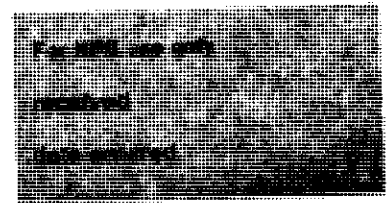


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Continuation sheet REPRESENTATION

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Representation In Existing Surveys:

1. National Register of Historic Places

- # 7 Hickox House - 1977
687 South Harrison
- # 32 Swannell House - 1982
901 South Chicago Ave.

2. Illinois Historic Structures Survey. (Illinois Department of Conservation, 1972) Illinois Historical Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois.

- # 2 619 South Harrison-
- # 6 667 South Harrison-
- # 7 687 South Harrison-
- # 8 701 South Harrison-
- # 13 690 South Harrison-
- # 59 690 South Harrison
- # 59 745 South Greenwood-
- # 66 841 South Greenwood-
- # 70 915 South Greenwood-
- # 75 762 South Greenwood-
- # 87 705 Cobb Boulevard-
- # 96 841 Cobb Boulevard-
- # 98 917 Cobb Boulevard-
- # 99 929 Cobb Boulevard-
- #100 963 Cobb Boulevard-
- #113 888 Cobb Boulevard-
- #123 875 South Wildwood-
- #124 895 South Wildwood-
- #127 935 South Wildwood
- #141 950 South Wildwood-
- #144 1000 South Wildwood-
- #150 1104 South Wildwood-
- #153 1001 Cobb Boulevard-

3. Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, November, 1974. Illinois Historical Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois.

- # 7 Hickox House - 1977
687 South Harrison
- # 32 Swannell House - 1982
901 South Chicago Ave.

Washington
7/11
OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

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National Register of Historic Places
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received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Riverview Historic District

and or common

2. Location

A triangle with the Kankakee River on the southwest, Wildwood
street & number Avenue on the east and River Street and Eagle Street not for publication
on the north

city, town Kankakee vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Kankakee code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input 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	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Private - More than 50 owners

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kankakee County Courthouse Assessors Office

street & number 470 East Merchant St.

city, town Kankakee, state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title see continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The City of Kankakee (1980 population 30,164) is located on the Kankakee River in northeastern Illinois, approximately fifty miles south of Chicago. Topographically, Kankakee is situated in the low-lying Kankakee River Valley.

Much of the river is faced by magnificent limestone bluffs. The soil is remarkably fertile, and with the exception of a few spots along the river where the limestone formation is near the surface, it ranks with the most productive in the state. Potter's clay in the Kankakee area has been used for tile and brick manufacturing. Limestone quarries, located particularly to the north and west of the river, provided building materials for stucco and limestone structures in the city. In an earlier period one electric and eight steam railroads passed through Kankakee, initiating trade and settlement along the lines of their rails.

The Riverview Historic District, 0.6 miles from the city's central business district, is approximately triangular in shape. River Street, a major traffic bearing east-west artery, forms the northern boundary of the District. South of River Street, lot sizes and houses generally become larger. Wildwood Avenue, the eastern border of the District, borders Cobb Park. The Kankakee River forms the western diagonal border of the District.

Within these boundaries, the character of the District is achieved by a variety of unifying elements: age and styles of housing stock, absence of intrusions, generous and uniform setbacks, proximity to the river and to Cobb Park, and random growth of indigenous oaks.

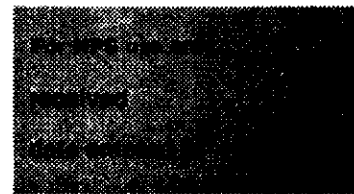
The Riverview Historic District contains part of the original City of Kankakee that was platted by The Associates Land Company in June 1853. The District when originally platted had lots ranging from 50 feet to 179 feet. Streets are laid out in a grid pattern. The grid pattern is interrupted at the south and west borders of the District by the natural curvature of the Kankakee River, which flows through the city. The streets that carry the heaviest traffic are River and Eagle Streets, and Harrison and Chicago Avenues.

The portion of the river which borders the Historic District is used extensively for pleasure boating. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, steamboat excursions to rural picnic groves were a popular summer entertainment.

The land in the District was originally swampy river lowland. After the land was drained, it was used as pasture (see Section 8: History), and then as the site for a major resort hotel from 1887-97. When the hotel burned the land was sold by individual lots for housing construction. During the period 1886-1910, the majority of the land remained in the

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control of one person, Emory Cobb. After his death in 1910, the undeveloped lots were sold by sealed bid to Louis Beckman (see No. 6, Sites), who continued to focus on residential development of the neighborhood.

Today, land use in the Riverview Historic District is almost exclusively residential. The exceptions are a modern synagogue at the northwest corner of the District and the B. Harley Bradley House.

Characteristic of the District, both originally and currently, is a broad socio-economic diversity. The houses in the District reflect this diversity. They range from approximately 1,000 square feet to over 5,000 square feet in size and in today's market range from \$30,000 to over \$170,000. In 1904 Emory Cobb deeded ten acres of riverfront property at the south end of the District to the City of Kankakee for use as a city park. Subsequently named Riverview Park, as initially developed, the park land was bisected by Cobb Boulevard. In 1927 the city conveyed the park to the newly formed Kankakee Valley Park District. In 1942 the Park Board removed the street "for the preservation and safety of the children." In 1956 the original grantor was honored by the renaming of the park as Cobb Park. The park is among the most scenic publicly accessible open land in the city.

Harrison and Chicago Avenues, located on the west boundary, contain the greatest concentration of significant structures. The average structural density is two structures per acre, with a total of 78.2 acres.

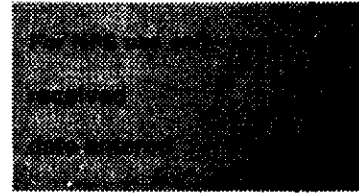
Of the 164 structures in the Riverview Historic District, (exclusive of accessory structures such as boat and car garages), 52 structures have been evaluated as significant architecturally and/or historically, 120 have been identified as contributing to the character of the district, and 44 have been identified as non-contributing structures. The majority of structures identified as non-contributing have been so classified because of aluminum siding or relatively recent age. The non-contributing category includes a structure considered intrusive: a temple. The intrusion is located at the edge of the district.

The largest structures are of brick and stucco. Most of the architectural styles popular in Illinois from the 1890's to the mid-1930's are represented in the Riverview Historic District. Three houses are nationally recognized as excellent architectural examples: the Warren Hickox House (No. 7) and the B. Harley Bradley House (No. 8), both designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and the Charles E. Swannell House (No. 32), designed by Tallmadge and Watson.

The earliest structures reflect Queen Anne (Nos. 21, 28, 98, and 108), Shingle (Nos. 22 and 113), and Colonial

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Revival (Nos. 25 and 97) styles. The Prairie style is the pivotal transitional style at the beginning of the twentieth century, either in pure expression (Nos. 7, 8, 13 and 32) or showing evidence of Craftsman (Nos. 84 and 129), English Tudor (No. 35) and Mission (No. 143) influences. Pure styles are represented are Craftsman (Nos. 52, 130, 133 and 187), Mission (Nos. 55 and 83) and Tudor Revival (No. 36).

The Riverview Historic District is a well preserved early twentieth century neighborhood. There have been few intrusions, and few exterior alterations since major development of the area was completed in the 1930's.

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Section 7: Inventory - Definitions

Significant, architecturally: this category includes all buildings which are considered especially fine examples of early twentieth century residential architecture, and are well-preserved.

Significant, historically: this category includes all buildings which were occupied by one or more individuals who made important contributions to the economic and social development of the Kankakee area, or to state and national affairs.

Contributing: this category includes all buildings which were present during the period of significance, and which have not had any major exterior alterations, and so retain their historic integrity.

Non-contributing: this category includes (1) all buildings which were not present during the period of significance, and (2) all buildings which were present during the period of significance but have been significantly altered, primarily by the addition of aluminum siding, and (3) all intrusions.

Intrusions: this sub-category includes the buildings which have no direct relationship to the character of the district (residential housing).

***Note:** In the Riverview Historic District, all buildings except one are single- or multiple-family residences.

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SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map.

1. H. TOPPING HOUSE
609 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1926; E. Brink, builder

This brick structure has a simple Foursquare plan with Prairie details. A full-width porch dominates the front facade. Harry Topping, the original owner, was a real estate developer who purchased the Cobb and Arcade buildings in downtown Kankakee in 1920. Mr. Topping served as a State Representative for twenty years. In 1938, he proposed the formation of the Kankakee River State Park. He also sponsored the bill which made Abraham Lincoln's birthday an Illinois holiday.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 6. LOUIS E. BECKMAN HOUSE
667 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1920

This clapboard simplified Queen Anne style has a full-width front gable with steeply pitched roof that flares at the edges. The front facade has a squat tower with a heavy conical roof and an extended front porch with cut stone piers topped by Ionic columns. In 1911, Louis E. Beckman purchased a large part of the historic district from the Emory Cobb estate. Mr. Beckman served as Kankakee's Mayor from 1925 to 1933. He also served two terms as State Representative, and he was in his third term as State Senator when he died in 1946.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 7. WARREN R. HICKOX HOUSE
687 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1900; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect; original cost \$3,500

The Prairie style house is a stucco, cross-gabled structure with wide overhanging eaves. Windows are all leaded glass and are hung to achieve horizontal emphasis. The main feature of the interior is a large living room, consisting in reality of three rooms. The central room has a large fireplace with French windows opening onto a large south terrace. The east room was designed as a library with built-in book cases; the west room was the dining room. The length and size of the entire space is broken by beams and arches which are too large to be called doorways, thus making the rooms practically one. Warren R.

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Hickox, Jr. was an attorney and took over his father's abstract business. The Hickox home was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Mr. Wright lived in the basement of this home while designing the Bradley house next door. The Hickox house is listed on the National Register and on the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey for Kankakee County.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

B. HARLEY BRADLEY HOUSE

- 701 South Harrison Avenue

Built in 1901; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect

The Bradley house is one of Wright's earliest and most complete example of total integration of interior furnishings, leaded ar glass, and architectural style of the time. The two Kankakee houses are thought to be the earliest examples of the Prairie School of Architecture. Low pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, and swept back gable peaks are characteristic of this style. Horizontal emphasis is achieved with rows of windows joined by horizontal banding with contrasting wood trim between stories. A broad flat chimney sits at the center of the structure and is used to organize the flowing floor plan. Wright achieved a total unity with specially designed furniture, rugs, and china. The leaded glass is a tulip pattern and has been described by David Hanks as "the most complex and virtuoso of Wright's early windows." The land upon which the Bradley house was built was originally the property of Warren Hickox, Sr, a pioneer of Kankakee, Civil War veteran, banker and owner of the original abstract office in the county. Upon his death in 1895, the entire east half of the block went to his children, Warren Jr. and Anna Hickox Bradley. B. Harley Bradley was born in 1870 and raised in Chicago. After graduating from Amherst, he joined the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, a family business. They manufactured the "diamond plow" for turning sod and later the "Garden City Clipper Plow" which took high honors at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. In 1895, the company moved just north of Kankakee, and the resulting village was called Bradley. In 1897, Mr. Bradley married Anna Hickox, daughter of Warren and Georgia Hickox. The couple and Warren Hickox Jr. both made plans to build houses on their inherited land and hired Frank Lloyd Wright of Chicago as the architect.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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10. COLONEL HASWELL C. CLARKE HOUSE
646-650 South Harrison Avenue
Built ca. 1875. Divided in 1919.

