



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago
Brian Goeken, Landmarks Division, Department of Planning and
Development

FROM: Amy Easton, Assistant Coordinator, National Register and Survey *AHE*

DATE: July 23, 2002

SUBJECT: Preliminary Opinion on the Norwood Park Historic District, Chicago,
Illinois

The Norwood Park Historic District is a good candidate for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The district qualifies for its local significance under Criterion A, for community planning and development, and Criterion C for architecture. Its period of significance is from 1868, the year the Norwood Park community was first developed, until 1952, the fifty-year cutoff date for listing properties in the National Register. Norwood Park was developed by a group of investors specifically for professionals who would commute to Chicago by train. The buildings in this early suburb are representative of the architectural styles and building types that were popular during the mid-to-late 19th century and early 20th century and maintain sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning
and Development

Alicia Mazur Berg
Commissioner

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33 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 744-3200
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September 9, 2002

Amy Easton
Assistant Coordinator, Survey & National Register
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62702

Re: Chicago nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the
• Norwood Park Historic District

Dear Ms. Easton:

This is in response to your letter of July 23, 2002, to the Commission on Chicago Landmarks asking for the Commission's comments on the nomination of the **Norwood Park Historic District** to the National Register of Historic Places. As a Certified Local Government (CLG), the City of Chicago is given the opportunity to comment on local nominations to the National Register prior to being considered by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council.

At its regular meeting of September 5, 2002, the Commission voted unanimously to endorse the National Register listing for the district. The Commission found that the district meets Criteria A for community planning and development and Criteria C for architecture. The Norwood Park neighborhood was developed as a "railroad suburb" for professionals who worked in Chicago and commuted by train. Originally an independent village, the suburb was annexed to Chicago in 1893. Its street pattern is noteworthy in its use of curvilinear streets rather than the standard Chicago rectilinear grid. The district is predominately composed of single-family houses that are representative of the architectural styles and building types that were popular in Chicago and its suburbs during the mid-to-late 19th century and early-to-mid 20th century.

As part of its recommendation, the Commission noted that one of the buildings pictured in the nomination, 5959 E. Circle, appeared to be non-contributing to the district due to substantial alterations, yet was listed as contributing in the nomination's building list. An accurate list of contributing and non-contributing buildings is important both in order to understand the overall significance of the district and for the future use of preservation incentives available only to contributing buildings. The Commission suggested a review of the contributing / non-contributing status of buildings within the district to insure accuracy.

Please contact Terry Tatum of my staff at 312-744-9147 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brian Goeken
Deputy Commissioner
Landmarks Division

cc: Ald. Brian Doherty, 41st Ward
Richard Caragol
Susan Kroll, Norwood Park Historical Society
Tom Spenny, Norwood Park Historical Society



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
10-8-02

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Norwood Park Historical District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Harlem Ave., Nagle Ave., not for publication

Bryn Mawr Ave., and Avondale Street.

city or town Chicago vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60631

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Willie White / SH89 10-2-02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Norwood Park Historic District
Name of Property

Cook, IL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>788</u>	<u>53</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>788</u>	<u>53</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/multiple Dwelling
- Religion/ Religious Facility
- Landscape Park
- Healthcare/Sanitarium
- Domestic/Secondary Dwelling
- Education/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Religion/Religious Facility
- Landscape Park
- Healthcare/Sanitarium
- Domestic/ Secondary Dwelling
- Education/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- American Four-Square/ Queen Anne/ Tudor Revival/ Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Cement
- walls Wood, Brick, Stucco,
Clapboard
- roof Asphalt
- other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Norwold Park Historic District
Name of Property

Cook, IL
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and
Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

1868-1952

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Mahaffey, Pearson, Bruns, Braucher,
Dewey, Wheeler, Newman, Allison

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Chicago Landmark Commission

Norwood Park Historic District
Name of Property

Cook, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 306

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

3

1	6
---	---

4	3	4	7	2	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	4	8	2	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Caragol
organization 41st. Ward of Chicago date 8/5/02
street & number 6650 N. Northwest Highway telephone (773) 792-1991
city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60631

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners (District)
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7: Narrative Description

Norwood Park is situated on Chicago's Northwest Side. It borders the suburbs of Park Ridge to the west and Norridge and Harwood Heights to the south. Northwest Highway, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and Milwaukee Avenue dissect the community diagonally. The coupled Kennedy Expressway and CTA Rapid Transit Blue Line divide Norwood Park and the community area borders one corner of the North Branch of the Chicago River. The boundaries of the proposed district are: Harlem Avenue to the west, Avondale Avenue to the north, Nagle Avenue to the east, and Bryn Mawr to the south. Its configuration appears similar to a triangle as Avondale Avenue is a street that runs diagonally from northwest to southeast.

A subtle elevation can be seen and felt walking from the eastern portion of Norwood Park to the west along Ardmore or Hurlbut Avenues. The rise is only 15 or 20 feet, but that elevation made the land appealing to people long before the suburbanites came. In the 1850s, Andrew Jackson Downing promoted the picturesque aesthetic in architecture through popular design books. He was the first landscape designer to offer an alternative to the ubiquitous rectilinear grid plan used by cities and towns. His plans employed curved streets, odd shaped lots, and central community parks. While these features did not maximize profit from land, the desired effect was to create a romantic image of a country village. Homes with garages have them typically located in the rear with access from alleys. In 1854, Downing's colleague Andrew Jackson Davis designed the exclusive suburb of Llewellyn Park in New Jersey with winding streets centered on a park. Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux further popularized these picturesque features in landscaped parks accessible to a broad public. Their landscape designs used winding paths not only to create an aesthetic experience, but also to respond to the unique topography of a locale. The Picturesque ideal held that houses and

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

neighborhoods should be designed to imitate patterns found in nature. The curved streets of Norwood Park stand in sharp contrast to the gridiron plan of Chicago, yet they were the height of urban planning in the 1860s. The streetscape provides focal points in the neighborhood, and helps define the community as distinct from its surroundings. Norwood Park was designed to create an image of nature and the parks and vistas are a visual link to the picturesque movement that affected the whole nation.

The Norwood Park Historic District is largely residential. There are many architectural styles in the area, which reflects the eclectic character of Norwood Park and the influences that gave way to its formation and subsequent historic merit. The National Register nomination form of the Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot in Norwood Park offers the following description of the area's architecture:

Prior to the turn of the century, construction in Norwood Park consisted mostly of revival architectural homes, concordant with the Victorian period, namely Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Nearly a dozen of these still remain today. These are also large homes because in the 19th century it was the wealthier families that could afford to commute to and from jobs in the city. As train commuting became more common the middle class began migrating to the outskirts of the city. For these people, the Arts and Crafts style offered a more progressive and affordable design without disturbing the ambience in the neighborhood...Norwood Park grew steadily during the first two decades of the twentieth century, although not as quickly as other neighborhoods that had access to the electric trains of Chicago's public rapid transportation system. Norwood Park did experience a massive building boom during the 1920s, as did most city neighborhoods, and its population leapt from 2,857 in 1920 to 14,408 in 1930.

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

The construction dates for most of the properties in the Norwood Park Historic District range from the 1880s to 1940. There are 589 buildings and 252 secondary structures in the proposed district. The stories of the houses range evenly between 1, 1 ½ and 2. Approximately 10% of the area had been built by 1900; these earlier houses were mostly Italianate and Queen Annes. The vast majority of houses in the Norwood Park Historic District were built between 1900 and 1940. As result there are a number of Colonial Revival, Tudor, Craftsman, Prairie, and Arts and Crafts-influenced styles in the neighborhood. The building types range from earlier "workman" cottages of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to the four-squares and bungalows that were built in the Chicago area from around 1910 to 1930. A very low percentage of properties were constructed after 1952, the cutoff of significance for the National Register of Historic Places. The materials of the properties in the proposed district are pretty evenly divided between brick and wood frame (slightly more are brick). There are a few number of properties are clad with stucco or other materials. There are other materials, such as stone and tile, which had been applied as decorative elements on a few properties. Foundation materials were brick, concrete, or stone.

The Noble-Seymour-Crippen House is included within the boundaries of the Norwood Park Historic District. The original one story house dates from 1833-34 and is the oldest house located with Chicago's current boundaries. In 1868, Thomas Hartley Seymour, a prominent local community leader purchased the house and added a two-story Italianate addition to the original structure. Stuart and Jan Crippen owned the house from 1916 until 1987 when its was sold to the Norwood Park Historical Society. The Noble-Seymour-Crippen House was listed in the National Register on August 10, 2000.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Immediately outside the boundaries of the district across the railroad tracks is the Chicago and North Western Railroad Depot. The Chicago architectural firm of Frost and Granger designed this depot in 1907. It is a one story Arts and Crafts wood and brick building and was listed in the National Register on February 9, 2001.

