

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1-8-04

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1102 South Lincoln Avenue [NA] not for publication
city or town Urbana [] vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Champaign code 019 zip code 61801

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 [].)

Wilbur L. Lohmeyer / SHPO 1-6-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or 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:

- [] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- [] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- [] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- [] removed from the
National Register
- [] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Kappa Kappa Gamma House
Name of Property

Champaign County, Illinois
County/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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing Noncontributing

1 0 buildings
0 0 sites
0 0 structures
0 0 objects
1 0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

Fraternity & Sorority Houses at the Urbana-
Champaign Campus of the University of
Illinois

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/education-related housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/education-related housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Other: English Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Limestone
roof Asphalt Shingle
other Brick, Half-timbering

Narrative Description

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

Kappa Kappa Gamma House
Name of Property

Champaign County, Illinois
County/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 Bibliographic 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)

Education

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1928-1953

1928

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ralph E. Milman, Howard Shaw Associates

A.W. Stoolman, General Contractor

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Steward S. Howe Archival Program, UI

Kappa Kappa Gamma House Champaign County, Illinois
Name of Property County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone	<u>16</u>	Easting	<u>396095</u>	Northing	<u>4439742</u>	B. Zone		Easting		Northing	
C. Zone		Easting		Northing		D. Zone		Easting		Northing	

[X] 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 Karen Lang Kummer, Architectural Historian
organization Society for the Preservation of Greek Housing date August, 2003
street & number 1104 Devonshire Drive telephone (217) 359-3848
city or town Champaign state IL zip code 61821

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 Beta Lambda of Kappa Kappa Gamma House Corporation, c/o Cathleen Shultz
street & number 1102 South Lincoln Avenue telephone 217.344.4205
city or town Urbana state Illinois zip code 61801

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.

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Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House, Urbana, Illinois
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Narrative Description

The Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House, designed in 1928 by the noted Chicago architectural firm of Howard Shaw Associates, is located to the east of the main campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign at the corner of South Lincoln Avenue and Ohio Street. Facing west atop a low rise, the house is one of a number of sorority and fraternity houses located along the east side of Lincoln Avenue; directly next door, to the south, is the Alpha Gamma Delta Sorority House. Across South Lincoln Avenue to the west are buildings of the University of Illinois campus: Lincoln Avenue Residence Halls and McKinley Health Center. To the north is a single family residence used by the Baptist Student Ministries, and to the rear (east) is the 4-H House (805 W. Ohio), a one-and-three story brick building. The asymmetrical U-shaped Kappa Kappa Gamma building rises two-and-one-half stories and carries the qualities of the English Revival architectural style. Built of rough ashlar limestone with casement windows and transoms, the house's detailing includes a deeply recessed arched entrance porch, dressed stone surrounds, a steeply pitched asphalt-shingle roof with dormers, half-timbering, and a large bay window. A compatible yellow brick addition was constructed on the rear in 1958. The nomination consists of one contributing building.

Exterior

The Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House is a two-and-one-half story asymmetrical U-shaped building with steeply-pitched side gable roofs. Built of random-coursed rough ashlar limestone, the building sits above a poured concrete foundation. Smooth dressed Bedford stone is used as surrounds around some of the grouped windows and for the shaped mullions between the casements. The Bedford stone blocks of the surrounds are "quoined," while their inner sides are molded. Most of the windows are original multi-light metal casements, although a few have been replaced with modern casements. Low shed roof dormers puncture the asphalt-shingle gable roof and two tall stone chimneys clear the ridges. A two-story, flat roof addition was added to the rear of the original L-shaped building in 1958 creating the current "U" configuration. The addition's yellow brick construction and grouped casement windows are compatible with the original building; the addition is not visible from any public right-of-way.

The main (west) facade consists of four unequal bays on the first story and six unequal bays on the second story. At the north end of the first story are three grouped six-light casements set in a dressed limestone surround and divided by stone mullions. A large pointed arch with a molded intrados and dressed stone surround delineates the deeply recessed entrance; flanking the entrance are small recessed raised three-light casements without surrounds. To the south of the entrance is a quadruple group of fifteen-light leaded-glass casements with nine-light transoms; this grouping also has a dressed stone surround and mullions. The south end bay consists of a two-story pentagonal bay also with fifteen-light leaded-glass casements (tripled in the center), nine-light transoms, stone surrounds, and mullions on the first story.

The facade's second story has triple eight-light casements without a surround at the north end followed by a large half-story stair sash with a stone surround and mullion. Multi-light and diamond-paned, the tall paired leaded-glass stair sash's tops are cinquefoil arches. Above the

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entrance is a triple window group consisting of eight-light casements flanking a slightly raised six-light casement; below the smaller casement is the coat-of-arms of the sorority. Two triple eight-light casement groups are to the south of the entry, both without surrounds, while the second story of the pentagonal bay has eighteen-light leaded-glass casements. A molded cornice terminates the bay which has a crenelated copper gutter that is also lavishly decorated with vines and fruit and is topped by bent and curved merlons. Across the attic story are six symmetrically placed shed roof dormers with asphalt-shingled sides. Each dormer has paired eight-light casements. The building is without eaves, rather there is a small corbeled stone "cornice" with copper half-round gutters and downspouts with wide decorative straps.

The deeply recessed entrance has a flagstone vestibule with stone benches along its north and south limestone side walls. A painted plaster ceiling covers the vestibule and has a single lantern light fixture. Entrance is through a twenty-panel oak door with decorative nailheads; one oak panel has been replaced with glass. The door has a plain dressed stone chamfered surround with stop. Over the entrance is the sorority's coat-of arms, rendered in stone, with a molded cornice above. The center plaque has a shield with a key (badge), three fleur-de-lis, and an owl. Above the shield is a helmeted Minerva in profile flanked by curving feathers; below is a folded ribbon inscribed with the letters "K," "K," "T". Flanking the shield are large foliated swags with drapes which rise up to ribboned and bowed end drapes. Astride the northwest corner of the facade is a crowned medieval statue of Minerva on a stone pedestal.

On the south elevation, an open courtyard divides the original house from the 1958 addition. The original house's elevation has a projecting semi-hexagonal stone chimney base covered by an asphalt shingle hip roof; the west half of this projection is blind, while the east half contains paired multi-light leaded-glass fixed sash with cinquefoil arches, a stone surround, and mullion. To the west of the chimney base are eighteen-light paired casements with stone surround. At the east end of the original house are at-grade paired ten-light-over-one-panel fixed French doors with five-light sidelights. On the second and third stories are paired eight-light casements that flank center metal emergency fire doors; the casements and doors are without surrounds. A wood fire-escape with three platforms extends from the ground to the third story; the stairs exit to the east. At the apex of the end gable is a tall wide chimney with four clay pots.

The center courtyard is enclosed by the original L-shaped building on the west and north, and the addition on the east. On the first story of the west side is an enclosed porch with three sets of at-grade ten-light-over-one-panel French doors with five-light sidelights. A long concrete threshold extends below the doors, while three concrete lintels with chamfered edges span the openings. At the north end of the enclosed porch is a rough ashlar limestone round archway leading to a recessed entry. Paired eight-light-over-one-panel French doors lead from the flagstone vestibule into the great hall. The second story is "half-timbered" and stucco with three sets of triple eight-light casements and a fourth set at the north end which is now infilled with glass block and a ventilation hood. Four shed roof dormers are symmetrically placed along the attic story; the south three dormers have triple eight-light casements; while the north end dormer has also been infilled with glass block and a ventilation hood.

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The north end of the courtyard, which was part of the original south elevation of the house, is random-coursed ashlar limestone. On the first story are two sets of triple fifteen-light casements with nine-light transoms set in a single wide dressed stone surround with shaped mullions between the casements and a wide dressed Bedford stone band between the window sets. The window group is off-center to the east and dies into the addition. A stone drip cap is above. On the second story, centered over the large window group, is a single triple eight-light casement group without a surround; a single eight-light casement is to the west. The attic has a paired eight-light casement dormer to the west and a central paired one-light casement dormer; a third, east end dormer has been converted to an entry onto the flat roof of the addition. To the east of the central dormer is a stone south slope chimney with two pots.

The courtyard (west) side of the yellow brick flat roof addition has at-grade modern double fifteen-light doors at the north end with two sets of triple five-horizontal-light wood casements in the center. Paired five-light casements are at the south end. These casements have header brick sills and are without surrounds. On the second story of the addition are similar triple casements to the north (over the entry) and in the center (between the first story window groups); while a single set of paired casements is at the south end. The south elevation of the addition consists of paired five-light casements to the west, with a single casement above on the second story. A center solid door leads into a rear emergency exit stair hall; a large square glass-block opening is above. The addition has a concrete block foundation.

Continuing around the east elevation, the addition has a large raised glass-block stair sash at its south end with three sets of triple five-light casements symmetrically placed to the north; below the two north window groups are three below-grade window wells. The south well has a window group consisting of two four-light casements flanking two center fixed four-light sash. This window group is repeated to the north, but two window wells are used (a small north well is immediately adjacent to the middle well and has a single four-light casement). Two sets of triple five-light casements complete the addition's second story. The addition is recessed from the east elevation of the original house and thus a small profile-section of the house projects beyond the addition. Limestone returns from the north elevation across the east elevation of the original house, which is a gable end. However, the first story of the east elevation projects and is covered by shed roof, the height of the second story; the gable end appears as the attic story. On the first story is a large center doorway, slightly recessed, with a stone lintel. The doorway is infilled with a solid door and steel siding to the north; a concrete platform is in front of the doorway. Paired eight-light casements, without surrounds, flank the entrance. The basement level has below-grade concrete steps to the south, with a pipe railing, that lead to a door set below the first-story door's platform. A large raised square ventilation opening is to the south of the door. The second story has a wide gable roof dormer with quadruple eight-light casements flanked by metal ventilation stacks set in the shed-roof. Above, the gable end attic story is stucco with center triple eight-light casements below a wood lintel; its apex has a wood vent.

