

WASHINGTON

12/23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Edward Kirk Warren House and Garage

and or common

2. Location

street & number 2829 and 2831 Sheridan Place not for publication

city, town Evanston vicinity of

state Illinois code county Cook code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Gleb A. Nedzel Juliet Mc Namara

street & number 2829 Sheridan Place 2831 Sheridan Place

city, town Evanston vicinity of state Illinois 60201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cook County Courthouse

street & number 118 N. Clark Street

city, town Chicago state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Evanston, Cook County
2. Evanston Preservation Commission Surveys has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1. October 1972 2. 1981-82 federal state county local

depository for survey records 1. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 2. Evanston Preservation Commission
Old State Capitol 2100 Ridge Avenue
Springfield 62701 Evanston 60201

city, town Springfield state Evanston

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Built of dressed, coursed ashlar, the Edward Kirk Warren house and garage are superb examples of the Tudor Revival, one of the styles fashionable during the early twentieth century for the suburban house. Warren's wife, Mary Chamberlain Warren, purchased the land from Northwestern University on March 17, 1910, and the Warrens commissioned architect William Carbys Zimmerman to design their home. The permit for the concrete basement (\$1,700) was issued on November 21, 1910, and plans and elevations of the house are dated December 1910. While the house was designed by Zimmerman, the plans and elevations were drawn by two members of his staff, his son Ralph Waldo Zimmerman and E. Everett MacBride, both of whom would later be elevated to partnership. The permit for the \$40,000 fifteen-room house was issued April 15, 1911, while that for the \$8,000 two-story, five-room garage was not issued until November 2, 1911. The garage has since been converted to a single-family residence under separate ownership. On the request of the Warrens, the house number was changed from 2747 Sheridan Road to 2829 Sheridan Place on December 5, 1911.

The formal, but asymmetrical two-and-a-half story residence (41' x 107' x 40') faces west on Sheridan Place and has a frontage of 127.44 feet, while the former garage (44' x 36' x 36') has a frontage of 47.15 feet, the two parcels separated by a 25-foot easement for a private road known as Terry Place, which actually shares the driveways of the two structures. The rear, or east, façade faces Lake Michigan, although since the estate was subdivided in 1952-53, the Warren house and garage no longer have riparian rights.

The steeply pitched slate roof terminates in parapeted gables, while smaller gables and dormers repeat this design element. Multiple chimney flues and shafts are marked by decorative chimney pots. Paired columns flank the generous entry porch; two brackets carved in the shape of crouching lions support the overhanging roof eave of the porch. This ornamentation and the series of grotesques under the eave are repeated on the interior. To the right of the porch is a small enclosed terrace with a decorative stone urn on its parapet wall. To the left of the entry porch rises an octagonal stair tower topped with a crenelated battlement and an octagonal pointed roof, while five griffons on corbels stand guard around the cornice of the tower. To the left of the tower there is a ground-level Tudor-arched entrance to the back stair, over which an oriel admits more light to this service area. Throughout the structure groups of transomed leaded-glass casement windows divided by stone mullions are organized under label mouldings. The north wing, which is only one-and-a-half stories, houses the servants' quarters and an attic storage area. In 1955 the basement of the north wing was converted to an underground garage by cutting an opening in the foundation at the height of the water table; however, this alteration is hardly visible from the street. The limestone wall that continued the line of the water table and connected the house and garage was also removed.

In addition to griffons and grotesques, other decorative motifs include scallop shells, floral and leaf patterns, strapwork, and rinceau panels. The transom windows of the first floor public spaces have stained glass crests and cartouches within Tudor arches, while those of the rest of the house have only rectilinear lead caming dividing the lights. The windows of the stair tower and the attic story are differentiated by diamond-patterned leaded glass.

