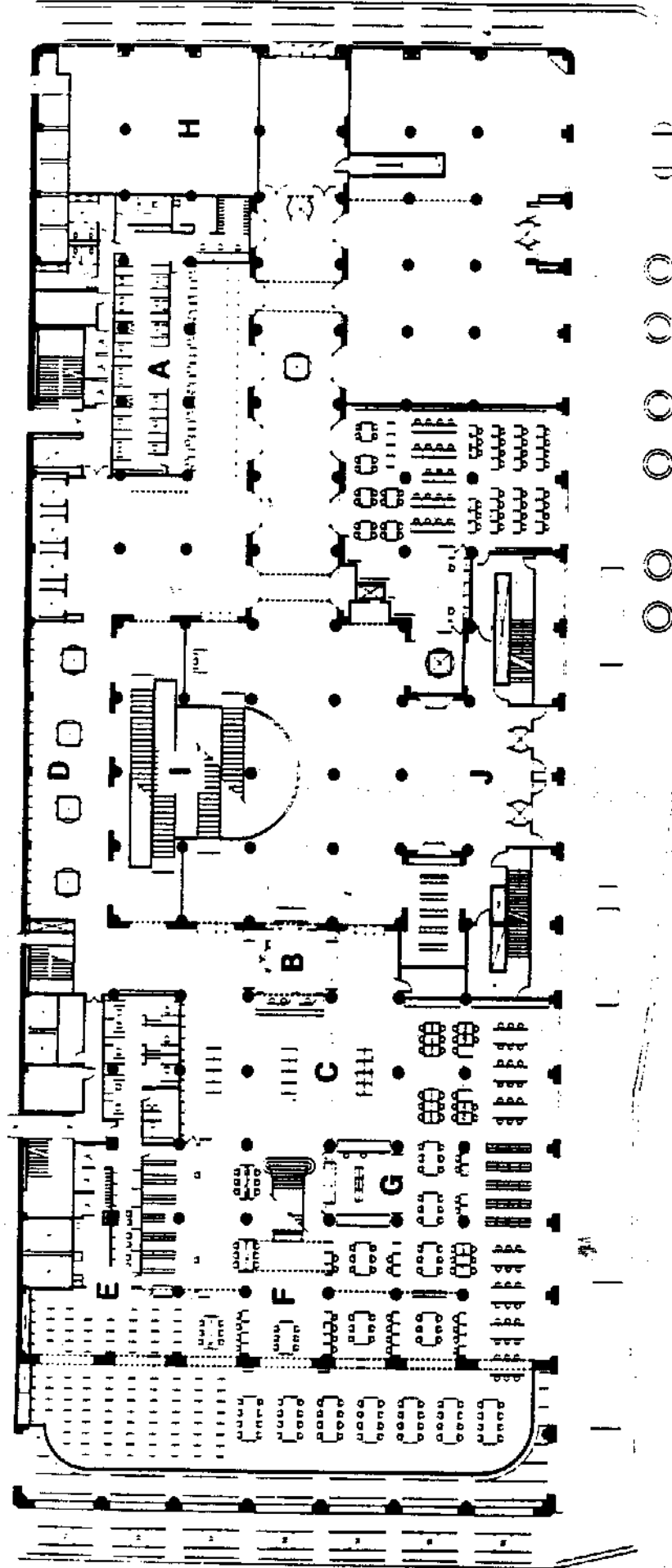


STATE STREET

CONCOURSE

- A. Children's Library
- B. Film/Video Center
- C. Auditorium/Theater Seating 400
- D. Exhibit Hall
- E. Video Theater Seating 60
- F. Meeting Rooms for Large Groups
- G. Entrance to the Subway Station

