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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Sauganash Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number The property line behind Lemont, and Lemont and Keating Avenues to the west; up to but not including the former Chicago and Northwestern Railway and the alley to the east of Kilbourn Avenue to the east; Sauganash Avenue to the north; and Rogers and Caldwell Avenues to the south.

not for publication

city or town Chicago

vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60646

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Omne E. Haas 4-19-10
Signature of certifying official/Title OSHPO Date

I. H. P. A.
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

For Eason H. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

6.7.10
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing		Noncontributing		
465	141			buildings
				district
1				site
				structure
2				object
468	141			Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Education/School
- Recreation and Culture/Outdoor Recreation
- Recreation and Culture/Monument/Marker

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Education/School
- Recreation and Culture/Outdoor Recreation
- Recreation and Culture/Monument/Marker

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick, Stone, Stucco, Synthetics, Wood

roof: Ceramic Tile, Stone, Wood

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Sauganash Historic District is located in the northwestern part of Chicago, Illinois. It is primarily a residential district that is comprised of approximately 160 acres. The buildings in the district are almost exclusively single-family homes and are eclectic in design and materials. The diversity of the housing styles in this almost exclusively residential historic district contrasts sharply with the surrounding areas, which include commercial buildings to the west and more homogenous housing stock to the north, east, and south.

Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The Sauganash Historic District lies in the northwestern portion of the city of Chicago in Cook County, Illinois. The boundaries of the Sauganash Historic District are: the property line behind Lemont, and Lemont and Keating Avenues to the west; up to but not including the former Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and the alley to the east of Kilbourn Avenue to the east; Sauganash Avenue to the north; and Rogers and Caldwell Avenues to the south. It comprises approximately 160 acres.

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Touted as a suburb within the city since its inception, the Sauganash Historic District is primarily a residential area. There are 609 resources within the district. Of these, 468 are contributing and 141 are non-contributing. Of the contributing resources, 465 are buildings, two are objects (a war memorial and a commemorative plaque), and one is a site (the Sauganash Park). Non-contributing buildings fall within two different categories; they were excluded for integrity issues or for being constructed outside the period of significance (1912-1950).

The 468 contributing resources dot wide, quiet, tree-lined streets. Many of these streets run diagonally and mark Sauganash as a planned community which transcended the Chicago grid system implemented in 1909. The layout of the Sauganash community separates it from the rest of the city—a drawing point for its earliest denizens. Indeed, prior to the 1940s, the only way to enter the community from the north was via Kirkwood Avenue.¹ Also contributing to the feeling of seclusion, the majority of the contributing buildings in the district lie away from main or secondary commercial arteries that run both north/south and east/west. Peterson Avenue, a secondary commercial thoroughfare, however, bisects the community into two. The houses north of Peterson tend to be expansive, expensive, and elegant. Moreover, streets north of Peterson Avenue are wide and spacious. This is partly due to the fact that the streets themselves are usually devoid of parked cars, a result of many of these houses having garages. Garage access is, by and large, from the alleys, though some residents access their garage from the street. Detached garages are not applicable to this nomination and therefore have been excluded. South of Peterson, the houses are generally more modest. Streets are narrow, and since many of the houses do not have garages, parked cars crowd the constricted roads. All of the streets on both sides of the Peterson divide are accompanied by sidewalks, most of which remain unchanged since they were first laid in the 1920s.

The houses themselves, distinguishable by their architectural variety, their placement on the street (i.e. with 50 foot setbacks) and their large lot size, are eclectic in design, materials, and size. Most of the houses are early twentieth century revivals (primarily Tudor, French, Colonial, Classical, Italian Renaissance, and Spanish). Many of the others can be classified under the early twentieth century American movements (such as Cape Cod variation and Bungalow). Materials used to build the homes vary by type and design, but most houses were constructed with brick, frame, stone, or stucco. Roofs are usually constructed of tile, slate, or cedar-shake shingles. A majority of the homes range from one to two stories. Some homes, however, reach three stories and may include an attic. Corresponding to size, materials, and design, the original cost range of a Sauganash house started from \$8,500 and topped at over \$55,000.² Today, many homes sell for over one million dollars.³

Public Spaces: Sauganash Park, Sauganash Elementary School, & Commemorative Objects

Sauganash Park is located along Kostner Avenue between Peterson and Rogers Avenues. Its development began in 1926 when the community established the Sauganash Park District.⁴ Prior to the formation of the Chicago Park District in 1934, if a community wanted a park, they had to organize a local park district to create one.⁵ The Sauganash Park District drew up plans for its new park, and in 1930, walking paths, tennis and horseshoe courts, and a wading pool were built.⁶ In order to cater to the growing community and expand its services, a Tudor-style field house with a three hundred-seat auditorium was built in 1934.^a A new gymnasium

^a See photograph #25.

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addition to the field house was constructed in the mid-1970s.^b The gymnasium, a large, modern building, detracts from the design, materials, and feeling of the original Tudor-style field house. Thus the field house, with its gymnasium addition, is a non-contributing resource in the Sauganash Historic District.

Community interest and active involvement also led to the creation of the Sauganash Elementary School. With so many families with young children moving to Sauganash in the early 1920s, a neighborhood school was needed. The first school in Sauganash, built in 1927 and consisting of two portable buildings, was a branch of the nearby Palmer School.⁷ These buildings were meant as an interim solution until a permanent school could be built. The present Sauganash Elementary School, located at 6040 Kilpatrick, was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1936.⁸ Designed by John C. Christensen, the long-time architect for Chicago Public Schools, this two-story brick and terra cotta school is a good example of New Deal-era Art Deco public architecture. Situated on 2.5 acres, the Sauganash Elementary School and its grounds provide recreational and green space for residents.^c

The streets of Sauganash contain two commemorative objects. The first is a plaque marking the site of the "Treaty Elm," purportedly the site where the 1833 Treaty of Chicago was proclaimed.⁹ The treaty called for the removal of the local Potawatomi Indians to a reservation in Kansas and opened up the area to white settlers. The tree stood in this location until 1933 when it was removed because of Dutch Elm disease. The tree was an important landmark in Chicago's history and became a local attraction. Thus, a commemorative plaque was erected in its place in 1937 by the Chicago Historical Society.^d The brass plaque sits atop a small concrete block at the corner of Rogers, Caldwell, and Kilbourn Avenues (5800 N. Kilbourn).

The second commemorative object is a World War II memorial. The memorial is an approximately six-foot tall granite block with two large brass plaques listing the names of Sauganash men and women who served in World War II. It is located at the northeast corner of Forest Glen and Peterson (6000 N. Forest Glen) and was dedicated on 4 July 1947.^e Following the Vietnam War, a smaller brass plaque was added to the bottom of the memorial. The inscription reads, "In appreciation of those residents of Sauganash who served their country in Korea and Vietnam, and in memory of those who gave their lives in those struggles." Although this additional plaque falls outside of the district's period of significance, the small size of the plaque does not detract from the original design or purpose of the memorial; thus, the memorial is a contributing object in the historic district.

Streetscape

Although nestled within the Chicago city limits, the Sauganash Historic District has a unique suburban feel; unlike crowded areas of the city, most of the homes in Sauganash sit on spacious forty, sixty, or eighty foot lots. Moreover, its streets are lined with trees, front lawns, and most homes have backyards. The district is well landscaped with various shrubs, plants, and gardens. This serves as evidence of the suburban nature of the area.

^b See photograph #26.

^c See photograph #14.

^d See photograph #29.

^e See photograph #30.

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Sauganash is primarily a residential area of single-family homes. There are no multi-family dwellings within the historic district. Moreover, little commercial activity is present in the neighborhood. Only one commercial building is situated among the single-family homes. This building, on Rogers Avenue at the southern border of the district, houses a Montessori school and several other small locally-owned businesses. Maintaining historic zoning practices for the area, commercial activities are generally confined to adjacent areas of the neighborhood. A smattering of businesses is located along Peterson Avenue, to the east and west of the district. These businesses, however, do not detract from the residential character of Sauganash because they are both few in number and modest in size.

While Chicago is laid out in a typical grid plan, much of Sauganash deviates from this arrangement. Many of the streets run at a diagonal to the main city arteries of Peterson, Cicero, and Devon Avenues. This feature, along with its distinctive architecture, sets the neighborhood off from the surrounding community. The development scheme of the neighborhood allowed each home to have an ample front yard with green space. The community is pedestrian-friendly, with sidewalks and landscaped parkways lining every street. Many of these sidewalks are the original sidewalks laid by the developers in the 1920s and are stamped with the year and street names. While some homes do contain attached garages, most are detached and situated at the rear of the home accessible by an alley.

Architecturally, Sauganash is a blend of many distinctive styles, most of which were popular in the pre-World War II era. While the principal architectural style in the community is the Tudor Revival, at least nine other styles can be found within the district's limits. Houses range in size from the more modest bungalow and Cape Cod cottage to the palatial French and Classical Revival designs. More avant-garde styles such as Art Deco and Art Moderne are also found in Sauganash. Thus, the community is an interesting blend of both historic and modern housing styles.

Housing Types and Description

Sauganash is home to many different types of architectural styles. Brief descriptions of the ten most common—in descending order of popularity in Sauganash—follow below.^f

Tudor Revival

Distinguished by their steep, gabled roofs; half-timbering; dominant cross-gables; and prominent chimneys, Tudor Revival homes are American reinterpretations of English manor houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Rediscovered in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, Tudor Revival homes, also referred to as Elizabethan, Jacobean, or Old English, crossed the pond in the last decades of that century. Aided by the patriotic fervor surrounding the Centennial in 1876 and the Worlds Fair of 1893, Americans were bedazzled by their historic roots, even their British ones. Additionally, the grandeur of the Tudor Revival home appealed to the emerging upper-middle class seeking to distinguish themselves from and demonstrate their respectability to their neighbors. Moreover, the earthy materials, hearty and ornate craftsmanship, and organic design of the

^f Popularity was determined by calculating the percentage of homes built in a particular style. The calculations were based on the total number of homes in the district, both contributing and non-contributing.

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Tudor Revival home provided a safe haven to men and women seeking to escape the unpleasantness of the industrialized city.¹⁰

Tudor Revival is the most popular style within the historic district, as over 20% of the buildings are designed in this style. In Sauganash, Tudor Revival homes are readily found on both sides of the Peterson divide, although those on the north side are noticeably larger. Many of these homes lie on Knox Avenue, north of Peterson. Homes such as those located at 6106 N. Knox, 6110 N. Knox, and 6120 N. Knox were constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the heyday of this type of architectural design. Indeed, the Tudor Revival style rivaled the Colonial Revival in popularity at this time.

A prominent two-story home with an attic, 6106 N. Knox is noticeable for its large turret, a feature usually found in homes of the French Revival Style.^g Its mix of materials—half-timbering, double-hung windows, and patterned brickwork—however, mark it as classic Tudor Revival. The neatly landscaped lawn and elevated entryway are characteristic of the community.

Tucked in between two larger structures, 6110 N. Knox is an unpretentious Tudor Revival with a cross-gabled, steep roof, and a dormer.^h The visitor's eyes are drawn to the front entryway as both the house design and the accompanying landscaping direct one's attention to that feature. The front gable, the lighting fixtures, and the stone path that lead to it, make the center of home the focal point.

The diversity of design within a particular architectural style is once again demonstrated in the home located at 6120 N. Knox.ⁱ Its side entryway differentiates it between those homes already mentioned as do the windows which are atypically arched. The patterned stone and brick veneer are common occurrences in Sauganash houses of this type.

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival was one of the most popular residential architectural styles of the first half of the twentieth century. The style's popularity is evident in Sauganash, as about 20% of all the homes in the district are of this design. Colonial Revival is based upon the eighteenth century and very early nineteenth century architecture of colonial America. Elements such as a symmetrical facade, front door accentuated by pediments above and pilasters on either side, and windows arranged in pairs are typical of the style.

The Colonial Revival style enjoyed widespread appeal in the early twentieth century because of its connection to patriotism, America's interest in its history, and the aesthetic values of the middle class. Interest in colonial-era architecture began in the early nineteenth century, as Americans struggled to create an identity and heritage for themselves. They came to see the homes of the founding fathers as important artifacts of American heritage and to perceive that style of architecture as uniquely American.¹¹ America's centennial celebration in 1876 inspired a renewed interest in American history and colonial architecture. Colonial Revival architecture emerged around this time, but it was not until the twentieth century that its popularity boomed. By the twentieth century, this

^g See photograph #10.

^h See photograph #11.

ⁱ See photograph #12.