A secondary public facade is the north or Ohio Street elevation with three unequal bays and a high exposed poured concrete foundation. The gable end west bay has modern replacement triple eight-light casements at its west end, a raised six-light casement in the center, and paired

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eight-light casements to the east. On the second story of the end bay are original triple metal eight-light casements flanking center paired eight-light casements. Single eight-light casements flank center paired casements in the attic story. In the apex of the gable is a rectangular ventilation opening with half-round clay tiles set in a decorative pattern. None of these openings have surrounds. The first story of the center bay has two pointed arches with dressed stone surrounds similar to the main entry arch; the openings are slightly recessed and infilled with ashlar limestone and triple eight-light casements which have Bedford stone surrounds and mullions. Above, on the second story are two paired eight-light casements without surrounds. An attic wall gable has similar paired eight-light casements, while the basement level has two tall projecting concrete window wells with two-light awning sash and metal grill covers. Decorative scuppers embossed with foliated designs similar to the front bay window are to either side of this central bay. The end bay has a sloping, cat-slide, east end wall and a wall gable similar to the central bay. On the first story of the bay is a solid metal door to the west with a concrete stoop and steps with pipe railings; a large lantern light fixture, similar in design to the main entry fixture, is to the left of the doorway. A stone lintel with a decorative shaped base is above the door. To the east of the entry is a raised quadruple six-light casement group; a large vent hood is at the west corner of the window group. Above the entry are paired eight-light casement stair sash. On the second story of the end bay are paired eight-light casements to the east, while the attic wall gable has similar paired sash.

Landscaping around the Kappa Kappa Gamma House is fairly simple. The Lincoln Avenue lot line is defined by a hedge, which is interrupted by a concrete sidewalk that leads up to the front entrance and is flanked by grass; the hedge returns slightly along Ohio Street. Planting beds with stone edging are against the house. A curved sidewalk also leads to the northeast from the front entry; it ends at a linear asphalt parking area along the north side of the house. At the east end of the parking area is a semi-circular raised flower bed. Further east, beyond the rear entry stoop and steps, is a sloped concrete loading driveway. Defining the east property line are steps and a sidewalk that runs along the property line up to the rear entry and basement door. A concrete patio extends south, along the addition, to a wood privacy fence; here, the east lot line is defined by tall bushes. Along the south edge of the property, another sidewalk and bushes divides the Kappa grounds from the driveway of the Alpha Gamma Delta House.

Interior

Entry to the Kappa Kappa Gamma House is through the main west entrance into a small vestibule that opens into the great hall. A large chamfered oak lintel separates the vestibule from the hall, although the original terrazzo floor is continuous. Flanking the vestibule are storage closets, each with six-panel English-styled oak doors and small three-light casements. The south closet has coat rods and shelving, while the north closet has an L-plan, which continues under the staircase. This closet serves as the mail room and a storage area with built-in storage closets. The great hall has an acoustical tile ceiling with molded oak cornice and a high bulbous molded oak baseboard. Nearly opposite the entrance, are double eight-light-over-one-panel French doors that open onto the courtyard patio, to the north of these doors are similar doors into the original dining room, now the television lounge. Along the south side of the room is an opening in the southwest corner that leads into the living room, while the southeast corner

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has similar French doors that open into the enclosed porch. The north side has a single door near the staircase that leads to the house director's apartment. In the northwest corner, next to the storage closet, is the staircase to the upper stories. This staircase is now enclosed, floor to ceiling, with a wire-glass fire safety wall; double glass doors open into the great hall at the base of the stairs.

The living room is in the southwest corner of the house and contains the large bay window to the south along the west wall. Separating the bay from the remainder of the room is a large chamfered oak lintel across the opening. All of the living room's windows' stone surrounds, including that of the bay window, have been painted and the window groups are separated by curved half-round mullions. A large quadruple 15-light casement group with nine-light transoms is to the north of the bay window. It has a long, low radiator in front with a wood window seat over the radiator; the seat has turned legs. On the east wall, opposite the windows are two sets of paired eight-light-over-one-panel French doors that open onto the enclosed porch. The north wall of the room is blind, except for the square molded oak opening into the great hall, which is in the northeast corner; the opening's double doors have been removed. Centered in the south wall is a large grey dressed-stone fireplace with flagstone hearth. The wide depressed three-centered arch has a half-round curved edge and molded intrados; the fireplace opening's architrave is rectangular with a bulbous molding followed by a deep inset. The decorative spandrels are ornamented with Tudor roses and snakes. Around the fireplace is a stone surround with narrow quoins. Above the fireplace opening is a stone mantle shelf molded as a simple full entablature. Symmetrically placed across the frieze and piercing the molded architrave are five carved stone squares. Fleur-de-lis flank the center square which has a chapter symbol (a sigma within a delta) and upper corner leafs.

To the west of the fireplace is a slight recess with a molded stone segmental arch, eighteen-light paired casements, and stone surround. A deep recess is to the east of the fireplace with a similar stone arch and surround; however, the recess has an L-shaped bench with turned legs above a radiator and below two fixed cinquefoil arched sash with a stone surround. As with the rest of the house, the living room's walls are plaster; it also has a wide oak molded crown molding similar to that of the great hall. The floor of the living room is carpeted and there is a bulbous molded oak baseboard. An original rendering of the Kappa Kappa Gamma House by Chas. Morgan for Howard Shaw Associates, Architects, is framed and hanging above the fireplace.

To the east of the living room is the rectangular enclosed porch. The porch has an original quarry tile floor and painted brick walls. Two sets of eight-light French doors lead into the west living room, and one set leads into the north great hall. Along the east wall are three sets of ten-light-over-one-panel French doors with similar five-light sidelights that open onto the courtyard. At the south end of the porch is a wood and glass door book/trophy case built above a radiator; the case conceals a similar set of fixed double French doors with sidelights. The porch has a plaster ceiling and painted cornice.

At the east end of the great hall, opposite the living room and porch, are the house director's quarters. According to the original plans, these two rooms were the trophy room and the music room. Legend has that these rooms were frequently used by engaged couples for "courting."

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A half-bath and two phone closets separated the rooms. When the area was remodeled in 1958, the northwest corner music room's door was moved to the great hall, making a private two room suite. The terrazzo flooring of the hall continues into the quarters; directly ahead of the entrance is a small galley kitchen with upper and lower cabinets; the phone closets were formerly in this space. To the west, in the northwest building corner, is the living room with casement sash on both exterior walls and a small closet in the northeast corner. At the opposite end of the kitchen is a six-panel door into a narrow bedroom with a double-door closet along its west wall. A casement is on the north wall and a small bathroom with sink, tub/shower, toilet and four-light casement is in the northwest corner.

Along Ohio Avenue are the original dining room, now a television lounge, and the kitchen separated by the rear stair hall. The dining room is an L-shaped area with a long rectangular handicap-accessible toilet room along its west wall that was added in 1958. This two-part bathroom has a large vestibule separated by a door from the northernmost section with its toilet and sink. Modern six-panel oak doors are used in both sections; the floor is vinyl tile. Adjacent to the bathroom, on the west wall, are double doors to the hall. The south wall has two sets of triple casement windows with transoms that overlook the courtyard, and double eight-light-over-one-panel French doors that lead into the addition and the new dining room. A dressed stone wall/surround is below and between the triple casement groups. East and west lounge walls are blind, except for the modern solid oak door in the northeast corner that accesses the rear staircase and kitchen. Two sets of recessed triple casements with stone surrounds are along the north wall; the recesses are delineated by oak surrounds that extend past the windows to the oak baseboard. The floor of the lounge is also carpeted, and the plaster walls have an oak chair rail, baseboard, and cornice. A center chamfered beam divides the ceiling.

The rear staircase hallway has a solid metal door to the exterior on the north, with a wood dog-legged staircase opposite, which reaches from the basement to the third story. Oak newel posts with low knob caps set on octagonal bases with small corner cavettos are the only decorative elements on the simple staircase. The small square balusters are painted, the handrails are oak, and the steps are carpeted. Terrazzo covers the hallway. Directly ahead, to the east, is the door to the kitchen, which was modernized to meet health and life safety codes in 1995. Here the floor is covered in asphalt tiles and there is an acoustical tile drop ceiling with integrated fluorescent lights. The walls are covered with solid synthetic panels for ease of cleaning. Along the north wall are four raised casement sash, while the east side has a central modern exterior door flanked by paired eight-light casements. The west interior wall has a large commercial stove with hood to the north and a recessed L-shaped storage closet with a floor mop sink to the south of the stove. Solid modern, painted six-panel double swinging doors lead into the addition dining room on the south wall. Various other kitchen apparatus such as refrigerator, dish washing equipment, sinks, and prep tables are arranged around the room.

The 1958 dining room addition has a terrazzo floor, painted chair rails, and an acoustical tile ceiling with two painted wood beams and narrow crown molding. A smaller beam is to the rear across a south recess; an emergency exit and staircase is enclosed to the east of the recess (southeast corner). Along the east wall are three sets of triple five-light metal casements, while the south recess has similar paired casements. Double-doors to the kitchen and TV lounge are

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on the north wall and flank a door to a small rectangular room with a tile floor; this is used as a drink serving area. Fifteen-light double French doors lead to the enclosed courtyard on the west, at the north end, and three sets of triple five-light casements span the wall to the south.

The staircase off the great hall leads up to the second and third stories and is enclosed at the bottom and top by wire-glass walls with double wire-glass doors. In plan, the staircase is dog-legged with the half-landings having either a large paired foliated window (first landing) or eight-light paired casements (second landing). Large diameter turned oak vase balusters embellish the wide stairs as do the tall urn finials on the molded caps of the square newel posts; the stairs are carpeted as are the upper hallways. On the second floor, a double-loaded corridor extends around the original house and through the addition in a "U-shaped" plan; bedrooms and bathrooms open off of the corridor. The original two corridor legs are separated from the stair vestibule by round archways. At the two south ends of the corridor are emergency exits. The original house's exit is raised two steps to a metal fire door that opens onto the exterior wood staircase; the addition's exit is in the southeast corner and is an enclosed dog-legged staircase illuminated by glass-block windows.

The bedrooms on the second story of the original house are fairly similar with English-style six-panel hall and closet doors; each room has either two or three closets. Most of the woodwork is stained, although some has been painted. Bedroom floors are oak, walls and ceilings are plaster, and each room has grouped casements. The southwest corner room, with the bay window, is a triple and also has a non-working corner fireplace. The fireplace has a simple brick surround and square tile hearth. Originally, the room was the informal living room and "smoker." In the northwest corner was the original house mother's suite, which had a small connecting bathroom (non-functional, all fixtures removed) with the room to the east. Opposite the main staircase is the floor bathroom which has five sinks along its south wall; a glass block sash, tub, and toilet stalls to the east; and showers to the west. There is a small phone closet at the end of the north side corridor, before the second bathroom door. A utility room with carpeted floor and original double utility sink is behind (east) the bathroom and its casement overlooks the courtyard. Bedrooms continue down the hall to a fire door set before the rear staircase. Across from the staircase is an office; originally a bedroom, the window to this room was blocked by the construction of the addition. The chapter president's room (formerly the housekeeper's room) is in the northeast corner off of the rear staircase, also with a small private bathroom (without tub), which abuts a second floor bathroom to the south. This bathroom was added to the original house when the addition was constructed. Its ceramic tile floor is raised and there is a double shower to the north. Next to the shower are two sinks with a small casement window "tucked in" to the east; two toilet stalls are to the south. Next to the bathroom are closets: a storage closet to the west and a phone closet to the east.