ALLEY



STATE STREET

FIRST FLOOR

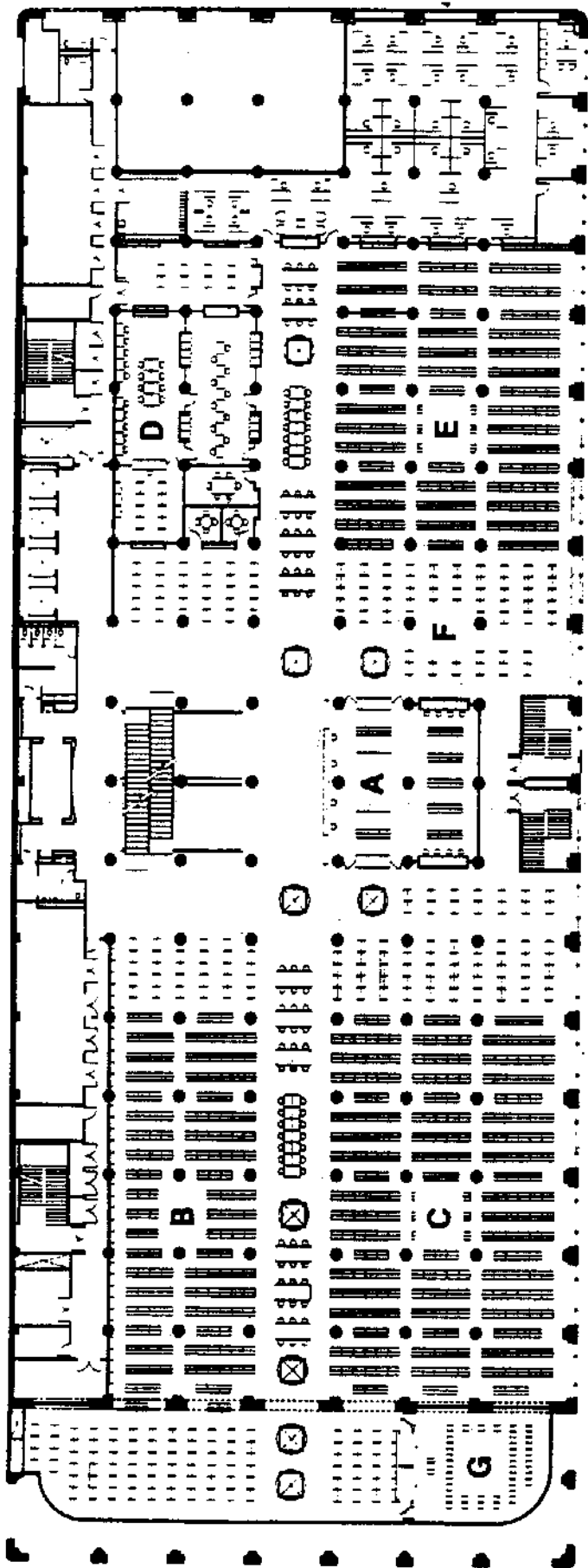
JACKSON

General Information Services

- A. Book Check Out and Registration
- B. Book Check In
- C. Online catalogs
- D. Paperbacks arranged for casual browsing
- E. More than 400 newspapers and magazines
- F. Online newspaper and magazine indexes

- G. General Reference and Information Center
- H. Escalators to CIA Station
- I. Main escalators
- J. Main entrance