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fascination with America's past had inspired an interest in antiques and historic preservation. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1930s was widely influential, and played a key role in making the Colonial Revival such an extensively admired style. With publicity its restoration efforts generated, as well as the availability of reproduction colonial-era furniture and housewares, Colonial Williamsburg inspired homeowners throughout the nation.¹² Although they desired the most modern conveniences, the aesthetic values of the middle class were generally traditional, especially when it came to their homes. To the middle class, the Colonial Revival style represented a sound investment. The style had clearly stood the test of time, and thus homeowners could be relatively sure that the resale value of their Colonial Revivals would not suffer due to changing trends. The federal government agreed. The Colonial Revival became a favored style among Federal Housing Administration (FHA) appraisers, whose appraisal standards set the standard for thousands of homebuilders in the 1930s.¹³

The house at 6136 N. Knox is a typical Colonial Revival of the 1920s.^j The house is constructed of red brick, which was common for upscale houses. The façade is symmetrical, with the door placed at the center as the focal point. A rounded entry porch is supported by Corinthian columns. In other Colonial Revivals found in the district, the door is surrounded by pilasters and topped with a decorative pediment. Two pairs of windows are arranged on either side of the door, with decorative arches above them.

A slightly simpler house, 5903 N. Kilpatrick is a good example of how the Colonial Revival evolved in the 1930s.^k As this home demonstrates, the facades of later Colonial Revivals were not always symmetrical. In this case, the door is set off to one side, but with its elaborate pediment, it still remains the focal point of the house. While the building materials and design elements of the earlier Colonial Revivals carried on into the next decade, the modest scale of this and other 1930s Colonials reflects the values and limited means of the era.

French Revival

The French Revival home proved widely popular in many burgeoning eclectic suburbs and subdivisions of the 1920s. Indeed, about 13% of homes in Sauganash are built in this style. Architectural historians believe that the popularity of this housing type stemmed from the returning doughboys of World War I who saw and appreciated the French culture and architecture while serving overseas. As many denizens of Sauganash fought in that war, it is of no surprise that the French Revival home is so well represented in this community.

Two subtypes of the French Revival architectural style can be found throughout Sauganash. The first—symmetrical—is marked by its massive hipped roof with the ridge typically parallel to the front of the home. The entrance is in the center and the detailing on the symmetrical façade tends to be formal, drawing its inspiration from smaller French manor homes rather than chateaus. Additionally, the chimney in homes of this type is often hidden or inconspicuously placed. The French Revival home located at 6153 N. Kilpatrick possesses the hipped roof with flared eaves and a balanced façade typical of this subtype.^l The exterior is covered in stone, a commonly used material for this type of design.

^j See photograph #1.

^k See photograph #2.

^l See photograph #7.

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The more elaborate, or towered subtype, also possesses a massive hipped roof, yet these homes are distinguishable by one or more turrets—prominent round towers with high, conical roofs. When only one turret is present, it usually contains the doorway which serves as the main entrance to the home. Decorative half-timbering is common in this subtype, along with the usage of mixed materials such as a combination of stone with brick. Several homes in Sauganash exhibit this architectural style including 6076 N. Kirkwood Avenue.^m With its centralized turret containing the main entryway, its large hipped roof, its mixture of materials, and its varying types of dormers, this home typifies the towered subtype of the French Revival style.

Cape Cod Cottage

The Cape Cod cottage is a subset of the Colonial Revival style. Modeled after the small homes built by colonists beginning in seventeenth century New England, the Cape Cod cottage was one of the most popular housing styles of the twentieth century. Cape Cod cottages are plain, square and compact in appearance, feature high-pitched roofs with minimal overhang, and are generally one or one and a half stories tall. Usually built with wood frame and clapboard siding, many Cape Cod cottages were also constructed of brick. Originally the chimney was placed at the center of the house, although in the twentieth century, the chimney was often situated at one end of the house. The adaptability of the Cape Cod cottage, as well as its low construction costs, made it a favorite among homeowners in the first half of the twentieth century. Its popularity flourished in the 1930s and 1940s, as the style was increasingly featured in popular home magazines and pattern books.¹⁴ In Sauganash, the Cape Cod style comprises 5% of the homes in the district.

Many examples of the Cape Cod cottage can be found lining the streets of Sauganash, especially in the area south of Peterson Avenue. The house at 5846 N. Kenton is a typical one and a half story brick Cape Cod cottage.ⁿ The façade of the house is symmetrical, with the front gable entryway framed by square-paned windows on either side, and two dormers situated above the first floor windows.

Constructed in 1924 by Koester and Zander, the small cottage at 5923 N. Kostner was likely one of the many model homes intended to appeal to middle-class homebuyers.^o A simpler house than the aforementioned house, this Cape Cod cottage is built with a wood frame and clapboard siding. The house has a symmetrical façade, with two dormers, and a small overhanging porch above the front door. Although its entryway is still a prominent feature of the house, it lacks the front gable that crowns many other Cape Cod cottages. This demonstrates the diversity not only of the Cape Cod cottage style, but of all the houses in Sauganash.

Chicago Bungalow

Simple, functional, and a complete antithesis to its ornate housing predecessors of the Victorian age, the Chicago Bungalow is as much a part of the city's identity as its skyline. The Chicago Bungalow is a larger, more elaborate, and modern interpretation of the late nineteenth century worker's cottages. It became the dominant style of architecture for smaller family homes during the period between 1905 and 1920. While the bungalow style originated in California, it quickly spread throughout the country due to its inclusion in pattern

^m See photograph #8.

ⁿ See photograph #3.

^o See photograph #4.

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books and magazines. Influenced by the local Arts and Crafts and Prairie School architecture, Chicago Bungalows took on a unique look. Usually one and a half stories tall, these homes are designed with a rectangular plan on a raised foundation. The houses are oriented with the front door set off-center at the front of the house, with windows, often bay windows, beside the door looking out into the street. The roof is generally gently sloped with wide overhangs which can be either front-gabled or side-gabled with dormers at the front or both the front and rear. In order to connect the inhabitants with the outdoors, many Chicago Bungalows feature a front porch or an enclosed front sunroom. Brick was the preferred building material for bungalows in Chicago, which distinguishes the Chicago Bungalows from the original California homes.

Typical examples of the Chicago Bungalow can be found throughout the Sauganash neighborhood, as 4% of the homes in the district are of this style. Here, bungalows often contain an enclosed sunroom in the front of the home such as the home located at 6119 Kilbourn which also has a hipped roof with a central dormer.^p Others, such as the home located at 5943 Kenneth, exhibit more Craftsman style details such as porch roof supports in the form of square columns and a multi-pane sash window over window boxes.^q Another distinguishing characteristic of the Chicago Bungalow is its covered porch, a feature that was more often than not, included in homes of this style within Sauganash. As a semi-public congregational point in the era before back yards were a home's primary outdoor space, the porch helped create an idea of community as neighbors congregated and socialized near it and children chalked up its steps.¹⁵

Italian Renaissance

First popularized by those who could afford to mimic their larger Italian counterparts, the perfection of masonry veneering techniques after World War I introduced this style into vernacular housing forms.¹⁶ Today, both the mansion and the modest home of this type are found throughout the United States. This architectural style is marked by a low-pitched hipped tiled roof with overhanging boxed eaves supported by decorative brackets. The façade is generally flat and symmetrical and constructed of stone, brick, or stucco. Typically, upper-story windows are smaller and less elaborate than those on the first floor. Decorative elements include arches above doors and first floor windows and columns accenting the entrance.

Sauganash contains a number of homes of this type (3%). With its tiled hipped roof, large arched windows on the first floor and smaller double-hung windows on the second, decorative quoining and brackets, the home on 6127 Forest Glen is a prime example of the Italian Renaissance style.^r

Dutch Colonial Revival

A subset of the Colonial Revival style, Dutch Colonial Revival homes are characterized by their gambrel roofs. A gambrel roof has two slopes on each side, the first slope wide, and the second slope much steeper, thus maximizing the usable space inside the top of the structure. Beginning in the seventeenth century, this design was employed frequently by Dutch settlers in New York for their barns and farmhouses. The Dutch Colonial Revival style grew in popularity alongside the Colonial Revival, but it never acquired as widespread a

^p See photograph #17.

^q See photograph #18.

^r See photograph #13.

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following. More fashionable in the 1920s than in any other decade, popular magazines and house plan catalogues helped to popularize the style.¹⁷ Although they retained the iconic gambrel roof, Dutch Colonial Revival houses were more complex than their original colonial-era counterparts. While original Dutch houses were generally one and a half stories and constructed of brick or stone, Dutch Colonial Revival houses were often two stories, constructed of brick or wood frame, and featured one or more dormers in the roof.

Illustrating the national trends, all of the Dutch Colonial Revival houses in Sauganash were built in the 1920s, totaling 2% of the houses in the district. A typical example is the two story house at 5930 N. Kilpatrick, with its tell-tale gambrel roof.⁵ Constructed of brick, the house has a symmetrical façade with a prominent front entry. A single shed dormer running almost the entire length of the roof is sided with wood shingles, giving the house a rural feeling.

Spanish Revival

The Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915 helped popularize the Spanish Revival style throughout America. Found primarily in the Southwest and Florida, areas with a rich Hispanic history, this style was so popular, it became a craze and houses of this type were found in places without a significant Hispanic population.¹⁸ In the Midwest, it was used in commercial, municipal, and residential buildings. These structures are easily identified by their low-pitched roofs typically covered with red tile, prominent arches above the door or main window, and asymmetrical façades. Wrought-iron decorative details such as window grilles or balconets were also popular. Generally these houses were sided with plaster or stucco.

Only a small number of houses (1%) in the district are designed in the Spanish Revival style. In Sauganash, Spanish Revival homes are sided in either brick or stucco. A typical example of such a home is 5838 N. Kolmar Avenue.⁴ It has a red tile roof, an elaborate chimney with its own tiled roof, and arched windows. An arcaded porch dominates the entryway. This structure also includes features such as the Mission dormer and the quatrefoil window which are attributes of the Mission style.

Art Deco / Art Moderne

Art Deco and Art Moderne are two distinct architectural styles that emerged in the 1920s and 1930s in response to the desire to create new architectural forms that would build on the past yet embrace the spirit of the modern age. American Art Deco was developed in the 1920s by architects who were inspired by the Beaux-Arts movement. In their new designs, architects used classical forms but enhanced them with modern lines, shapes and decoration. The Art Deco style emphasized symmetry, vertical lines, and ornamentation. Although Art Deco was a very popular style for public and commercial buildings in the 1920s and 1930s, it was not widely used for residential buildings. Architectural historians argue that this was because middle-class people generally viewed the style as too avant-garde for homes.¹⁹ In addition, the appraisal guidelines of the Federal Housing Administration in the 1930s favored more traditional styles for homes, thus discouraging those who sought federal assistance from purchasing or constructing homes in an Art Deco style.

⁵ See photograph #5.

⁴ See photograph #9.

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Two excellent examples of Art Deco architecture can be found in Sauganash. Sauganash Elementary School, at 6028 N. Kilpatrick, is a good example of an Art Deco public building.^u Completed in 1936, the construction of the school was done by the Works Progress Administration. Elements of Art Deco architecture are apparent in the emphasis on vertical lines, and terra cotta ornamentation along the roofline.

Described by the *Chicago Daily Tribune* as “a residence said to reach [the] zenith of modernism,” the house at 5928 N. Kilbourn^v was perhaps one of the earliest Art Deco small homes in the nation.²⁰ Built by Herman Voss, the house features many typical Art Deco elements. Vertical lines are emphasized all along the front elevation, both in the long, rectangular windows, and in the ornamental pilasters that frame two round windows. Decorative elements, such as the detailing at the corners of the wall below the roofline, add to the Art Deco feel of the house.

Inspired by streamlined industrial design, the Art Moderne style developed following Art Deco in the 1930s. Rather than building upon elements of the past as Art Deco had, Art Moderne was an attempt to create a glimpse into an exciting future during the Great Depression.²¹ The style is characterized by horizontal lines and rounded corners designed to simulate a feeling of movement. Architects also borrowed many elements directly from the transportation industry, such as chrome, and circular windows. Because it was based on already familiar designs, Art Moderne was more accepted as a residential style. In addition, Art Moderne lent itself well to remodeling projects, allowing budget-conscious consumers to update their homes in the latest style.

Sauganash contains several Art Moderne homes. 5915 N. Kenneth provides an excellent example of the Art Moderne design.^w The house is constructed of brick, with accent bricks set to create horizontal lines that appear to trail off after the windows. Round porthole-style windows are placed in the front door and entryway. A rounded wall of glass bricks at the south end of the house is a unique feature, reinforcing the streamlined appearance of the house.

Classical Revival

In America, Classical Revival architecture developed during the Revolutionary era, as the Founding Fathers saw the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome as fitting for their new nation. The modern Classical Revival style dates from the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Most of the buildings constructed for the fair were designed in the Classical Revival style. The fair was widely influential and the Classical Revival style spread throughout the nation and inspired public, commercial, and domestic architecture. Designed to resemble the temples and public buildings of ancient Greece and Rome, Classical Revival homes feature symmetrical façades dominated by a full-height porch supported by columns.

Built mostly in the 1930s, Sauganash contains several Classical Revival houses. 6109 N. Kilpatrick provides a good example.^x Constructed of red brick, the house has a symmetrical façade, with a center door and one

^u See photograph #14.

^v See photograph #15.

^w See photograph #16.

^x See photograph #6.

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window on either side. The most striking feature of the house is the full-height porch with a triangular pediment, supported by Doric columns, giving the house the look of a temple.