The "Chicago Historic Resources Survey, An Inventory of Architecturally and Historically Significant Structures" (CHRS) identified thousands of buildings in Chicago from 1983 to 1994. In the Norwood Park Community Area roughly 256 or 44% of the 589 buildings within the Norwood Park Historic District were surveyed. Garages were not identified. CHRS coding ranges from Blue, Purple, Green, Yellow-Green, Yellow, Orange to Red, with Red being the highest ranking. Of the 256 buildings 67 were coded as Orange, 104 were Yellow, 83 were Yellow-Green and 2 were Green coded. Green was assigned to properties with more than 10% alterations from their original appearance. Yellow-Green assigned to properties lacking individual significance where the major integrity problem was artificial siding. Yellow was assigned to properties without individual significance, but with good physical integrity. Orange was assigned to properties that possessed some architectural feature or historical association that made them potentially significant in the context of the community. Based upon the numbers from the CHRS, about 33% of the 256 buildings identified were sided or altered.

Roughly 30 buildings within the Norwood Park Historic District were also surveyed as part of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey and the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey conducted between 1970 and 1975. This survey classified buildings as "P" (likely candidates for individual listing), "HD" (good candidates as part of a historic district) or "O" (other interesting structures). No "P" classifications were identified within the boundaries of the historic district, but seven

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

buildings were coded as "HD" and 22 as "O." Today, given the passage of time, many of the structures classified as "O" would be considered good candidates for inclusion in the National Register, as part of a district and many buildings classified as "HD," may be considered good candidates for individual listing.

Contributing and non-contributing status of buildings was largely determined by date of construction. Dates were determined by visual inspection and research, primarily using information in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey and building permit records. The applicants also conducted a field check of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed district to determine whether any of the properties that fell within the period of significance retained sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the district. Those properties that were significantly altered or built after 1952 were determined non-contributing. Those properties that were built through 1952 that retained sufficient integrity were categorized as contributing. Most of the properties identified as non-contributing were built after 1952.

Aside from the mostly residential character of the neighborhood, there are two schools (Taft High School at Bryn Mawr and Natoma and the Norwood Park Public School at 5945 North Nickerson Avenue), a number of churches (including Norwood Park United Methodist Church at 6072 North Nickerson and the Presbyterian Church of Norwood Park at Nicolet and Nina), and two historic ethnic retirement homes one which is the Norwegian Old Peoples Home (6016 North Nickerson).

The following is a complete list of all the properties in the district. Abbreviations NC, C, and SF are non-contributing, contributing, and single family respectively.

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National Park Service

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6717	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		NC				1920's
6778	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C				1919
6786	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Rodford	1918
6806	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1900's
6824	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.	ITALIANTE	C	X	C		1870's
6834	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.	AMER 4-SQUARE	NC	X	NC	Schulze, William	1911
6835	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.						1918
6855	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Johnson, N.J.	1960
6044	Ardmore Avenue	Apt.		C			Colton, A.M.F.	1890's
5916	Ardmore Avenue	Apt.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5920	Ardmore Avenue	Apt.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5924	Ardmore Avenue	Apt.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5928	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1940
6010-12	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C			A.C. Dappert	1935
6014	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C			B.J. Brans	1916
6030	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C			Paul Gerhardt	1930
6034	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C			L.E. Krause	1914
6040	Ardmore Avenue	S.F.		C				1919
5916	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5920	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5924	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5928	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1940
5950	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C				1948
6010-12	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Dappert	1935
6014	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Bruns, Benedict	1916
6030	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Gerhardt, Paul	1930
6034	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Krause, L.E.	1914
6040	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1919
6048	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C				1909
6088	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C				1953
6094	Avondale Avenue	S.F.	GABLE FRONT	C	X	C		1940's
6110-12	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			H. J. Hirsens	1921
6116	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Schacht	1922
6118	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			H. Schacht	1922
6122	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Frank Schultz	1915
6126	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Schultz	1915
6132	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		NC				1953
6136	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C				1880's
6146	Avondale Avenue	S.F.	COLONIAL REVIV	C				1880's

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6154	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1914
6206	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C				1870's
6208	Avondale Avenue	S.F.	No Style	C	X	C		1870's
6222	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Frank Schultz	1915
6226	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Frank Schultz	1915
6240	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1926
6246-48	Avondale Avenue	S.F.		C			Odgers	1928
6622	Bryn Mawr	S.F.		C				1952
6632-34	Bryn Mawr	S.F.		C			Bruns, Benedict	1950
6638	Bryn Mawr	S.F.		C				1950
6718-38	Bryn Mawr	S.F.		C				1950
6742	Bryn Mawr	S.F.		C				1939
6750	Bryn Mawr	S.F.		C			Johnson Brothers	1949
6231	Canfield Avenue	S.F.	ITALIANTE	NC				1854
5700	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Glick	1950
5704	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Anna E. Griegs	1914
5710	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	TUDOR REV.	C	X	C	Christine, Charlie	1932
5714	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			R.A. Paddock Co.	1913
5716	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	COLONIAL REV.	C	X	C	T.J. Reynutson	1911
5720-26	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Bruns, Benedict	1926
5725	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1926
5726	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Bruns, Benedict	1926
5727	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Brooks	
5730	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	BUNGALOW	C			Allison, Lyman J.	1927
5734-38	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			J. J. Manning	1913
5736	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Colonial	NC	X	NC	Braucher, Ernes	1915
5739	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC				1909
5740	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1909
5742	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			J. J. Manning	1913
5744	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1910'S
5755	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Robert L. Shoyer	1950
5756-60	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	PRAIRIE	C			Mahaffey, David	1910
5760	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Mahaffey, David	1910
5766	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	PRAIRIE	NC	X	NC	O.E. Brooks	1910
5767	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Nielsen, Niels	1920
5770	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1920's
5771	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	P. Hale	1912
5776	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			E.A. Martini	1916
5779	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1880's

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5784	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	COLONIAL REV.	NC				1900
5791	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Gable Ell	C	X	C		1890's
5805	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Dewey & Pavlovich	1938
5809	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Pearson	1926
5813-15	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Sam. G. Van Ardell	1922
5816	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	NC	X	NC		1895
5819	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1922
5820	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	no style	NC	X	NC		1880's
5825	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Workman Cot.	C	X	C		1921
5826	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	X	C		1880's
5832	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC				1880'S
5835	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	X	C		1890'S
5836	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1946
5840	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	X	C		1890'S
5849	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1948
5850	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Newman, Edgar E.	1914
5854	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		<1870
5900	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Macmillian, A.	1921
5901	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1913
5909	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1912
5910	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1870'S
5911-13	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, Emes	1916
5914	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1870'S
5917	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Braucher, Ernes	1916
5920	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Gibertson, Rev. W.	1913
5926	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC			Sears, Roebuck &	1914
5929	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1870's
5930	East Circle Avenue	!-3 Flat		NC	X	NC		1890's
5931	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Alex Smith	
5933	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1951
5934	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1894
5936	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C				1894
5937	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovich	1941
5943	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	X	C		1870's
5946	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	G. Pursell	1912
5950	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		NC				1890's
5951-53	East Circle Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C	Alex Smith	1910
5959	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1870's
5962	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				1944

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6024	East Circle Avenue	S.F.		C				
5633	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				
5647	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1927
5700	Harlem Avenue	el Misc.		C				1923
5705	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Molitor, Joseph	1900'S
5709	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Vittner & Co.	1930
5715	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1920
5805	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1947
5811	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		NC				
5815	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1953
5819	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1945
5825-27	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Romley Pierce	1922
5829	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	John D. Cottinn	1923
5841	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	O.R. JOHNSON	1905
5847-49	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1934
5753	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C			Allison	1926
5857-63	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1948
5867	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1917
5877	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1921
5881	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1921
5885	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1925
5891	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1925
5911	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Eric Lindsborg	1926
5917	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1915
5933	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1922
6011	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	O.R. JOHNSON	1911
6015	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1923
6019-21	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1923
6029	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Reynertson	1919
6055	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1926
6061	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1923
6065	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1923
6111-13	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1924
6123	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1921
6127	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1921
6133	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	E.M. Newmann	1921
6137	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1923
6141	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1895
6207	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1894
				C				1952