The Tudor arch, introduced on the exterior in the doors and the windows, is repeated on the interior. From the vestibule one enters the vaulted main hall in which the

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motif of "three oaks" (the name of the town from which the Warrens came) is introduced as carved decoration on the newel posts of the white oak staircase. To the south of the main hall is the reception room, which has a 2' high paneled wainscot of birch. Below the coved ceiling is a frieze of arabesques with griffons flanking panels with classical motifs in the style of Josiah Wedgwood. The living room, accessible from both the main hall and the reception room, has a 2' high mahogany wainscot and a vaulted ceiling with ornamental plasterwork. The vault springs from a simple cornice that continues the lines of the lintels of all the door and window openings. The north wall is dominated by a dressed limestone fireplace. Columns flank the Tudor-arched opening; the echinus of the capital repeats the motif of "three oaks" found in the hall and a carved stone lion crouching on the abacus serves as an impost block to support the architrave and hood; grotesques and floral motifs and a family crest complete the ornamentation. On the east wall five transomed casement windows are flanked by bookcases; their Tudor-arched leaded-glass doors are smaller versions of the four pairs of 8' tall doors on the north and south walls of the room itself. The two easternmost pairs of doors lead to a walled terrace with planters and benches that overlook the lake.

To the south of the living room is the sunroom, called the screened porch in the plans; it is, however, fully glazed and plastered. North of the living room is the dining room. Over its 8' high white oak paneled wainscot is a plaster frieze in a grapevine rinceau. Double doors on the north wall of the dining room lead to the breakfast porch. A small room with walls of yellow pressed brick, it has a knee-high fireplace set into the west wall that would have taken the chill off the green-tiled floor. The remainder of the first floor is taken up by the service areas: back stairs, kitchen, two pantries, kitchen porch, servants' dining room, and three bedrooms. The kitchen and porch have been remodeled for today's living, and the servants' dining room has been converted to a laundry.

The second floor contains five bedrooms and four bathrooms. The original sitting room and porch overlooking the lake were remodeled in 1929 for the second owner of the house by Zimmerman Saxe & Zimmerman. Oak panaling with a heavily denticulated cornice and built-in bookcases transformed the two spaces into an L-shaped library, which still features the original stone fireplace and a stained-glass skylight.

The former garage complements the house: dressed, coursed ashlar construction with steeply pitched slate roofs, overlapping parapeted gables, and label mouldings repeat the major details, but the decoration is more subdued. The windows have wood muntins rather than lead and there is no stained glass. The entrance bays for the cars were glazed when the structure was converted solely to a residence. A one-story addition on the rear is a slightly jarring note, but it is not visible from the street.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1910–12 Builder/Architect William Carbys Zimmerman

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Edward Kirk Warren House is significant as a Tudor Revival design by a nationally known architect and for its associative value with the accomplishments in manufacturing, religious work, and conservation of its original owner. The Tudor Revival style, based on medieval English types, was popular during the early twentieth century, both for imposing architect-designed suburban manor houses and for more modest examples built by developers for the burgeoning middle class. Some historians have used the word "Jacobethan" to describe the amalgamation of late Medieval forms and Renaissance details that occurred during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth (1558–1603) and King James (1603–25). Asymmetrical plans and massing and combinations of brick, stucco, and/or stone with half-timbering are the more common features of the style, exemplified in Evanston principally by the work of architect Ernest A. Mayo. Although stone trim is relatively common in the Tudor Revival, dressed ashlar as the principal building material is rather rare; this is borne out by only one other occurrence in Evanston, the Milton H. Wilson house, 1100 Forest Avenue, in the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District. Because the exterior of this house designed by Beers Clay & Dutton was drastically altered in 1930 by Mayo & Mayo, who added even more Tudor trappings, but removed the entire front porch, porte-cochère, and octagonal tower and remodeled the gables and windows, the Edward Kirk Warren house is the sole intact example of a dressed ashlar Tudor Revival mansion in Evanston. It is also a masterpiece of William Carbys Zimmerman's residential work in this style. The Edward Kirk Warren house is no. 260* on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey of Evanston. Both the house and the garage are designated Evanston landmarks that meet criteria A4 (exhibits a high quality of architectural design without regard to the time built or historic associations) and A5 (exemplifies the work of a nationally or internationally known architect, or major local architect or master builder).