Integrity

The original character and feeling of Koester and Zander's Sauganash is present in the neighborhood today. Despite the number of non-contributing structures, the integrity of the Historic District is excellent. Non-contributing structures include those that have been altered in such a way that their historic integrity has been significantly compromised, as well as those that were constructed after the district's period of significance. The period of significance begins in 1912 when Koester and Zander first purchased the land that would eventually become Sauganash. The period of significance ends in 1950, with the construction of the first ranch house—a style that diverges from the eclectic styles that made and continue to make Sauganash unique.

Though most of the non-contributing structures have been designated as such because they were built after the period of significance ended, some houses are designated as non-contributing because they lack integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places. A common integrity issue is the replacement of original siding materials with vinyl or aluminum siding. Since the addition or replacement of original materials with alternate siding did not significantly alter the design or feeling of the homes, most are contributing structures. In cases where the replacement of materials significantly altered the design and feeling of the home, it was considered non-contributing.

The most significant integrity issue is additions to homes that detract from their original design. In the most extreme cases, such as the second story addition to the bungalow at 5824 N. Kenton, the buildings were considered non-contributing.^y But in cases such as 5943 N. Forest Glen, the house is still a contributing structure because the addition matches the original design and materials of the house, and does not significantly increase the footprint of the house.^z Thus, the majority of the contributing structures in the district possess good integrity of design.

Overall, the Sauganash Historic District retains the original historic character of the neighborhood. The district possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The original layout of the streets is intact; most homes in the district have been well-maintained and retain their original design, workmanship, and building materials; and lot sizes, house setbacks, and variety of housing styles are still present. Ultimately, Sauganash is still the community that its founders, Koester and Zander, intended. The Sauganash Historic District possesses excellent integrity and should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places

¹ Lois Ann Alexander, et al., *Sauganash: A Historical Perspective* (Chicago: Lois Ann Alexander, 1999), 98.

² "Locate Your Home at Sauganash," Display Ad, *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 9 June 1928.

³ The National Association of Realtors, "Homes for Sale, 60646," www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-search/60646 (accessed on 28 July 2009).

⁴ "New Sauganash Park is Created at Special Poll," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 20 October 1926.

^y See photograph #19.

^z See photograph #20.

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⁵ Julia Sniderman and William Tippens, "The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, (1989): section E, page 12.

⁶ Chicago Park District. "Sauganash Park,"

http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/parks.detail/object_id/763C6596-681D-4F0E-B8A8-578144153E12.cfm (accessed on 28 July 2009).

⁷ Alexander, et. al, 29.

⁸ Ibid., 30.

⁹ Burley; and Potawatomi Web "Treaty with the Chippewa, Etc., September 26, 1833," Smokey McKinney's Prairie Band Potawatomi Web. http://www.kansasheritage.org/PBP/books/treaties/t_1833.html (accessed 30 November 2009).

¹⁰ Lee Goff, *Tudor Style: Tudor Revival Houses in America from 1890 to the Present* (New York: Universe Publishing, 2002), 17.

¹¹ William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism," *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 35, no. 4 (December 1976): 242.

¹² David Gebhard, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s," *Winterthur Portfolio* 22, no.2/3 (Summer/Autumn 1987): 117-118.

¹³ Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1981), 242.

¹⁴ Lester Walker, *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*, (New York: Overlook Press, 1981), 120-121.

¹⁵ Ibid., 187.

¹⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 398.

¹⁷ Ibid., 122.

¹⁸ Walker, 210.

¹⁹ David Gebhard, *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996), 2.

²⁰ Louise Bargelt, "A Residence Said to Reach Zenith of Modernism," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 14 July 1929.

²¹ Gebhard, *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America*, 9.

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5815 N.	Caldwell			1953			NC
5825 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Frame	Colonial Revival	1941			C
5829 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	J.N. Binder	C
5903 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	William Poggensee	C
5909 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	William Poggensee	C
5855 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	A. Nutsche	C
5856 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Four Square	1921	none		C
5860 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	Miller, J.A.		C
5861 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Baird, E.E.	John Makay	C
5866 N.	Forest Glen		Ranch				NC
5867 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Baird, E.E.	J. R. Kling	C
5868 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1926	none		C
5873 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1927	none	D.J. Mackey	C
5874 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925	none	Jacob Mauer	C
5878 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Nordlie, Edward	A. Dykstra	C
5885 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch				NC
5888 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1925	Lampe, C.W. & Co.		C
5900 N.	Forest Glen		Ranch				NC
5901 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			C
5906 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1924	Cannon?	Koester and Zander	C
5911 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Steinbach, J.G.	J. N. Binder	C
5912 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
5915 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1941	Johnson, H.	A. Nitsche	C
5916 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing	1953	Johnson, H.N.	L. Quist	NC

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5919 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Lutz, H.R.	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5920 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing	1950	Cohen, E.M.	Morton Bros.	C
5923 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Koster, John C.	Louis Raffin	C
5924 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod				NC
5927 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	C. Peterson	C
5930 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable				NC
5931 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	McCaughey, William	Goerge Olsen	C
5934 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.					NC
5935 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	Rapp	W.E. Keeler	C
5939 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Noonan, C.	Bakken	C
5940 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial- Inspired)	1925	none	Koester and Zander	NC
5943 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1936	Braun & Jones	Petersen Const. Co.	C
5944 N.	Forest Glen		Ranch				NC
5950 N.	Forest Glen		Ranch				NC
5954 N.	Forest Glen		Ranch				NC
5960 N.	Forest Glen		Ranch				NC
6006 N.	Forest Glen	Church	Tudor Revival				NC
6017 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Torcha, F.	M. Hubertz	C
6017 N.	Forest Glen	MONUMENT	War Memorial	1947			C
6020 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1930	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob	C
6021 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front (Colonial- Inspired)	1936	Woerner, A.		C
6026 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (Tudor- Inspired)	1946	Finlayson, F.L.	E.A. Simon	C
6030 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Anderson	A. Mueller	C
6031 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front				NC
6033 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Manning, Edward J.	Mathias P. Hubertz (owner)	C

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6036 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Koster, John C.	C. & E. Contracting	C
6037 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1930	Koster, John C.	C. & E. Contracting	C
6042 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Peterson, R.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6045 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1935	Kristen, C.A.	J. Peterson	C
6047 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1951	Bruno, B.J.	L. Ullman (?)	NC
6048 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.	J. Peterson	NC
6049 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Del Bianco, A.J.	Leo Asquini	C
6050 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Preston, William	Paul J. Kay	C
6055 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1939	Peterson, J.	E.H. Petersen	C
6060 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Nelson, Melvin	O. Svensson	NC
6061 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1942	Neebe, John	F. Watzke	C
6065 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	none	Anderson Brothers	C
6066 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bucket, A.	T. Roberg	C
6069 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1951	Johnson, H.N.	K.G. Wahlgren	NC
6073 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Neebe, John	Jacob Mauer (owner)	NC
6074 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1929	Neebe, John	Jacob Mauer (owner)	C
6100 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			C
6101 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Pearson	Enger Bros.	C
6108 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.		1940	Kausal, J.F.	Otto C. Carlson	NC
6110 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1929			C
6115 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Hunemoder, W.	Stewart G. Meikle (owner)	C
6116 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1930	Gallup, Harold E.	Nels Johnson	C
6121 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1946	Richert, W.	Wm. Deden	C

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6122 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.					NC
6125 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1948			C
6126 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Heritage, W.D.	S. Burian	C
6127 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1928	Pearson	F. Markiewicz & Sons	C
6132 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1934	Kristen, Charles A.		C
6133 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935			C
6136 N.	Forest Glen						NC
6138 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Longobarch	NC
6141 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1939	McCarthy, Smith, & Eppig	A. Brickman	C
6142 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1927	Davis, M.C.	T.J. Rowley (owner)	C
6143 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Clamsen, H.R., Inc.	Velo & Son	NC
6147 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Heritage, W.D.	S. Schlothauer	C
6150 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1941	Minchen, S.	Gorman Const. Co.	C
6151 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Apfelbach, Henry J.	Harold Melde (owner)	C
6155 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H. Lundquist	C
6160 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1940			C
6025 N.	Hiawatha						NC
6040 N.	Hiawatha						NC
6048 N.	Hiawatha						NC
6060 N.	Hiawatha						NC
5907 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.		C
5911 N.	Keating		Ranch				NC
5915 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Neebe, John	E. L. Peterson	NC
5919 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Nelson, M.A.	H. Peterson	C
5923 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Johnson, H.	Roberg & Sons	C
5927 N.	Keating	2 Story Stone Res.	French Revival	1939	More, E.N.	E.H. Petersen	C

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5931 N.	Keating	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Dewey & Pavlovich	M. Drower	C
5935 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	John Lundalrom	C
5941 N.	Keating	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1948	Baur, E.F.	S. Ceisel	C
5955 N.	Keating	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1954	Quinn, H.J.	Taheny Bros.	NC
5800 N.	Kenneth	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1946	Rawson, C.	J.Binder	C
5801 N.	Kenneth	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1947	Koppler, W.H.	H. Santon	C
5812 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Neebe	E. Kristofek	NC
5816 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Erickson, A.E.	Axel E. Johnson & Co.	C
5827 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1927	Allison, Lyman J.	Ray Salin	C
5830 N.	Kenneth						NC
5831 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1924	Allison, Lyman J.	D. Mackey	C
5833 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1936	Riener, E.	J. Mackay	C
5837 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1927	none	D.J. Mackey	C
5838 N.	Kenneth		Tudor Revival	1932			NC
5842 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Teisen, Axel V.	Christ. Miller	C
5843 N.	Kenneth	1 Story Brick Res.		1954	Baur, E.T.	M.V./W.G. Weber	NC
5846 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Burns	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5847 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1927	Erichson	F. Sluckerberg	C
5850 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Burns	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5851 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1936	Gutterdam, F.	J. Makay	C
5854 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bruno	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5855 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Colonial-Inspired)	1926	Kall	Jacob Mauer	C

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5858 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1929	Kall, H.C.	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5859 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	R. Zoepfel	C
5862 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1929	Nordlie, Edward	M. P. Hubertz	C
5863 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	O. L. Carlson	C
5866 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Olson, N.	R.J. Fiske	C
5867 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1939	Nordlie, Edward	F. Konizgh	C
5869 N.	Kenneth	Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1926	Allison, Lyman J.	H. Janisch	NC
5870 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1946	Green, Martin J.	Gade & Larson	C
5874 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Res.	Colonial Revival	1946	Green, Martin J.	Gade & Larson	C
5900 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Serpico, F.J.	S. L. Nerskul	C
5908 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Bruno	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5909 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	Dewey & Pavlovich	Jacob Mauer (owner)	C
5912 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Bruno, B.J.	Doyen Const. Co.	C
5913 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Groetz & Waegelim Co.	F. Markiewicz	NC
5915 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1940	Rawson, Charles P.		C
5916 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928			C
5920 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Frame & Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Ronneberg, N.	A. Nitsche	C
5921 N.	Kenneth						NC
5924 N.	Kenneth	Brick Res.		1931	Pearson, L.E.	G. Scholten	NC
5927 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5928 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1924	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Magnusou & World	C
5933 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1928	Erickson, A.E.		C
5934 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1924	Cannon?	Koester and Zander	C
5937 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Wright & Stromberg	F. Wajalewicz	C

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5938 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Heritage, W.D.	C. L. Carlson	C
5941 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1947	Nelson, M.A.	O. Svensson	C
5942 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1929	Heritage, W.D.	C. L. Carlson	C
5943 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925	Morrison, J.R.M.	R.S. Wallace	C
5950 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	C
5951 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
5955 N.	*Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
5955 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
5956 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	C
5956 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	C
5801 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Polito, F.	Erland Peterson	C
5804 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1947	Sir, Arthur J.	A.N. Tache	C
5805 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1928	Jeremy, B.B.	Charles Koeditz	C
5809 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Nedwell, G.M.	L. Erlandson	C
5814 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1947	Sir, Arthur J.	A.N. Tache	NC
5815 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Tudor-Inspired)	1938	Dewey & Pavlovich	Leo Asquini & Son	C
5819 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	I-House (Colonial-Inspired)	1942			C
5820 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Karuh, N.R.	Toker & Tramelline	C
5821 N.	Kenton	1 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1938	Rowe, C.	N. L. McLennan	C
5824 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926		S. Haugas	NC
5825 N.	Kenton	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	Bruno, B.J.	Jacob Mauer	C
5829 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1946	Green, Martin J.	Gade & Larson	C

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5830 N.	Kenton	1 Story Brick Res.					NC
5832 N.	Kenton	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1925	Roy, R.	Frank Voss	C
5835 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	Dell Le Boeuf	C
5837 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Groetz & Waegelim Co.	W. J. Reubl	C
5838 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bucket, A.	M. P. Hubertz	C
5840 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bucket, A.	M. P. Hubertz	C
5841 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Dewey & Pavlovich	J. Makay	C
5845 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1927		Anderson Bras	C
5846 N.	Kenton	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1927			C
5849 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1927	Braucher	C.S. Eldrid	C
5855 N.	Kenton	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	Presto	W.E. Keller	C
5858 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1926			C
5800 N.	Kilbourn	MONUMENT	Treaty Elm Plaque	1937			C
5800 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.					NC
5809 N.	Kilbourn	Commercial Building					NC
5811 N.	Kilbourn	Commercial Building					NC
5812 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	Herman Voss (owner)	C
5815 N.	Kilbourn	Commercial Building					NC
5816 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1929	Ohlin, Chas. N. (owner)	D. & J. Mackey	C
5820 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926			C
5824 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	Lee, H.W.	D. & J. Mackey	C
5825 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	W. Appling (owner)	C
5828 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1948	Bruno, B.J.	R. Larsen & Co.	C
5832 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1928	Braucher	Gust. Anderson	C