Carpeting continues down the addition's hallway, but the rooms' floors are oak. Doors in the addition are hollow-core birch and the full-height closet doors, two or three to a room, are bifold. Grouped four-light casements are found in each of the rooms. The staircase at the end of the hall has painted concrete block walls, glass-block window openings, plain vinyl tile stairs and landings, and solid balustrades; it rises from the basement to the second story with an exit to the south on the first story.

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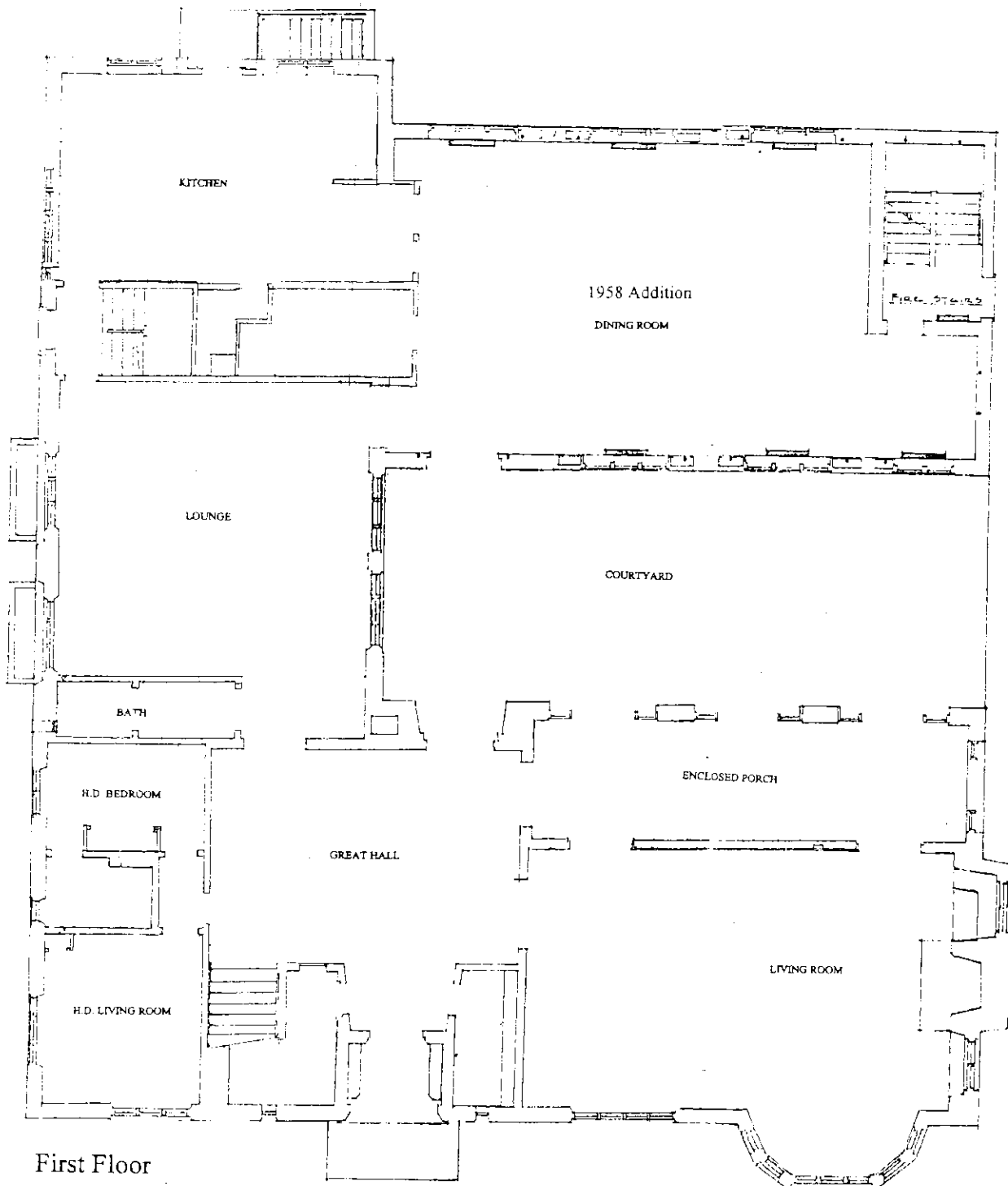
The third or attic story is similar in detail to the second story with some variations as most of the rooms have eight-light casement dormers, except for those on the gable ends. The north-south leg of the house continues the double-loaded corridor plan and includes a bathroom above the second story bath. However, this bathroom is slightly smaller with four sinks, three toilets, four showers, and no tub. On this floor, the corridor ends at the bath and stair vestibule where there is a round archway. Instead of a double-loaded corridor, the entire east-west leg is one large dormitory room interrupted near the east end by the furnace chimney and a closet next to the rear staircase. Dormers line both sides of the room. The southeast dormer has been replaced with a door to a sundeck on the roof of the addition. Comprised of concrete paver blocks, the sundeck is bordered by river rock atop the flat roof.

The original basement of the Kappa Kappa Gamma house is utilitarian with exposed poured concrete walls, carpeted concrete floors, and clay tile block ceilings. Access is provided by the rear stairs down to a small vestibule. Directly ahead, to the west, is a small bathroom with a six-light-over-one-panel door, a two-light awning window to the north, a shower unit and toilet to the south, and sink to the west. To the south of the bathroom is a larger storage/maintenance room with a similar door and two awning windows; two closets are opposite this storage room. At the west end of the corridor is a large laundry room, originally the trunk storage room. Along its west wall is a raised rectangular opening that provides access to the crawl space under the great hall and living room. Directly south of the staircase and vestibule is a closet and the entrance to a large mechanical area. This area consists of a central furnace room with an exterior door and adjacent large vent on the east wall and a room to the north. This second room was the original coal room and has the remains of a large concrete chute on its north wall; it is now used for water heaters and storage. Opposite the mechanical area is a large kitchen pantry. The basement of the addition has an asphalt tile floor and the entire west wall of the corridor is lined with storage closets with hollow-core birch sliding doors. The east side of the addition is the sorority's chapter and study room. It is carpeted and has concrete block walls and an acoustical tile ceiling. At the south end is a center, slightly raised dias that is flanked by a closet on the east and a door on the west. Along the east wall are two window groups, each with three-light casements that flank two center three-light fixed sash; below-grade window wells are outside. Beyond the chapter room, at the end of the hall is a vestibule with a south end closet. The enclosed staircase is in the southeast corner.

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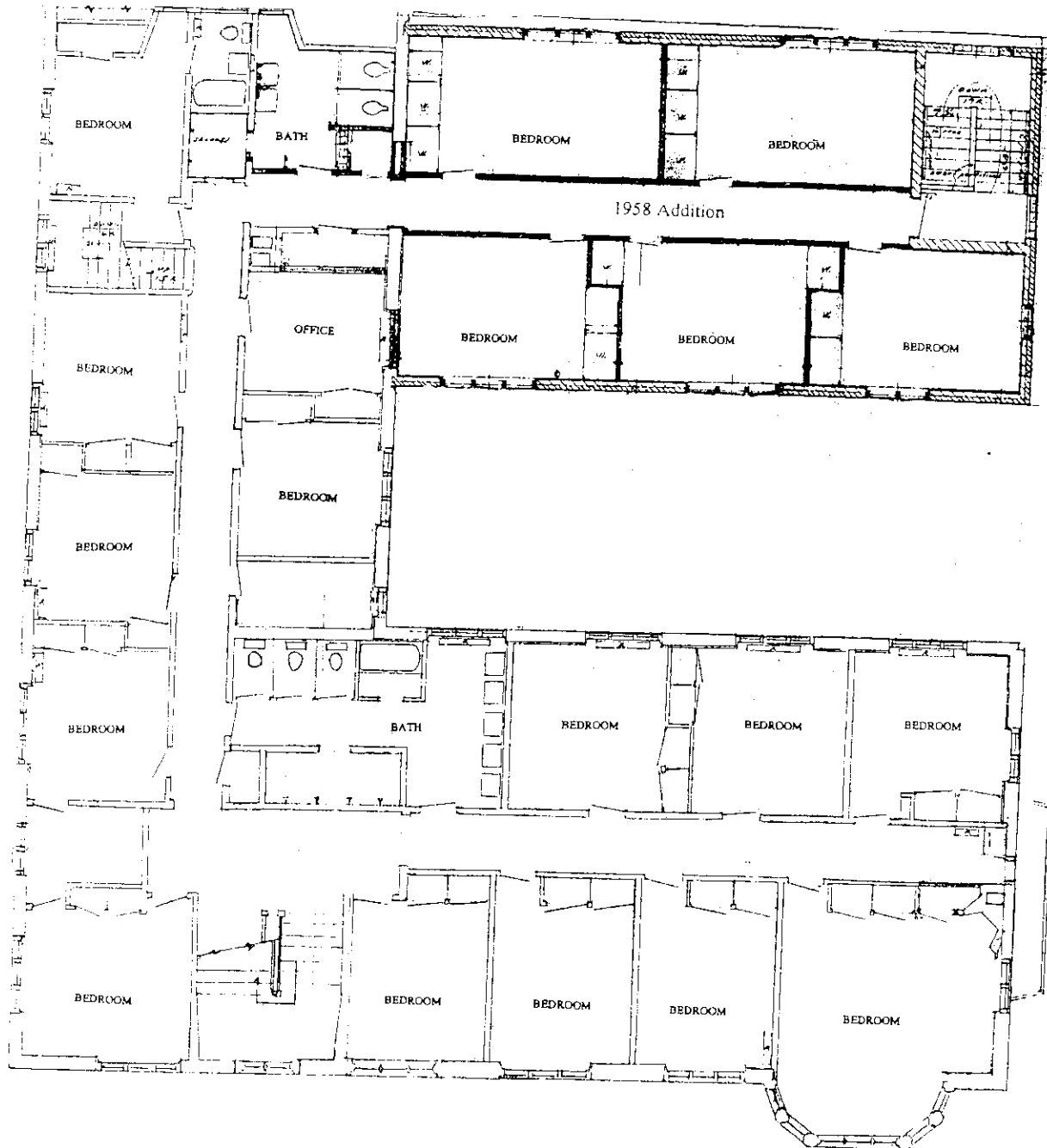
First Floor