ALLEY



JACKSON

STATE STREET

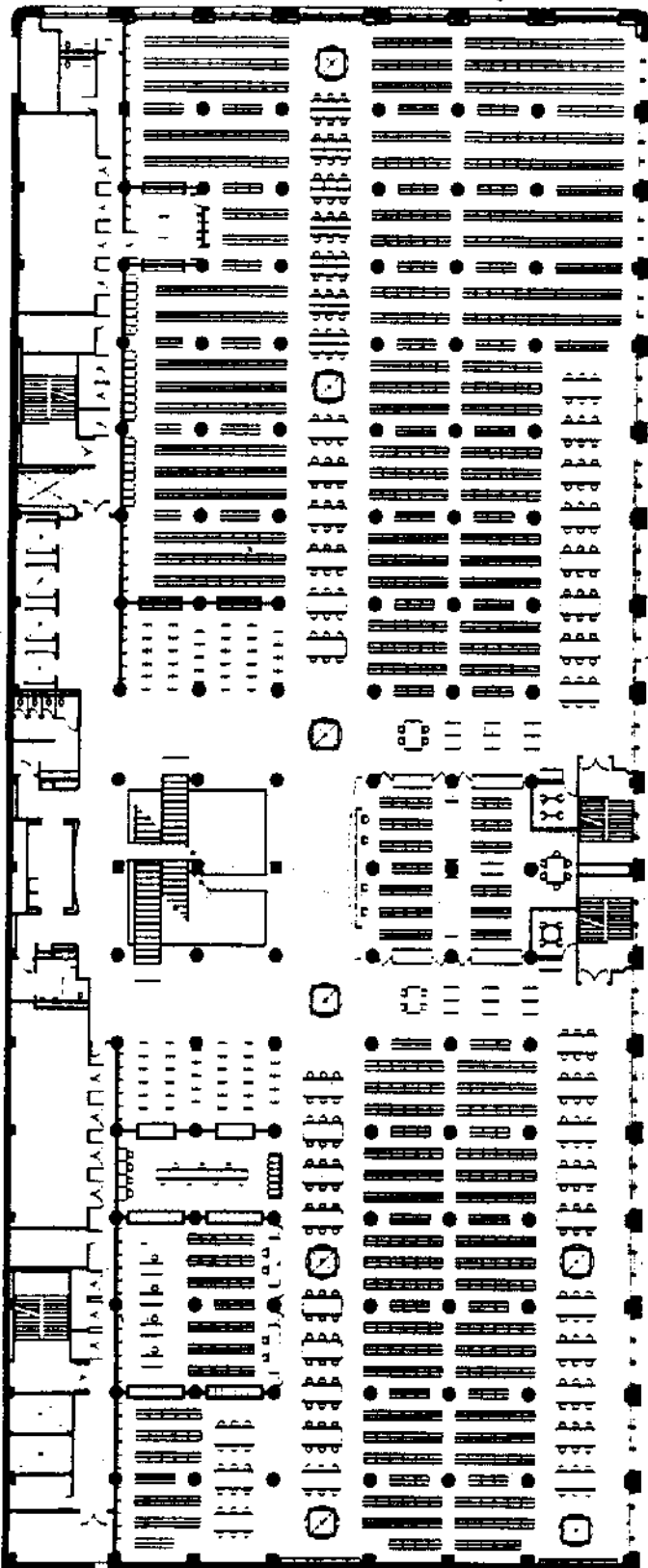
SECOND FLOOR

Literature and Language

- A. Literature and Language Information Center
- B. Research/Reference Center fiction collection
- C. Poetry, drama, journalism, literary arts
- D. Language learning lab

- E. Books in Spanish, Polish, Chinese and over 75 other languages
- F. International encyclopedias
- G. Chicago Authors Room

ALLEY



JACKSON

VAN BUREN

STATE STREET

THIRD FLOOR

Business/Science/Technology

- Computer Assisted Reference Center, one of the largest in public libraries in the country, will have expanded information retrieval capabilities with state of the art technology
- Complete collection of patents and standards including online patent indexes
- Resources for job seekers
- Over 2,400 journals
- Major collection of auto repair manuals
- Schematics for electronic products
- 2,000 trade and product directories
- Varied resources for the investor
- Major collection of corporation annual reports, annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (10K's, etc.)
- Resources for small/minority businesses
- Consumer health information
- Reference desk terminals, used by librarians to offer timely and accurate responses to research and reference questions
- Periodical service areas equipped with patron access online periodical and newspaper indexes

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1912

Significant Dates

1912

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Holabird, William, and Roche, Martin

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The A.M. Rothschild & Co. Store fulfills Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Rothschild's Building exemplifies both the history of Chicago and the history of the Chicago School of Architecture. A late design by the prominent Holabird & Roche firm, the building is a remarkably intact example of the commercial principles of Chicago School design, combined with the classical ornamentation in favor during the heyday of Burnham's Plan for Chicago, released in 1909.

The building illustrates an important social and economic story that is part of the history of Chicago. Built by an expanding firm, taken over by another State Street retailer eleven years later, and then assumed by a neighborhood retailer a decade later, the Rothschild's Store illustrates both the consistencies and changes experienced by Chicago retailing in the twentieth century. Designed as an attractive complement to the Second Leiter building to its south, Rothschild's occupies an important site in the history of State Street.