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6211	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		
6215	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		
6225	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1895
6231	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C			H.K. Ferguson	1950
6233-35	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C			R.F. HAMILHAN	1940
6247	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		NC				1959
6257	Harlem Avenue	S.F.		C				1941
6800	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			Pearson, Gustav,	1924
6801-03	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			Pearson, George	1919
6804	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Pearson, Gustav	1924
6805-09	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			G.E. Bearson	1919
6815	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1900'S
6819	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1910'S
6820	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C				1914
6822	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Bruns, Benedict J	1928
6825	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			B.J. Bruns	1928
6826	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Bruns, Benedict J	1928
6829	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1880'S
6832	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1916
6833	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		NC				1890'S
6836	Hobart Avenue	1-3 Flat		C			Knudson, Johan F	1923
6837	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Pearson, G.E.	1923
6841	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			Owrihich	1915
6843	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		NC				1910's
6849	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			G. Allison	1920
6852	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1927
6865	Hobart Avenue	S.F.	Workman Cot	C	X	C		1870's
6883	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Leo Kaance	1912
6905	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Pearson, Gustav	1923
6909	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Reynertson	1914
6915	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1910's
6921	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	White & Christie	1925
6922	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	J.D. Williams	1916
6925	Hobart Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C	X	C	Dewey & Pavolic	1937
6928	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1920
6932	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			Klafter	1912
6935	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C			Del Bianco	1939
6936	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1926
6938	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C				1926

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6939	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C				
6949	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		NC			Geo P. Harper	1937
6953	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C				1904
6958	Hobart Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1913
7117	Hood Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC				1919
6721	Hurlbut Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C				1890's
6727	Hurlbut Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1925
6732	Hurlbut Avenue	S.F.		C			Erickson, Allen E.	1928
6809	Hurlbut Avenue	ns/res		C			Dewey & Pavolic	1929
5625	McVicker Avenue	School		C			Winslow Associa	1926
5926	Melvina Avenue	3 Flat		C				1920's
6010	Melvina Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C			Johnson, H.	1929
6224	Moody Avenue	S.F.		C				1921
7327	Myrtle Avenue	S.F.		C				1920's
6172	Nassau Avenue	S.F.		C				1894
5622	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C				1920's
5660	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	U.P. Whitney	1926
5700	Natoma Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C	X	C	Klattner & Waegelin	1937
5708	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C				1925
5724	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C				1925
5736	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C				1926
5738	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C			Allison, L.J.	1924
5826	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1918
5830	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	B.A. Comm	1937
5834	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	B.A. Comm	1937
5838	Natoma Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Appleback	1937
6024	Navarre Avenue	Mfr		C	X	C	Appleback	1937
5607	Neva Avenue	S.F.		NC			Rowe, Dillard & R	1929
5610	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1953
5611	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Grotz-Waegelin	1936
5617	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1941
5630-32	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Hannett	1929
5633	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1940
5636	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1948
5637	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1945
5641	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Grotz-Waegelin	1930
5642	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1949
5647	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1924
5641	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Seeth, D.P.	1926
								1928

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5651	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1924
5652	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Nordlie, E.	1940
5657-59	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Allison	1929
5660-62	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	R. Waegelin and Co.	1927
5661	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Bruns, B.J.	1939
5666	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1924
5671	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Saudegren, A.	1926
5669	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1932
5678	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Arquillo Brothers	1924
5908	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1923
5914-16	Neva Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C	X	C	Nordlie, E.	1930
5918-20	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Mahuffy	1916
5926	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1925
5930	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1915
5940	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher	1916
5946	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1914
5956	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1928
5960	Neva Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	X	C		1897
6000	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Caughey, Nick	1928
6004	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1940
6016	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Kosler, J.O.	1928
6020	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1925
6021	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Krause, L.E.	1911
6024	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Raynertson	1915
6030	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher	1917
6054	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1925
6061	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Allison	1924
6064	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1915
6067	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher	1917
6072	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Godfrey & Larson	1927
6106	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1926
6122	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1925
6126-28	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Newmann, E.M.	1921
6202	Neva Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	X	C		1894
6212	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Stephen	1924
6215-17	Neva Avenue	Apts.		NC			Wetzel, J	1923
6221-23	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C				1923
6237	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher	1926
6245	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Ellsworth, J.	1923

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6242-54	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1925
6041	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1924
6051	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1915
6250	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher	1925
6229	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1928
6231	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1928
6247	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher	1926
5608	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Schuler	1929
5626-28	Neva Avenue	S.F.		C			Peesseau, G.E.	1929
5627	Newark	S.F.		C				1925
5642	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	J.A. Martini	1922
5643	Newark	S.F.		C				1922
5647	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher	1925
5653	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5656	Newark	S.F.		C			Allison	1928
5659	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5667	Newark	S.F.		C			Albert De Frinne	1922
5701-3	Newark	S.F.		C			J.B. Rolin and Son	1922
5702	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5706	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5711	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	F. Post	1922
5712	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Jay Exelcray	1921
5718-20	Newark	S.F.		C			Paul Hanson	1927
5719	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Newmann	1922
5723	Newark	S.F.		C			McCaughey	1926
5728-30	Newark	S.F.		C			P. Mahaffy	1921
5731	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Harry Roller	1922
5745	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	E.M. Newman	1918
5806	Newark	S.F.		C				1926
5811	Newark	S.F.		C			Olson & Urbain	1921
5812-14	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Newmann	1912
5817-19	Newark	S.F.		C				1920
5820	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C		1907
5821	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C		1920
5830	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	P.G. Odgers	1930
5838	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Odgers	1921
5843	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Olson & Urbain	1921
5851	Newark	S.F.		C	X	C	Olson & Urbain	1926
5846	Newark	S.F.		C			H. A. Schuler	1929

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5944	Newark	S.F.		C			Theo Steubeu	1923
5232	New England	S.F.	Spanish Rev	C				1930's
5635	New Hampshire	S.F.		NC				1953
5650	New Hampshire	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C				1890's
5661	New Hampshire	S.F.		C			Bruns, Benedict	1925
5666	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C		1909
5669	New Hampshire	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC	Norman, Andrew	1914
5670	New Hampshire	S.F.		C				1941
5673	New Hampshire	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1908
5677	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C		1923
5678	New Hampshire	S.F.		C				1870's
5681	New Hampshire	S.F.	Craftsman	C				1922
5682	New Hampshire	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC				1907
5683	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5685	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5688	New Hampshire	S.F.	Gable Front	C	X	C		1894
5691	New Hampshire	S.F.		C				1922
5692	New Hampshire	S.F.	Colonial Rev	C	X	C		1920's
5693	New Hampshire	S.F.	Craftsman	NC	X	NC	Jacobson, Orman	1922
5698	New Hampshire	S.F.	Workman Cot	C	X	C		1923
5700	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C	Rearson	1921
5706	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C	Bruns, C.J.	1916
5707	New Hampshire	S.F.		C				1949
5712	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C	Pearson, George	1921
5718	New Hampshire	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Rearson	1921
5719	New Hampshire	S.F.		C				1948
5724	New Hampshire	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1953
5727	New Hampshire	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Hubert, C.	1921
5729	New Hampshire	S.F.		C	X	C		1921
5732	New Hampshire	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1880's
5735	New Hampshire	S.F.		C				1949
5600-12	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1950
5601	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1951
5609	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Larson, E.L.	1950
5613	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Sachtiba, A.C.	1950
5617	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Allison, Lyman J.	1925
5624	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Italiane	C	X	C		1833
5623-26	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1922
5627	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1925

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5633	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Johnson, Harry M.	1951
5642	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Martin, J.A.	1922
5643	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1922
5647	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC	Braucher, Ernes	1925
5653	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5656	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Rev	NC			Allison, Lyman J.	1928
5659	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5662	Newark Avenue	S.F.	T-Plan	C			Bruns, B.J.	1925
5667	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Defrinne, Albert	1922
5701-3	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	J.B. Rolin and Son	1922
5702	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Rev	C	X	C		1922
5703	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		
5706	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5711	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5712	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5718	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Exelcra, Jay	1921
5719	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Rev	C	X	C	Hansen, Paul	1927
5723	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Newman, Edgar M.	1922
5724	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Zook & McCaughie	1926
5728-30	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Rowe, Charles B.	1939
5731	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Maffey	1921
5733	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5745	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C				1920's
5801	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	C	X	C	Newman, Edgar M.	1918
5806	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C			Allison, Lyman J.	1927
5811	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Spanish Rev	C			Zook & McCaughie	1926
5812-14	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Olsen & Urbain	1921
5817-19	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Newman, Edgar	1912
5820	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1920
5821	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1907
5829	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1920
5830	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Rev	C	X	C	Wheeler, Charlie	1924
5833	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C			Odgers, Phillip G.	1930
5837	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC	Johnson, Harry	1932
5838	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1900'S
5843	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C	X	C	Odgers, Phillip G.	1921
5846	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C			Olsen & Urbain	1921
5851	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Schuller, H.A.	1929
5901	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Olsen & Urbain	1926
								1941