The first floor of this Shingle style structure is covered by a textured brick and the second floor by wood shingles with a flared base. The front facade is dominated by a five-sided bay. Ribbon windows accent the horizontal with an asymmetrical chimney on the side, all of which characterize the Prairie style. This structure was half of the Colonel Haswell C. Clarke house which was originally located in the 700 block of South Harrison. Colonel Clarke, who was born in Boston in 1842, attended Harvard University and fought in the Civil War. He married Harriet Cobb, the sister of Emory Cobb. He was a leading banker and the Mayor of Kankakee from 1899 to 1901.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. COLONEL HASWELL C. CLARKE HOUSE
668 South Harrison Avenue
Built ca. 1875. Divided into two buildings in 1919.

This two story structure has cut shingle siding with a hip roof and wide eaves. The first story is dominated by a Colonial Revival styled doorway with a fanlight and multipaned door. The second story is accented by stepped window groups and a triple window. This is the other half of the Colonel Clarke home.
(See No. 10)

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 13. 690 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1915

This stuccoed Foursquare Prairie home is accented by a through-the-cornice wall dormer. Windows are joined by horizontal banding on the second floor with contrasting wood trim between stories. The front facade is dominated by a large screened porch with massive square piers that have inserted wood accents.

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14. CLAUDE GRANGER HOUSE
738 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1923; Tom Collins, builder

This Dutch Colonial Revival home is dominated by a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The wide eaves form porches to the front and back. This one and a half story home has clapboard siding on the upper level and brick with fieldstone accents on the lower level. The north end includes a large fieldstone chimney. Claude Granger was a prominent attorney who practiced in Kankakee for over fifty years.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. WILLIAM H. VOLKMANN HOUSE
762 South Harrison Avenue
Carriage House pre-1900; Adapted 1919.

This Shingle style structure has a steeply pitched roof with cross-gables. Two dominating side-gables have shed extensions to their roof lines, that give the house a Gambrel roof appearance. Accenting the base of these gables are pent roofs supported by ornamental brackets. The upper elevation is covered by cut shingles that flare at the base. The lower elevation is brick. The main entry was added to the structure when it was converted to a home. The present home was originally built at the turn of the century as a carriage house for Colonel Haswell C. Clarke. (See Nos. 10 and 11) In 1919, William Volkman, a jeweler, purchased the structure. It was then turned on the lot and remodeled to make a home for Mr. Volkman and his new bride. A screened summer house located at the point of the lot was once used as a pump house. This property was once known as Princess Point because an Indian princess camped here. It is bordered by the Kankakee River and a creek, known as Squaw Creek or Deer Creek.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. DR. ALFRED W. SCOBAY HOUSE
641 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1912

This Colonial Revival two story clapboard structure has a steep hip roof and four symmetrically placed dormers. The front porch is supported by six Ionic columns and limestone bases encased in a crusted limestone wall. There are sidelights in the recessed front entry. The southeast corner of the front

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elevation is highlighted by an eight-sided bay which contains a beveled leaded transom window. The pattern is also repeated in the stairway window on the opposite side of the house. A barn garage is located at the rear of the residence. Dr. Alfred Scobey was a local surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. 667 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1912

This Queen Anne structure has a hip roof with cross gables punctuated by small Palladian windows and supported by massive brackets. The use of clapboard siding on the first floor, shingles on the second, and a second story bay window, all reflect the Shingle style, as does the wrap around porch with square columns and simple railings. The two floors are also separated on each side by exposed ornamental rafters. A two story carriage barn remains in use at the rear.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. MAGRUDER-DESELM HOUSE
691 South Chicago Avenue
Built ca. ~~1867~~ 1890

This clapboard Queen Anne structure has a large hip roof with cross gables. The gables, accented by lunette windows, compliment two full-length cut-away bays with large brackets. The main roof is covered with a patterned slate with roof cresting. The tower is placed at the corner of the front facade, concealing the main gable, and is highlighted by oculus windows, patterned shingles and a sweeping base. A large porch with turretted roof is parallel to the tower and is accented by turned posts with spindlework railings and frieze. Ornate patterned shingles separate the first and second floors. A large beveled, arched window is a dominant feature. Henry A. Magruder, born November 28, 1852 in Rockville Township, Illinois, entered the clothing business in partnership with W. H. Dawson. Within two years he

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purchased his partner's interest. His store was considered one of the best clothing stores in Kankakee. Mr. Magruder was Alderman of the Second Ward for four years, Mayor from 1897 to 1899, director of City National Bank, and a stockholder in the North Kankakee Improvement Company, being one of the founders of the town of North Kankakee, which was later named Bradley. Judge Arthur W. Deselm, who next purchased the house, was born in Wilmington, Illinois in 1875. He graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1896 and returned to Kankakee to open a law office. He was chosen county judge in 1902.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

22. WOODRUFF-RADEKE HOUSE
711 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1896; James Deebauk, contractor

Every room of this two story house has rounded corners, which reflect the smooth surface known to the Shingle style. The first floor is rusticated dark red brick, and the second floor is a shingle material that flares at the base. A cove and cornice line emphasizes the change of shingle to brick. A brick wall and brick columns flank the driveway and back entryway to tie in the two-story garage. W. K. Woodruff, the city engineer during the platting of much of the Riverview Historic District, built this house. He surveyed the area for developer Emory Cobb. It is rumored that the bricks used on Mr. Woodruff's home were intended for the city streets. In 1900, he left the area unexpectedly, and the house was sold to the Radeke family who retained ownership until 1985. Mr. Radeke was President and owner of the F. D. Radeke Brewing Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. ALEXIS L. GRANGER HOUSE
727 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1897; C. D. Henry, architect and building superintendent

This house is a Colonial Revival style with a Neoclassical entry. It is a clapboard, two and one half story rectangular structure with a flat topped hip roof. The gables on hip dormers are symmetrically positioned with paired windows accented by ornamentatal plaster at the peak. The front entry has side-lights and a rectangular line of transom lights above. A full-width front porch as been removed. Several leaded glass windows are placed on the side elevations. Alexis L. Granger was

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born in Kankakee County on September 15, 1867. He graduated from the law department of Northwestern University in 1890. In 1897 he married Estelle MacDonnell and built this house as a wedding present. The family lived in the house for 59 years. Mr. Granger served on the library board and served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane under Governor Altgeld.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

24. EDWARD LECOUR HOUSE
745 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1903-1904; Harvey Wright, architect; John Moroff, contractor
Original cost, \$9,000

This Shingle style structure has wood shingles on the second floor and clapboard on the first floor. There is a leaded glass window at the stair landing. Edward LeCour was a son of a pioneer family. He was in the dry goods business at J. LeCour and sons. He was Town Supervisor and served on the boards of the First Trust and Savings Bank, the Kankakee Building and Loan Association, the Library, and the public school.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

25. JOHN BUFFUM HOUSE
761 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1899

This elegant Colonial Revival structure has a central hip roof with three cross-gabled wings. The three projecting wings are highlighted by small fanlight windows in the pediments. Accenting the front elevation are two sets of paired windows with rounded forms centered above the dominating entry porch. The arched porch roof, characteristic of the Colonial Revival style, is supported by large Ionic capiteled columns and pilasters with a dentil course running directly under the roof line. The front door is highlighted by a leaded fanlight window above and sidelights. John Buffum who was born in Pelham, Massachusetts in 1837, was a direct descendant of pilgrims who came over on the second vessel to land in New England in 1622. He fought in the Civil War. As a carpenter and contractor, he built 52 houses in Worcester, Massachusetts before moving to Kankakee in 1879. As the depot carpenter for the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, he built many depots in this area. He worked at the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane for 20 years. He built 20 houses in Kankakee and was active in public affairs.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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26. FRANK TURK HOUSE
783 South Chicago Avenue
Built between 1902-1904; Oakley Roat, contractor

This modified Prairie style home has a side-gabled roof and deep overhang. The corners are emphasized by heavy angular Swiss influenced brackets. A gabled dormer highlights the roof. The front facade has a pair of shallow three-sided bays broken by an overhang that emphasizes the horizontal and is capped with a low parapet. Most of the windows on the lower elevation are a Wrightian style leaded glass, including three French doors leading to the screened porch and a large arched stair landing window at the back elevation. The screened porch was a later addition to the original verandah. A centered front porch capped by a parapet was removed in the 1950's. Inside, the brass hardware and most of the light fixtures are original. The dining room, which is oak paneled, has cabinets with beveled glass doors. The foyer has built-in sitting benches on both sides of the entry. All the woodwork in the foyer and living room is a dark cherry. The living room has a hand pounded copper inlay over the brick fireplace. There is also a large copper sink just off the kitchen. Frank Turk owned the Turk Furniture Company which is still located in downtown Kankakee.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

27. HENRY E. VOLKMANN HOUSE
799 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1910

This Foursquare Prairie has a low-pitched hip roof, accented by hip roof dormers. Focal points are an off center entrance and a shallow three-sided bay. A full width single story front porch has large brick rectangular supports. Horizontal accents are created by a continuous cut stone sill that wraps around the second floor and also bands the windows together as a unit. The same technique is used to cap the railing on the porch and stairs. The deep recessing of the slotted leaded glass window, centered on the second floor, front elevation, helps create a feeling of mass and strength. A row of four vertical leaded glass windows accent the cantilevered bay of the stair landing which is supported by brackets. Henry E. Volkmann, who came to this country from Germany, entered the jewelry business in 1872, and in 1890 started Volkmann Jewelers. Mr. Volkmann built this home, and his grandson, Walter Volkmann, current president of the business, still resides here.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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28. HUNTER-HATTENBURG HOUSE
825 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1898

This clapboard Queen Anne house with classical details has a massive, steep cross-gable roof extending down to meet the porch roof on the front elevation. A large front dormer supported by brackets shelters a recessed porch. The dormer has a terra-cotta panel at the peak with decorative shingles surrounding a cameo window. A two-story polygonal tower at the front corner, rises from the ground level and is incorporated into the roof. The gables at both side elevations have shingled pediments with a terra-cotta panel on the south. A deep recessed porch extends beyond the front and wraps around the south elevation. Supporting the roof are Ionic capiteled posts in groups of two or three. They are raised on stone pedestals to the level of the spindlework railings. Patterned shingles separate the first and second floors. A variety of paired, single rectangular and elliptical windows punctuate the house and are leaded and stained glass. A north elevation gable contains a Palladian window with a cantilevered bay below. The foundation is a rusticated stone. William R. Hunter was born in 1858 on a farm in Ontario. His grandfather was a leader in the rebellion of the Irish in Canada against British rule in 1798. His father walked from Cincinnati to Toronto to lend his strength to the uprising in 1837-1838. William Hunter left Ontario to move to Kankakee in 1879. He read law in the office of Judge Orr. While he was City Attorney in 1887, he established the city prison and enforced the chain gang law for vagrants and wife beaters. He was elected State's Attorney, and later a judge. The Albert F. Hattenburg family purchased the home from Judge Hunter in 1942, and members of the family presently reside there. Albert Hattenburg, a pharmacist, served as Mayor of Kankakee for sixteen years, from 1937 to 1953. During his tenure Kankakee's population grew by almost 10,000 with phenomenal industrial growth. He was for a time president of the Illinois Municipal League and was very active in many community organizations.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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30. DR. C. K. SMITH HOUSE
859 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1905

This stucco house has the following characteristics of the Prairie style: a low pitched hip roof with deep overhangs, banding on the upper level, horizontal rows of diamond shaped leaded glass windows, and massive stucco piers which support the centered porch roof. The house is also accented by a large centered gable that reflects the Tudor style. Dr. Smith, Kankakee's Public Health Officer, also built the house to the south, 877 South Chicago Avenue, for his daughter and her new husband, Dr. Wilson, as a wedding gift.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. CHARLES E. SWANNELL HOUSE
901 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1911; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