State Street grew after the Great Fire of 1871 to become the commercial heart of Chicago; the magnet where its citizenry thronged to shop, stroll, browse, be elevated and entertained. Here in the center of the country, far distant from foreign markets, the goods of America and the world were displayed. The State Street department stores, at their height, lined both sides of eight city blocks, from Congress Street to Randolph Street. Nowhere in America was there a bigger continuous strip of major retail department stores. The Rothschild's building is one of four major store buildings that survive.

Department stores required the large glass display windows made possible by the skeletal frame construction and open facades of the commercially-oriented Chicago School of Architecture. The display windows of State Street were an outdoor museum where the populace walked, observed, enjoyed and purchased goods. The windows of State Street were windows to the world, a promise of the delights that could be won through hard work in the Chicago Stockyards, steel mills and railroads. They were also evidence that Chicago had become a world class city, capable of emulating Paris in its 1909 plan.

The history of State Street is a dramatic parallel and microcosm of the history of Chicago. Originally "State Road", the street attained its commercial character in the late 1860s when Potter Palmer and Marshall Field decided to invest in State Street, away from the primary retail market along Lake Street. But Lake Street was unpaved, and spring mud helped fashionable shoppers move with Field, Palmer and Levi Leiter to State Street in 1868. Potter Palmer erected the Palmer House on the Street, and two young Scots, Sam Carson and J.T. Pirie, together with George and Robert Scott set up a modest retail establishment on State Street in 1866. The Mandel Brothers, Leon, Simon and Emanuel, expanded their dry goods and notions business into a wholesale

See continuation sheet

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and retail dry goods store on State Street by 1870.

After the Great Fire of 1871, all of these retailers returned to rebuild State Street. E.J. Lehmann brought his Fair Store here, and Henry Lytton joined the merchants with The Hub Store, and Sears and Roebuck followed. By the 1913 construction of the Rothschild's building, State Street had created a retail character envied worldwide.

State Street and its mystique have been described by many writers over the years. In "Chicago: A Portrait" written by Henry Justin Smith in 1931, at the height of the depression, the mood of State Street, termed The Street of Bazaars by Smith, comes barreling through:

"The street suggests a tremendous railroad cut; or a very deep river bed with six streams, two of which, on each sidewalk, flow in opposite courses, under the crags, while the other two swirl north and south in the central channel. The middle stream are composed of streetcars, automobiles, and here and there a tall truck. The outer ones are people and nothing else; people on foot, tireless, open-eyed, almost breathless with pursuit of something or other, going somewhere or other, sweeping up and down this gorge with a tread that must thunder the depths of earth. Has there been a vast mass meeting or an athletic meet attended by half a million? No, this tremendous tramping of feet, and the clamor of voices, and the panic of bells, and eerie whistlings, is nothing to get in the newspapers. It's merely Saturday afternoon - on State Street..."

The great bazaars spread their windows all along the chasm. The people walk by a mile of glass. They swim like fish whose noses press against panes leading to a brighter world, in which are costumes draped on modernistic models, and pianos and drawing-room sets, and carved radio sets, and jewels, and hosiery and paintings; and washing machines, and oil heaters, and ship models, and bonbons..."

Abram M. Rothschild was born in Germany in 1853 and emigrated to America in 1866 to Davenport, Iowa where he joined his brother Emanuel in business. Young Abram worked in his brother's store for several years until he was taken into the firm which became known as E. Rothschild & Brothers at the age of 19. He worked for the firm during the day and attended school at night. At the time of the Great Fire of 1871, Rothschild saw the possibilities that would result from the reconstruction of the city so they opened a branch retail house in Chicago. This venture was extremely successful and caused the Rothschilds to expand into clothing manufacture.

In the late 1800s Abram Rothschild organized and established the Rothschild & Company department store at State and Van Buren Streets, in partnership with meat packers Nelson, Edward and Ira Morris. In 1882 Abram married Gusta Morris, Nelson's daughter. The Rothschild store differed from other establishments in that it was organized as a complete department store from its inception, carrying all varieties of merchandise. Its competitors has been established as dry goods and clothing stores which gradually added additional departments as demand required. To completely equip a department store with all lines of merchandise from the beginning was an immense project.

Rothschild's was an instant success. By 1900 it occupied a series of interconnected buildings including a five-story structure by Holabird & Roche at State and Van Buren Streets. The growth of the firm was so great during the following decade that the buildings were deemed obsolete and replaced in 1912 by the present structure, also by Holabird & Roche.