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5833 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1955			NC
5836 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	none	Puesener	C
5837 N.	Kilbourn			1951	Johnson, H.N.	Ullman & Nelson	NC
5839 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1929			C
5840 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1949	Rich, W.M.	Christensen Const.	C
5845 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	none	David John	C
5846 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5847 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1928			C
5852 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Bialles & Jensen	Toft & Engmock	C
5853 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	Netherstrom	D.J. Mackey	C
5856 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Klaster, J.H.	M. P. Hubertz	C
5860 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	L. Asquini	C
5863 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1927		Thos Robery	C
5864 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	A. Anderson	C
5865 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Olson, W.L.	R. J. Piske	C
5868 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Weiner, L.E.	Iver Anderson	NC
5869 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1926	none	N/A	C
5872 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948	Crosby, W.S.	S. Ceisel	C
5873 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1932	Rosner, Max		C
5876 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1947	Bowman, M.	V. Roppolo	C
5877 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Tucker, Geo. L.	Harold N. Peterson	C
5881 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Sloan, F.	George Olsen	C
5884 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1935	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H.L. Jensen	C

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5885 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	Chris Nielson	C
5888 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1929	Olsen, Ray J.	Johnson & Anderson	C
5890 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925		Jacob Mauer (Owner)	C
5891 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1943			C
5893 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1927	Robertson , G.R.	G.R. Roberbertson (owner)	C
5896 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	Marberg	Jacob Mauer (Owner)	C
5897 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1924		H.G. Zander	C
5901 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1947	Hosek, J.	M. Ventrella	C
5905 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1947	Hosek, J.	M. Ventrella	C
5906 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1940			C
5908 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	Allison, Lyman J.	J.H. Prussner	C
5909 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Kristen, C.A.	H. Lundquist	C
5912 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Nilkins, S.N.	Ture Peterson	C
5913 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	???			NC
5916 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Evans	D. John	C
5919 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Side Gable Massed Plan (Colonial-Inspired)	1937	Johnson, C.G. & Co.	R.C. Todd	NC
5924 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1943	Joesph, A.	Wm. Gowdy (?)	NC
5925 N.	Kilbourn						NC
5927 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1928	Lowe, C.N.	F. L. Ockerlund & Son	C
5928 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Deco	1929	Kristsen, H.	C. N. Dickens	C
5932 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924		H.G. Zander	C
5933 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Benson, Edward F.	Siniberg & Schwartz	C
5937 N.	Kilbourn						NC

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5938 N.	Kilbourn						NC
5941 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1928	Mammeron, George H.	A. H. Svenson	C
5944 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925		Hans F. Schubert (Owner)	C
5945 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948			C
5950 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	C
5954 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	C
6000 N.	Kilbourn						NC
6011 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1942	Johnson, Glen	Peterson, E.H.	C
6017 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1942	Johnson, Glen	Peterson, E.H.	NC
6018 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Christensen & Larsen	C
6021 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1942	Johnson, Glen	Peterson, E.H.	C
6022 N.	Kilbourn	1-1/2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Anderson, H.E.	A.G. Morton	NC
6025 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1942	Johnson, Glen	Peterson, E.H.	C
6026 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Levy, A.	Rundenberg & Cohen	C
6030 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	Rundi	A.C. Christinan	C
6031 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1926	Lever, S.T.	Ylner	C
6032 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Hogerup, L.	Armond Asquin	C
6035 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Pearson, G.E.	J. Torp	C
6038 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1938	Dahlquist, C.	R. Peacock	C
6039 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	Allison, Lyman J.	D. J. Mackey	C
6042 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Johnson, H.N.	Valentine Building Const. Co.	C
6043 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.					NC
6046 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942	Dewey & Pavlovich	A. Nitsche	C
6049 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1933			C

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6100 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Dewey & Pavlovich	H. Enter	C
6101 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1927	Van Ginter & Van Ginter	Ulman & Nelson	C
6108 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front (Tudor-Inspired)	1935	Gorman	V. Asquin	C
6109 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926		K. Jorgensen	C
6111 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	c. 1930s			C
6112 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1937	Steinbach, J.G.	S. Ceisel	C
6116 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1927	Lampe, C.W. & Co.		C
6117 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1928	none	Frank Dobblesstein & Son	C
6118 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1928	Braller, J.P.	C. A. Juhl & Son	C
6119 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Goske & Foster	N.W. Peterson	C
6124 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1942	Johnson, Glen	Peterson, E.H.	C
6125 N.	Kilbourn						NC
6129 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Kramer, William	F. J. Nejd	C
6130 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Classical Revival	1947	Nelson, M.A.	O Swinson	C
6131 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938			C
6134 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1928	Bruno, B.J.	L. Erlansson	C
6135 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1927			C
6140 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	Schilem & Linberg	C
6141 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1937	Ullrich, C.	N. C. M. Lerman	C
6144 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front (Tudor-Inspired)	1928	Ross, B.L.	Anton Torinsen	C
6145 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Dewey & Pavlovich	T. Watzke	C
6146 N.	Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Larsen & Olsen	C

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6149 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.		1951	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mosside Const. (?)	NC
6150 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Wheeler, C.J.	Johnson & Anderson	C
6153 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front (Colonial-Inspired)	1941	Peterson, S.	Silgo Cons. Co.	C
6156 N.	Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Johnson, H.	H. Christenson	C
6157 N.	Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.					NC
5900 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival				C
5901 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1940			C
5903 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939			C
5907 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1948	Hasek, E.	Peterson, E.H.	C
5911 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	F. Stockenberg	C
5912 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Dewey & Pavlovich	E.H. Peterson	NC
5916 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Johnson, E.G.	J. G. Ragnor	C
5920 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			C
5930 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1929	Almquist, C.M.	F. O. Johnson	C
5936 N.	Kilpatrick	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1938	Kristen, C.A.	A. Haugan	C
5940 N.	Kilpatrick	1 Story Brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	NC
5944 N.	Kilpatrick	1 Story Brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	NC
5946 N.	Kilpatrick	1 Story Brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	NC
5949 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Klafter & Waegelin	Stolzner Building Co.	C
5950 N.	Kilpatrick	1 Story Brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	NC
5953 N.	Kilpatrick	1 Story Brick res	Ranch				NC
5956 N.	Kilpatrick	1 Story Brick Res.	Mass Plan (French-Inspired)	1947	Johnson, H.N.	H. Pruesner	C

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5959 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Johnson, R.H.	Johnson & Peterson	C
5961 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	F. C. Ockerlund & Co.	C
5969 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6000 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1949	Wick, J.S. & Schaffner, A.	Lundsberg Co.	C
6001 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
6009 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
6015 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1953	Green, Martin J.	P. Jensen	NC
6019 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1953	Green, Martin J.	P. Jensen	NC
6025 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
6031 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
6035 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1953	Green, Martin J.	P. Jensen	NC
6040 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story School	Art Deco	1936	Christenson, H.R.	J. McHugh & Son	C
6043 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
6049 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6055 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1942	Johnson, G.Q.	J. Ginderson	C
6100 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1939	Marx, Elmer W.	H. C. Jenson & sons	C
6101 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6109 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Classical Revival	1940	Nheeler, C.F.	William Kloppelt	C
6110 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948	Marx & Lutz	H.F. Stoblom (?)	C
6115 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Stone Res.	French Revival	1939	Grimmer Erans Co.	E.H. Peterson	C
6116 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Nheeler, C.F.	J. Torp	C
6121 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Olsen, P.	Ahlsteroud Carlson	C
6122 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1940	Olsen & Urburn	Paul Jensen	C
6125 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1942			C
6128 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Classical Revival	1936	Swanson, A.P. & Co.	William F. Gode	C

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6133 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Marx, Elmer W.	Johnson & Peterson Co.	C
6136 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938			C
6139 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.	Johnson & Peterson Co.	C
6140 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1946			C
6143 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1934	Braun & Jones	Gust. Pearson	C
6144 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Danforth, S. Chester	Thomas Roberg	C
6149 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935			C
6150 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1930	Benson, Edward F.	Swenson & Peterson	C
6153 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Nordlie, Edward	Schillmoeller Kraft Co.	C
6156 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1930	Benson, Edward F.	Swenson & Peterson	C
6157 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Marx, Elmer W.		C
6200 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (French-Inspired)	1949	Schaffner, Arnold S.	P. Jensen	C
6201 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Braun, William T.	Erlandsen	C
6216 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1947	Lovell, H.S.	H. Lundquist	C
6219 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Braun, William T.	D. Nurrurer	C
6222 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6233 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Steinbach, J.G.	G. Trivelline	C
6234 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.					NC
6240 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6241 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6244 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6247 N.	Kilpatrick						NC
6254 N.	Kilpatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	J.W. Binder	C
6032 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1953	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H. Gunnarson	NC
6035 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Steinbach, J.G.	S. Triellini	C
6039 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Presto, W.C.	Fredstrom & Gustafson	C

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6040 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Olson, W.L.	R. J. Piske	C
6043 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Bruno, B.J.	F. Dirkmeyer (owner)	C
6045 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Bruno, B.J.		C
6046 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Labelle, Edw. C.	Lourup & Wiersum	C
6049 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Roos, B.I.		C
6050 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1948	Nelson, M.A.	E. Landman	C
6055 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Klafter & Waegelin	T. Roberg	C
6056 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930			C
6059 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Fredrick, E.	J. Olson	C
6060 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Fred C. Ockerlund	C
6063 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Richards, H.	Mauer, Jacob	C
6064 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	F. C. Ockerlund & Co.	C
6067 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Gregori, R.	Geiyer & Netiche	C
6070 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6073 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.	Harold Peterson	C
6076 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1931	Sieja, Edward M.	Fred C. Ockerlund	C
6079 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1938	Mundie, Jensen, Burke, & Harland	O. A. Bomark	C
6080 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6083 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Kristen, C.A.	H. M. Peterson	C
6087 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.		C
6090 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1933	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6100 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1940	Peterson, J.		C
6103 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Evans, Floyd	C. Shofe	C
6108 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Fredrich, E.G.	J. S. Olson Co.	C

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6109 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1931	Whitney, William P.	F. McGlade	C
6112 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Marx, Elmer W.	Armbruster Const. Co.	C
6114 N.	Kirkwood	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bjork, D.	Rounston & Nyberg	C
6117 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Cruz, A.	L. Rubin	C
6120 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1942	Steinbach, J.G.	J. N. Binder	C
6121 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Cruz, A.	L. Rubin	C
6122 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Karlson & Danielson	C
6125 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1941	Steinbach, J.G.	J. N. Binder	C
6126 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	International	1938	Evans, Floyd		C
6127 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.		C
6131 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.					NC
6133 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			C
6134 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1935			C
6140 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Sir, A.J.	T. Peterson	C
6141 N.	Kirkwood						NC
6142 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Dewey & Pavlovich	J. E. Swanson	C
6145 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1930	Erickson, A.E.	Doyen Const. Co.	C
6146 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1948	Johnson, H.	H.P. siebold	C
6147 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Bruno, B.J.	Fouchard & Co	C
6150 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Buckley, George H.	George Olsen	C
6151 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Bruno, B.J.	Fouchard & Co	C
6155 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Whitney, William P.		C
6156 N.	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1930	Dewey & Pavlovich	J. Nicholson	C
5902 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Marx, Elmer W.	A. Schroeder	C
5903 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Klafter & Waegelir	O. Stoltzner	C

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5906 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	John Torp?	C
5907 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Bacci, A.	L. P. Kuowe	C
5912 N.	Knox	1 Story Brick Res.		1952	Tucker, G.L.	H. Johnson	NC
5915 N.	Knox	Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1928	Swanson, C. (owner)	Mauer, Jacob	C
5919 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Groetz & Waegelim Co.	H. Lundquist	C
5923 N.	Knox	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1948	Dewey & Pavlovich	Henry Entia (?)	C
5927 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Marx, Elmer W.	Armbruster Const. Co.	NC
5929 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Holin, E.T.	J.O. Limde	C
5932 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mauer, Jacob	C
5933 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Erickson, Axel (owner)	Carl Erickson & Co. Inc.	C
5936 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	George Olsen	C
5937 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	C
5940 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Zimmerman Bros.	C
5941 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H. Lindquist	C
5944 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Braucher	Mauer, Jacob	C
5945 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Kristen, C.A.	J. P. Larsen	C
5949 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mauer, Jacob	C
5954 N.	Knox			1952			NC
5955 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1934	Groetz & Waegelim Co.	John Taft	C
5957 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1945	Dewey & Pavlovich	Kouczyh Bros.	C
5961 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1943			C
5969 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1945	Nelson, M.A.	H.N. Peterson	C
6000 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1943			C
6001 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Marx & Lutz	J. Tucker	NC