This Prairie style house is dominated by a low pitched hip roof that flares at the eave line. A brick stringcourse just below the roof line ties the paired casement windows together. The vertical walls of the house slope inward as they rise. A broad flat chimney dominates the south elevation. The entranceway is accented by a strong use of rectangular masses interrupted by soft segmental arches. The hip roof gently slopes and extends out beyond two pararet-like ends and wraps around the sides, creating a deep overhang. At the left of the porch is a shallow recess that repeats the curved forms of the porch and gives emphasis to three leaded glass casement windows. Leaded glass windows are located above the dining room sideboard and the fireplace mantel. Interior doors are oak with beveled glass. In 1911, this home was all electric. Prisms, crystal balls, and beaded light bulb covers provided an ever changing splash of color. Unusual for the times, restroom facilities were found on the second floor and in the basement. This home was also designed with provisions for an automobile rather than livery accommodations. Charles E. Swannell was senior partner of the firm of C. E. and A. Swannell, the largest and oldest established dry goods retailer in Kankakee County. The business was established in 1857 by his father, Frederick Swannell. In 1882, Charles, along with his brother Arthur, purchased their father's interest forming the partnership of C. E. and A. Swannell. Shortly after the turn of the century, Charles

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elected to retire from the dry goods business. Retirement brought with it the decision to build a special new home where he would live out his final years with his family. He chose the architectural firm of Tallmadge and Watson. The Swannell house was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey in 1974, and on the Illinois Historic Landmark Survey in 1974.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. DRS. JOHN AND VIOLET BROWN HOUSE
925 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1917

This house was copied from a Tudor house that Dr. and Mrs. Brown admired on a trip to England. It is a brick rectangular home with stucco and wood details. The front of the home faces the Kankakee River. The hip roof is dominated by two large chimneys. A pair of open end cross gables flank the main rectangle, creating a "U" plan. Gable ends have half timbered details, and the eaves are supported by two open brackets. The windows are symmetrically placed and grouped in units of two, three, and four multipaned casements. Segmental and straight brick lintels with cut stone sills occur throughout the house. The doorway is emphasized by a pair of decorative brackets that support a deep rounded bonnet or hood. Dr. John Archibald Brown began general practice in Kankakee in 1901. Dr. Violet Brown graduated from the Women's Medical College of Chicago in 1898 and was on the staff of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane in Kankakee. In 1914, she spoke in Chicago as a representative of women's suffrage. She began the Crusaders, a women's study group in Kankakee which is still in existence. The house was purchased by Olivet Nazarene College as a home for their presidents, Dr. Harold Reed and later Dr. Leslie Parrott, a renowned lecturer and author.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. WILHEMINE MANG HOUSE
949 South Chicago Avenue
Built ca. 1906-1908

This modified Prairie structure has a side-gabled roof with deep overhang supported by Gothic influenced brackets at the corners and gable ends. The symmetrically placed gabled dormer has a segmental arched window. A wide frieze board defines the

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triangular form of the gable end, and the grouping of the three square windows repeats the dormer composition of the front. There is a thin horizontal banding dividing the first and second floors. An open full-width front porch has four large square columns capped by a subtle arched decorative banding. Contrasting wooden caps also define the solid stair and porch railing. A deep overhang topped by a parapet gives additional strength to the porch. The entrance door is centered and flanked by a pair of gently curved three windowed bays. Two slightly extended brick chimneys that incorporate a Romanesque arch, introduces a change in texture to the plain stucco structure. There are leaded glass windows at the entry and at the stair landing. The windows are repeated in the built-ins of the dining room. This house was designed by Wilhemine Mang, architect and student of Frank Lloyd Wright, who was the aunt of Louis Beckman. (See No. 6) Harry Wheeler, a prominent attorney and son of United States Representative H. Wheeler, also resided in this house.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

35. CHARLES COBB HOUSE
969 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1911

This structure is very similar to Anne Hathaway's cottage in Stratford-upon-Avon, and is influenced by several styles. The exterior is stucco with contrasting Prairie influenced banding to give it horizontal emphasis. The steeply pitched roof is covered with cedar shake shingles. It is side-gabled with prominent cross-gables all capped by a hip. The focal point of the frontal elevation is under an extended roof. It includes a three-windowed rectangular bay and a recessed segmental arched entrance capped by a bracketed arched hood. Echoing the entrance is a small arched recessed window. A paved terrace surrounded by a low wall with contrasting cap, accents the front entry. All windows in the house and garage are a delicate geometric leaded glass. Matching leaded windows are found in built-in china cabinets and French doors. Charles Cobb, the eldest son of Emory Cobb, built this house. He was superintendent of the Kankakee Water Works, manager of the Kankakee Electric Street Railway Company, and was a member of the Board of Education for several years. Louis P. LeCour purchased the home from Mr. Cobb in the 1920's. He became a partner with his father in the LeCour and Sons dry goods store. Leone and Mary Suttelle, two sisters who owned and managed the Kankakee Foundry, were the next owners of the house.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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36. DR. G. W. GEIGER HOUSE
999 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1929; George Ramay of Champaign, Illinois, architect

This English Tudor Revival two story brick structure has a hip roof dominated by a prominent steep gable. A recessed dormer helps to break the mass of the slate roof. A smaller projecting gable emphasizes the quiet recessed entryway capped by a arched hood. The two car garage is skillfully incorporated into the front elevation by recessing it under the extended main roof. A massive chimney towers over the whole composition. Dr. G. W. Geiger, the original owner, was a prominent doctor in the area. The house was then purchased by Howard McCracken who was an executive vice president at City National Bank.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. H. H. TROUP HOUSE
1019 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1912

This two story Colonial Revival style home overlooking the Kankakee River is covered by wood shingles on the upper elevation and brick on the lower. The recessed front entrance is capped by an arched canopy supported by decorative brackets. A three-sided bay gives interest to the front facade. Windows are multi-paned and shuttered. Mr. Troup, a member of one of Kankakee's oldest families, established a large lumber and building materials company in 1863.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

52. JOSEPH RONDY HOUSE
856 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1920

This one and a half story Craftsman home has a rectangular plan with a low pitched side gabled roof and shed roof dormer. The eaves of the dormer and main roof are deep and open. The end gables are supported by brackets. The full-width porch is contained under the roof which is supported by rectangular piers. This home was built for Joseph and Janette Rondy in 1920. The Rondys were owners of a bookstore and made many postcards of the historic district. From 1935 to 1965 the house was owned by General Inglesh who was commander of the Illinois State Militia. He married May Small, daughter of Governor Len Small.

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55. HERMAN AND LENA BECKMAN HANDORF HOUSE
990 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1925; Charles Hansing, builder; original cost \$7,000

This brick Mission house is an elaborate rambling compound made up of rectangular and square forms. The main structure is two stories with a flat roof capped by a parapet and surrounded by a green tiled visor. Parapets are capped with cut Bedford stone. The garage is of the same material and detailing. This house was Lot 1 of the original Riverview Hotel property. The elegant hotel burned in November, 1897. Mrs. Handorf was the older sister of the Mayor Louis Beckman. Herman Handorf owned the Kankakee Bottling Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

61. HENRY REUTER HOUSE
765 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1925

This brick home with a red tile roof and symmetrical front facade is a simple interpretation of the Italian Renaissance style. The entrance door is highlighted by a flat roof canopy crowned by an ornamental iron railing, and supported by two decorative brackets. Ornamental shutters accent the windows. Henry Reuter was the owner of Kankakee's Roofing, Cornice and Sheet Metal Works and was mayor of Kankakee from 1919 to 1921.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

70. PAUL LECOUR HOUSE
915 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1935; Carlson and Cornley of Chicago, architects

Built on the original Riverview Hotel property, this Spanish Eclectic house of stucco and brick has a hip roof of red clay tiles with copper gutters. A deep frieze band at the eaves has a molded base that helps define the roof line. The windows on the front elevation are framed with functional shutters and a decorative cornice caps those of the first floor. A slightly recessed entry is highlighted by a gently curved parapet, a massive pier that is capped with wide moldings, and a large pineapple finial. The doorway is protected by a tiled roof canopy supported by wooden brackets. A large brick chimney and two small arched windows are important features on the south elevation. The original garage is sited to the north. Paul LeCour joined the dry goods business started by his grandfather in 1870.

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75. EDWARD CURTIS HOUSE
762 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1929

This limestone Colonial Revival has a rectangular plan with side gabled slate roof. Windows are all shuttered and symmetrically arranged. The front entry has pilaster supports with a heavily molded frieze board capped by a cornice. The entrance door and sidelights are deeply recessed. A limestone fence accents the front of the property. Edward Curtis was secretary-treasurer of the Kankakee Investment Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

78. 804 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1918

This Queen Anne house with steeply pitched hip roof has two five-sided towers rising from the ground level at the corners of the front elevation. The towers frame the hip roof front porch that is supported by classical columns and raised on stone pedestals to the level of the simple porch railings. Centered on the second floor is a group of three windows topped by a gabled dormer with a Palladian window.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

83. MANN-RYAN HOUSE
912 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1908

This brick Mission house has a symmetrical style with hip roof, exposed rafters, and deep eaves. A roof parapet or shaped Mission dormer is positioned on all four elevations. A second floor balcony on the front elevation and a full-width porch have the same roof detailing. Both are supported by square wood columns with decorative railing below. The porch also has large brick piers at the corners with a front entry accented by leaded glass sidelights. A large brick chimney rises through the roof on the north elevation. The original brick garage is of the same design. This house was built by former mayor Fred Mann. It is now the residence of George H. Ryan, Sr., Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois.

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84. OAKLEY ROAT HOUSE
916 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1916; Oakley Roat, builder; original cost, \$4,000

This stucco Prairie house has a front-gabled roof with half-timbering at the peak and large Craftsman styled shed dormers on the sides. There is a pergola-portico, another Craftsman detail, adding charm to the north elevation. An enclosed porch on the front elevation has large stucco piers at the corners and rows of vertical casement windows accenting the horizontal. The front entry is recessed and highlighted by the original oak door. The interior has all oak trim, including a built-in buffet in the dining room as well as an exposed beamed ceiling. Oakley Roat was a general contractor and built many of the fine old homes in the Riverview neighborhood.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

87. WALLIS R. SANDBORN HOUSE
705 Cobb Boulevard
Built ca. 1900

This large Queen Anne framed house has a full-width front gable containing a shingle style cluster of recessed windows. The gable overhangs the second story with a cut-away bay and massive clapboard covered brackets under the eaves. A grand front porch wraps around the front and south side. The porch originally had wood balustrades, replaced by concrete block; the wood columns support the roof. Some stained glass windows are present with sidelights at the front door. The north elevation has a three story bay with its own roof that has almost a tower effect. Mr. Sandborn was president of the Lehigh Stone Quarry.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

89. A. J. OBERLIN HOUSE
741 Cobb Boulevard
Built ca. 1890-1900

This two story Queen Anne is a free-classic type with cornice lined dentils, paired Tuscan columns, and simple wood railings. An unusually placed oval window is located on the second story. The house is clapboard with decorative shingles on the pedimented gables. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Oberlin had a popular "tea house" at this location which was frequented by local ladies and was the site of many wedding receptions. The house is currently a single family residence.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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96. CLARENCE KROEHLER HOUSE
841 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1923; B.J. Birr, architect

This two story house has a steeply pitched and flared roof line and a massive chimney that reflect the Tudor style, or an early American house in Virginia. Revival details include large shed dormers on the side elevation, plus the front entry with its elaborate broken pediment, pilasters and fanlight window in the door. A dentil course runs along the cedar shake roofline on the front gable. Clarence Kroehler was plant manager for the Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company of Kankakee when it became the first furniture factory in history to achieve a sales volume of over \$100,000,000.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