In 1923 the Rothschild & Company store and facilities were purchased by Marshall Field & Company, who operated it as a moderate cost department store called the Davis Store. In 1936 the store was sold to

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Section number 8 Page 2 A. M. Rothschild & Company Store

Goldblatt Brothers, owners of a chain of moderate-price department stores in neighborhoods throughout Chicago. This marked a change in Chicago retailing, for here a neighborhood merchant was moving to the downtown center of retail, as opposed to a major downtown store like Marshall Field's constructing suburban outlets. The Goldblatts continued to successfully operate the store as their flagship and State Street presence until 1981, when it joined a growing list of State Street institutions that could not survive the rise of suburban shopping malls and the "Magnificent Mile" retail strip on North Michigan Avenue. As the Goldblatt's flagship, the store was excellently maintained, which accounts for the virtually intact condition of the seventy-seven year old structure.

The Rothschild's Building represents the only example of a Holabird & Roche design of a full-block department store. The building illustrates both the principles of the Chicago School and the transition occurring in architecture, that would continue with the historicist variations of the early 1920s. It retains its original design with great integrity, and provides a clear example of an important historical moment in the history of Chicago's architecture.

"When we examine the work of Holabird & Roche in the twentieth century, we shall see a continuation of the same characteristics...some critics have complained that after the Marquette (1893-4), their building reveal a monotonous repetition of a hackneyed formula. But those critics fail to appreciate the value of a true standard in architecture...The work of Holabird & Roche is not a sterile repetition; it represents detailed variation within the achievements of a stable form." [Carl Condit, *The Chicago School of Architecture*, p. 126]

The Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Roche, which designed many of the significant commercial and public buildings in Chicago, was founded in 1880 as Holabird and Simmonds. In 1881 the founders, architect William Holabird (1865-1923) and landscape architect Ossian C. Simmonds were joined by Martin Roche (1855-1927) and the firm renamed itself Holabird, Simmonds and Roche. Two years later, with the departure of Simmonds, the name was changed to Holabird and Roche, and their partnership lasted until 1927.

William Holabird and Martin Roche both came out of the office of William LeBaron Jenney, the architect who designed the first skeletal-frame skyscraper. During their partnership the firm designed 72 major buildings in the central commercial area of Chicago. Among their designs was the Tacoma Building erected at Madison and LaSalle Streets in 1889, demolished in 1929 and recognized as an early exemplar of the Chicago School of Architecture. A number of the firm's landmarks survive, including the Old Colony Building (1894), the Marquette Building (1894, cornice removed), the Monadnock Building addition (1893), and the Chicago Building (1905).

Although ornamentation and period styles became increasingly influential, the ideas of the first Chicago School of Architecture didn't die overnight:

"There is the Mandel Building for instance, in which the facts of the case are modified by converting the front into a columnal composition of two story base, ten story shaft and three story capital. But does it really look any better for the variations? Unless those three upper stories have some different use and function from those of the square openings below them, the "architecture" is a "suggested falsity" which detracts from the appearance of grim reality that belongs to the simpler building. Perhaps the full arcade of the lower stage of the Rothschild Building has more logical justification, since the first story of a big department store may and sometimes must be loftier than the stories superimposed upon it." [Franz Winkler, "Some Chicago Buildings Represented by the Work of Holabird and Roche", *Architectural Record*, April, 1912, pp. 318-22.]

It has been argued that Holabird and Roche most completely represented the achievement of the mainstream of the Chicago School of Architecture, and the Rothschild's Building adds to our understanding of how the firm evolved into the twentieth century. They discovered the simplest utilitarian solutions to problems presented

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 A. M. Rothschild & Company Store

by the design of large office blocks. Holabird and Roche took these solutions and developed a rational and standardized form adaptable to the conditions imposed by the crowded central business district. A major consequence of this formula was that the original principles of the Chicago School survived longer in their work than that of any other architectural firm.