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5909	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1948
5913	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1952
5917	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1948
5920	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1923
5927	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC				1954
5928	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC				1890'S
5932	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C				1890'S
5933	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1951
5943	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C				1951
5947	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Green, Martin J.	1950
5957	Newark Avenue	S.F.		C			Stuebeu, Theo	1923
5960	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC			Braucher, Ernes	1917
5966	Newark Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C			Presto, William C.	1930
5970	Newark Avenue	S.F.		NC				1923
5627	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C	X	C	Martin, J.A.	1926
5637	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C			Mrtini, Elizabeth	1926
5647	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	NC			Curtis, S.C.	1924
5653	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Allison, Lyman J.	1924
5655	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Uehe, J.G.	1919
5661-63	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Martin, E.W.	1922
5667	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Allison, Lyman J.	1924
5701	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C			Wheeler, Charlie	1927
5719	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC	Pearson, Gustav	1919
5725	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Newman, Edgar	1920
5726	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.	Workman Cot	C	X	C		1870's
5727	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	NC	X	NC		1913
5730	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C			Teisen, Axel V.	1924
5733	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5745	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Rev	C	X	C		1920's
6804	Newcastle Avenue	S.F.		C				<1870's
5801	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C				1945
5819	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C			Child and Smith	1940
5827	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	NC	X	NC		1910's
5831	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1908
5832	Nickerson Avenue	Stable		NC				1900's
5834	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C				1894
5841	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1905
5844	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1944
5847	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5912	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC				1905
5914	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C				1905
5916	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC		1905
5922	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C		1896
5930	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C				1911
5945	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C			Hussander, Arth.	1916
6000	Nickerson Avenue	School		C			Aroner, Jacob S.	1915
6010	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C				<1870
6014	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	C			Mahaffey, David	1926
6020	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C				1906
6024-26	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C			Lumd	1920
6031	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C			Bruns, B.J.	1939
6034	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, E.	1918
6035	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Johnson, H.	1928
6040	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Gable Front	C				1903
6041	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		NC				1890's
6045	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, E.	1917
6046	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		NC				1897
6047	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC				1900's
6050	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1903
6051-55	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, E.	1917
6056	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.		NC				1907
6060	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC		1918
6066	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	No Style	NC				1907
6072	Nickerson Avenue	Church	Gothic Rev	C	X	C		1890's
6126	Nickerson Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC				1915
5810	Nicolet Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C	X	C		1918
5823	Nicolet Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1890's
5827	Nicolet Avenue	Stable		NC				1900's
5837	Nicolet Avenue	S.F.		C				<1870
5757	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C			Allison, Lyman J.	1926
5763	Nina Avenue	S.F.	No Style	NC	X	NC		1923
5764	Nina Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1916
5769	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1928
5800	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C				1922
5817	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C				1940
5825	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, E.	1915
5826	Nina Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	C			Allison, Lyman J.	1927
5831	Nina Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1922

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5832	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C	Lovdall, George	1926
5835	Nina Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C		1915
5838	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1926
5842	Nina Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C	Reynertson, Thei	1916
5843	Nina Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1910
5852	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1922
5858	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1947
5872	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C	X	C		1870's
5911	Nina Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Rev	C			Jones, William C.	1928
5915	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C			Jones, William C.	1928
5925	Nina Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C	Nimmons, George	1922
5935	Nina Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C	Hulla, John	1910
5943	Nina Avenue	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1900's
5957	Nina Avenue	S.F.	East Lake/ Stick	C				1880's
5971	Nina Avenue	S.F.	East Lake/ Stick	C				1870's
6016 ²	Nina Avenue	Mfr	IND	C				1909
5608	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C			Barrett	1925
5612	Nina Avenue	S.F.		C				1945
6504	Nordica Avenue	S.F.		C				1912
6011	Northcott Avenue	S.F.	No Style	C			Glaver & Dinkelbe	1924
6037	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1922
6040	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		NC			Michaelsen, Chri	1919
6049	Northcott Avenue	S.F.	Eastlake	C				1890's
6058	Northcott Avenue	S.F.	Italiante	C				1895
6066	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C			E. Braucher	1915
6067	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1895
6070	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1870's
6073	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		NC				1919
6074	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		NC			Braucher, Ernes	1911
6079	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		NC			Braucher, Ernes	1915
6083	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1916
6084	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1870's
6090	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1930
6109	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1946
6113	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		NC				1908
6119	Northcott Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C			Krause, Leo E.	1914
6125	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C			Martin, E.	1915
6129	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1905
6135	Northcott Avenue	S.F.	No Style	NC				1900's

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
6139	Northcott Avenue	3		C				1910
6147	Northcott Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C				1904
6153	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				<1870
6155	Northcott Avenue	S.F.		C				1920
6090	Northwest Hwy		Railroad Station	C			Frost & Granger	1905
6134	Olcott Avenue	S.F.	Spanish Rev	C			Dewey & Pavlovic	1928
6200	Olcott Avenue			NC				1890's
6709	Raven Avenue	S.F.		C				1926
7130	Talcott Avenue	S.F.		C				<1870
7150	Talcott Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C				1890's
6700	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovic	1940
6704	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovic	1940
6710	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovic	1940
6714	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.		C			Dewey & Pavlovic	1940
6825	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	NC				1880's
6831	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.		NC				1890's
6838	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C				1920's
6839	Thorndale Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	NC				1915
5706	West Circle Ave.	3 Flat		C				1921
5712	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C				1900's
5716	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C				1910's
5721	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1910's
5722	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C			Bruns, Benedict J	1927
5729	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Craftsman	C	X	C		1922
5733	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Mahaffey, David	1922
5737	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Bialies, Theodor	1924
5747	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C	Krause, Leo E.	1917
5759	West Circle Ave.	flats		C			Braucher, Ernes	1915
5806	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	NC	X	NC	Krause, Leo E.	1919
5807	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Craftsman	C				1920's
5816	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1916
5820	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1916
5822	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Craftsman	C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1916
5828	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Amer 4-Square	C	X	C		1900
5829	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC				1895
5833	West Circle Ave.	flats		C	X	C	Mehaffey, D.	1914
5834	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC			Braucher, Ernes	1918
5837	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Alumer	1916
5843	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C		1921

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Address	Street Name	Type	Style	Significance	Garage	Significance	Architect	Date
5844	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Pearson, Gustav	1921
5848	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Craftsman	C				1908
5849	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Dutch Col Re	C	X	C		1923
5852	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Workman Cot	C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1915
5855	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC	X	NC		1924
5857	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Reynertson, Thei	1917
5907	West Circle Ave.	S.F.	Colonial Rev	C	X	C		1927
5915	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Bruns, Benedict j.	1919
5925	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC	X	NC	Grzdsky	1926
5931	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C			Russell, Lewis E.	1912
5933-5	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C		1912
5945	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Braucher, Ernes	1913
5949	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C	Grotz, Charles J.	1928
5955	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C	X	C		1918
5965	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC			Worthmann & Ste.	1915
6000	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C			Wheeler, Charles	1919
6006	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C			Wheeler, Gheo	1919
6008	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C			Paulsen	1913
6012	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		NC			Braucher, Ernes	1916
6018	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C				1928
6019	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C			Braucher, Ernes	1925
6028	West Circle Ave.	S.F.		C				1916

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History of the Planning and Development of Norwood Park

The Norwood Park Historic District is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for Community Planning and Development and criterion C for Architecture. Its period of significance is from 1868, the year the community was first developed, until 1952; the fifty-year cut off for listing properties in the National Register. Norwood Park was developed by a group of investors specifically for professionals that would commute to Chicago by train. The buildings in this early suburb are representative of many architectural styles and building types that were popular during the mid to late 19th century and early to mid 20th century.

Introduction

To live in a detached house with a yard on a quiet street and travel to work in the city each day is a way of life that many Americans accept as a norm. Yet this way of life was not possible until the development of a planned community designed for that purpose: the suburb. The earliest suburbs like Norwood Park bloomed on the outskirts of American cities beginning in the 1850's. The motivation, design, and success of suburbs as a planning type illustrates many themes from American history, and as our aspirations and technology evolved, so did the suburbs. The prevalence of suburbs today makes it difficult to study them as historically significant developments. Many of the earliest suburbs have been engulfed by the central city, and their suburban character is lost. The few early suburbs that remain intact bear the stamp of patterns and movements of American history. Section eight attempts to explain those themes, especially the picturesque aesthetic movement and the development of the railroad, as they are represented in the history and visual appearance of Norwood Park.