97. CAMPBELL-POWERS HOUSE
895 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1906; John Moroff, builder

This Colonial Revival two and one half story clapboard house has a gambrel roof. Three pedimented dormers punctuate the roof at the front elevation, the center pediment being broken. Other distinctive features include a fanlight spanning the front door with sidelights, decorative molding above the first floor windows and fluted Ionic columns supporting a small but lavish flat porch with Neoclassical balustrade above. A typical Georgian cornice with modillions wraps around the house to separate the second story from the attic and also runs up the gables under the roof line. A large detached garage in the rear is harmonious in style and construction. A round latticed gazebo stands in the side yard. Mr. Campbell, the original owner, was a local attorney who practiced extensively in the eastern part of the county. He was a co-founder and first president of the Kankakee County Historical Society. In 1919, the house was purchased by Charles Gelino, a co-owner of Gelino's Department Store in downtown Kankakee. The Arthur N. Powers family purchased the house in 1927. Mr. Powers was a local right-of-way purchaser for Samuel Insull, a founder of Commonwealth Edison which produces one-eighth of the nation's electricity and gas. In 1959, Mrs. Powers, now a widow, sold the house to Dale and Genevieve Chastek. Mrs. Chastek is the granddaughter of John Moroff who built the home. John Moroff came to Kankakee in 1892 and entered the contracting business. He erected the following buildings in Kankakee: the Masonic Temple, the Armory, the Illinois Bell building and numerous buildings of the Illinois Eastern State Hospital. He also built several fine homes in the historic district along South Chicago Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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98. WINFIELD SCOTT CAMPBELL HOUSE
917 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1898

This Queen Anne style clapboard structure is asymmetrical in composition, with two two-story bays and a steep hip roof punctuated by gables and dormers. The two dormers are accented with round arched and Palladian style windows. The east and north elevations are highlighted by a curved porch supported by groups of Corinthian capped columns on paneled bases. The railing has turned spindles and the base is detailed with lattice panels. The oak entrance door has a beveled plate glass window with leaded beveled side lights that form a geometric pattern. The focal point of the interior is the main entrance hall with an oak fireplace and surrounding glazed tile. Winfield Campbell was a farmer who had served in the Civil War. He later became the vice president of the Eastern Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and a director of the First National Bank of Kankakee. He was the father of C. B. Campbell who owned the house to the north. (See No. 97)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

100. F. A. SCHNEIDER HOUSE
963 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1935; F. A. Friesel, architect; original cost \$7,000

This splendid example of English Tudor Revival architecture has large flared shed dormers of half-timbered appearance penetrating the steeply pitched slate roof. Dark red brick covers the house, and an arched doorway frames the front entry. A large brick chimney of beautiful Jacobean interpretation rises from the front gable. Mr. Schneider, who was a former president of the Frigidaire Company, established the Kankakee Foundry.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

102. TAYLOR-HAMILTON HOUSE
985 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1925

This asymmetrical Italian Renaissance structure is unusual for Kankakee and has brick veneer with a green tile hip roof that flares at the eaves which are wide with decorative brackets. The front entry is arched with a fanlight above double French doors and is flanked by stone quoins. A stone band separates the first and second stories. Arched Palladian windows designate a sun porch-living room on the south side. The original garage reflects the style of the house, and fieldstone garden walls

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surround the yard. Mr. Taylor was president of the Kankakee Tile and Brick Company. The house was then purchased by Dr. Edwin S. Hamilton, President of the Kankakee County Medical Society for over 20 years and Chief of Staff at St. Mary's Hospital for 35 years. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Medical Society and Kankakee Title and Trust Company and Chairman of the Board of City National Bank.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

108. LOUIS SUPRENANT, SR. HOUSE
812 Cobb Boulevard
Built ca. 1885-1895

This clapboard two story Queen Anne house has a band of shingles separating the first and second stories. The attic gable is accented by shingles and a semi-circular window with a dentil course following the roof lines. Stained glass windows adorn a first story bay window. Brick piers and walls, not original to the house, support the front porch which wraps around to one side. Sidelights accent the front entry. A chimney on the side elevation is constructed of cut and irregular stone in a grotto fashion and houses a statuette. Mr. Suprenant was a stone mason who built several buildings in downtown Kankakee.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

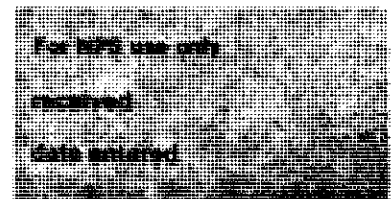
113. POPE-SCHNEIDER HOUSE
888 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1889

This two story Shingle style structure has a front-gabled roof with a carved plaster pediment in a scroll pattern at the peak and ornamental shingles below. The same patterns are repeated on the side gable which houses a one story extension. The first floor is clapboard, and the second is covered with shake and fishscale shingles. The front entry is capped by a small flat canopy supported by wood scrolled brackets. The windows are all capped by Gothic label molds. Henry Pope was president of the Bear Brand Hosiery Company and purchased the house in 1907. William Schneider, past president of Kankakee Federal Savings and Loan, bought this house in 1948, and lived here until his retirement. His son James, currently the president and fourth generation to be associated with the hundred year old firm, now lives in this house.

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114. THOMAS J. RYAN, SR. HOUSE
904 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1900

Former mayor Thomas J. Ryan, Jr. and his brother Lt. Governor George H. Ryan were raised in this house. At thirty-six, Thomas J. Ryan, Jr. became Kankakee's youngest mayor whose twenty years in the office was also a record. George Ryan served in the Illinois House from 1972 to 1982, and was Minority Leader for four years, and Speaker of the House for two years before being elected Lt. Governor. Thomas J. Ryan, Sr. was a pharmacist who founded a chain of local drugstores. His wife Jeanette still resides there.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

124. FRANK O. SAVOIE HOUSE
895 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1925

This large two story brick house with Colonial Revival features has a slate roof with large shed-roof wings at each end. The steeply pitched wings show a Tudor influence with half timber and stucco members between the first story and the roofline. The front elevation has an arched attic dormer centered on the roof. A centered front entry is protected by a flaring slate covered canopy. A transom window above the door and brick chimneys at each end of the house are typical Georgian details.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

130. HERMAN HANDORF HOUSE
995 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1916; William Bass, contractor; original cost \$7,500

This brick Prairie house has a pyramidal roof and a gabled dormer covered in fishscale shingles. The wide eaves have Craftsman influenced ornamental rafters. The large front porch is enclosed with a large rectangular bay next to the entry. Windows are placed to accent the horizontal, and all sills and porch railing caps are stone. Herman Handorf and Mrs. D. H. Kamman owned the Kankakee Bottling Company at 678 South Indiana Avenue. They advertised soda water, gingerale, and champagne cider. They were the only dealer of celebrated Waukesha Water.

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138. GEORGE FORTIN HOUSE
900 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1920; V. J. LeBeau, builder; original cost \$12,000

This two story brick house has Craftsman styled flared roof and simple eave brackets. The side entry has a Colonial gabled roof with curved underside supported by knee brackets. Brick pilasters meet the brackets. All sills and porch railing caps are stone. Mr. Fortin was the first automobile distributor in Kankakee County.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

144. C. M. BUNTAIN HOUSE
1000 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1914; Perry and Thomas of Chicago, architects

This two story structure has a flared slate roof and wide eaves. Stone lintels and railing caps and a stone coursing between levels are Prairie features. Carved motifs separate the windows on the front elevation and are symmetrically placed on the ends of the eave brackets. The heavily elaborated side entry is of Mission influence, with an arched door and frame. The decorative crown and pilasters are concrete capped by a brick Mission parapet with decorative stone. Mr. Buntain was an attorney and vice president of American State and Savings Bank.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

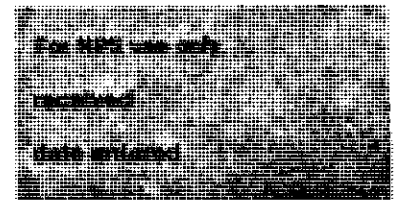
145. ELZIE HUOT HOUSE
1020 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1930

This two story brick Spanish Eclectic house has a red tile hip roof. The cornice is lined with brick dentils and two small windows with iron railing are centered above the entry. The entry has a brick and stone archway with a fanlight above the door. A large three sided bay is capped with a copper flared roof. Windows are multi-paned steel casements with transoms and shutters. Mr. Huot founded the Baron/Huot Oil Company in 1911 which operated in Kankakee County and six adjacent counties. He was a director and president of the Illinois Petroleum Marketers Association. He was very active in community work.

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150. FRANK SHIDLER HOUSE
1104 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1923

This Craftsman style house is constructed of slabs of limestone giving it an unique appearance. The stone used for this house was the last taken from the quarry before it was given to the park district. The one and a half story structure has a three-quarter width front shed dormer which forms a pointed bay centered above the entry. The recessed entry has sidelights and is flanked by stone columns that rise to form a parapet above the door. Windows are all multi-paned casement. A matching garage is at the back. Mr. Shidler owned a stone quarry in the area.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

153. DR. ELMER LEON LONGPRE HOUSE
1001 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1923

Typical of the Colonial Revival style, this house has an accentuated front door with a decorative curved crown supported by pilasters, a fanlight above the door with sidelights, and a one story enclosed wing. Dr. Long was an osteopathic physician who served as vice president of Kankakee Federal Savings and Loan.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

160. JOSEPH PESCHEL HOUSE
715 Park Place
Built in 1914

This brick house has features of the Colonial Revival style. It is a two story with a hip roof and oversized centered dormer. The centered entry with the arched hood and decorative curved crown is accented by sidelights. Pent roofs cap a bay of five ribbon windows on the right and a series of four windows with small transoms on the left. A one story wing on the west elevation has windows all around. Joseph Peschel was an officer in the Bradley Company. Dr. E. G. Wilson was a well known physician who bought the house in 1919.

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SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES AND SITES

Address	Street	Address	Street
1. 609	S. Harrison	61. 765	S. Greenwood
6. 667		70. 915	
7. 687		75. 762	
-8. 701		78. 804	
10. 646-50		83. 912	
11. 668		84. 916	
-13. 690		87. 705	Cobb Blvd.
14. 738		89. 741	
15. 762		96. 841	
19. 641	S. Chicago	97. 895	
20. 667		98. 917	
21. 691		100. 963	
22. 711		102. 985	
23. 727		108. 812	
24. 745		113. 888	
25. 761		114. 904	
26. 783		124. 895	S. Wildwood
27. 799		130. 995	
28. 825		138. 900	
30. 859		144. 1000	
32. 901		145. 1020	
33. 925		150. 1104	
34. 949		153. 1001	Cobb Blvd.
35. 969		160. 715	Park Place
36. 999			
37. 1019			
52. 856			
55. 990			

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CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Numbers refer to the corresponding map.

2. B. DAVID HOUSE
619 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1919; M. A. Denton, builder

This stucco Prairie structure uses horizontal banding to separate the first and second floors. The hip roof is highlighted by a deep overhang. Groups of windows are symmetrically placed to accent the banding. A large screened front porch dominates the front facade. B. David owned the Del Rio Dance Hall.

3. 629 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1923; Tom Collins, builder; original cost \$10,000

This two story dark red brick Prairie Foursquare has a hip roof with wide eaves and is punctuated by gabled dormers. A horizontal band of cut stone runs below the second story windows. The front elevation has a recessed front entrance capped by a Syrian roof and is dominated by an enclosed porch with large square piers.

4. J. W. MORTELL, JR. HOUSE
647 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1922; V. C. LeBeau, architect

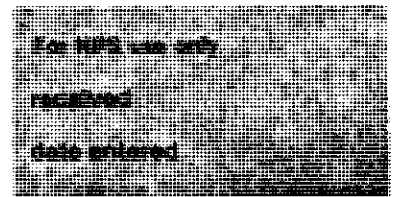
This two story dark red brick house with side-gabled roof is dominated by two front facing dormers. The glazed tile roof is accented by a decorative ridge and finials at the peaks. The symmetrical structure appears to be Colonial Revival, but the full-width hip roof front porch with large square pillars and capped railings show a Prairie influence. There are substantial overhangs supported by wide brackets which are of Italian influence. Mr. Mortell was a founder of the Mortell Paint Company.