"Frank clarity and exactitude are the products of uniformity of treatment, the reduction of decorative detail to narrow mouldings and the presence of big Chicago windows in the small facades...it is to their credit that they rendered unnecessary a fresh act of imagination with every commission, imagination and individual expression are vital to a living culture, but we should remember with Whitehead that 'Civilization (also) advances by extending the number of important operations we can perform without thinking about them.'" [Carl Condit, *The Chicago School of Architecture*, 1964, pp. 125-6]

To understand the historic significance of the Rothschild's building, we must consider the context of State Street. At one end of the street stood Marshall Field & Company's store at State and Washington. The existing structure was completed by Daniel Burnham's architecture firm between 1902 and 1914, but Field and his partner Levi Leiter has three previous buildings on the site, dating to before the Great Fire of 1871. South of this full-block edifice lies the Stevens Building, a 1912 product of the Burnham firm that stands 19 stories tall.

Further south, the former Wieboldt's building at One North State was designed by Holabird & Roche between 1900 and 1905 as the Mandel Brothers Department Store, although it was insensitively remodeled in 1977 so that only its upper stories betray its historic character. Immediately south is one of Chicago's greatest landmarks, Louis Sullivan's Carson Pirie Scott department store, built between 1899 and 1906. Sullivan combined the frank expressionism of the Chicago School on the upper stories with some of the most ornate architectural ornament in the world at street level. Across the street stands the Chicago Building by Holabird & Roche, the only structure by this firm that remains as intact as the Rothschild's Building.

At Jackson and State Streets stood another great retailer, the Lytton's store built in 1913 by Marshall & Fox, which reached nineteen stories. South again lies the Rothschild's store, a massive structure that serves to illustrate the transition from the radical architecture of the Chicago School to the historical referents of Burnham's plan and the "Beaux-Arts" revival in architecture. Rothschild's has the facade organization of Carson Pirie Scott combined with the classical ornament of Lytton's. An important department store for decades, Rothschild's was accessed directly from the elevated "Loop" railroad by shoppers, and its bargain basements presaged the evolution of the modern discount store.

South of Rothschild's State Street had its final major department store, William LeBaron Jenney's Second Leiter Building, known primarily as Sears Roebuck and Co. during its long history. Built in 1890, it is the oldest of all the State Street buildings, and is the most frank expression of Chicago School functionalism. Sears also had direct elevated access. Of these State Street structures, the Second Leiter Building, Carson Pirie Scott & Co., the Chicago Building and Marshall Field store are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Rothschild's Building shares with these structures its association with an important architectural firm of the Chicago School and its role in the history of State Street as a retailing center for Chicago.

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Section number 9 Page 1 A. M. Rothschild & Company Store

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- Mayer, Harold, and Wade, Richard. Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969.
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- Winkler, Franz, "The Work of Holabird and Roche, Architects," The American Architect Vol. CXVIII No. 2329 (11 August, 1920), pp. 165-172.
- Winkler, Franz, "The Work of Holabird and Roche, Architects," The American Architect Vol. CXVIII No. 2331 (25 August, 1920), pp. 231-242.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see attached sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	6
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4	4	8	0	9	0
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4	6	3	6	1	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

South half of Lot 2, Sub-lots 1 and 2 of Lot 3, Sub-lots 1 and 2 of Lot 6, Sub-lots 1 and 2 of Lot 7 and Sub-lots 1 and 2 of Lot 10 (except for the west 27 feet taken for widening of State Street) in Block 7 in Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, in Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes and is limited to the boundary of the historic structure as described in the nomination form above.