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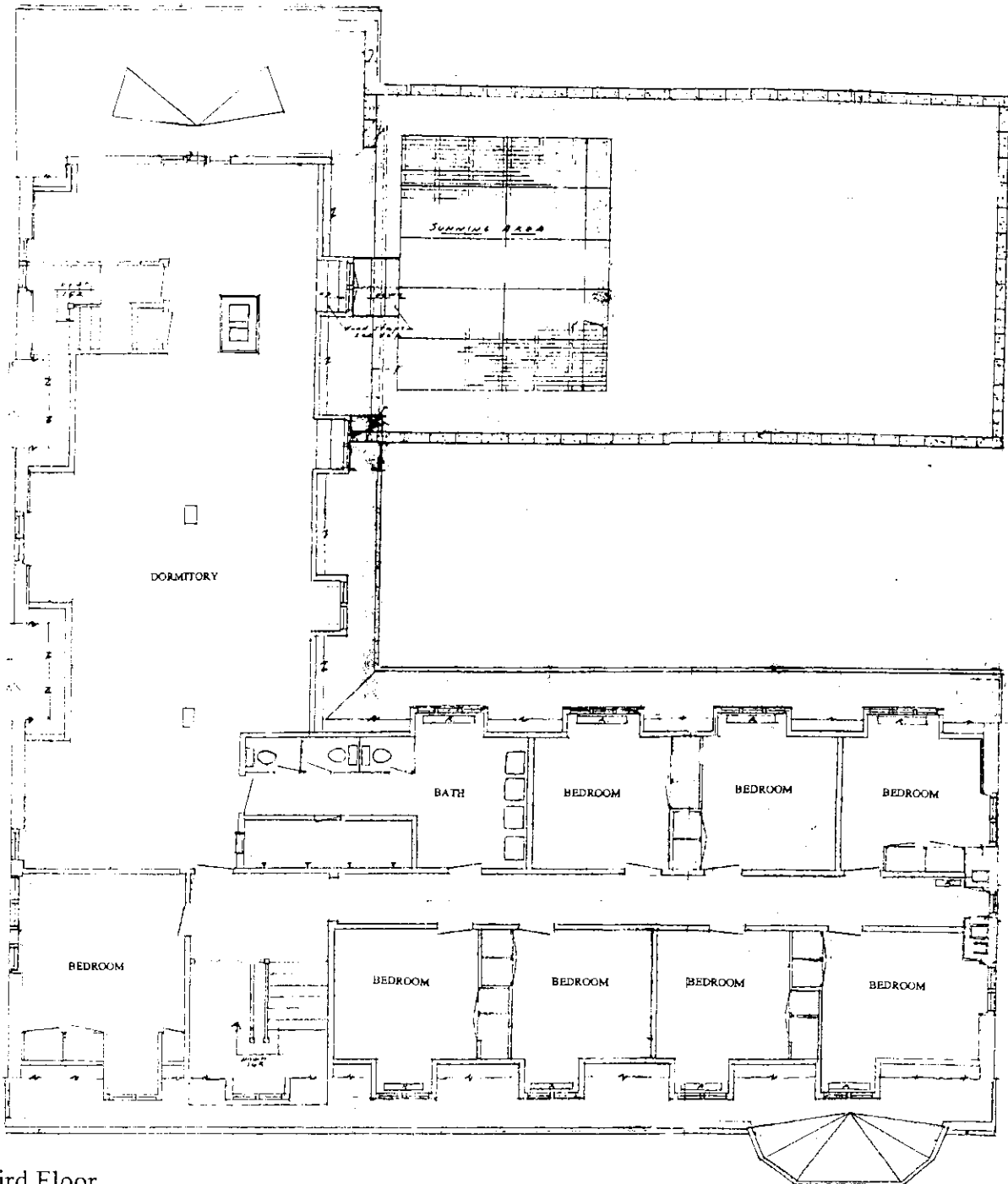
Second Floor



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Third Floor
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Narrative Statement of Significance

The locally significant Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of significance of Education, contributing to the broad pattern of higher education at the University of Illinois. It meets the registration requirements of the "Fraternity or Sorority House" property type as defined in the approved "Fraternities and Sororities at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois." As established in that Multiple Property Documentation form, the Greek Letter Society houses, including the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House, reflect a way of living which was an important supplementary component of the higher education process during the overall period of significance for the property type (1871-1940). The period of significance for the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House, 1928-1953, reflects the date of the chapter's occupation of 1102 South Lincoln Avenue and the National Register fifty-year ending date. Please refer to the Multiple Property Listing, "Fraternities and Sororities at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois" for further information on fraternities and sororities and their social and historical development.

The building is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. The chapter house is a local example of the English Revival architectural style as interpreted by Ralph E. Milman of the Chicago architectural firm, Howard Shaw Associates. Characteristics of this style as shown on the limestone Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House include its steeply pitched gable roof with intersecting gables, Gothic entrance, grouped casement windows, bay window, and tall chimneys. Its historic integrity has been maintained over the years. The period of significance is 1928, the year the house was built.

Criterion A: Education

Greek Letter Societies served "as useful adjuncts to the University educational system," proving to be important social and disciplinary forces for the university while playing a major role in campus politics and in the formation of strong alumni ties.¹ Managing a house not only provided a training ground for leaders, but also provided a means of socialization for students. In addition, fraternity and sorority chapter houses provided much needed housing for students at no state expense at a time when no dormitories existed for men and only a few dormitories were available to women students. Society chapters, it was believed, could discipline their members and more easily influence their younger members. Chapter houses were initially rented, and, when funds became available, the chapters built their own houses. It was through the chapter houses that many fraternities kept in touch with alumni because it was the alumni who planned the house, paid for building, and managed the house corporation.²

Construction of University of Illinois Greek Letter Society dwellings have been documented in two phases: 1906 to 1917 and following World War I to 1940. With at least 27 chapter houses being built between 1926 and 1930, the late 1920s is considered the peak construction period.³ Most houses were designed in the popular period revival styles of the time and were outfitted in equally elegant interior furnishings. It was thought that exposing students to "tasteful surroundings in the parlors and living rooms of their chapter houses could not but

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enhance their education and encourage dignified behavior.”⁴ Through such well-designed accommodations the mission of the Greek Letter Societies supplemented the University education experience with an emphasis on academic achievement, participation in activities, and overall socialization at the higher education level.

Founding: Kappa Kappa Gamma, Beta Lambda Chapter

Monmouth College, in Monmouth, Illinois, has the distinction of being the founding college of two national women's fraternities: the I.C. Sorosis, organized in 1867 and later changed to Pi Beta Phi, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, organized in 1870. The founding Kappa women were Mary Moore Stewart, Hannah Jeannette Boyd, Mary Louise Bennett, Mary Louisa Stevenson, Susan Burley Walker, and Anna Elizabeth Willits. October 13 is considered "Founders Day." Although the group was organized in March of that year, this was the date that the girls first appeared in public wearing their badges inscribed with the golden key symbol.⁵ Other insignia of the fraternity include the fleur-de-lis; Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom and patron deity; Minerva's helmeted head; and an owl.⁶

Expansion of the fraternity was hindered in its early years by a very loose Kappa Kappa Gamma expansion policy that gave little support, organization, or guidance to chapters. In addition, anti-fraternity codes were being enforced on many college campuses. Indeed, the Alpha Chapter at Monmouth College was banned in 1874, although it went sub-rosa for a number of years. The fraternity underwent reorganization in the 1880s which resulted in a restructuring of its governing system and a more restrictive expansion policy. A Grand Council system was inaugurated in 1881; this switched responsibility for national duties and tasks from a selected chapter (Grand Chapter system) to elected officers. Kappa records state that they were the first women's fraternity to adopt the Grand Council form of government.⁷ In 1890 the Grand Council began curtailing the establishment of new chapters and a decision was made to confine expansion to larger colleges and universities.⁸

Kappa Kappa Gamma came to the University of Illinois in 1899, under the auspices of Katharine L. Sharp, who was the new Head Librarian and Director of the Library School. Before coming to the University, Sharp was Grand President of Kappa Kappa Gamma and a charter member of Upsilon Chapter (Northwestern University). She enlisted the help of fellow Kappa, Frances Simpson, a library school student, and other local Kappas to petition the fraternity for the new chapter. The chapter vote was unanimous and Beta Lambda was instituted as the third sorority at the University of Illinois, following Kappa Alpha Theta and Pi Beta Phi, both installed in 1895.⁹ Five pledges were selected, Elizabeth Montross, Maud Straight, Delia Sandford, Emma Rhoads, and Florence Smith, at Sharp's home at 205 E. Green Street, Champaign.

The first meetings of the new chapter were held at Sharp's house on Green Street, but the chapter needed a house of their own in order to compete with other local sororities. In 1900 the chapter obtained a house at 905 W. California St., Urbana, but moved the next year to a larger house at 703 S. Third St., Champaign. They again moved, in 1903, to a house large enough for members to share meals and entertain; this was located at 404 E. John St., Champaign. The chapter continued to expand, so that in 1904-05 they built an addition onto this chapter house. Another move was undertaken in 1913 to 212 W. Chalmers, Champaign.