5. 655 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1920

This stucco house is a combination of several styles. The two story side-gabled structure has two large pedimented dormers and symmetrically placed windows. The bay and multipaned windows reflect the Colonial Revival style. The deep overhang and large front porch with square piers columns reflect the Prairie era. The eave brackets are from the Italian Renaissance style.

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12. 686 South Harrison Avenue
Built in 1928, original cost \$22,000
Originally owned by L. Ray and C. Migley

This structure is a modified Mission multi-family dominated by three Mission shaped dormers and a green tiled roof. The front elevation has windows grouped in sets of three. The entry is highlighted by centrally placed windows with bracketed bases and capped with a small tiled cantilevered roof. There is an English half basement.

17. 617-619 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1929, Brink and Christiansen, builders

This brick apartment building has a two story open porch with a wrap-around pent roof to divide the two levels and achieve a horizontal line which characterizes the Prairie style.

18. 631 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1920

This Queen Anne style brick home has a steeply pitched hip roof with cross gables. A cast concrete balustraded railing and fluted Doric posts support a full width hip roofed porch. Both side elevations have triple leaded glass windows of different forms. Concrete lintels and sills, stucco eaves, and a patterned terrazzo porch floor are other fine details of this structure.

31. 877 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1912

This stucco structure appears to have Colonial Revival influences. The hip roof has a central hip roof dormer, all with deep overhangs. A full width hip roof porch is supported by large cylindrical posts. Second story windows are hung in a Georgian style. The garage was added at a later date.

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38. JOHN PANOZZO HOUSE
1033 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1924; Oakley Roat, builder

This one story Colonial Revival house has a steeply pitched gambrel roof. A continuous shed dormer has symmetrically placed windows flanked by the original shutters, all of which are characteristic of the Dutch Colonial style. On the first story fieldstone piers create three bays, two with paired double-hung windows. The third bay incorporates the entrance with a Craftsman influenced pergola supported by four Doric capped round columns. The exterior incorporates three materials: stone, wood, and stucco. John Panozzo has been in the retail and wholesale fruit and vegetable market for sixty-five years. Three generations of Panozzos now have five markets in the area.

40. WESLEY MATHIEU HOUSE
1085 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1924; Oakley Roat, contractor; original cost \$9,500

Tudor Revival influence is seen in the steeply pitched false thatched roof and the large fieldstone chimney on the north elevation. Stones for the chimney's construction were collected by Dr. Mathieu from friends. Tudor half-timbering dominates the full-width shed dormer. Dr. Wesley Mathieu was a dentist.

41. EUGENE COHN RESIDENCE
1099 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1918-1919

This Colonial Revival was originally a wood shingled single gabled structure with a square floor plan. A few years later the main gable was extended, and two hip capped gables paralleling the original roofline were added. Dr. Eugene Cohn, a surgeon, was Superintendent of the Kankakee State Hospital, originally Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, a major government facility in Kankakee County.

42. 706-708 South Chicago Avenue
Built in 1930

This two story rectangular structure has no significant style features. It is accented by centered gabled dormers on each side of the house and a two story three sided bay on the south elevation.

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46. 762 South Chicago Avenue

Built in 1914; George Teiers, contractor; original cost \$2,000

This Prairie style two story house has a hip roof with exaggerated eave overhangs. The facade is dominated by two large symmetrically placed second story windows. Both the north and south elevations have a lower hip roof wing with a ribbon of double hung windows on the second story. On the south is an enclosed porch capped with a Mission style parapet that rises through the massive roof.

47. 782 South Chicago Avenue

Built in 1920

This Prairie style stucco home has a symmetrical facade with a full width front porch with its roof supported by large rectangular piers. Recessed wood trim unites the second story windows and creates a strong horizontal feeling. A simple recessed geometric design caps the porch columns.

49. 800 South Chicago Avenue

Built in 1912

This Prairie two story clapboard structure has a full-width front porch supported by short square wood columns resting on large decorative block piers. The hip roof flares at the eaves with exposed roof rafters, a common Craftsman detail.

53. 946 South Chicago Avenue

Built in 1921; Laford Hartarge, contractor; original cost \$10,000

This stucco structure with a front-facing main gable has an exaggerated eave overhang reminiscent of the Prairie style. The end gables are supported by Craftsman styled triangular knee braces. A full-width porch has been removed. This house was built on the Riverview Hotel site.

56. 703 South Greenwood Avenue

Built in 1910

This two family clapboard structure has features of a Carpenter Gothic Revival style. The steeply pitched roof has steep cross gables with decorated vergeboards on the front gable. Ornamental brackets give emphasis above corner windows on the second floor.

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58. CHARLES HEFTER HOUSE
733 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1910

This Queen Anne cross-gabled house with a wavy patterned clapboard at the gables has a wrap-around porch with turned porch supports sitting on a limestone foundation. The original owner of this home was Charles Hefter, the secretary-treasurer of The Chicago Store, a local dry goods establishment.

62. 779 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1910

This Colonial Revival is a multiple dwelling with a front gable roof that is modified to a gambrel roof with two cross gables. The gable pediments are accented by Queen Anne shingles with a tri-partite window in the front pediment and a small rectangular projection on the second floor. A full-width front porch has segmental arches beneath the roof which is supported by clusters of round columned Ionic capped posts. Leaded glass windows flank the entry.

64. CHARLES WERTZ HOUSE
809 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1905

This Queen Anne clapboard structure has a central hip roof with symmetrically positioned lower cross gable dormers, highlighted by Queen Anne shingles at the peaks. The front elevation has a two story bay split by a full-width hip roof porch that is supported by Doric capped columns. A small leaded glass window is positioned to the right of the front entry. The north and south elevations have two story three-sided bays. A simple frieze board wraps around the entire structure met by vertical corner boards that accent the bays. Charles Wertz owned a lumber company.

68. 863 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1905

This Queen Anne house has cross gables with ornamental shingles at the peaks and a two story cut-away bay on the side elevation. The full-width front porch has a hip roof supported by wooden columns with simple railings. An original clapboard barn style garage stands at the back of the property.

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69. 895 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1925

This brick Colonial Revival house has Georgian style scrolled modillions under the eaves that highlight the simple narrow frieze board at the roof line. The entrance door is covered by a small flat-roof porch, supported by two Doric capped columns and square pilasters at the wall line. The top of the roof is crowned with ornamental iron railing. The south elevation has a shallow box-bay. The other windows are all symmetrically placed, double-hung with decorative brick lintels and masonry sills which are of Georgian influence.

71. 708 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1923

This stucco Dutch Colonial Revival house has a gambrel roof with shed dormer extending nearly the full length of the front. Sidelights at the front entry are capped by a small gable roof which is supported by massive brackets. There is a lunette window on the side elevation.

74. OTIS SMITH HOUSE
740 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1916; V. J. LeBeau, builder; original cost \$4,700

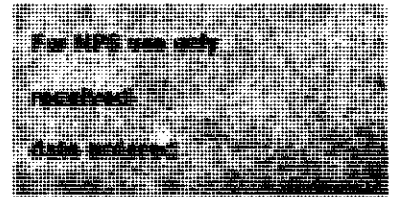
This stucco Prairie style house has a front facing gable with deep overhangs. Contrasting wood banding ties the second story windows together and also achieves a horizontal emphasis. The front elevation is dominated by an enclosed porch with full-width gabled roof and repeated detailing. Mr. Smith was the managing editor of "The Evening Democrat," a local newspaper.

76. THOMAS A. KERR HOUSE
782 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1925; original cost \$9,000

This Dutch Colonial Revival house is stucco with wood shingles on the second story. A gambrel roof has a full length dormer. The side entry is highlighted by a deep round arched hood capped with a gabled roof and supported by large decorative brackets. Mr. Kerr owned the West Side Stone Quarry which provided the limestone for many of the buildings in downtown Kankakee. The quarry was in operation until a fire in 1911. Mr. Kerr held many offices in service organizations, and he served as collector for the Town of Kankakee for two years. He built this house after his retirement.

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79. 834 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1906

This clapboard Queen Anne style house has two lower cross-gabled dormers. The front gable caps a two-story, cut-away bay, which highlights the front elevation. The entrance is recessed with a small leaded glass window to the side. A full-width front porch has wood Ionic columns placed on stone piers with turned spindle railing.

80. 848 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1916

This stucco Prairie house with hip roof wide eaves, has a centrally located gabled dormer and side shed dormers capping two and a half story bays on both side elevations. There are corner brackets and vertical and horizontal banding which divides the first and second stories and highlights the horizontal. The foundation is brick, as the full-width screened porch with side-entry and a large chimney that extends through the roof on the side elevation.

82. JUDGE ALLAN STODER HOUSE
880 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1919; Oakley Roat, builder, original cost \$9,000

This house was built in the simple two story rectangular shape of a Colonial Revival with a side gable roof and one story wing. All other details are Craftsman. The roof eaves are opened to the front and back with exposed rafters. Brackets are added on the side wing. The porch roof is supported by two sloping wood columns that rest on clapboard piers and railings. The first floor has casement windows symmetrically placed in groups of three. All windows have four vertical panes on upper portion, and have Colonial styled shutters. Judge Stoder is a Judge of the Third District Appellate Court.

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85. LOUIS PREW HOUSE
954 South Greenwood Avenue
Built in 1913-1914

This Craftsman styled structure has a front gabled roof with shed dormer on the side. The upper front elevation is recessed, accenting the centrally located windows. A full-width open porch is highlighted by Mission type arches. Leaded transom windows above large plate glass windows are symmetrically located on each side of the entry door which features an oval beveled glass window. The original garage with an ornamental concrete block foundation is located at the back of the property. Mr. Prew was the proprietor of the Kankakee Furniture Store.

88. 723 Cobb Boulevard
Built 1916; Oakley Roat, builder

This two story stucco Prairie house has a hip roof punctuated by through-the-cornice gables with wide eaves. Horizontal banding connects the second story windows at both the top and bottom. There is a large enclosed front porch and a separate recessed entry.

90. 765 Cobb Boulevard
Built circa 1915-1925

This one and a half story Craftsman style brick and stucco bungalow has a simple side-gabled roof and centered gable dormer. Wide unenclosed eaves on the dormer and roof have typical Craftsman knee brackets. The full-width front porch has large square piers that rise from a brick wall and taper out as they reach the roof line.

92. 797 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1924

This clapboard Craftsman style house has a full-width porch with piers and solid railings. The side hip-on-gabled roof is supported by knee brackets with exposed rafters at the front and back elevations.

94. 807 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1915

This two story stucco Prairie house with hip roof, punctuated by hip roofed gables and wide stuccoed eaves. A full-width front porch supported piers, has a wall continuing past the porch to form a terrace wall, all capped with contrasting stone. There is a cantelivered bay with a hip roof on the north elevation.

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95. 823 Cobb Boulevard
Built circa 1920-1930

This dark brick two story Colonial structure has an Adam influenced curved bay window that projects out from the second floor at the front elevation with an ornamental iron railing surrounding its base. A small hip roof canopy over the front door is supported by a pair of massive scrolled brackets. Windows are double-hung with multi-paned upper sections that resemble the Georgian style.

99. 929 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1917; Oakley Roat, builder

This two story Queen Anne with clapboard siding has a side gabled roof with large front gable. Slender wood columns with simple railings support the large hip roof front porch which wraps around to one side. There are two-story bays on both side elevations, and a three sided bay on the front elevation.

101. B. B. FERRIS HOUSE
975 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1913

This is Prairie Fourquare with wide eaves and a centrally placed dormer. The structure is clapboard except for the porches and lower portion of the first story which is stucco giving an horizontal effect. Mr. Ferris owned a clothing store.

103. 728 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1924

This two story Craftsman home is stucco. Tudor style false timbering on the second floor and gables giving it horizontal emphasis. All eaves are open with exposed rafters. A low pitched shed roof shelters the full-width front porch.

104. 736 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1924

This Prairie two story stucco home has a hip roof with wide eaves and a through the cornice gabled dormer. An enclosed front porch has a row of five windows giving horizontal emphasis.