William Carbys Zimmerman (February 25, 1859–April 11, 1932) studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1877 to 1880. After working as a draughtsman in the office of Burnham & Root in 1881, he then spent three years on his own. Zimmerman was first listed as an architect in 1885, working in the office of John J. Flanders. Flanders (June 30, 1847–May 6, 1914), who had worked in the offices of August Bauer, Theodore V. Wadskier, and Edward Burling during the period 1866–74, saw the enormous changes in Chicago wrought by the 1871 fire. Architect of Chicago's first twelve-story building, the J. B. Mallers Building (1884), Flanders took Zimmerman into partnership in September 1886.

Flanders served as Architect of the Chicago Board of Education from 1884 to 1887 and from 1891 to 1892. The partnership of Flanders & Zimmerman, which lasted until 1898, also saw commissions such as the Kimball Building (1892) and the second Mallers Building (1892), but included a number of outstanding residences: the Edward O'Brien house, 26 E. Bellevue, Chicago (1886); Zimmerman's own house, 5621 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago (1886); the C. E. Matthews house, 4830 Kenwood Avenue (1892); the Gustavus Swift house, 4848 Ellis Avenue, Chicago (1897); and the Anna Rew Gross house, 1100 Ridge Avenue, Evanston (1897). From 1898 to 1912 Zimmerman carried on his practice alone and moved his offices to Steinway Hall, the building designed by Dwight H. Perkins in which the Prairie School was born. Named Illinois State Architect in 1905, a position that

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he held until 1913, Zimmerman had a varied practice that included courthouses, park structures, office buildings, hospitals, armories, and several buildings and a campus plan for the University of Illinois. In 1913 he formed a new firm, Zimmerman Saxe & MacBride, taking into partnership his son-in-law Albert Moore Saxe (1888-?) and former employee E. Everett MacBride (?-1968); the following year MacBride was replaced by Zimmerman's son, Ralph Waldo Zimmerman, and the firm was thenceforth known as Zimmerman Saxe & Zimmerman.

Despite the variety of commissions the firm seems to be remembered as the architect of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet (Stateville). In an article in Brickbuilder (August 1914) Zimmerman, to his credit, advocated the humane treatment of prisoners; he felt that "the acceptable plan must permit an abundance of light and air . . . if the cells are arranged in a circular form, . . . each cell has a window admitting direct sunlight and air . . . [because] the side walls of the individual cells radiate toward the center of the light court, where an observation tower is located, from which point it is possible to see the entire interior of every cell, . . . the inmates are under constant observation and escape is practically impossible." As the building neared completion in 1922, it was widely viewed as a part of a new, progressive penal system "in which meritorious conduct and the development of character upon the part of the prisoner is rewarded by increased freedom and responsibilities that, as time progresses, more and more nearly approximate the conditions under which normal society outside prison walls operates" At the time of Zimmerman's death of a heart attack at the age of 76, the firm was busy on the design and construction of the Pennsylvania State Prison near Philadelphia.

Throughout his career, however, Zimmerman remained in demand as a designer of houses, from Queen Anne and Shingle Style designs during the Flanders & Zimmerman years to Georgian and Tudor Revival designs after the turn of the century, as well as houses that reflected his contact with the Prairie School architects in Steinway Hall. Zimmerman took the opportunity of describing his feelings about architecture in "The Basis of Beauty," in an imagined dialogue between Plato and Socrates, published in Atlantic Monthly (February 1921). Through Socrates he stated, "You know that Architecture is the fine art of building, and arises only when you appeal to the aesthetic sense . . . Art cannot, in the very nature of things, be subject to laws. If the fine art of Architecture were subject to laws, it would then be the science of Architecture"