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The Beta Lambda Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma House Building Association was incorporated in 1921 by Minnie Mae Schmidt, Anna Coolley, Ruth B. Capron, Helen James Frazer, and Helen Brown Milman.¹⁰ A fund raising pamphlet was then produced that outlined the immediate goals of the group, which were aimed at enlarging and remodeling the recently purchased chapter house at 809 South Wright Street, Champaign, across the street from the University's administration building. Included on the cover of the pamphlet, however, was a rendering of a proposed larger English Revival chapter house designed by Ralph E. Milman, an associate of Howard Van Doren Shaw and husband of Kappa Helen Brown Milman.¹¹ The building association purchased land on Lincoln Avenue in 1927 from Albert H. and Clara A. Lybyer for \$11,000.¹² Many sororities were moving to the Urbana side of campus, especially since two university women's dormitories had recently been constructed on Nevada Street. Alpha Gamma Delta was building a house next door to the Kappas, Kappa Delta remodeled a house in the next block, and Alpha Xi Delta had purchased a residence nearby on Michigan Ave. Five other sororities were building or had plans to build in this area over the next year.¹³

The chapter and alumni continued fund raising for the new chapter house and in 1927 hired Howard Shaw Associates, Chicago, to design the new house. A. W. Stoolman, a prominent local contractor, was hired to build the house out of Indiana limestone, which was selected by the Kappa's for its warmth. The total cost of the house was \$86,000. Built to accommodate forty sorority girls, thirty-nine moved into the new house on February 29, 1928. The *Illinois Alumni News* described the new house as:

... three stories high, built in an "L" shape, with a sunken garden forming the fourth corner of the lot, away from the street. The great hall, dining room, trophy and music rooms, and loggia living room, facing the sunken garden, form the first floor. Study rooms and chaperon's rooms are on the second, and a large dormitory and more study rooms are on the third.¹⁴

In addition, there was a housekeeper's room and an informal upstairs living room with a fireplace. One of the rooms, the "blue room," was originally dedicated to Katharine L. Sharp.¹⁵ Later, according to Kappa alumnae Barbara Wynn Meek (1943), the trophy room moved to the enclosed porch, a guest room was on the second floor in the northeast corner (the housekeeper's room), and the informal second floor living room was the "smoker" and chapter room.¹⁶ The University of Illinois bought the old Kappa chapter house on Wright Street and joined it, via a lounge hyphen, to Davenport House, the former home of the Eugene Davenport, Dean of the College of Agriculture. Both buildings were used as a women's dormitory.¹⁷

In the years before the move to the new chapter house, the sorority was heavily involved in fund raising schemes for the new house and its furnishings. Rummage sales and bridge parties seem to be the main money making activities, although the girls were involved in campus endeavors as well.¹⁸ These endeavors continued after the move as members assumed positions of leadership on campus. In 1928, a pledge, Claire Abbott, was elected vice-president of Orange Feathers, a freshman organization. Three pledges joined Alethenai, a literary organization requiring a high scholastic average. Four Kappas were picked to be in the Women's League historic style show, with Mary Ann

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Eidman directing. The Y.M.C.A. was also a focus of Kappa volunteers: Maida Bartholomew was head of the finance committee and Mary Powell was vice-president and chair of its twenty-four committees. Fall pledges were active on Dads' Day and Homecoming committees and others were working on the *Illio* (yearbook) or *Daily Illini* (newspaper) staffs. However, things slowed down considerably in April, 1929 when the house was under quarantine for scarlet fever. The fall semester, 1929, saw Betty DeBerard as the new president of Torch, the junior honorary, and the chairwoman of the street decorations for Homecoming; Margaret Goodman was the social chairman of the Women's League; Juliet Connors was the sophomore manager of Mask and Bauble,; and Mary Jane Seifert was the women's business manager of the *Illio*. The year continued with Betty DeBerard appointed one of the chairs of the Doll Show, an annual YWCA fund raising affair for orphans, and Lois Webster was on the sophomore cotillion committee.

The next decade continued the same type of social activities and scholastic achievements. In 1930 Marcia Kelley made Alpha Lambda Delta, a national freshman honor society, and Margaret Carnahan was appointed the group's national secretary; "Buffy" Setchell was social chair for Orange and Blue Feathers, a social organization for freshman women; a number of Kappas were in the Women's League production of "French Heels" or worked behind the scenes; Jane Zinn became chair of all university parties for the Women's League; and Jane Pettyman and Elizabeth Setchell were elected to She-Ai, the sophomore activity and scholastic honorary. Also in 1930 Juliet Connors was on the junior prom committee; Mary Jane Seifert continued as circulation manager of the *Illio*; and Mary Robbins was chair of all the YWCA meetings committee and was in the governing cabinet.

Juliet Connors was named prom queen in 1931, along with being the women's business manager for the *Daily Illini*. Mary Robbins led the military ball and made Mortar Board, while Mary Lou Ling was in Orange and Blue Feathers and Alpha Lambda Delta. Jane Prettyman was on the junior prom committee and, along with Sara Hughes, in Torch; Sara was also sitting in the YWCA cabinet. On the Women's League social committee was Eloise Abbott, who was also on the *Siren* staff; while Muriel Batty was on the *Illio* staff. Elizabeth Setchell was appointed junior production manager of the Illini Theater guild. Two Kappas made the honorary Shi-Ai, Jeanne Block and Edith Heinzelman, and the sorority won the silver cup for first place in the Homecoming badge competition.

In 1932 Edith Heinzelman was on the sophomore cotillion committee, while Isabelle Lawton was sophomore business manager of the *Illio*, and Marjoie McKee made Shi-Ai. An important Women's League position, treasurer, was given to Jane Prettyman; Jane Zinn was business manager of the League's production of "Castles in the Air," with other Kappas serving on various committees. Juliet Connors was elected president of the National Collegiate Players. Scholastically, three girls graduated with honors, Eva Jo Helber, Sara Moffat Blomquist, and Lois Webster, while Mary Elizabeth Putman made Phi Beta Kappa with honors.

The depression did not slow down the sorority's activities or achievements. Sara Hughes was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa in 1933, and Bethel Paradis made Mu Kappa Alpha, a musical honorary. Barbara Bischoff achieved Alpha Lambda Delta, and the national honorary for landscape architects, Alpha Alpha Gamma, chose Anne Ash. Bischoff and Louise Schindler were elected to

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Shi Ai. Participation in the Women's League also continued with Edith Heinzelman now secretary, Marjorie McKee chair of Orange and Blue Feathers, Bischoff a member of the social committee, and Bethel Paradis chair of the all university parties committee. The next year (1934), Patti Burnham was made chair of the League of Women Voters and Dorothy Parker was publicity chair of Orange and Blue Feathers. Louise Schindler joined the YWCA cabinet. Honors continued with Mary Wilson and Nancy Riley inducted into Alpha Lambda Delta and Patsie Burnham and Barbara Bischoff selected for Torch. Llewellyn Bird played in the University orchestra and Lorama Wiese was picked for the University chorus and women's glee club.

Riley, Bischoff, and Burnham continued their scholastic honors in 1935 by making the Dean's list for superior scholasticism and work in activities. A number of sorority members were active in social committees such as the freshman frolic, sophomore cotillion, and minstrel show. Lorama Wiese had the lead in the Women's League production of "No, No, Nanette." Dorothy Parker not only made Torch but was chosen by the *Chicago Tribune* to represent the chapter in a group of the most attractive girls on campus. Scholastically, the chapter rose from sixteenth to fourth place in scholarship among all campus sororities and Bischoff and Riley permanently made the Dean's list. Bischoff also was on the Women's League's First Council, on Panhellenic Council, and was chair of the Women's League's election committee.

The remainder of the 1930s were filled with similar honors and activities. Chapter members served as officers of university-affiliated groups, made scholastic honoraries, and partook of university social events. Beta Lambda also started a Christmas tradition of holding a party for local orphans, complete with gifts. During the war years, the chapter became heavily involved with war-related groups including the USO, Red Cross, and the creation of the Service Women's Centers. The national also started a relief fund, the Nora Waln Fund for Refugee Children in 1940, which raised money for English children and others who had been bombed out of their homes. After the war, similar charity efforts were directed at providing over 5,000 baby layettes to destitute mothers in Norway and the national sorority "adopted" the bombed-out town of Bas-Meudon, France, providing food, clothing, and emotional help to the children of the town.¹⁹

Due to the acute post-war housing shortage, a spring rushing program was instituted so that housing commitments could be furnished to both sorority and non-sorority girls; in the spring of 1946, seventeen Beta Lambda pledges were welcomed. These pledges had an outstanding record in both scholarship and campus activities. Barbara Sequist and Marilyn Murphy were selected to be two of the ten members of the freshman council, and Mary Lou Pike was elected chairman of the traditions committee for the university. Two chapter members had roles in campus theatrical productions and three others worked behind the scenes. Jean Hoffman was elected queen of the Navy ball and Ruth Nelson was in the court. In addition, Jo Ralston Lippincott was chosen to be in the all-university honorary while also being president of Panhellenic. Bobsie Luckow was active as the president of the Junior League of Women Voters. Juin Whipple, a Conover model who toured with "Life With Father," became an editor of *Tom-Tom*, the campus magazine and later was in California working for Warner Brothers movies.

1947 saw the chapter winning first place in the annual Y.W.C.A. Doll Show titled, "Pages from History" with an exhibit of Mrs. O'Leary's barn. At the National Convention of 1948, the chapter

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won the "Greatest Improvement in Scholarship Award." Also that year, three members were elected to Phi Beta Kappa and one to Kappa Tau Alpha, the journalism honorary. A Golden Anniversary year, 1949 saw the chapter involved in competitive events and extra-curricular activities. Mary Ellen Needler was president of Terrapin, the swimming honorary, and the group won the inter-sorority swimming trophy for the second year. Marge Halvorsen was general manager of the Theatre Guild, and Marion Scheineman was Miss Illini Hostess, an honor given to one junior girl considered most outstanding in all activities. A number of girls were honored for their beauty as members of various courts.

Such activities continued in 1951 with two Beta Lambda Kappas initiated into Shi Ai, a sophomore honorary society for outstanding leaders in activities (Barbara Bennett and Barbara Burnett). The journalism fraternity for advertising students selected Susan Twomey and Joan Westgor and Joan was also chosen for Theta Sigma Phi, a journalism honorary for "B" and above students. Mary Wham, Georgia Bushnell, and Joan Williams were honored at the "100" Banquet, a dinner for the top hundred seniors who are student leaders in activities. The sorority, with Kappa Sigma, won first place in the Union "Stunt Show."