105. 738 Cobb Boulevard
Built ca. 1885-1895

This clapboard Queen Anne has shingled pediments on the cross-gables. Plaster friezes adorn framed sections on a corner, second story bay which rises through the hip roof as a tower capped by its own roof. A full-width front porch has simple square columns (not original) with arches formed between.

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107. 778 Cobb Boulevard
Built in 1912

This two story clapboard house in the Prairie Foursquare style has a low pitched hip roof with wide eaves and central hip roof dormers. A full-width front porch has large piers. A massive chimney rises through the eaves on the south elevation.

119. 805 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1921

This one and a half story stucco Craftsman house has dormers with wide eaves and triangular braced supports. The full-width porch is housed under the front gable and supported by short wood columns in groups of three. The columns rest upon massive stucco piers that flare at the bases. A small rectangular bay at the side elevation is covered by a shed roof with braces.

121. 839 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1914

This two story Prairie Foursquare structure has a full-width front porch with side entry. The double sashed windows are multi-paned above and placed to create horizontal emphasis. There is a pergola-portico accenting the back entry. W. R. Hobbie was the original owner.

123. WILLIAM MOSER HOUSE
875 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1924

This two story brick house has a side-gabled roof with wide eaves and three hip dormers. Extended eaves at the side elevations give the roof a flared appearance. An arched canopy shelters the front entry which has a fanlight above the door and sidelights, all of which characterize the Colonial Revival style. Eave brackets reflect the Italian Renaissance style. Mr. Moser was a noted contractor who built many houses in the area.

125. 901 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1915

This two story stucco house reflects several different styles. A projecting entry in the corner of the ell shaped house, includes a terrace surrounded by a masonry wall of Spanish design. Odd scrolled brackets under the eaves reflect the Italian Renaissance style. The fanlight in the side gable is a Colonial feature.

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127. 935 South Wildwood Avenue
Built ca. 1920-1925

This two story brick structure combines two styles. The Italian Renaissance style is characterized by an asymmetrical facade with a ell shaped plan, hip roof covered by slate shingles, and a recessed entry surrounded by stone quoins. Tudor influence is seen in the steeply pitched roof and a massive chimney with a decorative chimney post. A front bay is covered by a flared copper roof.

128. 945 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1915; B. J. Birn, contractor; original cost \$6,600

This two story brick Foursquare has the following Prairie features: hip roof with wide eaves, stone sills and caps at the windows and porch railings, and windows hung to achieve horizontal emphasis.

129. 959 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1925

This brick two story Foursquare structure has a large screened front porch topped by a Colonial style pedimented gable roof. Plain wide eaves, sills and caps of stone, and window placement all resemble the Prairie style.

131. LEVI ST. JOHN HOUSE
806 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1916

This one and a half story Craftsman bungalow has a low pitched gable roof and shed dormer. The roof extending over the large open porch is accented by decorative braces and supported by large square piers. The front door is flanked by sidelights and windows. The house is stucco with shingled dormers. Levi St. John was a contractor in the area.

132. M. COOLEY HOUSE
832 South Wildwood Avenue
Built ca. 1918

This two story Foursquare is covered with clapboard. The front porch has been enclosed with the front entry under a pergola. Mr. Cooley was the manager of J. E. Bennett and Company.

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133. 836 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1923

This two story brick Mission style house has a Mission dormer at the front elevation. The porch roof is flat with an iron railing around the perimeter supported by large square brick piers. Arched openings form between the piers with brick walls extending to form a terrace garden wall.

134. 844 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1922

This one and a half story stucco Craftsman house has a gable roof with exposed rafters. A large gable dormer with a balcony on the front elevation has exposed rafters and decorative braces. The dormer is supported by massive tapered piers. The same piers are repeated at the front porch which is housed under the main roof.

135. 860 South Wildwood Avenue
Built ca. 1925-1935

This two story Italian Renaissance Revival house has a glazed tile hip roof. The elegant entry is located at one side of the front elevation with a fanlight window in the door topped by a leaded glass transom window. The door is flanked by Corinthian pilasters supporting a classical entablature with dentil course running beneath. A shallow multi-paned bay next to the entry is covered with a flared metal roof. The south elevation has a one story wing with multi-paned casement windows.

136. 878 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1915

This two story clapboard Prairie Box has a full-width screened front porch. The porch has square columns resting on brick piers with contrasting caps. A small leaded glass window on the second floor is centered above the porch.

137. 886 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1922

This Craftsman bungalow has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof with exposed rafters and knee brackets. A centered dormer and a large enclosed front porch are additional features.

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139. 922 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1929

This brick Spanish Eclectic house has a red tiled roof and wide eaves. A large five-sided bay with multi-paned windows extends from the front elevation as a one story wing.

141. 950 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1925

This brick Spanish Eclectic house has a red tile hip roof flanked by small flat roofed wings. One wing is the entry porch with arched opening reflecting the arched door panels of the first floor. Iron railings are in front of the first floor double sash doors. A brick course separates the first and second stories.

146. 1054 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1922; William Boss, builder; original cost \$10,000

This two story brick house has characteristics of the Craftsman style. Its roof is a flared hip with eyebrow dormers and exposed rafters. There is an enclosed front porch with recessed entry covered by a flat canopy roof with iron scrolled brackets.

147. 1068 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1934

This two story brick English Tudor Revival house has two steeply pitched front gables and a massive chimney accented by decorative stone and a unique chimney top. There is a small one story wing on the side elevation, and all lower windows in the house are multi-paned casements.

148. 1084 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1933; Fred Burkett, builder; Louis Flagle, architect

This stone structure has English Tudor characteristics of multi-gables and half timbering with an arched entry surrounded by stone quoins and a parapet above. The entry design is repeated in a window to the left. There is a massive chimney on the side elevation.

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149. ARTHUR BECKMAN HOUSE
1096 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1927; Mosher, contractor; original cost \$13,500

This brick Colonial Revival structure has a very ornate entry. The door with leaded glass transom window is flanked by decorative pilasters which support an arched entry. A brick coursing divides the first and second stories. A decorative brick design is present at the corners of the house, and a lunette window is seen at the front elevation. Mr. Beckman was owner of the Beckman Federal Bakery.

151. 1130 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1934

This basic brick Foursquare structure of no particular style has a red tile roof and side entry. There are decorative brick lintels above the windows and a massive chimney with a decorative top.

152. 1182 South Wildwood Avenue
Built in 1925

This stucco Mission style house is accented by shake shingles on the roof and arches above all the windows. The front elevation has a pair of two story arched windows with iron railing at the base and another multi-panel arched unit with three casement windows.

155. 543 Eagle Street
Date unknown

This stucco structure of Craftsman design has a side-gabled roof with a centered shed dormer. The roof extends to cover a full-width porch and is supported by stone columns. A group of three long vertical windows is placed on each side of the entry.

156. 640 Eagle Street
Built in 1908

This brick Bungalow has a steeply pitched hip roof with large stucco dormers centered on all elevations. The dormers, which highlight the house, each have a group of three windows accented by a very small window above.

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158. 621 Park Place
Built in 1920

This stucco house of Prairie style is accented by wide eaves and the one and two story porches on the side elevations. The lower elevation is recessed at the corners and accented by brackets between the first and second floors. The front entry porch has massive piers. Vertical windows are in horizontal rows and wrap around the corners of the upper elevation.

159. 675 Park Place
Built in 1920

The Shingle style is reflected in this house by its steeply pitched front gable, the shingled first floor, and the wrap-around porch. The low pitched side gable extends over the porch and is supported by square columns. The half-timbering on stucco of the second floor, the small pane vertical windows, and the brackets under the eaves are all details of a Craftsman house. A small garage with the same features is connected to the west elevation.

161. 620 Park Place
Built 1914; J. B. Johnson and Church, builders

This two story stucco Dutch Colonial Revival house has three-quarter width shed dormers on a gambrel roof. A one story addition at the side elevation has a mansard roof.

162. 915 Duane Boulevard
Built in 1923

This one and one half story brick Colonial Revival house has a three-quarter width shed dormer at the front elevation with two brick coursings at the upper and lower levels. The centered entry with sidelights is sheltered by an arched roof supported by decorative iron columns. There is a one story wing on the side elevation.

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CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

	Address	Street		Address	Street
	-----	-----		-----	-----
2.	619	S. Harrison	101.	975	Cobb Blvd.
3.	629		103.	728	
4.	647		104.	736	
5.	655		105.	738	
12.	686		107.	778	
17.	617-19	S. Chicago	119.	805	S. Wildwood
18.	631		121.	839	
31.	877		123.	875	
38.	1033		125.	901	
40.	1085		127.	935	
41.	1099		128.	945	
42.	706-08		129.	959	
46.	762		131.	806	
47.	782		132.	832	
49.	800		133.	836	
53.	946		134.	844	
56.	703	S. Greenwood	135.	860	
58.	733		136.	878	
62.	779		137.	886	
64.	809		139.	922	
68.	863		141.	950	
69.	895		146.	1054	
71.	708		147.	1068	
74.	740		148.	1084	
76.	782		149.	1096	
79.	834		151.	1130	
80.	848		152.	1182	
82.	880		155.	543	Eagle St.
85.	954		156.	640	
88.	723	Cobb Blvd.	158.	621	Park Place
90.	765		159.	675	
92.	797		161.	620	
94.	807		162.	915	Duane Blvd.
95.	823				
99.	929				

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Address	Street	Address	Street
9. 600	S. Harrison	91. 785	Cobb Blvd.
16. 601	S. Chicago	93. 801	
29. 843		106. 758	
39. 1059		109. 820	
43. 716		110. 830	
44. 746		111. 846	
45. 750		112. 864	
48. 792		115. 930	
50. 822		116. 950	
51. 846		117. 956	
54. 970		118. 978	
57. 719	S. Greenwood	120. 815	S. Wildwood
59. 745		122. 855	
60. 753		126. 923	
63. 785		140. 928	
65. 827		142. 988	
66. 841		143. 998	
67. 851		154. 556	River St.
72. 716		157. 820-40	Eagle St.
73. 730		163. 725	Emory St.
77. 796		164. 825	
81. 850			
86. 984			

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	<u>Address</u>		<u>Street</u>	<u>Descriptive Code:</u>
9.	600	new	S. Harrison	
16.	601	new	S. Chicago	new = built after 1936
29.	843	new		ac = altered condition
39.	1059	new		Al = aluminium siding
43.	716	Al		pc = poor condition
44.	746	Al		
45.	750	Al		
48.	792	Al		
50.	822	Al		
51.	846	Al		
54.	970	Al		
57.	719	pc	S. Greenwood	
59.	745	Al		
60.	753	Al		
63.	785	Al		
65.	827	Al		
66.	841	Al		
67.	851	new		
72.	716	ac		
73.	730	ac		
77.	796	new		
81.	850	new		
86.	984	new		
91.	785	new	Cobb Blvd.	
93.	801	Al		
106.	758	new		
109.	820	new		
110.	830	new		
111.	846	new		
112.	864	Al		
115.	930	ac		
116.	950	new		
117.	956	new		
118.	978	Al		
120.	815	Al	S. Wildwood	
122.	855	new		
126.	923	Al		
140.	928	Al		
142.	988	ac		
143.	998	new		
154.	556	new	River St.	
157.	820-40	new	Eagle St.	
163.	725	new	Emory St.	
164.	825	new		

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 1887-1936 **Builder/Architect** See Section 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Riverview Historic District is a small and unique Kankakee neighborhood. The District is significant because it is a fine collection of early twentieth century residential structures, which stand alone as architecturally noteworthy and which also deserve recognition as a reflection of an important era of Kankakee's socio-economic history.

The Riverview Historic District encompasses the oldest intact residential area in Kankakee. All the residential areas which were developed earlier or co-terminously have experienced major intrusions, and many of the buildings within those areas have been razed or undergone major exterior alterations.