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6009 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1948	Tucker, G.L.	E.L. Anderson Co.	NC
6010 N.	Knox						NC
6014 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1936			C
6015 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948	Johnson, H.N.	A Nitsche	NC
6020 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	C
6023 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1945	Marx, Elmer W.	Erland Pettersen (?)	C
6026 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
6030 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
6033 N.	Knox						NC
6036 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Ginderson	C
6100 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	J. Jucker	C
6101 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial-Inspired)	1950	Hallman, E.E.	D.A. Di Porita	C
6106 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Tocha, A.	M. P. Hubertz	C
6107 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Allison, Lyman J.	Doyen Const. Co.	C
6110 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Bird, S.E.		C
6111 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Monberg, Otto	Thorgerson & Erickson Co.	C
6116 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1931	Anderson	F. Nerskul	C
6117 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1929	Nordlie, Edward	R.F. Stadler	C
6120 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Dewey & Pavlovich	M. P. Hubertz	C
6125 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Dewey & Pavlovich	Velo Const. Co.	C
6126 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Quinn & Christensen	E.H. Peterson	C
6135 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Pearson		C
6136 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1929	Kristen, Charles A.	H. Serum	C
6140 N.	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Dewey & Pavlovich	W.R. Grady	NC
6141 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C

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6146 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1945	Schaffner, Arnold S.	Paul Jenson	C
6149 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935			C
6156 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6157 N.	Knox	2 Story Stone Res.	French Revival	1931	Hall, Lawrence, & Ratcliffe		C
6200 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941			C
6201 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941			C
6211 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1936	Morrison, R.	Carlson & Davidson	NC
6221 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937			C
6222 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948			C
6226 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Meyer & Cook		C
6229 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Glick, L.	J. Taheny	NC
6235 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1954	Dewey & Pavlovich	A. Asquini	NC
6236 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	C
6243 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1932	McCaughey, William F.		C
6244 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1955			NC
6250 N.	Knox						NC
6255 N.	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1946	Steinbach, J.G.	J. Binder	C
5803 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1934	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	O. Stoltzner	C
5807 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Jarvis, J.D.	J. N. Eder	C
5808 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Kennedy Const. Co.	A. Peterson	C
5811 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.		1927	Amer. Small Home Service Bureau	John Eder	NC
5814 N.	Kolmar	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Stoltzner Building Co.	C
5815 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Anderson, A. Harold (owner)	Fredstrom & Gustafson	C
5821 N.	Kolmar		French Revival	1938			C
5822 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	G.Olsen	C

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5823 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Alchflager, W.	J. Brynollrson	C
5826 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.					NC
5827 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Italian-Inspired)	1928	none	D. & J. Mackey	C
5832 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1939	Sir, Arthur J.	Johnson & Peterson	C
5833 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Kristen, C.A.	H. M. Peterson	C
5838 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1929	Larson, G.	Johnson & Peterson	C
5841 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5846 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1925	Lanyse, C.N.	H.J. Zander, Jr.	C
5847 N.	Kolmar	1 Story Brick Res.		1951	Del Bianco, A.J.	E. Fridstrom	NC
5850 N.	Kolmar						NC
5851 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Schad, F.J.	Lourup & Wiersum	C
5858 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938			C
5859 N.	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1926	Allison, Lyman J.	Zander, H.G., Jr.	C
5862 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	I-House (French-Inspired)	1937	Dewey & Pavlovich	T. Markiwicz	C
5863 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Whitney, N.P.	J. Lunde	C
5867 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	none	R. Steinberg (owner)	C
5868 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926		D. Hoppe	C
5871 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Dewey & Pavlovich	F. Roberg	C
5874 N.	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Johnson, H.N.	R. Bension	NC
5875 N.	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925	Grodes, F.G.	City and State Investment Co.	C
5878 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1934	Groetz & Waegelim Co.	O. Stoltzner	C
5879 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5900 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C

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5901 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	F. Konczyk	C
5904 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	none	Crepe & Eldred	C
5905 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	Kall, H.C.	Mauer, Jacob	C
5909 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	Kall, H.C.	Mauer, Jacob	C
5910 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1935	Abel & Hobbes	T. Roberg	C
5916 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Nilkins, S.N.	Ture Peterson	NC
5919 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Henry G. Zander, Jr.	C
5920 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Christiansen & Larsen	C
5924 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Baur, E.F.	L. Karlovitz	NC
5929 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5930 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Gerhardt, Paul	Tahery Const. Co.	C
5936 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1929	Gyllick, E.A.	Olson & Peterson	C
5937 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1925	Schad, F.J.	J.A. Braseki	C
5938 N.	Kolmar						NC
5939 N.	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Groetz & Waegelim Co.	O. Stoltzner	C
5942 N.	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	none	R.J. Stadler	C
5943 N.	Kolmar	Brick Res.					NC
5951 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
5955 N.	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	C
5801 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1949			C
5818 N.	Kostner	1 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1924	Teisen, Axel V.	Keystone Builders	C
5822 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	J. Busa & Son	C
5826 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	J. Busa & Son	C
5827 N.	Kostner	Frame Res.		1923	none	Koester and Zander	NC
5831 N.	Kostner	Brick Res.		1923	none	Koester and Zander	NC

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5832 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925		Henry W. Thompson	C
5835 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	C
5838 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5839 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5840 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	C
5843 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front	1923	none	Koester and Zander	C
5846 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1926	none	Chas. B. Thompson	C
5849 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	Koester and Zander	H.G. Zander	C
5850 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	none	Chris Milsen	C
5855 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	C
5856 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5859 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5861 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Fieldhouse	Tudor Revival	1934			NC
5901 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (French-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5903 N.	Kostner	1 Story Frame Res	Front Gable	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5904 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1927	none	John Eder	NC
5908 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res	French Revival	1931	Dewey & Pavlovich	Swenson & Peterson	C
5909 N.	Kostner	2 Story Frame Res	Dutch Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	C
5912 N.	Kostner	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1936	Newhouse & Bernham	Ames Const. Co.	C
5915 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	C
5916 N.	Kostner						NC
5919 N.	Kostner	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	C

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5920 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Holin, E.T.	J. Linde	C
5923 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Frame Res.	Cape Cod	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5924 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	none	Jacob Mauer (owner)	C
5927 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	NC
5928 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	C
5931 N.	Kostner	Brick and Frame Res.					NC
5932 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1927	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	C
5935 N.	Kostner	1 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Classical-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5936 N.	Kostner	2 Story Frame Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5939 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1929	Pearson, G.E.	E. Whiting	C
5942 N.	Kostner	2 Story Frame Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5943 N.	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Colonial-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	C
5950 N.	Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1943			C
4401 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Joseph Gundersen	C
4436 W.	Peterson	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1942	G. Johnson	E. H. Peterson	C
4449 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
4453 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
4459 W.	Peterson	1 Story Brick Res.		1951	Del Bianco, A.J.	Frank Munas	NC
4508 W.	Peterson			1956			NC
4514 W.	Peterson			1956			NC
4535 W.	Peterson	1 Story Brick Church	Tudor Revival	1940	Marx, Elmer W.	O. A. Bomark	C
4622 W.	Peterson			1972			NC
4625 W.	Peterson	2 Story Frame Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	R. Larsen	C

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4630 W.	Peterson			1971			NC
4631 W.	Peterson	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1950	Green, Martin J.	R. Larsen	C
4635 W.	Peterson	2 Story Frame Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	R. Larsen	C
4640 W.	Peterson			1971			NC
4665 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	C
4669 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	C
4673 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	C
4674 W.	Peterson			1954			NC
4676 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	NC
4677 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	C
4701 W.	Peterson	Brick Res.		1973			NC
4707 W.	Peterson			1957			NC
4711 W.	Peterson			1956			NC
4712 W.	Peterson			1951			NC
4716 W.	Peterson			1955			NC
4719 W.	Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1942	Pearson, G.E.	A. Anderson	C
4722 W.	Peterson			1956			NC
5760 N.	Rogers	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	P. F. Gans	C
5762 N.	Rogers	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	P. F. Gans	C
5766 N.	Rogers	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1938	Peterson, J.	P. F. Gans	C
5770 N.	Rogers	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1939	Peterson	Paul F. Gans	C
5784 N.	Rogers	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1959			NC
5788 N.	Rogers	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1950	Dewey & Pavlovich	W.M. Deden	NC
5790 N.	Rogers	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1950	Dewey & Pavlovich	W.M. Deden	NC
5792 N.	Rogers	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1950	Dewey & Pavlovich	W.M. Deden	NC

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House #	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing Non- Contributing
5814 N.	Rogers	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (Colonial- Inspired)	1947	Johnson, H.	Arthur Nitsche	C
5818 N.	Rogers	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1948	Crosby, W.S.	J. Galowitch	C
5822 N.	Rogers	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1948	Crosby, W.S.	J. Galowitch	C
5826 N.	Rogers	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial- Inspired)	1948	Johnson, H.N.	A. Nitsche	C
4455 W.	Rosemont						NC
6242 N.	Sauganash	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Steinbach, J.G.	J. P. Larsen	C
4400 W.	Thorndale	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1927			NC
4420 W.	Thorndale	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Ranch				NC
4500 W.	Thorndale	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1938	Rowson, B.P.	G. Trivelline	C
4550 W.	Thorndale	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Inspired				NC
4552 W.	Thorndale	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1940	Holms, E.T.	E. Baysen	C
4555 W.	Thorndale	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926			C
4560 W.	Thorndale	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bucket, A.	M. Hubert	C

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1912-1950

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Various Architects

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 160
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>420120</u> Easting	<u>4649700</u> Northing	B	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>439440</u> Easting	<u>4649280</u> Northing
C	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>439000</u> Easting	<u>4649280</u> Northing	D	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>439360</u> Easting	<u>4648180</u> Northing
E	16	438883	4648795				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Sauganash Historic District lies in the northwestern portion of Chicago in the state of Illinois. The boundaries of the Sauganash Historic District are: the property line behind Lemont, and Lemont and Keating Avenues to the west; up to but not including the former Chicago and Northwestern Railway and the alley to the east of Kilbourn Avenue to the east; Sauganash Avenue to the north; and Rogers and Caldwell Avenues to the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Sauganash Historic District more or less correspond to the original historic boundaries of the community first developed by the firm of Koester and Zander. With few exceptions, the district's boundaries correspond to Koester and Zander's Sauganash Subdivision as platted and recorded between 1919 and 1929. The irregular shape of the district is due to recent housing development in the neighborhood after the period of significance. In order to create a more unified district, these newer developments around the historic heart of the district have been excluded.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Macica and Stella Ress
organization Loyola University Chicago date 1/19/2010
street & number 6322 N. Talman Apt. 3 telephone (312) 912-3045
city or town Chicago state IL zip 60659
e-mail sress@luc.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Sauganash Historic District

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook

State: Illinois

Photographer: Katie Macica (for current photographs); unknown (for historic photographs)

Date Photographed: see below

Description of Photograph(s) and number: see below

#	Description	Date of Photo	Direction of Camera
1	IL_CookCounty_SauganashHD01_6136 N. Knox	4/1/2007	Northwest
2	IL_CookCounty_SauganashHD02_5903 N. Kilpatrick	4/19/2007	East

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Period of Significance (justification)

The years between 1912 and 1950 were chosen as the period of significance for the Sauganash Historic District because 1912 was the year that developers Koester and Zander purchased the land that would become Sauganash. 1950 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was when the first ranch-style house was built in the district. Between the years 1912-1950 Sauganash developed as a community of eclectic houses built for the most part by the homes' owners. After 1950, less-diverse homes built by large-scale developers encroached in the area and departed from Koester and Zander's original plan of development.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Sauganash Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is nominated under Criterion A for its local significance in community planning and development between the years of 1912 and 1950, the period of significance for this historic district. It is nominated under Criteria C for its residential architecture, i.e. its historic and eclectic housing styles. Sauganash was conceived by its developers, Koester and Zander, as a haven for middle-class families fleeing the crowded city center. At a time when large corporations were quickly replacing older and smaller industries, many mid-level businessmen felt as if their individual identities were lost amid the swelling ranks of employees. Recognizing this phenomenon, Koester and Zander targeted this growing segment of society through their aggressive advertisement campaign that detailed Sauganash's amenities. Although they moved to Sauganash to express their individuality, quickly these residents came together and formed a lasting community. Today Sauganash maintains not only the original appearance that Koester and Zander intended, but also the community spirit and identity that its earliest denizens helped to create. Together these set Sauganash apart from the rest of the city.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Introduction: Moving Out of the Urban Center

From 1840 to 1880 Chicago's population multiplied 126 times over.²² As hundreds of thousands of people flocked to the city, they encountered congested streets, crowded tenements, and unsanitary living conditions. The ability of the city government to handle the large influx of immigrants and migrants was undermined by both outdated technologies and meager funds.²³ Very quickly the city became a cesspool of dirt and disease. Smoke, dust, noise, and the stockyard stench assaulted the senses of Chicago denizens. Those who could afford to leave the city for the suburbs did so with expediency. The availability of reliable and affordable transportation to and from the city center was a prerequisite for suburban development, however. In the nineteenth century, the railroad provided such transportation; in the twentieth century, it was the automobile. Together these two modes of transportation revolutionized the country by providing Americans with an opportunity to live away from their work places.