For Henry Cunningham Rew, the father of Anna Rew Gross, Zimmerman designed a superbly detailed Georgian Revival house at 1128 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, in 1898. In 1901 Anna Rew Gross commissioned two houses that she built as rental property: the pair of houses at 1100 and 1106 Oak Avenue, Evanston, recall the architecture of colonial New England. In 1925 she asked Zimmerman Saxe & Zimmerman to design yet another house for her at 1110 Ridge Avenue, Evanston. Zimmerman's other clients included meat packer Louis Franklin Swift, Lake Forest; lumber merchant Charles A. Goodyear, 4840 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago; lumber merchant Frank Burrill Stone, 4940 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago; lawyer James Henry Barnard, 1325 Astor Street, Chicago; contracting engineer Frank Kryder Hoover, 4841 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago; contractor and builder Joseph Downey, 6205 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago; the assistant treasurer of Armour & Company, Robert James Dunham, Hubbard Woods; contractor Richard Francis Conway, 6200 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago; lawyer Franklin B. Hussey, Highland Park; contractor and builder William

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M. Crilly, 5001 Ellis Avenue, Chicago; Charles B. Hill, 1139 Sheridan Road, Evanston; Lawyer Roy Owen West, 5633 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago; Lois Cook Johnson, 4906 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago; and insurance broker David Beaton, 628 Colfax Street, Evanston. Of these residential designs the two most closely related to the Warren house are the Stone house (1908) and the Goodyear house (1902). The Stone house, featured in Architectural Record (November 1909), is arranged around a center entrance and hall; brick with cut stone trim, it turns its narrow side to the street and lacks the grandeur of the Warren house. The Goodyear house, of dressed ashlar masonry, another Tudor Revival design in Zimmerman's oeuvre, has parpeted gables, label mouldings, and strapwork to supply the requisite details, but the house is an earlier and smaller version that is less complicated in its massing. The Warren house is the Tudor Revival masterpiece of Zimmerman's residential work, designed as it was in 1910 and built 1911-12, at the peak of his career.

The house was designed for the then sixty-three-year-old Edward Kirk Warren, a successful entrepreneur who was well-known for his contributions to the Sunday School movement.

While his factory and home were still in Three Oaks, Michigan, Warren opened offices in Chicago in 1896; he and his wife moved to Evanston early in 1912 while awaiting completion of their new home.

Born April 7, 1847, in Ludlow, Vermont, Edward Kirk Warren was the son of Caroline Clarissa Parsons and the Reverend Waters Warren. He attended school in East Berkshire, Vermont, until 1858 when the family moved to Three Oaks, Michigan, a village founded by Henry Chamberlain, which had been platted in 1857. The Reverend Warren was sent as home missionary to the Congregational Sunday School when it was started the following year. After completing his education and working in Three Oaks, Edward K. Warren organized the general merchandise store of McKie & Warren in 1868. Both he and his partner James McKie had worked in the general store owned by Henry Chamberlain; in 1879 they were able to buy him out. Married November 3, 1867, to Sarah E. Stevens, twelve years later Warren found himself a widower with two small children. In 1880 he married Mary Louise Chamberlain, the daughter of Henry Chamberlain.

As proprietor of a general store Warren listened to the complaints of his customers about how uncomfortable whalebone was. When he was in Chicago buying feather dusters for his store, he noticed that the turkey wing feathers were discarded because they were unsuitable for making dusters. After experimenting about a year he devised a way to manufacture the wing feathers commercially as a substitute for whalebone: "The first thing is to strip the feathers of their plumage; rollers with knives attached split the quills in half, the pith is removed by sandpaper rollers revolving rapidly; then a series of interlocking knives reduce the quills to fiber. In this state the material is fed into a machine which forms it in a strong, fine cord which is at the same time wound with thread. In another machine four of these cords are wound together with thread, in such a manner as to form a flat tape. A sewing machine sets a line of stitching between each cord giving increased strength and elasticity. It is finished for market by being passed between heavy rollers which smooth it out and give a uniform surface." On October 3, 1883, Warren was granted a patent for "Featherbone."