HISTORY About 1680, the Cavalier De LaSalle set out to discover the outlet of the great Mississippi River. His expedition brought him through the Kankakee River Valley. Among LaSalle's adventurers were Father Hennepin, who chronicled much of the journey, and Francois Bourbonnais Sr., whose family name became that of the old French-Canadian settlement two miles north of Kankakee.

By the early 1700's the Pottawatomie Indians, members of the Algonquin family, had migrated to the Kankakee area and established villages. The rights of the Pottawatomes were first given recognition by the United States in January, 1789, in a treaty concluded at Fort Harmer. In 1795 a clause was included to prohibit the settlement by the whites on Indian land. Not until the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe in 1832-33 did white settlement commence.

By the terms of the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe, certain lands in the Kankakee River Valley were given to members of the Pottawatomie tribe, including one section at "Soldiers' village" to Catish, wife of Francois Bourbonnais (a descendant of the explorer Francois Bourbonnais Sr.). All of the Riverview Historic District stands on what was a portion of the Catish Bourbonnais Reservation. At that time, the land of the District was poorly drained. During the years 1874-1893, Lemuel Milk worked to drain this swampy area into the Kankakee River through a network of ditches.

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Meantime, from the 1830's on, there was a steady migration into the Kankakee area along the routes originally opened by the fur traders. In 1847, Isaac Elston, an Easterner, acquired by purchase two tracts of Indian land (including a portion of Catish's reservation), on which the City of Kankakee now stands.

Beginning in 1853, the Illinois Central Railroad line was built through the Kankakee area, and the City of Kankakee, then known as Kankakee Depot, experienced its first rapid growth. (By 1858 the population had grown to 5,000.) Travel along the river and railroad routes made Kankakee a focal point for commercial development. In 1853 a new county was created from parts of Will and Iroquois Counties. In the same year, an election was held to determine the location of the new county seat, and Kankakee Depot was chosen.

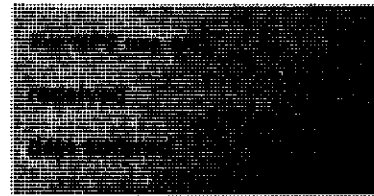
The point at which the river and railroad intersected was then an unpopulated ridge along the bend in the river. Prior to the coming of the railroad, development in the county had been along the east-west axis of the river. The railroad changed the pattern of development to a north-south axis, and the undeveloped point of the major intersection became the City of Kankakee.

The history of the Riverview neighborhood is inextricably bound with the fortunes and visions of one man, Emory Cobb (1831-1910). Cobb was a man of more than local fame. He began his adult life as a telegraph operator in 1847 and worked his way up to a high position in the telegraph company in relatively few years. He is credited with inventing the system of "wiring money," and was instrumental in arranging the merger of three separate companies into Western Union. He retired from that firm in 1866 at age 34 and moved to Kankakee, where he became active in business and civic life.

A gentleman farmer, Cobb built his home, still standing, on the southeast corner of River Street and South Chicago Avenue in 1866, at the northern edge of the Historic District. The land to the south, now the major portion of the Historic District, was Cobb's pasture. His large scale investments in land led him into banking. Cobb was a majority stockholder and first president of the First National Bank of Kankakee, chartered in 1871. By the end of the century, he had built the city's first streetcar line, its most elegant business building--the Arcade Building in downtown Kankakee, which still stands and included an opera house--and the Riverview Hotel, a major resort hotel.

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Page 3

The Riverview Hotel, built in 1887 by Cobb in partnership with the Illinois Central Railroad, was an elegant summer hotel set amid the restful rural surroundings of the Kankakee Valley. It drew patrons from the Chicago area and from many neighboring states. The hotel stood approximately within the triangle now formed by South Chicago Avenue, South Greenwood Avenue, and Park Place. It operated for ten years before it was destroyed by fire on November 12, 1897.

After the Riverview Hotel burned, the area began to be subdivided and developed for residential housing. Riverview became the newest "fashionable" neighborhood of Kankakee, and many gracious custom homes were built by Kankakee's entrepreneurial class--first and second-generation merchants, bankers, industrialists and lawyers. The style of many of the homes built in the first two decades of the twentieth century reflected strong Prairie and Craftsman influence. In 1900 and 1901, Frank Lloyd Wright designed and built two homes at the southwest corner of the District, one of which, the Bradley House, is considered by many experts to be his first full expression of the Prairie-style house. Other houses built in the early 1900's showed strong classical influences. In the 1920's and early 30's, some Picturesque houses were built. By 1935, most of the lots were developed.

The original owners of these houses were mostly first and second generation Kankakeeans who were prosperous by the time they built their homes, and who were active in the civic and cultural life of Kankakee. Very few of the houses have been enlarged, though the interiors of many have been updated.

In general, the District remains a well-preserved residential area, a handsome collection of early-twentieth century housing styles, some derivative and some brand new expressions of American residential architecture.

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Continuation sheet BIBLIOGRAPHICAL Item number 9 Page 2

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984
2. Bowe, Julia. The Generations. 1959
3. Houde, Mary Jean/Klasey, John. Of the People. Chicago: The General Printing Company, 1968.
4. Howard, Robert P. Illinois: A History of Prairie State. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1972.
5. Kankakee Centennial 1853-1953. Kankakee Centennial Association, 1953.
6. Kankakee, Illinois "A Steady Growth - Not a Creation Its Story a Tale of Sixty Years Advancement and Prosperity". Kankakee Commerical Association, 1913.
7. Kenaga, William F./Letourneau, George R. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Kankakee County, Volume II. Chicago; Middle-West Publishing Company, 1906.
8. Manson, Grant Carpenter. Frank Lloyd Wright to 1910, The First Golden Age. New York: Van-Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1958.

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Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at the lot line between 458 East River Street and 609 South Harrison Avenue, the boundary runs east along River Street to Chicago Avenue, thence south at the intersection of Chicago Avenue and River Street to Eagle Street, thence east on Eagle Street to the alley between Cobb Boulevard and Wildwood Avenue, thence south to the intersection of the alley and Sheridan Street, thence east to the intersection of Sheridan Street and the alley between Wildwood and Evergreen Avenues, thence south to Cobb Boulevard and the Kankakee River, thence northwest along the Kankakee River to the alley between Harrison and Indiana Avenues, thence north along the alley to the point of beginning.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet

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Page 2

FORM PREPARED BY:

1. Mary Benoit - Research
2. Tim Benoit - Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission, Cartographer
3. Christopher Bohlen - Kankakee Park District Commissioner, President
4. Don Deslauriers - Art Historian, Former Curator of Kankakee County Historical Museum
5. Charles Lind, M.D. - Photographer
6. G.A. Neblock, A.I.A.
7. Matthew Ostergrant, A.I.A.
8. Clara Schroeder - Research
9. James R. Schwade, M.D. - Typist
10. Dave Tyson - Tyson Engineering, Inc.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 78.2

Quadrangle name Kankakee, Illinois

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6
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4	27	6	30
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4	55	1	28	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

16

42	7	66	0
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4	5	51	5	10
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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4	27	8	30
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4	55	1	49	0
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D

16

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4	5	51	3	10
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E

1	6
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4	28	2	00
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4	5	51	15	0
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F

16

42	8	0	60
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4	5	50	5	90
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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

1) JoAnne Schwade 2) Mardene Hinton 3) Rosalind Lind
 name/title Volunteer effort - see continuation sheet

organization Riverview Historic District, Inc. date April 16, 1986

street & number telephone 1) (815) 939-9638
2) (815) 933-4236

city or town Kankakee state Illinois 60901
3) (815) 939-3303

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 June 20, 1986

For NPS use only

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

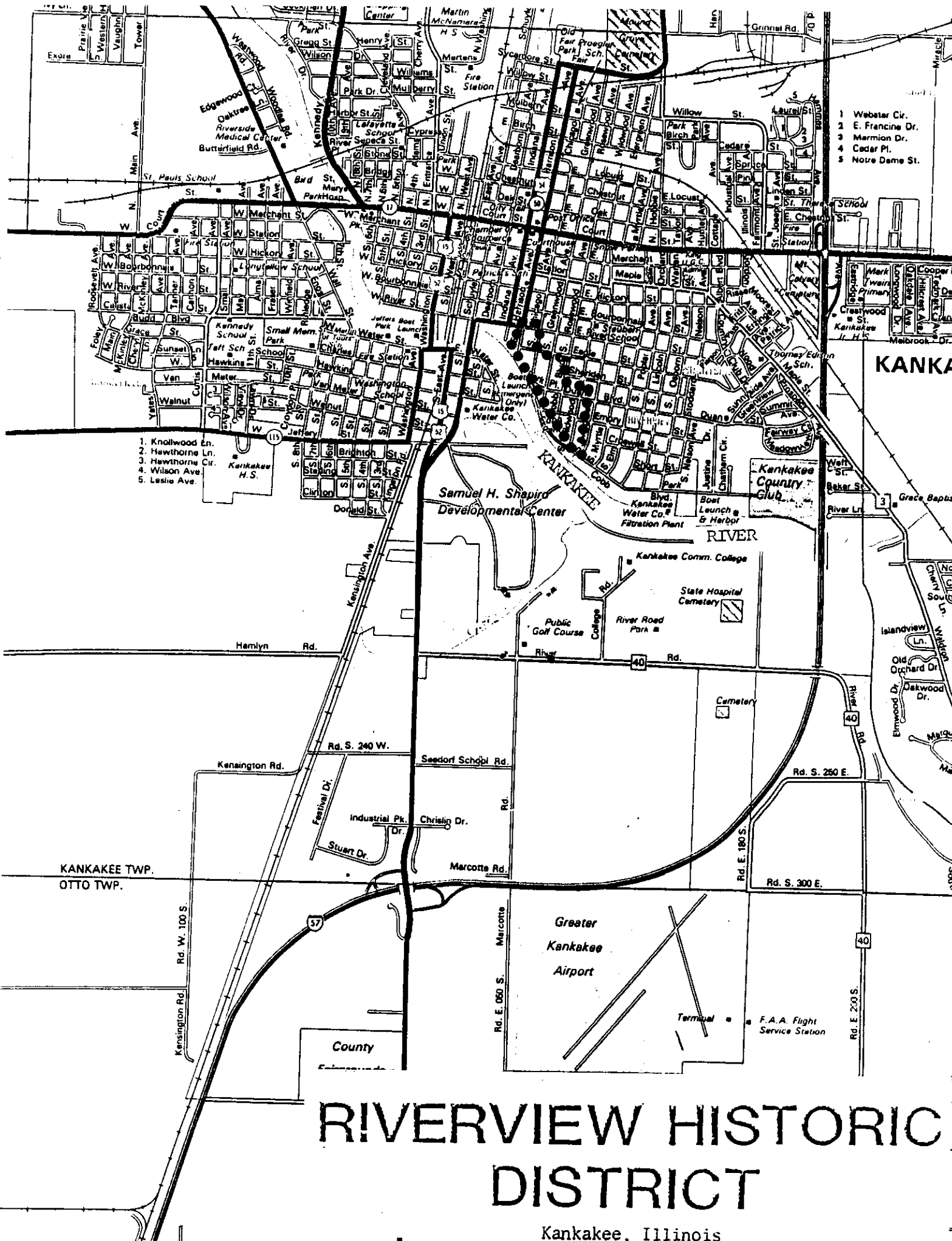
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



- 1 Webster Cir.
- 2 E. Francine Dr.
- 3 Mermion Dr.
- 4 Cedar Pl.
- 5 Notre Dame St.

- 1. Knollwood Ln.
- 2. Hawthorne Ln.
- 3. Hawthorne Cir.
- 4. Wilson Ave.
- 5. Leslie Ave.