Two of the top activity awards were won by the chapter in 1952: first place in the Spring Carnival and first place in the Y.W.C.A. Doll Show. Three beauties were recognized, Mary Wham was May Queen, Barbara Burnell was an *Illio* beauty queen and attendant in the homecoming court, and Jeanne Cameron was the Dolphin Show queen. Muriel Boehl and Ann Thayer made Shi-Ai. 1953 saw three members joining Mortar Board, more than any other sorority. A party was held at the chapter house for children from the Handicapped Children's Hospital and the chapter was a foster parent to a Dutch war orphan.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House was designed in the English Revival architectural style by Ralph E. Milman of Howard Shaw Associates. The style was based on sixteenth century English vernacular architecture as popularized in the 1880s by English architect Richard Norman Shaw. Architects and builder's manuals subsequently promoted the style in the United States. Predominate from 1900 to 1940, the English Revival style dominated the domestic architectural scene, along with several other related period revival styles. It was especially popular for catalogue and ready-made houses from the mid-1920s through the 1930s.²⁰

Characteristics of the style include a steeply pitched roof, which is usually side gabled and with one or more intersecting gables. Steep front-facing gables extend over entrances or the entrance is sheltered by a porch. Tall stacked chimneys with numerous chimney pots are common. Brick, rubble stone, half-timbering, and stucco are common wall surfaces. Brick masonry walls are the most typical surface, often with contrasting upper stories or gables. Stone trim is common, but stone is also used as the principal wall material on large landmark houses. Windows are generally narrow, multi-light, and grouped into bands of three or more; bays and oriels are prevalent. Leaded glass and diamond-shaped panes ornament the windows. Transoms are often used above the main windows and stone mullions may divide casements and

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transoms. Heavy wood doors decorated with strap hinges or small sash are frequently set in Tudor or ogee arched doorways. Interiors have large halls, carved woodwork, and fireplaces.²¹

Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House

Ralph E. Milman, of the Chicago architectural firm of Howard Shaw Associates, (the successor firm of Howard Van Doren Shaw who died in 1926), was hired to design the new sorority house. His design for the Kappa Kappa Gamma House is clearly English in inspiration with roof dormers and a recessed Gothic entrance porch. Its steeply pitched intersecting side-gable roof is interrupted by wall gables on its secondary (north) facade. The east elevation of the original house is stucco with half-timbering above the enclosed porch and dormers are used extensively. Random-coursed rough ashlar limestone masonry in construction, many of the grouped casement windows have cut stone mullions, transom bars, and dressed Bedford stone enframements. The south end of the facade is accented by a prominent two-story bay window with crenelated copper gutter. Both the bay window and the large quadruple group to the north have fifteen-light leaded-glass casements with nine-light transoms. In addition, the tall leaded-glass staircase window is multi-light and diamond-paned with cinquefoil arches; these arches are repeated in paired windows to the east of the fireplace. Large chimneys anchor the two wings of the building; the exterior south chimney provides a decorative element to that elevation. On the rear, three sets of French doors open from the enclosed porch onto the courtyard, originally a sunken garden, and could be considered to be a dining loggia or living porch.

As with many large country houses designed by Howard Shaw and his associates, the principal rooms of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House are arranged to lead in several directions. Upon entering, there is a great hall or reception room. To the south is the large living room with its stone fireplace with flanking niches that dominates the space. The bay window provides ample space for a grand piano or music area. East of the living room, connected by French doors, is the enclosed porch; by opening the doors in tandem, the living room connects with the courtyard. To the immediate north of the entry is the recessed staircase with its English-inspired newel posts, balusters, and cinquefoil-arched window. Also off the great hall to the east is the original dining room with its large stone enframed windows that overlook the courtyard and Ohio Street.

In 1958, a dining room addition, with second-story bedrooms and a basement chapter room, was constructed off of the original house, creating a U-shaped building. The original dining room was converted to a television lounge. Herbert and Frances Schmitz of Grosse Pointe, Michigan were the architects of the addition with Shapland Construction, Inc. the contractor.²² Wayne Shick, a University of Illinois Associate Professor of General Engineering, was the local supervising architect. The total cost of the addition was \$74,431.94. Frances Schmitz was member of the Beta Delta (University of Michigan) chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma and her firm was recommended to the 1958 Beta Lambda Building Committee as fraternity architects for the national.²³

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Since 1958, only minor changes have occurred, most done for code reasons. These have included the addition of the south elevation fire stairs (1975) and kitchen renovations, the latest in 1995.²⁴

Howard Shaw Associates - Ralph E. Milman

The architect for the Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House was Ralph E. Milman, husband of Kappa member Helen Dorsey Brown Milman. Milman was born in 1888 and graduated in 1913 from the Harvard School of Architecture.²⁵ He then associated with the office of architect Howard Van Doren Shaw in Chicago, where he was on staff with a number of other architects including Archibald S. Morphett, W.M. Ziegler Borse, Charles W. Fox, Robert Work, Edward Bennett, and George B. Eich.²⁶ Milman conceived a design for the Beta Lambda chapter house in 1922 which was featured in a chapter fund raising brochure and in a trade publication.²⁷ After Howard Shaw's death in 1926, the firm continued until 1930 under the direction of Milman, Morphett, and Eich as Howard Shaw Associates. This firm designed the present chapter house in 1927.²⁸ Ralph Milman was apparently the architect as this chapter house is shown in a monograph on the work of his later firm, Milman & Morphett.²⁹ Milman inherited important commissions from Shaw, including the World War I memorial in Brest, France, and a number of Lake Forest houses, including houses at 1313 and 1466 Green Bay Road (1928-29).

Milman and Morphett formed their own firm in the early 1930s and continued a Lake Forest and Chicago area practice. This included the Lake Forest Post Office (1932); his own house at 1275 N. Green Bay Road (1932); Arthur Baldauf House, Highland Park (1929); P.J. Reddy House (1935); and parts of Market Square in the 1940s. A.S. Morphett died in 1941, but Milman continued working and became well-known for his design of Deerpath School (1951), Lake Forest, which was considered innovative and modern; he also designed the Sheridan and Cherokee Schools in Lake Forest. Other commercial buildings by the firm include the First Federal Savings and Loan, Chicago; the Talcott Building, Rockford; and the Grace Line Offices, Chicago.

Helen Milman was a landscape architect, who graduated from the University of Illinois in 1917 with a B.S. in Landscape Gardening. Born in 1887 in Kentucky, she also went to Vassar College. She worked with her husband on a number of projects including the landscaping of Market Square (Western Avenue, N.) in the 1940s. Helen Milman also landscaped the estate of Mrs. James H. Douglas, Lake Forest; her own house at 1275 Green Bay Road; and is mentioned in *House and Garden* as the landscape architect for a French eighteenth century manor (J.R. Anderson House) in Kenosha, Wisconsin that was designed by Milman and Morphett.³⁰ Mostly likely, she was responsible for the design of the sunken garden on the southeast corner of the Kappa's Urbana lot. Ralph Millman died in Highland Park in 1963; and Helen Milman died in Austin, Texas in 1987.

A.W. Stoolman. Contractor

The general contracting firm of Almon Winfield Stoolman was responsible for the construction of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House, which cost \$87,000 for the general contract,

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heating and plumbing, electric wiring, fix grading, walks, screens and architect's fees.³¹ This firm built many significant buildings in the Champaign-Urbana area including at least seven buildings for the University of Illinois: Henry Administration Building (1912-1915), Ceramics Building (1915), Victor E. Shelford Vivarium (1916), Busey Hall/Women's Dormitory (1916-1918), Smith Music Hall (1917-1922), Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory link (1929), and Chemistry Annex (1930). Stoolman also constructed the Champaign County Round Barn (1913) at the "Poor Farm" and the McKinley Presbyterian Church (1911) in Champaign. Besides the Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House, the firm was responsible for four other fraternity houses, Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1907, National Register-listed), Kappa Sigma (1911, National Register-listed), Beta Theta Pi (1912, National Register-listed), and Sigma Delta Tau (1927). However, Stoolman may best be known as the builder and developer of the 1921 Virginia Theater in Champaign, which was named after his daughter, Elizabeth Virginia Stoolman (National Register listing pending).³²

Frances Sutton Schmitz, architect

Frances Sutton Schmitz was initiated into Kappa Kappa Gamma's Beta Delta chapter in 1920; she graduated from the University of Michigan in 1922. Schmitz was the first woman architect in Michigan to be registered by examination. With her husband Herbert, they established an architectural practice in Grosse Pointe, Michigan. To assist in the planning and financing of chapter houses, the national Kappa Kappa Gamma organization formed a "Chapter House Building and Financing Committee" in 1930. Margaret Read, an architect from the University of Colorado joined the committee in 1933 and served as chair. Later, Frances Schmitz became the consulting architect for the committee in 1946 and served until 1970. The committee's initial charge was to prepare manuals to help house boards and to provide decorating consultants. But after World War II, committee work increased with new chapters being added and older chapters needing additions to their houses. The committee arranged for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to provide mortgage loans to chapters, guaranteed by the fraternity. Drawings and plans for new houses and additions were submitted to the Chapter House Building and Finance Committee for study and review. In addition, Schmitz's firm designed or remodeled fifty-three houses between 1939 and 1970. These included Florida State University (Tallahassee), University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), University of Colorado (Boulder), University of Michigan, The Ohio State University, and The University of Pittsburgh.³³ Schmitz also remodeled Kappa's historic headquarters in Columbus, Ohio in the early 1950s.³⁴ For all of her work for the fraternity; Schmitz was awarded the Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumni Achievement Award; she died in 1990.³⁵

Shapland Construction

The local construction company of Shapland Construction built the addition to the Kappa Kappa Gamma house in 1958. The Champaign-Urbana company began in 1956 and was in business until around 1980. Besides the chapter house, the firm was responsible for building four phases of the University housing complex, Orchard Downs; Lando Place commercial center in campus town; the Round Barn Restaurant and commercial area; and numerous houses in the Lincolnshire subdivision.³⁶

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Context

An examination of other Greek Letter Society chapter houses at the University of Illinois shows a preponderance of classically-derived architectural styles such as Colonial/Georgian Revival and Classical Revival. The Tudor Revival period revival style is also in evidence in numerous chapter houses, especially buildings with half-timber detailing and irregular massing. However, only five stone English Revival style chapter houses have been constructed, including one designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw.

Phi Delta Theta, (1922, 309 East Chalmers, Champaign) was designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw as a two-and-one-half story asymmetrically-shaped rectangular building with steeply-pitched slate gable roofs. Built of random-range rough ashlar limestone, the building sits above a very low parged concrete over brick and tile foundation. Bedford limestone was used as surrounds around the grouped windows and for the shaped mullions between the casements. Modern vinyl-coated casements have replaced the majority of the windows, but they retain the multi-light sash pattern of the original casements. Low shed roof dormers puncture the slate roof and two tall stone and brick chimneys clear the copper ridges. A one-story addition was added to the rear of the building in 1966 and continues the details of the original building including the use of random-coursed rough ashlar limestone and grouped casement windows with dressed limestone surrounds.

Sigma Pi currently occupies the two-and-one-half story Greek chapter house at 713 West Ohio, Street, Urbana, built in 1930. Constructed of random range dressed-faced ashlar limestone, it has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof and two front facing gabled bays. The west bay projects slightly with a two-story crenelated bay window. A two-story crenelated semi-hexagonal entry bay is to the east with a label mold set over the wood door. Three shed roof dormers accent the roof, and there is a cat-slide roof porch across the west elevation; the porch is now enclosed. Some of the building's casement windows have been replaced with modern casements.