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Railroad transportation was introduced to Chicago in 1848.²⁴ In its early years, the railroad enabled manufacturing, agriculture, and trade to expand. By the 1870s, it became a reliable mode of public transportation and set the stage for the long-distance separation of the home and workplace. With the availability of cheap and convenient transportation that the railroad provided, people realized that they could have the best of both worlds – they could retain their jobs in the urban core, but live farther away from the city center and its problems. For example, by the turn of the twentieth century, the towns along Chicago’s North Shore transformed from sparsely populated villages to genuine commuter suburbs.²⁵ No longer were workers forced to live next to the industries that employed them. Now, for a relatively small sum, men and women could essentially live in the country and commute to the city for work.

The same process applied in Sauganash. Beginning in the 1850s, the Chicago and Northwest Railway started building tracks through Jefferson Township, where Sauganash is located.²⁶ The railroad opened up new areas in Jefferson Township, such as Jefferson and Irving Park, to commuters. By the time developers Koester and Zander started building Sauganash, the Chicago and Northwest Railway already ran through the area; they simply added a new station for the community. Koester and Zander knew that railroad access would bring people to their community. They even highlight it in some of their advertisements. In a 1928 advertisement they explain that “Sauganash is 9 miles from the loop. On the Northwest Railway (28 minutes).”²⁷ Thus, the railroad clearly aided Koester and Zander in their efforts to develop the area.

Although railroad access made Sauganash a desirable community, it was the automobile that really drove the development of the area. The first car was invented in the late nineteenth century, but it was not until 1908 with Henry Ford’s Model T, the first mass-produced automobile, that the average American could afford to own a car. Thus, in the following decades, the popularity and ownership of the automobile skyrocketed. In 1919, for example, there were just 6.7 million cars on American roads. By 1929, there were more than 23 million cars—or nearly one car for every household in the United States.²⁸ The automobile revolutionized the transportation industry and opened up new areas of the city to development. Now commuters could travel to and from work in the privacy of their own car.

As the landscape suggests, Koester and Zander developed Sauganash with the car in mind. This was especially important because there were no streetcars or elevated trains to take residents to other parts of the city. Roads were paved before any lots were sold to homebuyers; streets were built wide enough to accommodate car traffic and street parking; and most homes were built with garages. Indeed, the advertisements Koester and Zander published for Sauganash clearly demonstrate that they saw the automobile as the key to the development of their subdivision. For example, in a 1928 advertisement, ten reasons were listed for moving to Sauganash.²⁹ Out of those ten reasons five of them mention street transportation. Numerous other ads encouraged potential homebuyers to, “drive out and see for yourself” or happily chirped that “you’ll find it a pleasant drive to Sauganash.”³⁰ As these ads show, car accessibility was especially important to the development of this community.

Choosing Sauganash

Yet the tribulations of city life and the influx of mass transportation and cars cannot completely explain why people moved specifically to Sauganash and created a unique community there. Indeed, other processes were at

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work. Perhaps best understood as reactions against industrialization and corporate capitalism, suburbanization and individualism flourished in Chicago as it did in all American cities at the turn of the century. As more people moved into the city, there was physically less space to live in. Living so close to your neighbors made it exceedingly more difficult to differentiate between them.³¹ Moreover, the rapid increase in population made it difficult to know your neighbors. No doubt for some, it led to feelings of alienation. Changes in the workplace also contributed to this feeling of anonymity. Factories and offices transformed from small teams of people working together into large businesses where employees were segregated by task. Thus, as part of the corporate capitalist system, workers transformed from individuals into nameless numbers.

Although corporate capitalism undermined personal differences and autonomy, it created a managerial class that could afford to escape the anonymity of the city.³² Like the workers they supervised, these managers also struggled with an identity crisis. Unwilling to accept the loss of their individual identities in the office *and* in the home, these managers found a way to express their individuality through their homes. Those who moved to Sauganash built houses in a variety of styles to help combat the namelessness they felt as employees and as Chicagoans. In an ad from 1928, developer George F. Koester boasted that homes in Sauganash have “charm and individuality.”³³ According to another advertisement, “No two homes are alike.”³⁴ Indeed, in one of the first articles about the area, *The Chicago Daily Tribune* bragged, “Every House Different in Sauganash.”³⁵ Koester and Zander’s method “show[ed] prospective homeowners that they don’t have to live in humdrum, common place looking houses, similar in nearly every aspect to their neighbors’ homes.”³⁶ No doubt Sauganash’s developers tried to sell their community to people who felt that their individuality was under attack.

Sauganash’s rustic setting also appealed to nature-starved urbanites. Industrialism, with its destruction of the natural environment, felt alien to many Americans. They strived to connect themselves to their more agrarian roots and that supposed simple way of life.³⁷ In one ad, the developers state, “In Sauganash, your family would live...in a thickly wooded country-side—free from the noise, the dust and turmoil of the crowded city.”³⁸

In addition to the natural landscape, the built environment could also help to create a country-like setting. Thus, in the 1920s and 1930s, during a time of great change and upheaval, the popularity of homes that harkened back to simpler times grew. Historic housing designs, such as the revival styles of Colonial, Dutch Colonial, Classical, Tudor, French, and Spanish, as well as Italian Renaissance and Cape Cod were popular around the country in general, and in Sauganash in particular. These designs were rooted in the past and gave homeowners a sense of stability in the fast-changing modern world. According to one design book of the time, for example, “No one can deny that there is a sense of security underlying the possession of a house that stands in the neighborhood as a monument to good taste and good sense.”³⁹ Even newer housing designs like Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Chicago Bungalows emerged in response to the desire to create architectural styles that would build on the past, yet embrace the spirit of the modern age.^{aa}

This is exactly what Koester and Zander did when they chose to name their new subdivision Sauganash. Sauganash borrowed its name from the enigmatic, biracial, jack-of-all-trades, Billy Caldwell. Billy Caldwell was born in 1780 to a British officer and an unknown Mohawk woman.⁴⁰ For many years, he lived in the shadow of his father who begrudgingly accepted him as an illegitimate child.⁴¹ Caldwell came to Chicago in

^{aa} For a more detailed description and examples of these housing styles represented in Sauganash, refer to Section 7 of the nomination.

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1820, desperate to leave his father and his business failures behind him in Canada.⁴² Because of his connections with the British, Caldwell had to contend with suspiciousness wherever he went in America; Chicago was no different. He worked hard, however, to establish himself as a savvy tradesman and a friend to both the local Potawatomi peoples and the Americans. For his loyalty to the American government in their efforts to help manage the affairs of the Native Americans, Caldwell was appointed the “principal chief” of the Potawatomi tribe by the American government, and was renamed Chief Sauganash.⁴³ For his role in helping to negotiate the Prairie du Chien Treaty of 1829, the government granted Chief Sauganash 1600 acres of land on the north branch of the Chicago river—including the future site of the Sauganash community.⁴⁴ Chief Sauganash also helped to negotiate the Treaty of Chicago in 1833 which required the Potawatomi tribes to move to a reservation in Kansas. Two years later, the treaty was proclaimed under the Treaty Elm at the modern-day intersection of Rogers and Caldwell Avenues in Sauganash.⁴⁵

After Caldwell and the Native Americans relocated west, most of his land was purchased by small farmers. For many years it remained woods and farmland. In 1912, real estate developers Koester and Zander purchased 260 acres of the land; they immediately played up its history—it was a drawing point to the area.⁴⁶ Indeed, Zander wrote to the Chicago Historical Society in 1919 to inquire about the history of Chief Sauganash and the land he once owned. He used the information he obtained from the historical society in his advertisement campaign. According to one ad, “When you look at the wooded lots of Sauganash, you will readily understand why the Indians under Chief Sauganash in 1835 were loath [sic] to push farther westward. Where stood the tepees [sic] of the red man 100 years ago now rise beautiful homes of wood, of brick and of stone surrounded by scenes of natural beauty yet within Chicago.”⁴⁷

Koester and Zander: The Beginning

By the time the firm began its development of Sauganash, Koester and Zander, founded in 1892, was one of the oldest and most respected real estate firms in Chicago. One of the principals, George F. Koester, was born in Chicago in 1862. After graduating from high school in 1878 he engaged in “various pursuits” until 1881, when he entered the real estate business.⁴⁸ He worked alone for a number of years before partnering with Henry G. Zander.

Born in Germany in 1869, Henry G. Zander came to Chicago as a teenager. Zander graduated from North Division High School in 1886 and immediately went to work for the real estate office of Martin Van Allen. He obtained a civil engineering degree from Grant’s School in 1901, and earned a law degree from John Marshall Law School. Zander was very active as a real estate professional and civic leader in Chicago. In 1924 he became president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and in 1928, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Zander was also President of the Civic Federation of Chicago, Director of the Chicago Crime Commission, and a member of the Chicago Plan Commission.

In May of 1892, Henry Zander and George Koester partnered to create the firm of Koester and Zander. It was a general real estate firm. They bought and sold residential, commercial, and industrial property; they acted as real estate brokers; and they developed subdivisions. They established their office at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph (143 North Dearborn Street) in downtown Chicago, with a prominent sign that can be seen in many turn of the century photographs of the area.⁴⁹ In their first decade of partnership, Koester and

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Zander focused on simply buying and selling property. As their business and reputation grew, they expanded into subdivision development.

Koester and Zander subdivided their first area in 1905, a two block by four block section in the Portage Park Community Area in Jefferson Township called Koester and Zander's Grayland Park Addition to Irving Park.⁵⁰ Their first foray into community development was apparently successful, as they continued to subdivide in that area over the next four years. In 1907 they created Koester and Zander's West Irving Park subdivision, adjacent and to the south of the Grayland Park Addition. In 1908 and 1909, Koester and Zander made several additions to their West Irving Park subdivision, increasing its size significantly.⁵¹ Koester and Zander built spec houses and installed improvements like water, electricity, and paved streets and sidewalks in their subdivisions. Generally in these early subdivisions, they sold the houses they built, but sometimes they sold empty lots.⁵² The firm remained interested in the area even after the subdivisions were completed and sold. Zander, for example, lived nearby and was active in the Irving Park Improvement Association, and his wife was President of the Irving Park Woman's Club.⁵³

Koester and Zander's next subdivision effort was the Section Line subdivision, south of their West Irving Park subdivision in the Hermosa Community Area. The majority of the approximately 40 acre area was subdivided in 1913, with a small addition in 1922.⁵⁴ They took a slightly different approach in this subdivision, installing improvements but selling empty lots for buyers to build their own residences or business.⁵⁵ Through their experiences in the West Irving Park and Section Line subdivisions, Koester and Zander developed their unique plan of development: to subdivide an area, install improvements and landscaping, and sell lots for individuals to build their own homes, while maintaining the area's character through various types of restrictions.

In 1912, Koester and Zander purchased the land that would become Sauganash as an investment, anticipating the spread of residential development on the Northwest side of the city. Koester and Zander had built an excellent reputation as quality developers and wanted Sauganash to be their finest subdivision. It was by far their largest subdivision at about 260 acres. Although they might not have known for sure, they may have suspected that Sauganash would be their last development; Koester was 50 years old and Zander was 43 years old when they bought the land. Both knew that even if they retired or died, their vision for Sauganash would live on, as both of their sons joined the firm in the 1910s.

George F. Koester, Jr. was born in 1892 and educated at the University of Wisconsin. He earned a law degree from John Marshall Law School in 1916, and served overseas during World War I. Koester Jr. worked at Koester and Zander from 1913 until 1927, when the company dissolved and he organized his own firm, George F. Koester & Company. Henry G. Zander, Jr. was born in 1897. He also attended the University of Wisconsin, but left to join the Army during World War I. When he returned from the Army, he began working at Koester and Zander and remained there until 1927, when he partnered with his brother and father and formed Henry G. Zander & Company.

Sauganash: "The Most Attractive Residential Development in Chicago"⁵⁶

In Sauganash, Koester and Zander spent years preparing the land for habitation before opening it up to buyers. They began by subdividing the land. The majority of the Sauganash Historic District was subdivided in 1919,

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with five additions made between 1927 and 1929. Focusing on small sections at a time, Koester and Zander began with a 65 acre unit between Peterson, Rogers, and Caldwell avenues.

First, they cleared the land. Shortly thereafter, and a full eight years before the first house was built, they planted trees and other shrubbery. Zander, in particular, was adamant about flora variety and handpicked over twenty different tree species for the neighborhood, including oak, sycamore, and mountain ash.⁵⁷ The purpose of this green endeavor was to create a pleasant atmosphere for all of Sauganash's residents, even the earliest ones. Next, they put in sewers, water and gas lines, paved the streets, and laid the sidewalks. In an article in the *National Real Estate Journal*, Zander justified his firm's lengthy process of development when he said, "It is not fair to sell a house unless...the home be of first quality of construction, [and] the conveniences and public utilities...installed."⁵⁸ Koester and Zander thought it their duty and responsibility to provide their subdivision with all of these amenities from its inception.⁵⁹ Only after such conveniences were added, did they finally entertain prospective residents.