In 1884 he organized the Warren Featherbone Company, which brought sudden prosperity to the little town of Three Oaks. On February 1, 1885, he established the Featherbone Whip Company, which made buggy whips with a Featherbone filler. They advertised 150

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whips, "no two of them alike in price or style," while the Featherbone dress stay, which came in twelve colors, was advertised as "absolutely unbreakable." Branch factories soon opened in Middeville, Michigan; Porter, Indiana; and St. Thomas, Canada. of course, changes on the horizon would affect the Featherbone market, changes in fashion that would obviate the need for dress stays and changes in transportation that would make the horse and buggy obsolete. The company had to turn to making other sorts of notions, such as ribbon, elastic, braid, and other textiles in order to remain competitive. A resurgence of the use of Featherbone for stiffening occurred in the late 1930s.

In 1898 the Warren Featherbone Company acquired ownership of the Three Oaks Press, the village newspaper; two years later its name was changed to the Acorn. In 1902 Warren organized the bank of E. K. Warren & Co., of which he was president, and three years later he had a three-story office building built for the bank. In 1909 he established the Charles K. Warren & Co. department store. Edward K. Warren also served Three Oaks as clerk, treasurer, and supervisor at various times. Strongly in favor of prohibition, from 1899 until his death in 1919 he paid \$250 a year to the village treasury to insure that no saloons would be allowed to open.

A member of the Congregational Church and a supporter of Sunday School work, he became chairman of the central committee of the International Sunday School Association of North America in 1884. Elected president of the World's Sunday School Convention in 1904, he chartered a ship and led a delegation of 800 people from North America to the world convention in Jerusalem. In 1915 Warren became president of the International Sunday School Association, whose offices were at 5 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago. He was an early supporter of the work of Dwight L. Moody who spoke in Chicago on January 22, 1886, "of his conviction and the need of the multitudes not reached by the Gospel. When he advanced the proposition of establishing a school for the instruction of men and women in the knowledge of the Bible and in the methods of Christian work which he had found so successful, especially in soul-winning, Cyrus H. McCormick, the reaper king, at once approved of the plan and gave his check for \$10,000.00 to promote it.

Subsequently he was joined by John V. Farwell, Elbridge G. Keith, Robert Scott, E. K. Warren, T. W. Harvey and others, who contributed to a fund of \$250,000.00 for the foundation of the work." Edward K. Warren, who was elected vice-president of the Board of Trustees of Moody Bible Institute, was also a member of the executive committee, formed to take control of the Institute after Moody's death in December 1899.

Edward Kirk Warren and his wife Mary Chamberlain Warren, whose interests extended to preserving the history of the area of Three Oaks, established the Chamberlain Memorial Museum in 1916. In order to further their goals they helped obtain passage of Act 59 of the 1917 Michigan Legislature, which authorized "the incorporation of foundations for the promotion of public welfare." The Edward K. Warren Foundation was organized on November 27, 1917. Among the property that Warren deeded to the foundation in order to insure its preservation were 300 acres of primeval forest, known as the Warren Woods, and 289 acres of dunelands on Lake Michigan, known as the Warren Dunes.

In June 1913 Edward K. Warren was named by Evanston Mayor James R. Smart to the newly formed Park Committee "to outline some definite plan for our lake front . . . so that it will be a credit not only to the city but to the entire North shore." The Plan of Evanston, the first comprehensive plan, was presented by the Small Parks and Playground

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Association in 1917; Warren was one of the major donors to the plan.