Alpha Chi Sigma, 606 West Ohio Street, Urbana, circa 1938, was also constructed in random range dressed-faced ashlar limestone and is two-and-one-half stories high with a side gable roof. Two front-facing gables project on the east and west with a casement window group between them. The building's windows have been replaced with modern one-light double-hung windows or one-light casements. A semi-hexagonal projecting entry porch is to the east with a label mold over the doorway, and a one-story projecting semi-hexagonal window bay is to the west. An open Tudor-arched porch is across the west end with a half-timbered story above.

Champaign has two additional stone English Revival Greek chapter houses. Phi Kappa Theta, 1930, is located at 1106 South Third Street. It is a large two and three story fraternity house constructed in random ashlar limestone with two front-facing gables. The north gable's upper stories are half-timbered with the half-timbering extending across the center attic portion of the building. The south gable has a projecting two-story crenelated window bay; modern one-light casements replace the original casement sash. A central projecting Tudor-arched entry porch is at the south end of an open raised loggia onto which Tudor-arched French doors with

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sidelights open from a one-story wing. The house also has a side gable slate roof and an exterior chimney on the north.

The last dressed-faced random ashlar stone Greek chapter house is the 1930 Phi Mu House at 302 East Armory Street. Originally facing Third Street, the two-and-one-half-story house's entry was changed to face Armory Street with the addition of a modern red brick wing, circa 1970. Along Third Street are two front facing gables set at the ends of a side gable roof. A center modern replacement door below a label mold has high flanking sash windows; in addition, one-story window bays at the base of the gables flank the entry. Modern one-light replacement windows are used throughout the building and the rear elevation's half-timbering has been painted white to match the wall's stucco.

Summary

The Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House is an excellent example of the work of Ralph E. Milman of Howard Shaw Associates, Chicago. This building is an extension of the designs used by the firm for their Lake Forest country houses to a collegiate scale. The addition of a rear wing has not detracted from the house's architectural design and the building retains its integrity. In addition, the Kappa Kappa Gamma Chapter House meets the registration requirements of the "Fraternity or Sorority House" property type as defined in the approved "Fraternities and Sororities at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois," and reflects a way of living which was an important supplementary component of the higher education process during the overall period of significance for the property type (1871-1940).

Endnotes

1. Karen Lang Kummer, Dana L. Pratt, Lachlan F. Blair, and Linda Bastyr, "Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois," (Multiple Property Documentation form [MPD], May 1989), p. E.5.
2. MPD, pp. E.11 to E.12.
3. MPD, p. E.13.
4. Ibid.
5. Florence Burton-Roth and May Cynthia Whiting-Westerman, *The History of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870-1930* (np: published by the fraternity, 1932), 3-4.
6. Minnie Royce Walker, *Kappa's Record, A short history of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity* (np: published by order of the Convention of 1902, 1903), 4.
7. Ibid., 9.

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8. Jonathan S. Coit, "Kappa Kappa Gamma: Beta Lambda, 1899-2000," Greek Housing History Program, The Society for the Preservation of Greek Housing and the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, Student Life Archives, 2001.
9. Ibid., 370-371.
10. Champaign County Corporation Book 16, page 84 dated 2 February 1921, #148551.
11. University of Illinois Student Life Archives, Student Affairs, Student Organizations-Residence Sorority, Kappa Kappa Gamma Records, 1897-1987, Photographs-Building Associations, Treasurers Reports, 1899-1987, Series 41/72/29, Box No. 2.
12. Champaign County Deed Book, 205, page 470 dated 15 October 1927; filed 7 November 1927. The lot was platted in July, 1921 by City Engineer, Alfred M. Danely for Urbana Township Assesor W.M. Ealey as found in Plat Book D, page 248.
13. *Illinois Alumni News*, Vol. 6, No. 5 (February, 1928), 210.
14. Ibid., Vol. 6, No. 7 (April, 1928), 297.
15. *The History of Kappa Kappa Gamma*, 372; and Kappa Kappa Gamma records in Student Life Archives.
16. Interview with Barbara Wynn Meek, 4 August 2003.
17. *Illinois Alumni News*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (February, 1927), 187.
18. The following sorority activity information is taken from various issues of *The Key: Official Organ of Kappa Kappa Gamma*, dated 1927 -1953.
19. Denise Tessier, writer-in chief, *2000 History, Kappa Kappa Gamma Through the Years* (Columbus, Ohio: Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, 2000), 138-139.
20. Stephen Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 109.
21. Ibid.; Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), 355-358; and Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), 200.
22. Urbana Building Permit #337. Members of the building committee were: Avonne Andrews Hoyne, Janice O'Brien Porter, Carroll Lowitz Hayes, and Meryl Sanders Williamson, chair. The addition is described in "Beta Lambda grows, too," in *The Key*, Vol. 76, No.4 (Winter, 1959), 39-40.

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23. Kappa Kappa Gamma records in Student Life Archives.
24. Building Permit #748 for fire stair by Lyman Wikoff, Inc.; Building Permit #8838 for kitchen alterations by Stasz Gorski, architect.
25. Obituary in *Highland Parker*, 14 November 1963, p. 27.
26. John Zukowsky, ed., *Chicago Architecture and Design, 1923-1993: Reconfiguring an American Metropolis* (Munich: Prestel-Verlag, 1993), 316.
27. *The American Architect and The Architectural Review*, Vol. CXXIV, #2429 (September 26, 1923), 299.
28. Blueprints signed Howard Shaw Associates and dated November 1927 in Kappa Kappa Gamma records in Student Life Archives.
29. *Architecture & Design*, "This Issue Presents a Selection From the Work Designed in the Offices of Ralph Milman & A.S. Morphett, Architects, Chicago, Illinois," Vol. 1, No. 3 (December, 1937).
30. Kim Coventry, Daniel Meyer, Arthur H. Miller, *Classic Country Estates of Lake Forest: Architecture and Landscape Design, 1856-1940* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2003), 298; and "French 18th Century manor design for Wisconsin living," *House & Garden*, Vol. XLI, #4 (April, 1932), 62-63.
31. "New Home for Kappa Kappa Gamma at the University of Illinois," Report of the Chairman of Building Committee, May 1, 1928 in Kappa Kappa Gamma records in Student Life Archives.
32. Architects and Contractors files of the Preservation and Conservation Association of Champaign County, Illinois.
33. National archives of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 530 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
34. Tessier, 179. The Headquarters is located at 530 East Town Street in the Gov. David Tod House (National Register-listed).
35. Kappa Kappa Gamma National archives.
36. Interview with George Shapland, 11 August 2003.

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Preservation and Conservation Association, Architects and Contractors file.

Shapland, George. Interview, 11 August 2003.

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Columbus, Ohio: Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, 2000.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot Four (4) and the North Thirty-one (31) feet of Lot Three (3) in the Assessor's Subdivision of Lot "E" of the Assessor's Plat of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Nineteen (19), North Range Nine (9), East of the Third (3rd) Principal Meridian, except for Lincoln Place.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes the lot historically associated with the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House at 1102 South Lincoln Avenue, Urbana, Illinois.

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KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Architecture & Design. "This Issue Presents a Selection From the Work Designed in the Offices of Ralph Milman & A.S. Morphett, Architects, Chicago, Illinois." Vol. 1, No. 3 (December, 1937).

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Ryerson & Burnham Archives
The Art Institute of Chicago Libraries
For Study Purposes Only



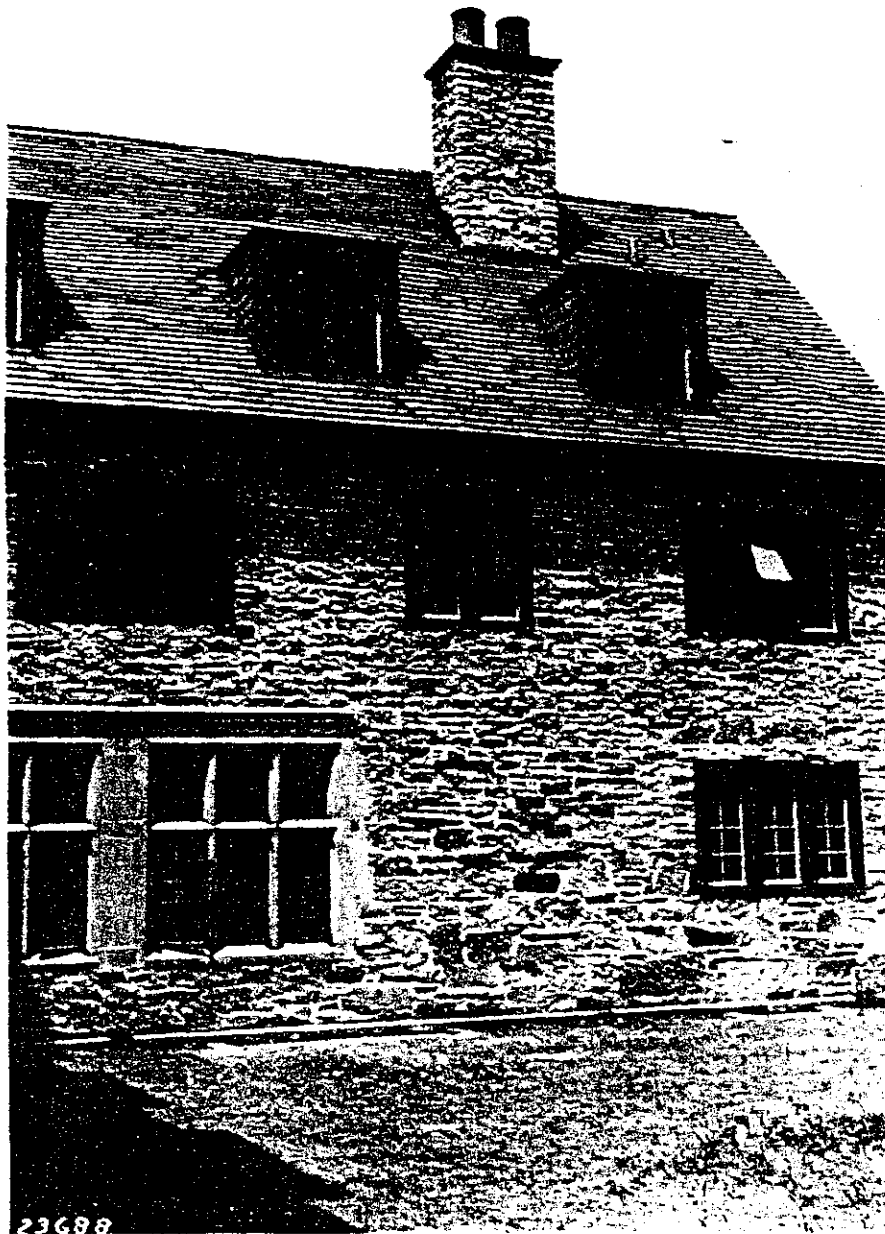
Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity House, 1102 S. Lincoln Ave.,
Champaign, Illinois. Urbana, IL
Howard Shaw Associates, Architects. 1928