Many earlier subdivisions and suburbs in the Chicago area did not initially include land improvements such as water, electricity, and/or paved roads. Thus, community members established improvement associations in order to install such amenities. Though by the early twentieth century many developers had started adding in some improvements such as paved streets and sidewalks, Koester and Zander's process of development was particularly thorough, especially in a part of the city so far removed from the urban center.⁶⁰

After their long preparation of the land, Koester and Zander opened the community to builders. In order to encourage development and give prospective buyers a taste of what the neighborhood should look like when complete, Koester and Zander constructed a limited number of model homes. These homes were intended to showcase the future development of the neighborhood and were built in several different architectural styles. As a general rule of thumb, however, the firm developed the land; they did not construct houses.

Instead, Koester and Zander referred buyers to a variety of architects and builders. This would ensure that Sauganash would be distinctive from other physically homogenous subdivisions. Many of the homes in Sauganash were designed by locally notable architects. Several of the most prolific are briefly described below.

Prominent Architects of Sauganash

Lyman J. Allison

Lyman J. Allison was a very prolific architect throughout the Chicago area. Born in 1862 in Wisconsin, Allison moved to Chicago around 1892, perhaps lured by the promise of the World's Columbian Exposition.⁶¹ He established an office at 115 S. Dearborn in downtown Chicago and lived on south side of the city with his wife and children. In the first three decades of the 20th century, Allison made a name for himself designing affordable homes to meet the needs of homeowners and developers throughout the Chicago area. Like most early 20th century residential architects, Allison designed homes in a variety of historic revival styles, but he seemed to specialize in bungalows. He designed homes for individuals as well as developers, sometimes even designing groups of homes on a single street. He designed hundreds of homes in Chicago, from South Side neighborhoods like Austin and Beverly to North Side neighborhoods like Norwood Park and Logan Square. Many of Allison's homes can be found in National Register historic districts, including the Rogers Park Manor

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historic district and the Falconer historic district, adjacent to Koester and Zander's Section Line subdivision.⁶² Allison also designed homes in many Chicago suburbs, including over 100 in Oak Park and ten in Winnetka.⁶³ In Sauganash, Allison designed 14 homes between 1924 and 1928; five of these homes are bungalows and six are Tudor Revival. Allison died in Chicago in 1945.

Dewey and Pavlovich

The firm Dewey and Pavlovich designed 31 homes in Sauganash, the most by any single firm. From the 1920s through the 1950s the firm designed homes in popular architectural styles throughout Chicago and its suburbs. The firm designed a series of 18 bungalows on the Northwest side in 1937, 12 duplexes that were built as war worker residences on the South side in 1942, and a group of five modest suburban homes in Mt. Prospect in 1948.⁶⁴ Many houses that Dewey and Pavlovich designed can be found in National Register historic districts including the Rogers Park Manor historic district in Chicago and the Oakton historic district in Evanston. The houses in Sauganash were built between 1927 and 1950 in a variety of styles, including 11 Tudor Revival houses.

Charles Kristen

Charles A. Kristen was born in Germany around 1892 and moved to the United States in 1907.⁶⁵ According to his obituary, Kristen "designed many of the more costly homes" in various suburbs and subdivisions in and around Chicago, including Sauganash.⁶⁶ Between the years of 1928 and 1938, Kristen designed thirteen homes in Sauganash, all north of Peterson Avenue, a demarcation that generally divided the larger and more costly homes of the area, from the more modest. In Sauganash, Kristen designed homes in a variety of styles, including four French Revivals, three Colonial Revivals, one Cape Cod, and one Art Deco.

C.W. Lampe

Born in Illinois around 1892, by 1921, C.W. Lampe was a partner in the Lampe and Martini architectural firm. By 1925, however, he formed Lampe and Co. Sauganash was one of the first projects that Lampe and Co. took on. Indeed, C.W. Lampe was one of the more prolific architects who built in Sauganash. From 1925 through 1927, Lampe designed 21 homes in Sauganash. Of those, 13 were Tudor Revivals, three were French Revivals, two were Colonial Revivals, two were Cape Cods, and one was a Bungalow. By the latter 1920s Lampe had graduated from single-family homes to apartment complexes, office buildings, and schools in Chicago and the surrounding area.⁶⁷

Elmer W. Marx

Born in Chicago in 1899, Elmer William Marx designed a variety of buildings throughout Chicago in the first half of the 20th century. Son of August Marx, owner of the Marx Beer company, Marx graduated from the University of Illinois in 1922.⁶⁸ He began his career as an architect with C.W. Lampe & Co., working on designs and renderings.⁶⁹ He soon struck out on his own, designing many types of buildings including single family homes, commercial and industrial buildings, and churches. One of Marx's earliest and most notable designs was the 32-room Spanish Revival hotel near the Indiana Dunes State Park.⁷⁰ Designed in 1933, the hotel was meant to be the centerpiece of developer Robert Bartlett's Beverly Shores resort and community. In

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Sauganash, Marx designed 21 homes between 1935 and 1945. Among these was 6100 N. Knox, one of seven “new American” model homes erected in Chicago. The model home project was sponsored by General Electric in cooperation with the City of Chicago, the Federal Housing Administration, and other organizations.⁷¹ After World War II, Marx designed a number of churches, including St. John’s Polish National Catholic Church in Chicago, and St. Simon’s Episcopal Church in Arlington Heights.⁷² He also designed a 200,000 square foot plant for Republic Molding in Niles.⁷³ Marx died in Evanston in 1980.

Quinn & Christiansen (aka Christensen)

Born in Chicago in 1895, Roy T. Christiansen began practicing architecture as a partner in the Monaco and Wright firm in 1920. While there, he met Everett F. Quinn, another Chicago native and burgeoning architect. By 1924, both men partnered in the firm Farrier, Quinn, and Christiansen. This company lasted about a year and dissolved when Farrier left; Quinn and Christiansen remained partners, amending the title of their company to the aptly-named Quinn and Christiansen.⁷⁴

In the mid-1920s, Quinn and Christiansen designed many apartment buildings and complexes in Chicago, including a 41-suite cooperative apartment building overlooking Jackson Park; “The Cromwell,” a “reasonably priced” apartment building designed with the English cottage in mind; as well as “The Fleetwood,” a French Revival-inspired apartment complex in Edgewater.⁷⁵ In the 1930s, the firm, along with dozens of others, was hired by the US Government (under New Deal legislation) to design federal housing projects throughout Chicago.⁷⁶ Quinn and Christiansen aided in the design of the Diversey housing project. In the 1940s, the architects continued to build large apartment complexes, but diversified their resume by including large corporate buildings as well.⁷⁷

In addition to their larger constructions in the early 1940s Quinn and Christiansen designed homes in Sauganash. Between 1940 and 1941, Quinn and Christiansen designed sixteen homes in Sauganash; of these, 15 were in the Colonial Revival style and one was a Cape Cod.

In 1947, Roy Christiansen was appointed Chicago city building commissioner and the firm Quinn and Christiansen changed its name to Everett F. Quinn & Associates. Christiansen held the post until 1954 when it was discovered that he still shared profits with Quinn, his former partner, and Quinn’s new firm.⁷⁸ Though their names will forever be synonymous with scandal, the legacy of Quinn and Christiansen lives on in the buildings they designed in Chicago, in general, and Sauganash in particular.

James G. Steinbach

James Steinbach was born in Hungary in 1878 and moved to the United States with his family six years later. Steinbach practiced independently, although he may have been involved in the architecture firm Worthman & Steinbach.⁷⁹ In Sauganash, Steinbach built 12 houses between 1937 and 1946, five of which are French Revival. After World War II, Steinbach was part of a team of architects who designed homes built by the Northwest Construction Company in their 225-home project in Lincolnwood. He died in 1958.

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The Architects' Small House Service Bureau

In addition to contracting with a variety of architects to design homes, many Sauganash residents also utilized the Architects' Small House Service Bureau (ASHSB) plans.⁸⁰ Established in 1920, the ASHSB sold blueprints and specifications for architect-designed homes through the mail to Americans who otherwise could not afford the services of an architect.⁸¹ Koester and Zander utilized ASHSB plans to build modestly-sized model homes in an array of architectural styles. The firm also likely recommended the Bureau's services to potential residents.

"Safeguarded with Restrictions": Koester and Zander's Guiding Hands⁸²

Thus, unlike in their earliest subdivisions, most Sauganash homeowners purchased empty lots from the firm and then built their own homes. In many ways, they had the liberty to build the type of home that best suited their needs and tastes. In addition to encouraging eclectic development through the use of a variety of architects, Koester and Zander applied other means of control as well. In one display ad, they boasted, "These homes are of the character which will be carefully maintained throughout by means of rigid restriction and architectural supervision of all construction. Thus here only in Chicago is it possible for you to build your home in full confidence that good environment will always prevail."⁸³ The home builders, however, had to contend with the guiding hands of the subdivision's developers.⁸⁴

Once the sale of a lot was approved, Koester and Zander gave each successful candidate a subscription to a popular architectural magazine. As most homeowners built their own homes, rather than purchase existing ones, the magazine was a not-so-subtle way of influencing their design choice and encouraging homeowners to build a house fitting for the area.⁸⁵ Furthermore, once homeowners decided upon a design, they had to run the idea by Koester and Zander for final approval.⁸⁶ Only then could the house be constructed. When the home was complete, Koester and Zander sent the new homeowners a subscription to a garden magazine.⁸⁷ In these ways, the firm heavily influenced the development of its subdivision.

Koester and Zander also used other means to shape the character of the community. The 1923 Zoning Act designated Sauganash as a residential use district (meaning it was exclusively for single-family residences, schools, churches, parks and small businesses⁸⁸), but for added control, Koester and Zander also put price restrictions on each individual lot they sold. Koester and Zander did allow, however, for a range of home prices which ensured some economic diversity within the community.⁸⁹ As one moved northwest in the community, homes generally became more costly and homeowners more affluent.⁹⁰ On Kostner Avenue south of Peterson, for instance, the lot size ranged from 40, 60, and 80 feet in width, and the home prices ranged from \$8,500 to \$10,000.⁹¹ Most of the homes south of Peterson are noticeably less grandiose, the lots are significantly smaller, and the streets narrower. Indeed, part of the contrast between the Peterson divide is because the land south of Peterson was the first to be developed by the firm. They began by selling these smaller lots first, probably to encourage the initial development of the neighborhood. Quickly thereafter, however, Koester and Zander no longer had to rely on modest-priced homes to develop the land; word had gotten out and Sauganash seemed to sell itself—particularly to those with money. In just a few years Sauganash became a "community of charming residences owned by people of influence and distinction."⁹²

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In addition to price restrictions, Koester and Zander also interviewed homeowners in an attempt to weed out people who they thought might depreciate the value of the neighborhood.⁹³ This in turn, created a relatively culturally homogenous community, comprised mostly of people of Northern European descent. According to the 1930 Federal Census, almost half of the residents, like the developers, were of German parentage. There were also a significant number of Scandinavians in the area. Clearly Koester and Zander sought out buyers who had similar cultural backgrounds to their own.⁹⁴

Not surprisingly then, as revealed in the 1930 Federal Census, the area primarily catered to upper middle-class families. The Census shows that 28% of Sauganash residents were under fourteen.⁹⁵ Middle-class parents liked the large lot sizes, the pastoral setting, and the endless possibilities for building the perfect family home with all the modern conveniences. Indeed, nearly 87% of Sauganash residents owned their own homes in that year, compared to a mere 32% of other Chicago residents.⁹⁶ Moreover, the homes that Sauganash residents owned were more expensive than those outside of the neighborhood. According to the 1930 Census, fewer than 5% of homes in Sauganash were valued at or below \$9,999.⁹⁷ The majority of homes (55%) were valued at or over \$15,000.⁹⁸ Conversely, 64% of homeowners in Chicago owned homes at or below the \$9,999 mark and only 14% of homeowners lived in homes valued at or above \$15,000.⁹⁹ These statistics demonstrate that Sauganash was, without doubt, an upper middle-class haven.

Community Spaces

Clearly, home diversity was part of Koester and Zander's plan to offset the loss of individuality, an increasingly lamented byproduct of living in a growing corporate America.¹⁰⁰ It was their job to develop the character of their subdivision and they were good at it.