See continuation sheet

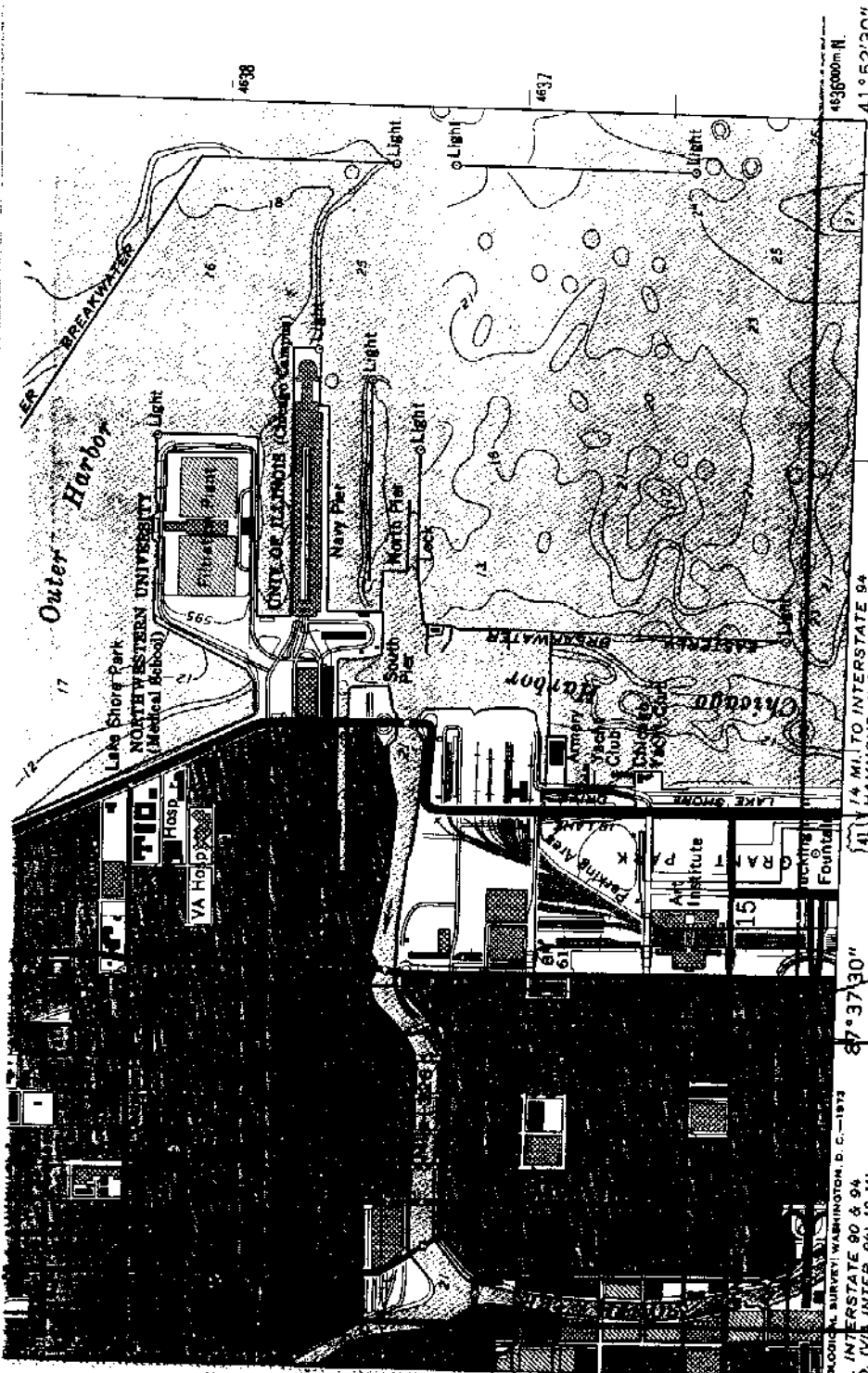
11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Choon-Hyuk Lee, Vincent Michael

organization Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois date March, 1989

street & number 53 West Jackson Blvd. Room 752 telephone 312-922-1742

city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60604



4638
4637
4636000 N
41° 52' 30"

(41) 1/4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 94
HAMMOND, IND. 19 MI.

(JACKSON PARK)
3487 I SE

87° 37' 30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Light-duty

U.S. Route

State Route

CHICAGO LOOP, ILL.
N4152.5—W8737.5/7.5

A.M. ROTHSCHILD & Co. BUILDING
333 S. STATE ST.
Zone 16
E 448 090
N 4636 140

1963
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 3487 I NW—SERIES V863



The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

WEEKLY LIST OF LISTED PROPERTIES
11/27/89 THROUGH 12/01/89

DEC 08 1989

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Certification Date, Reference Number, NML status

ARKANSAS

Pulaski County
Herschell--Spillman Carousel
War Memorial Park highway
Little Rock 12/01/89 89002065

FLORIDA

Columbia County
Fort White Public School Historic District
E. Doren at N. Bryant St.
Fort White 12/01/89 89002061