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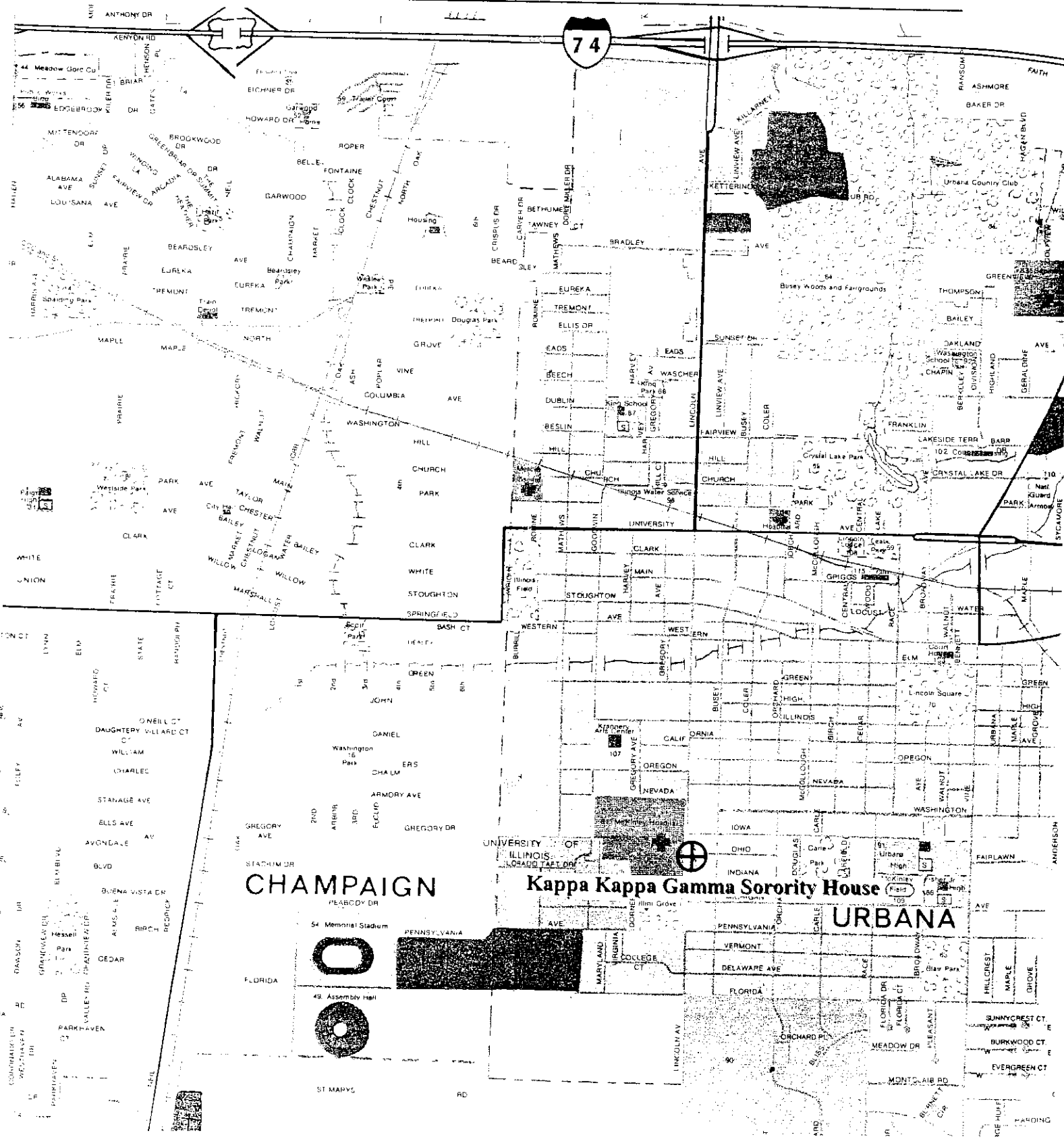
Everson & Burnham Archives
The Art Institute of Chicago Libraries
For Study Purposes Only

Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity House, 1102 S. Lincoln Ave.
Champaign, Illinois. Urbana, IL
Howard Shaw Associates, Architects 1928

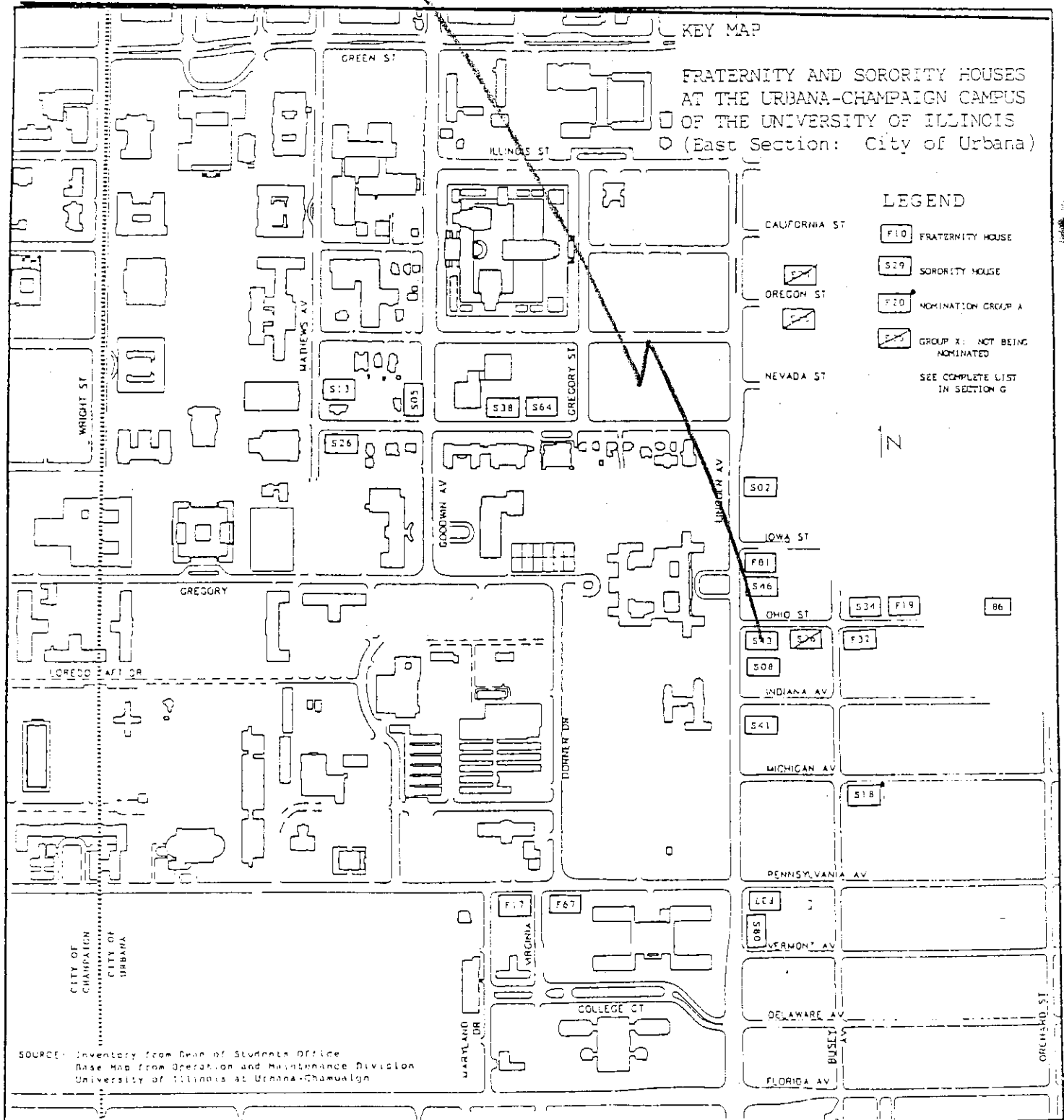
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Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House, Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois



*Kappa Kappa Gamma
Champaign County
Illinois*





Community Development Services
400 South Vine Street
Urbana, IL 61801
(217)384-2444
FAX (217)384-0200

Tracey A. Sculle
Survey and National Register Coordinator
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507

October 1, 2003

Dear Tracey:

The City of Urbana Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the National Register nominations and the preliminary opinion by the State Historic Preservation Office for the following properties:

- "Lincoln"
1000 Block of South Race Street
Urbana, Illinois
- Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House
1102 South Lincoln Avenue
Urbana, Illinois

On October 1, 2003, the Historic Preservation Commission voted unanimously to approve both nominations in their entirety. Both the Historic Preservation Commission and the Chief Elected Officer enthusiastically approve these two National Register nominations, and are pleased that these two historically and architecturally significant structures may receive National Register recognition.

If you have any questions, please contact Michaela Bell, Planner at 217/384-2311.

Sincerely,

Alice E. Novak

Historic Preservation Commission, Chair

Tod Satterthwaite
Mayor



States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/23/04 THROUGH 2/27/04

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

CALIFORNIA, PLACER COUNTY,
Mountain Quarries Bridge,
North Fork of the American River,
Auburn vicinity, 04000014,
LISTED, 2/11/04

COLORADO, PROWERS COUNTY,
Holly SS Ranch Barn,
407 West Vinson,
Holly, 04000068,
LISTED, 2/25/04

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,
Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority House,
1102 S. Lincoln Ave.,
Urbana, 04000074,
LISTED, 2/25/04
(Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana--Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House,
309 E. Chalmers St.,
Champaign, 04000070,
LISTED, 2/25/04
(Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana--Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Maynard, Isaac N., Rowhouses,
119,121,123 W. Delaware Place,
Chicago, 04000077,
LISTED, 2/25/04
(Land Subdivisions with Set-Aside Parks, Chicago, IL MPS)

ILLINOIS, LOGAN COUNTY,
Downey Building,
110-112 Southwest Arch St.,
Atlanta, 04000069,
LISTED, 2/25/04

KANSAS, FRANKLIN COUNTY,
Pleasant Valley School District #2,
2905 Thomas Rd.,
Wellsville vicinity, 04000078,
LISTED, 2/26/04

KANSAS, JOHNSON COUNTY,
Ensor Farm,
18995 W. 183rd St.,
Olathe, 04000079,
LISTED, 2/27/04

LOUISIANA, CONCORDIA PARISH,
Concordia Parish Courthouse,
405 Carter St.,