The Land

A subtle elevation can be seen and felt walking from the eastern portion of Norwood Park to the west along Ardmore or Hurlbut Avenues. The rise is only 15 or 20 feet, but that elevation made the land appealing to people long before the suburbanites came. The historian Kenneth T. Jackson notes that the first suburbs grew up not on virgin country, but on land that had already been identified as suitable for habitation and agriculture. While much of the land around Chicago was swamp, glacial ridges radiated out from the city. Trails and settlements followed this faint topography, and the land beneath Norwood Park sits on one of these glacial ridges.

The high ground was used first by Native Americans as a trail; their path evolved into the Milwaukee Plank Road, then into Milwaukee Avenue. White settlers established farms on the well-drained soil in the area after the Black Hawk War; Mark Noble was the first in 1833. Twenty years later the Chicago and Northwestern

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Railway established their rail line along the ridge, leading to the transformation of the land from farms, to a suburb with an idealized natural landscape.

The Picturesque as a Reaction Against Industrialization

In some ways, the idea and motivation to live in a suburb was a reaction against the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution. Prior to this transformation, people's home and work were within walking distance, or one in the same building, either as farmers or city dwellers. The massive scale of factory production required a separate building or district that was devoted solely to heavy production. The new workplaces required that people work in a building or neighborhood that was separate from their home. Factories also made cities noisier, dirtier, and more crowded.

The Industrial Revolution tended to divide and separate cities into districts. Industrial areas tended to grow separately from residential areas. Working class neighborhoods became distinct from middle class and upper crust enclaves. The geographic separation of suburbs from the city was then a logical continuation of the changes introduced by the Industrial Revolution. The suburb offered an escape, for those who could afford it, from increasingly unpleasant urban life.

By the middle of the 19th century many Americans became convinced that industrialism, urbanism, and capitalism were becoming a threat to the morals and culture of the country. A popular movement developed which called for a return to nature to counter the effects of the industrial world and restore the soul. The movement was called the Picturesque.

The Picturesque movement was a set of popular ideas that affected art, architecture, literature, and religion in America. As an aesthetic it placed high value on natural patterns that did not appear to be man made. As a moral movement, the picturesque understood nature to be a manifestation of God that could uplift the soul and nurture a family. Norwood Park's winding streets and ample green space clearly identifies it as a picturesque community. In her *Treatise on Domestic Economy (1841)*, the nationally read author Catherine Beecher introduced the idea that moving to the country would be better for the moral and physical health of the American family. She reasoned that if nature was a manifestation of God, then the family home should be far from the city, in a natural setting. Beecher expanded on the *Treatise* in publications throughout the 19th century. (Catherine Beecher was the sister of Henry Ward Beecher, a leading clergyman of the 19th century who wrote the book that Norwood Park was named after)

In the picturesque view, moral health was tied to one's physical surroundings, especially the family home and the landscape. The early advertisements for Norwood Park understood this. One advertisement notes that the

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higher elevation of the land provides for good drainage and "healthfulness", as well as good views of the surrounding countryside.

There is evidence to suggest that the picturesque ideas about nature and moral health were well understood in Norwood Park. In 1874 the *Advent Christian Times*, a weekly newspaper began publication in Norwood Park. An 1876 article by Frank Burr, a pastor in Norwood Park, clearly shows the widespread influence of the picturesque aesthetic. The built environment possessed spiritual and moral import. His article praised sunny rooms in a home, and advocates readers to build homes with large windows. Sunlight and fresh air are linked to health, nourishment, and power. The pastor advocated that curtains should not cover up windows as dark rooms on the other hand bring depression. He concluded that the best picture for a home is not a painting or print, but the view of nature provided by God.

While some established the moral value of life in nature, other figures envisioned what homes and communities outside of the city might look like. In the 1850's, Andrew Jackson Downing promoted the picturesque aesthetic in architecture through popular design books. He was the first landscape designer to offer an alternative to the ubiquitous rectilinear grid plan used by cities and towns. His plans employed curved streets, odd shaped lots, and central community parks. While these features did not maximize profit from land, the desired effect was to create a romantic image of a country village. In 1854, Downing's colleague Andrew Jackson Davis designed the exclusive suburb of Llewellyn Park in New Jersey with winding streets centered on a park. Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux further popularized these picturesque features in landscaped parks accessible to a broad public. Their landscape designs used winding paths not only to create an aesthetic experience, but also to respond to the unique topography of a locale. The Picturesque ideal held that houses and neighborhoods should be designed to imitate patterns found in nature. The curved streets of Norwood Park stand in sharp contrast to the gridiron plan of Chicago, yet they were the height of urban planning in the 1860's. The streetscape provides focal points in the neighborhood, and helps define the community as distinct from its surroundings. Norwood Park was designed to create an image of nature and it's the parks and vistas that are a visual link to the picturesque movement that affected the whole nation.

Norwood Park and the Railroad

While the picturesque provided the desire and design for suburban life, suburbs would never have been possible without the railroad, which opened up outlying areas of cities to the middle class who depended on jobs in the city. The earliest suburbs like Norwood Park are often referred to as "railroad suburbs," all were developed on established rail lines. The station, tracks, and train remain a presence in Norwood Park today that link the place to its roots.

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In 1864 the Chicago and Northwestern railroad established a depot in the farmland that would become Norwood Park. Four years later the land around the stop attracted the attention of investors who formed the Norwood Park Land and Building Association. They bought and developed the surrounding farmland for professionals who would commute to work in the city and early on established a commutation rate with the railroad. Thus began the transformation of the rural township into a residential suburb. The earliest advertisements for Norwood Park boasted the frequent and fast access to the city.

Railroad suburbs were laid out compactly so that the commuter's daily walk to and from the train depot was not too long and the most valuable properties were those closest to the station. The railroad station formed the heart of these early suburbs. Norwood Park illustrates these characteristics. There is a real difference between the early railroad suburbs like Norwood Park and the sprawling suburbs developed after the automobile. Urban planners have begun to take a second look at the early railroad suburbs like Norwood Park as a model for future developments.

The Speculative Development of Norwood Park

Like many early suburbs, Norwood Park was a speculative development designed to make quick profits for a group of investors. In 1868 the Norwood Land and Building Association, a group of Chicago businessmen, bought six parcels of farmland totaling 860 acres to create a planned residential development. Businessmen formed partnerships like the Norwood Park Land and Building Association (NPLBA) to gather capital and spread the risk. Thomas Seymour and John Eberhart were the chief promoters in Norwood Park Land and Building Association. Seymour was a broker at the Chicago Board of Trade. Eberhart started out as a schoolteacher and advanced to a prominent position in the State Board of Education.

In 1869 the NPLBA divided the 860 acres of farmland into 94 residential lots, from the beginning the most valuable being those lots in or near the circle. There was a period of five years between the initial plotting of Norwood Park and its incorporation as a village in 1874. During this period the autonomous NPLBA managed the development and made improvements to it with their own money to attract buyers.

These improvements were touted in a prospectus published in 1874 by Everett Chamberlin entitled *Chicago and Its Suburbs*. The book described sixty-four new suburban developments around Chicago, and includes full-paged advertisements paid for by real estate agents selling property. The description of Norwood Park on pages 448 to 450 provides information about the improvements made by the **NPLBA** to attract investors. As discussed above, the picturesque curvilinear plan had great appeal. The Association also set aside land for parks: a five acre park at West Circle and Colfax, another of the same size at Myrtle and Grant, one around the depot, and one around the hotel. In 1872 the Association constructed a three-story frame structure on the site of an Artesian well to serve as the Norwood Park Hotel to attract summer vacationers. Chamberlin also touts the

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churches and school in Norwood Park as being of higher architectural quality than in other suburbs. In 1870 a post office was established and the first store followed a year later.

Chamberlin's description of Norwood Park in 1874 indicates that the NPLBA built speculative homes and custom homes in addition to selling lots. Chamberlin notes that the lots in Norwood Park were designed for "mansions" and that the residents of the suburb were prominent businessmen who worked in Chicago. The cost of a new house in Norwood Park in 1874 ranged from \$2,500 to \$6,000 and lots ranged from \$10 to \$35 per front foot, depending on proximity to the circle.

After the Chicago Fire, a weekly newspaper entitled *The Land Owner* was established to cater to the booming real estate trade. In 1874 it printed an engraved illustration of the Norwood Park Land Office that was located in the on Dearborn between Washington and Randolph streets. The paper printed a small statement about the Land Office: "The principle office of this rapidly growing and beautiful suburb is here established by Messrs. C. J. Corse & Co. who are disposing of lots to parties desiring homes or investments there. Among all the suburbs Norwood Park has had the most remarkable growth. It has good schools, churches and easy accessibility to the city, and the land is offered at a very reasonable figure. The visitor there will find that many substantial improvements have been made during the present season."

This advertisement clearly identifies Norwood Park as an early suburb because it offers services, amenities and access to the city; a pitch still used by suburban developments today.