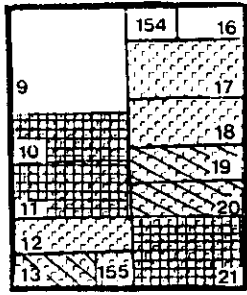
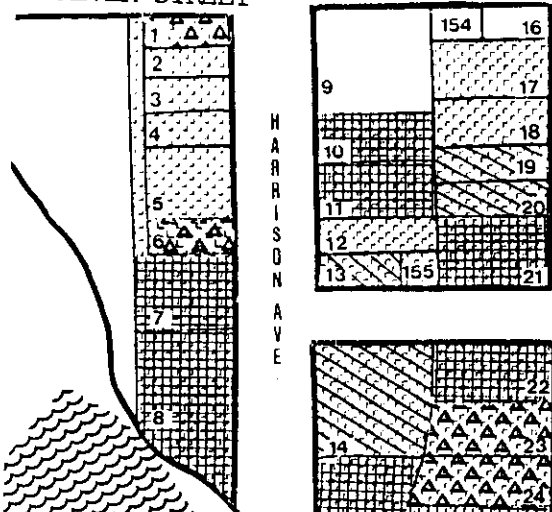
RIVERVIEW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Kankakee, Illinois

RIVER STREET

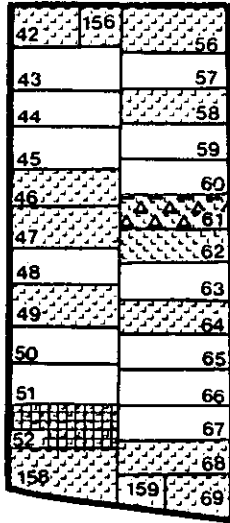
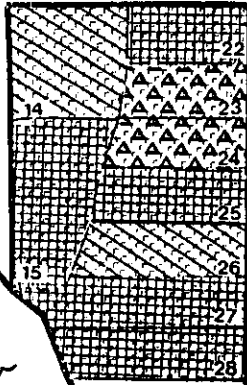
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Kankakee, Illinois

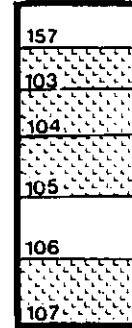
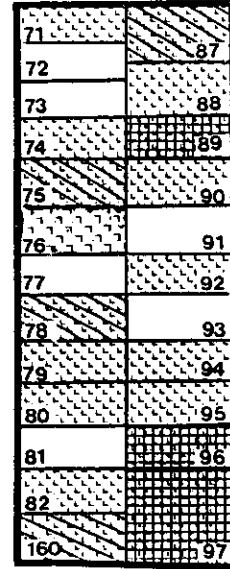


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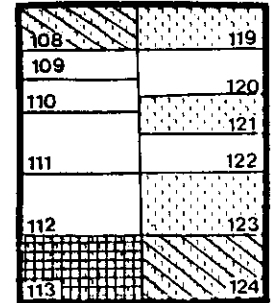
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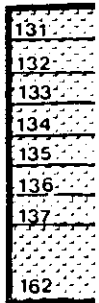
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SHERIDAN ST.

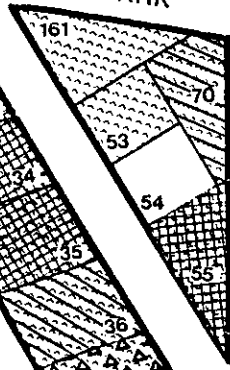


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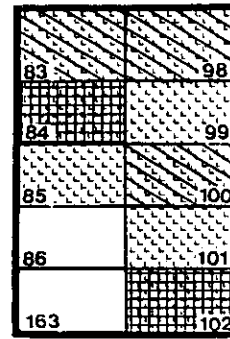


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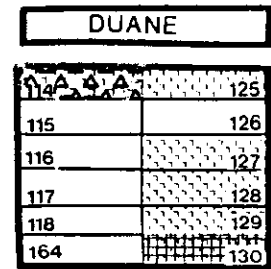
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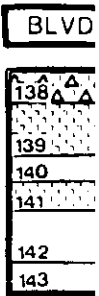
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EMORY



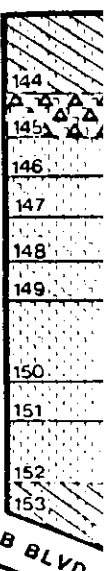
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

BLVD

Kankakee River

COBB PARK

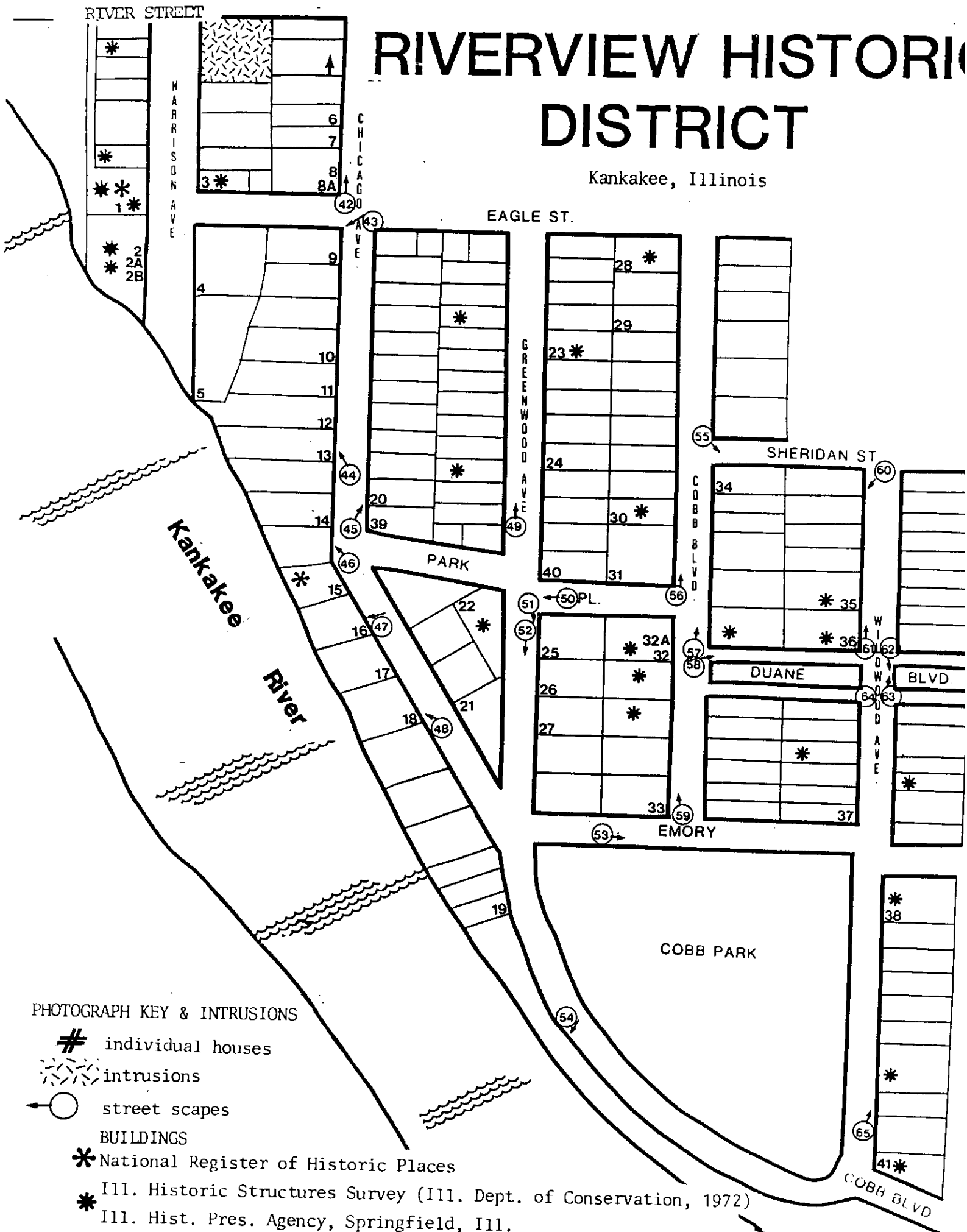


COBB BLVD.

-  non-contributing
-  contributing
-  historically significant
-  architecturally significant
-  architecturally & historically significant

RIVERVIEW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Kankakee, Illinois



PHOTOGRAPH KEY & INTRUSIONS

- # individual houses
- ⊘ intrusions
- street scapes

BUILDINGS

- * National Register of Historic Places
- # Ill. Historic Structures Survey (Ill. Dept. of Conservation, 1972)
- Ill. Hist. Pres. Agency, Springfield, Ill.
- ★ Ill. Historic Landmarks Survey



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

AUG 29 1986

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 beginning August 17, 1986 and ending August 23, 1986. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

ALABAMA, Jefferson County, Birmingham, Cullom Street—Twelfth Street South Historic District, Roughly bounded by Eleventh Ave., Thirteenth St., Sixteenth Ave., and Cullom St. (08/21/86)

ALASKA, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Cooper Landing, Cooper Landing Historic District, AK 1 (08/21/86)

ARIZONA, Gila County, Payson Vicinity, Natural Bridge Lodge, Off AZ 87 (08/21/86)

ARKANSAS, Logan County, Ratcliff, St. Anthony's Catholic Church, N of AR 22 (08/21/86)

ARKANSAS, Union County, El Dorado, Rialto Theatre, 117 E. Cedar St. (08/21/86)

CALIFORNIA, San Joaquin County, Lodi, Morse—Skinner Ranch House, 13063 N. CA 99 (08/21/86)

CONNECTICUT, Middlesex County, East Hampton, Rapallo Viaduct, Flat Brook and former Air Line Railroad right-of-way (08/21/86)

CONNECTICUT, New London County, Colchester, Lyman Viaduct, Dickinson Creek and former Air Line Railroad right-of-way (08/21/86)

CONNECTICUT, New London County, Colchester, River Road Stone Arch Railroad Bridge, River Road and former Air Line Railroad right-of-way (08/21/86)

FLORIDA, Baker County, Macclenny, Old Baker County Courthouse, 14 West McIver St. (08/21/86)

FLORIDA, Bay County, Panama City, McKenzie, Robert L., House, 17 E. Third Ct. (08/21/86)

FLORIDA, Marion County, Ocala, Ritz Apartments, The, 1205 East Silver Springs Blvd. (08/21/86)

FLORIDA, Palm Beach County, Palm Beach, Vineta Hotel, 363 Cocoanut Row (08/21/86)

FLORIDA, Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, Dixie Court Hotel, 301 N. Dixie Hwy. (08/21/86)

GEORGIA, White County, Sautee, Sautee Valley Historic District, GA 255 and Lynch Mountain Rd. (08/20/86)

HAWAII, Hawaii County, Kamuela vicinity, Brown, Francis H. II, House, Keawaiki Bay (08/21/86)

HAWAII, Honolulu County, Honolulu, Coke, James L., House, 3649 Nuuanu Pali Dr. (08/20/86)

HAWAII, Honolulu County, Honolulu, Cooke, Clarence H., House, 3860 Old Pali Rd. (08/20/86)

HAWAII, Honolulu County, Honolulu, Eyman, Jessie—Judson, Wilma, House, 3114 Paty Dr. (08/20/86)

HAWAII, Honolulu County, Honolulu, Linn, R. N., House, 2013 Kakela Dr. (08/20/86)

HAWAII, Maui County, Wailuku, Wailuku Civic Center Historic District, S. High St. between Kaohu and Wells Sts. (08/20/86)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Chicago, Sheffield Historic District (Boundary Increase III), Roughly bounded by Armitage, Howe, Willow, Kenmore, Wisconsin, and Halsted (08/22/86)

ILLINOIS, Du Page County, Villa Park, Villa Avenue Train Station, 220 S. Villa Ave. (08/22/86)

ILLINOIS, Kankakee County, Kankakee, Riverview Historic District, Roughly bounded by River, and Eagle Sts., Wildwood Ave., and Kankakee River (08/22/86)