Warren died in his home at 2829 Sheridan Place on January 16, 1919. His wife sold the house to lawyer Amos Calvin Miller and his wife Jeanne Gilbert Miller on April 5, 1920. President of the Chicago Bar Association 1918-19 and of the Illinois State Bar Association 1931-32, Miller was head of the law firm of Miller Gorham & Wales, director of Chicago Title & Trust Company, and vice-president of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; he also served as a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1920-22. After the death of Miller in 1949 and his wife the year after, the house came into the hands of developer Morris A. Pancoe who lived there until 1961-62. In 1952 and 1953 he subdivided the estate and in 1954 planned to demolish the entire house north of the stair tower as well as the second and third floors of the remainder, converting the first floor into a ranch house. When the cost was found to be prohibitive, he contented himself with constructing the garage in the north end of the basement. From 1962 until February 1968 when the house was acquired by present owner Dr. Gleb A. Nedzel, it served as the home of W. H. Lambooy, consul general of The Netherlands.

Despite years of neglect, the house has survived. The interior wood finishes, the slate roof, the stone work, and the copper ridges, gutters, and downspouts are remarkably intact, although careful planning and a lot of work will be required to bring the house back to top condition.

9. Major Bibliographical References

WILLIAM CARBYS ZIMMERMAN

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.926 acres

Quadrangle name Evanston, Illinois

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minutes

UTM References

zone 16

A

1	6	4	43	7	80	4	6	57	5	00
Zone		Easting				Northing				

B

Zone		Easting				Northing				

C

Zone		Easting				Northing				

D

Zone		Easting				Northing				

E

Zone		Easting				Northing				

F

Zone		Easting				Northing				

G

Zone		Easting				Northing				

H

Zone		Easting				Northing				

Verbal boundary description and justification

2829 Sheridan Place: Lot "A" in M. A. Pancoe's Resubdivision of Lot 6 and the North 17 feet of Lot 2 in M. A. Pancoe's Subdivision, being a Subdivision of Lots 10 and 11 in Lake Shore Addition to Evanston, being a Subdivision of Lots 1 to 18 inclusive in Block 2,

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green, Ph.D.

organization _____ date October 10, 1985

street & number 1232 Asbury Avenue telephone (312) 475-0852

city or town Evanston state Illinois 60202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director date 12-17-85

For NPS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

date _____

Attest:

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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- Book of Chicagoans . . . Who's Who in Chicago, 1905, 1911, 1917, 1926, 1931.
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EDWARD KIRK WARREN

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Half a Century of Growth and Service. Chicago: International Sunday School Association, 1916.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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and vacated streets in Browne's Lake Grove Addition to Evanston, a Subdivision of part of Lots 35, 36, 37, and 38 in Baxter's Subdivision and part of Lots 23, 24, and 25 in Smith's Subdivision, all in the South part of Ouilmette Reservation in Cook County, Illinois, also Lots 3 and 4 in County Clerk's Division of part of Lots 35 to 38 inclusive, aforesaid and all being in City of Evanston, in Cook County, Illinois, also the South 12.5 feet of that part of Lot 10 in the Lake Shore Addition aforesaid, lying between the Easterly and Westerly lines produced of said Lot A, and North of and adjoining said Lot A, said South 12.5 feet of Lot 10 being the South 12.5 feet of a private Road known as Terry Place, Township 42 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois.

2831 Sheridan Place: Lot 9 in M. A. Pancoe's Subdivision, being a Subdivision of Lots 10 and 11 in Lake Shore Addition to Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, being a Subdivision of Lots 1 to 18 inclusive in Block 1 and Lots 1 to 26 inclusive in Block 2, and vacated streets in Browne's Lake Grove Addition to Evanston, a Subdivision of part of Lots 35, 36, 37, and 38 in Baxter's Subdivision of part of Lots 23, 24, and 25 in Smith's Subdivision, all in South part of Ouilmette Reservation, Cook County, Illinois; also Lots 3 and 4 in County Clerk's Division of part of Lots 35 to 38 inclusive, aforesaid and all being in the City of Evanston, Cook County, Illinois.