Incorporation as a Village and Early Ordinances to Protect the Picturesque Character

In 1872, the State of Illinois passed a law making it easier for communities to incorporate as local governments. In 1874 the thirty-seven voters in Norwood Park petitioned the state legislature to incorporate as a local government. Jefferson and Leyden Townships unsuccessfully resisted Norwood Park's petition as they stood to lose land and tax base. When the Village was incorporated in 1874, the original investors of the NPLBA remained active in the village government as elected officials, but now improvements could be made by levying taxes rather than from their profits.

One month after its incorporation, the thirty-seven eligible voters in Norwood Park elected a board of six trustees. The board included a president, a clerk, a treasurer, a street commissioner, a constable, and a village lawyer. After their first meeting on September 14, 1874, the Board of Trustees met every month.

The trustees headed up commissions that encouraged other residents to carry out projects such as drafting the ordinances of the village. The first ordinances passed by Norwood Park in September 1874 dealt with a range of issues from the prohibition of liquor to animal control. More significant to the character of the place today were

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the ordinances written to protect the open feeling and suburban character of Norwood Park by regulating land use as the suburb grew. While many early suburbs started out like picturesque Norwood Park, few have survived to this day without drastic changes. The first laws of the village set out to protect the picturesque character of the community with strict laws governing land use that bear some semblance to the zoning controls currently in place in the community. These ordinances balanced the rights of individual property against the good of the village as whole.

The original manuscript ordinances of the Norwood Park local government from incorporation in 1874 to annexation to Chicago in 1893 are available on microfilm at the Illinois Regional Archives Depository at Northeastern Illinois University Library. Most of the original documents are kept there as well in addition to receipts and maps that do not appear on the microfilm reels.

An important public amenity in early suburbs was the sidewalk. Ordinance Number Fifteen specified the exact size and construction of the plank sidewalks permissible in the Village down to the size of the nails used. It also required that "noxious weeds" be kept clear from the parkways and corners around the walks.

Ordinance Number Five required anyone wishing to divide a lot in the village to apply to the Board of Trustees for a review of their plans. No subdivision could take place without a certificate of approval from the board.

Today one of the distinct characteristics of Norwood Park is its streetscape. The founders of Norwood Park recognized the value of the curved and wide streets, and protected this feature in an Ordinance Number Three "Concerning Streets, Their Use, and Obstruction". With fifteen subsections it is one of the most exacting ordinances, and it includes provisions for stiff fines and confiscation of property in some cases. Despite the title, the law covered not just streets, but also alleys, and most significantly the "public grounds," or parks in the village.

This law addressed the issues brought on by construction and growth of the suburb. Streets could not be used to store building materials, carriages or wagons could not be parked on the street for more than one hour plus, no building could be constructed that extended onto public grounds or alleys. The law required owners of fences, porches, or steps that extended onto the parkway or alley to remove them. The street commissioner was authorized to remove these nuisances if the owners failed to comply. Anyone wishing to move a building or remove a building had to apply to the Board of Trustees for permission. The Board reserved the right to impose terms, conditions, and restrictions on the plans "for the interest of the village".

The Village continued to add to its ordinances after 1874, but these earliest laws established the priority of regulating the visual character of Norwood Park as it grew. Despite their short sway, these early laws played an important role in ensuring the survival of Norwood Park's character to this day by establishing a priority for

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protecting the picturesque streetscape. In 1893 these ordinances were replaced when the City of Chicago annexed Norwood Park.

Norwood Park Investors

Many of the earliest histories written about Chicago, like A. T. *Andreas' History of Cook County* (1884) tend to be biographical in nature. Many of these texts include biographical sketches of the investors behind Norwood Park. John F. Eberhart, one of the leaders of the Norwood Park Land and Building Association, appears in many of these.

The description of Eberhart's life provides a picture of the type of people involved in the creation of Norwood Park. At age 26 he came to Chicago in 1855 from Pennsylvania. Eberhart began working as a teacher, and soon became the Cook County school commissioner. He pursued a prominent career in establishing the free public school system in Illinois. In addition to this profession, Eberhart became wealthy in the booming real estate in Chicago and its suburbs. At one time he owned 3,000 acres of land.

One biography lists some of the members of the NPLBA: He was the prime mover in establishing Norwood Park, recognizing the fact that there was the highest land on the Northwestern Railroad between the Lake and the Mississippi river and believing therefore it would make a desirable place for a suburb. He obtained the refusal of about eight hundred acres associated in this undertaking with other prominent men, including T. H. Seymore, James E. Tyler, John H. Wrenn, George Fields, Leonard Hodges, Rev. Dr. W.W. Everett and others. They organized the corporation and established the town and after considerable difficulty were instrumental in securing commutation rates on the railroad.

The biographical sketch also describes Eberhart's religious, social and cultural affiliations. He was an early member of the abolition movement, and served as president of the Board of Trustees at the People's Church. He enjoyed outdoor sports and was a promoter of the YMCA. All of Eberhart's personal interests place him squarely in the popular social movements of nineteenth century America. Norwood Park also reflects some of the same values.

In another early quasi-history, entitled *The Leading Men of Chicago*, another investor in Norwood Park is highlighted: James E. Tyler. Tyler was a banker in Chicago who invested in both commercial and residential real estate. Besides investing in the NPLBA, Tyler was a founding trustee of the University of Chicago, and a prominent member of the First Baptist Church on Wabash.

Although primarily residential, Norwood Park has long been home to several institutions like the Norwegian Old People's Home (1896), the Danish Old People's Home (1906) and the Passionist Monastery (1904). As

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mentioned above, a Christian publishing company had a short existence in Norwood Park in the 1870's. The Norwood Press issued a newspaper called *The Advent Christian Times* for two years before moving down into the city.

The Design of Norwood Park

In 1907 the Norwood Park Improvement Club published a promotional brochure entitled *Norwood Park: The Ideal Suburb*. The brochure boasts that Norwood Park "was originally laid out by the noted landscape designer of the World's Columbian Exposition," yet the name of the designer is not given. This quote has given rise to much speculation that perhaps Frederick Law Olmsted designed Norwood Park. The date of Norwood Park's plotting and its curvilinear streets clearly show similarities to Olmsted's suburban plans, and the influence of the picturesque landscape. While Norwood Park's streetscape and parks bear resemblance to places like Olmsted's design for Riverside, Illinois, research of Norwood Park history and Frederick Law Olmsted has not turned up any link between the two so far.

In 1986, the president of the Norwood Park Historical Society visited the Olmsted Archives in Brookline, Massachusetts to find a link to Norwood Park. At that time, the Olmsted papers had not been cataloged, and no reference was found. Since 1986 the papers have been cataloged. In February 2000, archivist Michele Clark at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site asked if there was any reference to Norwood Park in the catalog. The archivist did not find any mention of Norwood Park.

The archivist suggested that the reference to a designer of the World's Columbian Expo could be any of a number of people. At the time of Olmsted's design of the Wooded Island at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, there were 40 people working at his firm. In addition, Olmsted's landscape design for the World's Columbian Expo was for a limited part of the fair grounds: other landscape designers worked there as well. The archivist provided a list of three names of people who worked with Frederick Law Olmsted's firm during the Exposition; Heinze, Calkins, and P. R. J. The archivist searched for these names in the earliest records of Norwood Park government, but these names do not appear in the village Trustee's Minutes or the Abstract of Title to Norwood Park.

The archivist did uncover the names of individuals who were paid to survey portions of Norwood Park, but it is unclear if any of these designed the overall plan of the circle. The Abstract of Title contains an entry from 1869 that states the NPLBA paid a J.T. Foster (a prominent landscape designer for the Chicago Park District) and George H. Frost to survey and subdivide a portion of the land. A. T. Andreas' History of Cook County states that Lemuel P. Swift from the firm of Forbes and Swift, surveyed and plotted the village of Norwood Park. The archivist conducted some research on these names to determine if they worked for Olmsted, but no connection

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was found. The scope of this project did not permit in depth examination of these names; further research may reveal more information.

While Olmsted does not appear to have had a role in Norwood Park, another prominent landscape architect did. Jens Jensen was a pioneer landscape designer associated with Prairie school of architecture who used native plants to create designs that unified architecture and landscape. The Jens Jensen archives, kept at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, contain three drawings dated 1906 for one of the parks in Norwood Park. Copies of these drawings are available from the library, and may reveal valuable information about at least one of the parks spaces.