St. Lucie County

St. Lucie Village Historic District
2505--3305 N. Indian River Dr.
St. Lucie Village 12/01/89 89002062

Volusia County

DeLand Memorial Hospital, Old
Stone St.
DeLand 11/27/89 89002030

GEORGIA

Dawson County
Tarver Plantation
Tarva Rd./Co. Rt. 122, W of Newton
Newton vicinity 11/27/89 89002037

Cherokee County

Crescent Farm
GA S. SE of GA 140
Canton 11/27/89 89002032

HAWAII

Kauai County
US Post Office--Lihue
4441 Rice St.
Lihue 11/25/89 89002011

IDaho

Clark County
Spencer Rock House
377 US 97 at Murrley Canyon
Spencer 11/30/89 89001991

ILLINOIS

Cook County
Rethschild, R. R., & Company Store
333 S. State St.
Chicago 11/27/89 89002025

KENTUCKY

Oldham County
Bondurant--Martin House
Peewee Valley NPS
104 Castlenood Dr.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001989
Building at 301 La Grange Road
Peewee Valley NPS
301 La Grange Rd.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001980
Ellis, Joseph H., House
Peewee Valley NPS
320 Maple Ave.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001985
Forrester--Duvall House
Peewee Valley NPS
115 Old Forest Rd.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001967
Miller, George, House
Peewee Valley NPS
331 Central Ave.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001986
Peebles, Dr. Thomas C., House
Peewee Valley NPS
114 Maple Ave.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001985
Peewee Valley Confederate Cemetery
Peewee Valley NPS
Maple Ave., SE of jct. with Old Floydburg Rd.
Peewee Valley vicinity 11/27/89 89001980
Smith, William Alexander, House
Peewee Valley NPS
108 Rt. Mercy Dr.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001982
St. Aloysius Church
Peewee Valley NPS
202 Rt. Mercy Dr.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001983

KENTUCKY

Oldham County
Tanglewood
Peewee Valley NPS
417 La Grange Rd.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001981
Tullahoma
Peewee Valley NPS
115 La Grange Rd.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001979
Van Horn--Foss House
Peewee Valley NPS
138 Rosewood Dr.
Peewee Valley 11/27/89 89001978

MASSACHUSETTS

Bristol County
Acushnet Heights Historic District
Roughly bounded by Sumner, Weld, Purchase, Pope, County, and
Roberson
New Bedford 11/28/89 89002038

Suffolk County

Sheffield Center Historic District
Roughly US 7/Main St. from Miller Ave. to Salisbury Rd.
Sheffield 12/01/89 89002039

MISSISSIPPI

Harrison County
Danzler, G. B., House
1238 E. Beach Blvd.
Gulfport 12/01/89 89002061

Winds County

Lewis, Ervin, House
5461 Old Byron Rd.
Byram 12/01/89 89002052

Laurens County

Ervin, William E., House
Armstrong Rd./Rt. 4, SE of Columbus
Columbus vicinity 12/01/89 89002063

NEBRASKA

Brown County
Miller Hotel
137 W. Third St.
Long Pine 11/27/89 89002041

NEBRASKA

Dawson County
Oliver, Ira Webster, House
401 E. 13th St.
Lawington 11/27/89 89002042

Dodge County

Marder Hotel
503 Main St.
Scraper 11/27/89 89002046

Douglas County

Neilson, Thos
602 N. 23rd St.
Omaha 11/29/89 89002044
Park School
1330 S. 29th St.
Omaha 11/25/89 89002043
Vinton School
2120 Deer Park Blvd.
Omaha 11/25/89 89002045

Neft County

Golden Hotel
406 E. Douglas St.
O'Neill 11/27/89 89002040

Loup County

Pavillion Hotel
Main St. Square
Taylor 11/27/89 89002039

Madison County

St. Leonard's Catholic Church
502--504 S. Nebraska St.
Madison 11/27/89 89002036

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Belknap County
First Baptist Church of Gilmanton
Province Rd./NH 107, .25 mi. W of Stage Rd.
Gilmanton 12/01/89 89002069

Carroll County

Toultombrough Town House
NH 25, .3 mi. SW of NH 109
Toultombrough 12/01/89 89002057
Union Hotel
Main St. at Chaudi St.
Mehafield 12/01/89 89002055