Annexation to Chicago

In 1893 Norwood Park voted to be annexed to the City of Chicago to take advantages of the city's water and sewer infrastructure. Annexation brought a contradictory mix of benefits and burdens to Norwood Park residents who moved to the suburbs from cities where they had become dependent on service networks like water, sewer, gas, electricity, and telephone. It was difficult for early suburbs to provide all these services for the increasing number of people moving to them. Annexation of Norwood Park and other suburbs like Austin and Rogers Park put the city of Chicago in debt and it took decades for the city to finally provide all the services to Norwood Park.

Annexation transformed the cities and suburbs alike. Most annexed suburbs develop a neighborhood identity. Norwood Park demonstrates the annexation theme, as well as illustrates some difference. Rather than completely merging into the city, it has maintained some measure of its suburban feel and identity. While most annexed suburbs meld into cities as neighborhoods, Norwood Park is an exception. Rather than completely merging into the city, it has maintained some measure of its suburban feel and identity. One explanation for this may be that the plan of Norwood Park with its open spaces, views, and trees has created a sense of place and community here that other community's lack.

Conclusions

After annexation to the city of Chicago, the population of Norwood Park grew steadily up to the 1960's. To accommodate population growth many of the larger lots in the neighborhood were subdivided and infilled with smaller houses from the 1930's through 1960's. The automobile changed suburbs, many of the older railroad suburbs changed to respond to the automobile. Fortunately, the distinct streetscape and open spaces have survived in Norwood Park. These features provide a visual link to the earliest vision for Norwood Park as an escape from the city to a place that symbolized a village in an idealized natural setting. The planners of

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Norwood Park set out to create a tranquil community with easy access to nature and the city. These qualities survive to this day, and should be looked at again as a model for a community that works.

The following is a description of the architectural styles used in the district:

American Four-Square

This post Victorian style of single family house, prized for its ease of construction, practicality, and roomy interior, is found throughout Chicago. The concentrations are in community areas developed during the style's heyday (1900-1930), such as Beverly, Norwood Park, Rogers Park, and South Shore.

Common Characteristics are:

- Cubic shape
- Hipped roof, usually with dormers
- Broad front porch, sometimes enclosed
- Little use of ornament
- Built in wide variety of materials, including wood, brick, and stucco

Colonial Revival

A revival of interest in the architecture of colonial America occurred between the 1880's and World War II. Known as Colonial Revival, the style combines elements of both Federal and Georgian architecture, which were popular styles in America in the 1700's and early 1800's.

Common Characteristics are:

- Symmetrical facades, often with side porches
- Red brick or wood clapboards walls
- Entrances decorated with sidelights, transoms, columns, and pediments
- Either hip or gable roofs, often with dormers

Craftsman Bungalows

The Craftsman Bungalow style, popular in the early 1900's was encouraged by the growing American interest in bungalows and informal floor plans.

Common Characteristics are:

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- One- or one-and-a-half stories
- Horizontal proportions
- Wood walls and decorative detailing, including porch railings, shingles, and exposed rafters
- Multiple gable roofs

Dutch Colonial Revival

Based on the style of houses built by the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam (New York) in the 1600's, this style acquired popularity between 1900 and World War II. In Chicago, the style can be found in such community areas such as South Shore, Norwood Park, and Morgan Park.

Common Characteristics are:

- Symmetrical facades
- Doorways ornamented with columns, sidelights and transoms
- Gambrel roofs (i.e., a curving roof with a shape similar to a barn roof)

Italianate

One of the most popular 19th century styles, the Italiante was derived from the architecture of Italian villas. Chicago architects used the style between the 1860s and 1890s for a wide variety of building types, from houses and small apartment buildings, to institutional structures. Surviving examples can be seen in most community areas developed during this period, although the greatest concentrations can be found in Lincoln Park, the Lower West Side, and West Town.

Common Characteristics are:

- Vertical proportions
- Tall, rounded windows and doors
- Stone trim with incised foliated ornament
- Intricate wood or pressed metal cornices

Prairie

The Prairie style was developed by Frank Lloyd Wright and others as "a modern architecture for a democratic American society," a goal of many architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Because it was largely developed in the Chicago area, this style is well represented here by some of the most important buildings of the early 20th century.

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Common characteristics are:

- Horizontal proportions
- Flat brick or stucco walls, often outlined with wooden strips of contrasting color
- Windows with abstract, geometric ornament
- Hip or gable roofs with wide, overhanging eaves

Workman's Cottage

This is a common, "vernacular" residential style that was built in working class Chicago neighborhoods in the years following the Chicago Fire of 1871.

Common characteristics are:

- One and a half stories, set atop a raised basement
- Rectangular floor plan
- Ornament restricted to around windows and beneath the roof line
- Front-facing gable roof

Spanish Revival

This style is based on Spanish colonial and Mexican buildings that were built in California, Texas, and the American southwest between the early 1600s and the 1840s. The style regained popularity as a revival style during the 1920s. Chicagoans used it for houses and religious buildings in several community areas.

Common characteristics are:

- Brick or stucco walls
- Twisting columns and decorative shields made of terra cotta
- Round-arched windows
- Elaborately rounded roof parapets, based on Spanish colonial missions
- Clay tile roofs

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Architects

Several of the architects listed in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey who designed houses in the Norwood Park Historic District had offices in Chicago. Of the architects who designed more than one house in the Norwood Park Historic District (listed in the survey) many appeared to do work in the northern half of the city. Most of their work that was picked up in the survey was residential. Only a few had designed mixed-use properties (commercial/residential) and other than single-family residences, which were the majority of those cited, there were a handful of 2-3 flats. Architect Ernest N. Braucher, who seemed to have designed most of the houses in the district (14), had completed plans for properties in more areas of the city than the other architects. Examples of Braucher's buildings are found in Greater Grand Crossing, Washington Heights, Beverly, and Morgan Park. Most of Braucher's houses in the survey that had a style identified were Craftsman.

Architect David Mahaffey of 118 N. La Salle Street designed the properties at 5756, 5760, 5766 N. East Circle Avenue, 6014 N Nickerson Avenue, and 5737 N West Circle Avenue. Mahaffey also designed residences in Uptown (commercial/residential), Lake View, and Albany Park Community Areas.

Gustav Pearson, whose office was located at 1930 N. Keystone Avenue in 1925 and at 4432 Wrightwood Avenue in 1938, designed three residences on Hobart Avenue (6800, 6804, 6905) two on N. West Circle Avenue (5747, 5844), and a sixth on 5719 N. Newcastle Avenue. Other works of Pearson are located in the Auburn Gresham (commercial/residential) Logan Square (2-3 flat), and Forest Glen (single family).

Benedict Bruns, who in 1925 had an office at 726 Hastings Street and in 1938 was located at 4734 N. Hermitage Avenue designed seven houses in Norwood Park and with the exception of a residence in Beverly, seemed also to have done most of his work in the northern half of the city (Rogers Park, West Ridge, Irving Park, and Forest Glen).

Lyman Allison of 115 S. Dearborn produced plans for seven houses in the district. All of the styles indicated in the survey in the Norwood Park Community Area are Colonial or Dutch Colonial Revivals. Allison also drew the plans for single-family residences and 2-3 flats in eight other community areas in Chicago.

Edgar M. Newman who had an office on Clark Street did the plans for four houses in the district, one of which was a Prairie School design and another was Colonial Revival. Of the architects who designed more than one residence in the Norwood Park Historic District, Newman was the only one who had designed a six flat.

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Special Districts and Norwood Park

Districts, in Chicago called "Special Districts," through the use of supplemental zoning laws seek to conserve the existing built environment of the district. Norwood Park currently has two special districts, SD-1 and SD-2, already in operation. To fully understand the use and function of Special Districts, it is necessary to understand the purpose of Zoning, how City of Chicago Zoning functions and what the Special Districts have been able to accomplish for Norwood Park. After examining the existing conditions, proposal for additional protections through this means will be presented.

On April 5, 1923 the City of Chicago passed the first zoning ordinance. Known as the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, this ordinance has been amended and revised numerous times (most recently and substantially in 1958) and contains information regarding the intent of zoning, the districts that are created, the rules and regulations, maps of the city showing the zoning, and information on administrations. There are 17 sections listed in Article 2 Intent and Purposes. Many of these are simply clarifications of section one which states the main purpose as the promotion and protection of public health, safety, morals, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the people. Section 2 of **Article 2 explains** how this is done by dividing the City into zones and districts and restricting the location, construction, reconstruction, alteration, and use of building, structures, and land. Other issues of concern listed in Article 2 are fire safety, provision for light, and limiting congestion and protecting character. This is accomplished by controlling use, density, height, and building setbacks. There are four basic categories of zoning--Residential, Commercial, Manufacturing, and Institutional. These four categories are then further subdivided by density and mapped out over the whole City. The provision for Special Districts was created in 1993 for the purpose of reducing conflict between new construction and existing buildings in neighborhoods with unique cultural, historic and physical characteristics.

Special District Amendments are established to provide supplemental zoning regulation for certain established neighborhoods. An area is considered eligible for designation after a recommendation by the City Council Committee on Zoning. There must be at least four contiguous areas compactly configured to qualify. On October 5, 1994, after recommendation of the Committee on Zoning, the City Council passed a proposed ordinance amending the Chicago Zoning Ordinance by reclassifying areas of Norwood park as overlay zoning districts. This established a new Article 10A-1 creating SD-1 and SD-2 Norwood Park Special Conservation Districts. These districts were created for Norwood Park at the community's request. The two conservation districts, SD-1 and SD2, increased the mandatory street frontage of a lot from 25 feet to 50 feet in SD-1 and from 25 feet to 35 feet in SD-2. As a result the overall mandatory lot size increased. The front setback was also increased to 40 feet in SD-1. These provisions were made to counteract the trend towards subdividing larger lots for more residences. The special districts in Norwood Park seem to have effectively dealt with this threat.

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Integrity

The Norwood Park Historic District has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Nearly half of the properties in the triangular-shaped district located in the Norwood Park Community Area in Chicago were identified in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey. The district is distinctly different from the surrounding development in Norwood Park. The historic district has curvilinear streets, reminiscent of Frederick Olmstead's Riverside suburb, and larger lot sizes, which create a definite break from the rest of the area, which is more typical of the grid pattern used for so many developments. When looking at a map of Norwood Park, it is obvious that the historic district, being adjacent to the train station, was the first developed area in the community. The district represents the hub of the earliest settlements within Norwood Park, with later developments occurring all around it.

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Clark, Michele, Archivist at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, (99 Warren Street, Brookline, Mass. 02445) Phone (617) 566-1689. Telephone interview by M. Crawford , 9 March 2000.

Kroll, Susan, President Norwood Park Historical Society Telephone interview by M. Crawford, 17 February 2000.

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NORWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Verbal Boundary Description

The Norwood Park Historic District is located in Section 6, Township 40N, Range 13E, UTM Grid Zone 16, in the City of Chicago and is bound by the following streets: Harlem Avenue to the west, Avondale to the north, Nagle Avenue to the east, and Bryn Mawr to the south.

Boundary Justification

The area encompassed within the Norwood Park Historic District is definably different from the adjacent area. Harlem Avenue is a major thoroughfare in the city and surrounding suburbs and creates a definite separation on the district's western boundary. Avondale runs at a forty-five degree angle along the tracks of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, which creates a hard break on the northeast boundary of the historic district. There is newer development just east of Nagle Avenue, the district's eastern edge. Bryn Mawr, the district's southern boundary, runs parallel to and is just north of the Kennedy Expressway.

CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, Point Sal Ataje, Address Restricted, Point Sal Highlands vicinity, 02001392, LISTED, 11/21/02

GEORGIA, JENKINS COUNTY, Millen High School, 100 Cleveland Ave., Millen, 02000842, LISTED, 11/21/02

GEORGIA, PUTNAM COUNTY, Rockville Academy and St. Paul Methodist Church Historic District, E of Eatonton and S of GA 16, Rockville Rd., Eatonton vicinity, 02001382, LISTED, 11/19/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Automatic Electric Company Building, 1001 W. Van Buren, Chicago, 02001386, LISTED, 11/20/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Berwyn Health Center, 6600 W. 26th St., Berwyn, 02001352, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Fuller Park, 331 W. 45th St., Chicago, 02001347, LISTED, 11/20/02 (Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Maxwell--Briscoe Automobile Company Showroom, 1737 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 02001349, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Motor Row Historic District, Roughly bounded by 22nd St., Indiana St., 24th Place, and Wabash St., Chicago, 02001387, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Norwood Park Historical District, roughly bounded by Harlem Ave., Nagle Ave., Bryn Mawr Ave., and Avondale St., Chicago, 02001350, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Scoville Place, Jct. of Lake St. and Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, 02001351, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Waukegan Building, 4 S. Genesee St., Waukegan, 02001355, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Collins, Daniel Dove, House, 621 W. Main St., Collinsville, 02001385, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Norodni Sin, 209-211 E. Vandalia, Edwardsville, 02001353, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Buffalo Grove Lime Kiln, Galena Trail Rd., Polo, 02001348, LISTED, 11/20/02

ILLINOIS, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, Stotlar, Ed. M., House, 1304 W. Main St., Marion, 02001354, LISTED, 11/21/02

IOWA, HARRISON COUNTY, Woodbine Normal and Grade School, 5th and Weare, Woodbine, 02001227, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, GREENE COUNTY, Vernal Presbyterian Church, 455 McInnis--Vernal Rd., Lucedale vicinity, 02001389, LISTED, 11/18/02

MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, 181 S Jefferson St, Jackson, 02000209, LISTED, 11/19/02

MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Welty, Eudora, House, 1119 Pinehurst St., Jackson, 02001388, LISTED, 11/21/02

MISSISSIPPI, UNION COUNTY, New Albany Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. and E. Main, Camp St., and former St. Louis and San Francisco RR tracks, New Albany, 96001266, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/06/02

MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY, Kaulien Mercantile Company, 900 and 902 E. High St., Jefferson City, 02001402, LISTED, 11/21/02

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NEW YORK, QUEENS COUNTY, Congregation Tifereth Israel, 109-18 and 109-20 54th Ave., Corona, 02001357, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, Lansingburgh Village Burial Ground, Third Ave. and 107th St., Troy, 02001358, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, RICHMOND COUNTY, Calvary Presbyterian Church, 909 Castleton Ave., Staten Island, 02001356, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, SULLIVAN COUNTY, St. John's Episcopal Church and Rectory, 15 St. John's St., Monticello, 02001359, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, K. WHITTELSEY (Tugboat), 3 North St. at Rondout Creek, Kingston, 02001395, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Ulster House Hotel, Main St. at Academy Rd., Pine Hill, 02001399, LISTED, 11/21/02

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Weizer Building, 11801 Buckeye Rd., Cleveland, 02001360, LISTED, 11/21/02

TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, New Southern Hotel, 112-120 E. Baltimore St., Jackson, 02001378, LISTED, 11/21/02

TENNESSEE, SHELBY COUNTY, Martin Memorial Temple CME Church, 65 S. Parkway West, Memphis, 02001379, LISTED, 11/20/02

TENNESSEE, WARREN COUNTY, City Cemetery, South High St., McMinnville, 02001377, LISTED, 11/21/02

UTAH, SAN JUAN COUNTY, St. Christopher's Episcopal Mission, UT 163, Bluff vicinity, 02001042, LISTED, 11/18/02

VERMONT, ADDISON COUNTY, Brooksville Advent Church, 1338 Dog Team Tavern Rd., New Haven, 02001380, LISTED, 11/21/02 (Religious Buildings, Sites and Structures in Vermont MPS)

VERMONT, ADDISON COUNTY, Dog Team Tavern, 1338 Dog Team Tavern Rd., New Haven, 02001381, LISTED, 11/21/02

VERMONT, WINDSOR COUNTY, Saddlebow Farm, 2477 Gold Coast Rd., Bridgewater, 02001345, LISTED, 11/14/02

VIRGINIA, AUGUSTA COUNTY, Bare House and Mill, 157 Wilda Rd., Stuarts Draft vicinity, 02001364, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, CARROLL COUNTY, Carter Hydraulic Rams, Off Grayson St. and US 221, Hillsville, 02001373, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Bleak Hill, Address Restricted, Callaway vicinity, 02001374, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, GREENE COUNTY, Powell--McMullan House, 233 McMullen Mill Rd., Stanardsville vicinity, 02001367, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, HANOVER COUNTY, Hanover Wayside, 8225 Hanover Wayside Rd., Hanover, 02001365, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, HENRY COUNTY, Old Turner Place, 7643 Henry Rd., Henry, 02001371, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURG INDEPENDENT CITY, Court House Hill--Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly along Madison St., Harrison St., 7th St., 6th St., Lynchburg, 02001361, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, PAGE COUNTY, Wall Brook Farm, 967 Longs Rd., Luray vicinity, 02001375, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Bryan, Joseph, Park, 4308 Hermitage Rd., Richmond, 02001369, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Church of the Sacred Heart, 1401 Perry St., Richmond, 02001368, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, New Pump House, 1708 Pump House Dr., Richmond, 02001366, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, Hamilton Schoolhouse, VA 611, S. Buffalo Rd., Lexington vicinity, 02001372, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Sanders, Walter McDonald, House, College Ave., Bluefield, 02001370, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, WISE COUNTY, Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park, 10 W. Street N, Big Stone Gap, 02001362, LISTED, 11/22/02

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