They realized, however, that individual home construction was not enough to create a lasting, close-knit community; Koester and Zander had to encourage the development of community spaces as well. Not surprisingly, they took the lead and constructed a community center at 4618 W. Peterson in 1927, which served as an office, gymnasium, and meeting place for local residents.¹⁰¹ A year earlier, the Sauganash Park District was created, with Henry G. Zander, Jr. serving as one of its commissioners. The park encompassed over two acres along the eastern border of Sauganash, and included ball fields, a field house, horseshoe and tennis courts, a wading pool, and walking paths.¹⁰² Catering to the needs of the growing number of families in the area, the Chicago Public Schools system established an elementary school for the community in 1927. The current structure, Sauganash Elementary School, was completed in 1936

Religion also played a significant role in the development of Sauganash. Two of the neighborhood's parishes, the non-denominational Sauganash Community Church and the Roman Catholic Queen of All Saints, fostered an even greater sense of community as church activities became community activities.¹⁰³ In the early years of Sauganash, for example, many residents remembered the churches as places that instituted and provided spaces for community events such as musical revues, "Luau" luncheons, rummage sales, and Camp Sauganash, a summer camp for Sauganash children that was held alternately in Wisconsin and Michigan.¹⁰⁴ Although both churches are excluded from the historic district (Sauganash Community Church is a non-contributing building because of its addition, and Queen of All Saints is not within the District boundaries), it is evident that religion, in general, and these two churches in particular, are community-building institutions.

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The community center, the park, the public school, and the churches helped to foment a sense of a community identity in Sauganash's residents. Indeed, Sauganash even celebrates many holidays as a community. The Fourth of July parade is notable and the community prepares for the parade months in advance. In addition, since the 1930s, the community comes together at Christmastime to decorate their homes and yards to create a lighted, winter wonderland.¹⁰⁵ As *Chicago Tribune* reporter Joan Gillespie wrote, "Sauganash went all out in its holiday effort. Every house strung outdoor lights and some residents even used live animals for crib scenes."¹⁰⁶ Another reporter reminisced, "For block after block, all the eaves would be outlined with strings of Christmas-tree lights while front yards were well guarded by illuminated Santa Clauses and reindeers."¹⁰⁷

The Decline of Koester and Zander

By the mid-1920s, it was clear that Koester and Zander had laid the foundation for a successful subdivision and community. As a testament to how much they believed in the community, both George Koester, Jr. and Henry Zander, Jr. owned homes in the neighborhood. However, in 1925 George Koester, Sr. died, thus dissolving the partnership of Koester and Zander. The surviving partners continued under the name Koester and Zander until 1927, when Henry Zander, Sr. and his sons organized Henry G. Zander & Co. At the same time, George Koester, Jr. organized the firm George F. Koester & Co. to further develop Sauganash. Koester continued to live at 5888 N. Forest Glen, and successfully managed the growth of Sauganash through the 1930s.^{bb}

The stock market crash in October 1929 signaled the beginning of the Great Depression. Building in Sauganash continued unabated through 1931, however, with a total of 167 houses constructed between 1926 and 1931. Unable to shield itself from the Great Depression forever, Sauganash felt its effects in 1932 when the number of houses built dropped from seventeen in the previous year to three. The slump continued for a couple of years, with only two houses built in 1933, and five in 1934. This decline in Sauganash mirrored the national trends, as nation-wide the construction of residential property fell 95% between 1928 and 1933.¹⁰⁸ The Depression hurt George F. Koester & Co. Koester stopped subdividing and developing the land. His last subdivision of the land occurred in 1929, and in 1932 he auctioned off 300 lots in Sauganash.¹⁰⁹ Although Koester was crippled by the Depression and was unable to continue development, the steps that his father's firm of Koester and Zander took beginning in 1912 left an indelible mark on the community.

Koester was not the only one to fall upon hard times. The Depression was difficult for homeowners as well. Not only was land not being developed and new homes not being built, but many people were defaulting on their mortgages on existing homes. In fact, in 1933 almost half of all mortgages in the United States were in default.¹¹⁰ One of the first measures that the new Roosevelt administration took to remedy the situation was to create the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC). Signed into law in June 1933, the HOLC was designed to protect small homeowners from foreclosure by refinancing mortgages in danger of default, and granting low interest rate loans to former homeowners to help them recover their lost homes. It is not known how many Sauganash residents benefited from HOLC loans, although nationally, fewer than 40% of eligible owners actually sought assistance.¹¹¹ Regardless of the number of residents who received HOLC loans, Sauganash had a unique relationship with the agency. In late 1933, former Sauganash developer Henry G. Zander, Jr. was appointed Illinois manager of the HOLC. Selected by President Roosevelt to "clean up [the] local situation,"

^{bb} See photograph #21

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Zander held the position for four years before stepping down in 1937 to rejoin his father and brother in their real estate firm.¹¹²

Another important piece of federal legislation that effected Sauganash during that time was the National Housing Act, passed in June 1934. This act created the Federal Housing Administration, which played an important role in alleviating the building slump. The FHA guaranteed long-term mortgage loans made to private lenders, indemnifying the lender in case of mortgage default. FHA mortgage terms were more generous than earlier, private loans, as the repayment period was extended and the down-payment prices lowered. These changes enabled more people to purchase homes. This in turn created more demand for new homes, and the construction of new homes in Sauganash picked up rapidly by 1936, ushering in the area's second building boom.¹¹³ Between 1936 and 1941, 166 new homes were built in the neighborhood, nearly matching the number of homes built during the boom of the 1920s.

In addition to creating new terms for mortgages, the FHA also created new appraisal standards. FHA appraisers were generally conservative in their consideration of potential resale values of homes to be mortgaged. Thus, FHA appraisers favored traditional-style, single-family homes in culturally homogenous neighborhoods, as such homes were sure to appreciate in value.¹¹⁴ Along with communities like Winnetka and Beverly, Sauganash became a preferred area for FHA appraisers. Thousands of new homes in the US were financed with FHA loans. Indeed, the first FHA-financed home in Illinois was built in Sauganash.¹¹⁵

The second building boom in Sauganash ended abruptly in 1941 when America entered World War II. During the war years (1942-1945), only twenty-four new houses were built, far fewer than in any other period besides the Depression years. However, this time, economic conditions were not to blame for the homebuilding slump. Rather, the decline in the construction of single-family homes was due to a shortage of labor and materials. America's economy had been drafted into the war, leaving little manpower or material left over to build single-family homes.

Reflective of the shortage in materials is the increasing presence of modest, vernacular housing types. Homes such as the front-gabled 6124 N. Kilbourn became more and more common.^{cc} Although markedly different than the eclectic historic designs of the earlier era, those who designed such homes borrowed elements of Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and French Revival designs. For example, the front gable and wing house at 4436 W. Peterson Avenue has Tudor Revival features such as the prominent front chimney, a mix of materials, and the steep roof.^{dd} Thus, though the vernacular type was a departure in the size and grandeur of many of the historic-style homes, builders tried hard to incorporate more modest historic design characteristics so that these houses would not be entirely out of place in the Sauganash landscape.

While new Sauganash residents were building vernacular-type homes, established denizens focused their energies on the war effort. Over 200 young men from Sauganash served in the armed forces during World War II. The vacant land along Cicero Avenue was tilled up and turned into Victory Gardens. The Fourth of July celebrations that had begun in 1926 took on a new meaning for residents during the war.

^{cc} See photograph #22.

^{dd} See photograph #23.

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After the war, America's returning soldiers sought to purchase their own American Dream. Aided by the GI Bill, they wanted to start by purchasing modest, well-built homes. Initially, the vernacular type was common. Indeed, from 1942 to 1950 over 30% of homes built in Sauganash were of that type. Compared to the 6% of vernacular housing types between 1912 and 1942, it was a noticeable difference. Sauganash started to look different.

Moreover, during this time, supply of houses could not keep up with demand. Construction on thousands of homes throughout the US was delayed as labor and material were still in short supply. As a result, when the market did remedy these problems, homes were constructed in haste. The soldiers who bought these homes relinquished their input in the construction in order to have a place to live immediately. Returning soldiers were mostly interested in affordability and just having more space of their own, rather than expending the time and money to create their dream homes.¹¹⁶ Thus individuality represented in one's home was a privilege no longer valued.

Sauganash also weathered these effects. With Koester and Zander gone, postwar developers dismissed their methods of community development. Rather than selling empty lots for persons to construct their individual dream homes, these developers built row upon row of interchangeable modest homes. They also no longer built unique housing designs; instead, ranch style constructions, such as the house at 5944 N. Forest Glen, quickly overwhelmed the previously open landscape surrounding the original development.^{ee} In addition, developers such as Charles W. Jacobs, Velma Crane, and the Murray firm began to fill in the vacant areas of the original 260 acre subdivision to continue development.¹¹⁷ Perhaps indicative of the new American mindset of consensus, these cookie-cutter ranch style homes contrast sharply with the existing eclectic architecture. As a result, 1950—the year that the first ranch home was built in Sauganash—becomes a clear end date for the period of significance for the district.

Conclusion

Despite the new look on the outskirts of Sauganash, the core of the historic district remains relatively unchanged. More importantly, the influence of Koester and Zander is virtually intact. When you enter Sauganash, you still feel like you are entering a special place. It is evident in the hundreds of historic homes that rest on tree-lined streets, in the original sidewalks laid in 1928, and in the sense of community identity that Koester and Zander helped to foster.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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Primary Sources: Archival

Chicago History Museum

Conrad Sulzer Regional Library

Cook County Recorder of Deeds Office

University of Illinois at Chicago

Winnetka Historical Society

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of depository: University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago History Museum

Sauganash Historic District

Cook County, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

#	Description	Date of Photo	Direction of Camera
3	IL CookCounty SauganashHD03 5846 N. Kenton	4/15/2007	West
4	IL CookCounty SauganashHD04 5923 N. Kostner	4/14/2007	East
5	IL CookCounty SauganashHD05 5930 N. Kilpatrick	4/15/2007	West
6	IL CookCounty SauganashHD06 6109 N. Kilpatrick	4/24/2008	Northeast
7	IL CookCounty SauganashHD07 6153 N. Kilpatrick	4/19/2007	Southeast
8	IL CookCounty SauganashHD08 6076 N. Kirkwood	4/1/2007	Northwest
9	IL CookCounty SauganashHD09 5838 N. Kolmar	4/1/2007	West
10	IL CookCounty SauganashHD10 6106 N. Knox	4/1/2007	Northwest
11	IL CookCounty SauganashHD11 6110 N. Knox	4/1/2007	Northwest
12	IL CookCounty SauganashHD12 6120 N. Knox	4/1/2007	Northwest
13	IL CookCounty SauganashHD13 6127 N. Forest Glen	4/1/2007	Southeast
14	IL CookCounty SauganashHD14 6040 N. Kilpatrick	4/1/2007	West
15	IL CookCounty SauganashHD15 5928 N. Kilbourn	4/24/2008	West
16	IL CookCounty SauganashHD16 5915 N. Kenneth	4/1/2007	East
17	IL CookCounty SauganashHD17 6119 N. Kilbourn	4/1/2007	Southeast
18	IL CookCounty SauganashHD18 5943 N. Kenneth	4/1/2007	East
19	IL CookCounty SauganashHD19 5824 N. Kenton	4/15/2007	West
20	IL CookCounty SauganashHD20 5943 N. Forest Glen	4/14/2007	Southeast
21	IL CookCounty SauganashHD21 5888 N. Forest Glen	4/19/2007	Northwest
22	IL CookCounty SauganashHD22 6124 N. Kilbourn	3/9/2008	Northwest
23	IL CookCounty SauganashHD23 4436 W. Peterson	3/9/2008	North
24	IL CookCounty SauganashHD24 5944 N. Forest Glen	4/24/2008	West
25	IL CookCounty SauganashHD25 Field House	4/19/2007	Southeast
26	IL CookCounty SauganashHD26 Field House Addition	7/25/2009	Southeast
27	IL CookCounty SauganashHD27 5800 Block of Kilbourn	3/2/2008	North
28	IL CookCounty SauganashHD28 6100 Block of Knox	4/24/2008	Southwest
29	IL CookCounty SauganashHD29 Treaty Elm plaque	7/25/2009	North
30	IL CookCounty SauganashHD30 War Memorial	7/25/2009	Northwest
31	IL CookCounty SauganashHD31 6100 Block of Forest Glen	4/24/2008	Southeast
32	IL CookCounty SauganashHD32 6100 Block of Kilpatrick	4/24/2008	West
33	IL CookCounty SauganashHD33 6000 Block of Kirkwood	4/19/2007	East
34	IL CookCounty SauganashHD34 6100 Block of Knox	4/24/2008	West
35	IL CookCounty SauganashHD35 5800 Block of Kostner	4/19/2007	Southeast
36	IL CookCounty SauganashHD36 5800 Block of Kostner (historic)	7/31/1924	Southeast
37	IL CookCounty SauganashHD37 5900 Block of Kenneth	4/19/2007	Southwest
38	IL CookCounty SauganashHD38 5900 Block of Kenneth (historic)	6/3/1927	Southwest
39	IL CookCounty SauganashHD39 5900 Block of Kolmar	4/19/2007	Northeast
40	IL CookCounty SauganashHD40 5900 Block of Kolmar (historic)	10/31/1923	Northeast

Sauganash Historic District
 Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
 County and State

#	Description	Date of Photo	Direction of Camera
41	IL_CookCounty_SauganashHD41_5800 Block of Kenton	3/9/2008	Northeast
42	IL_CookCounty_SauganashHD42_5900 Block of Kenton (historic)	Unknown	Northeast

Property Owner:

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

name Multiple Owners
 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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

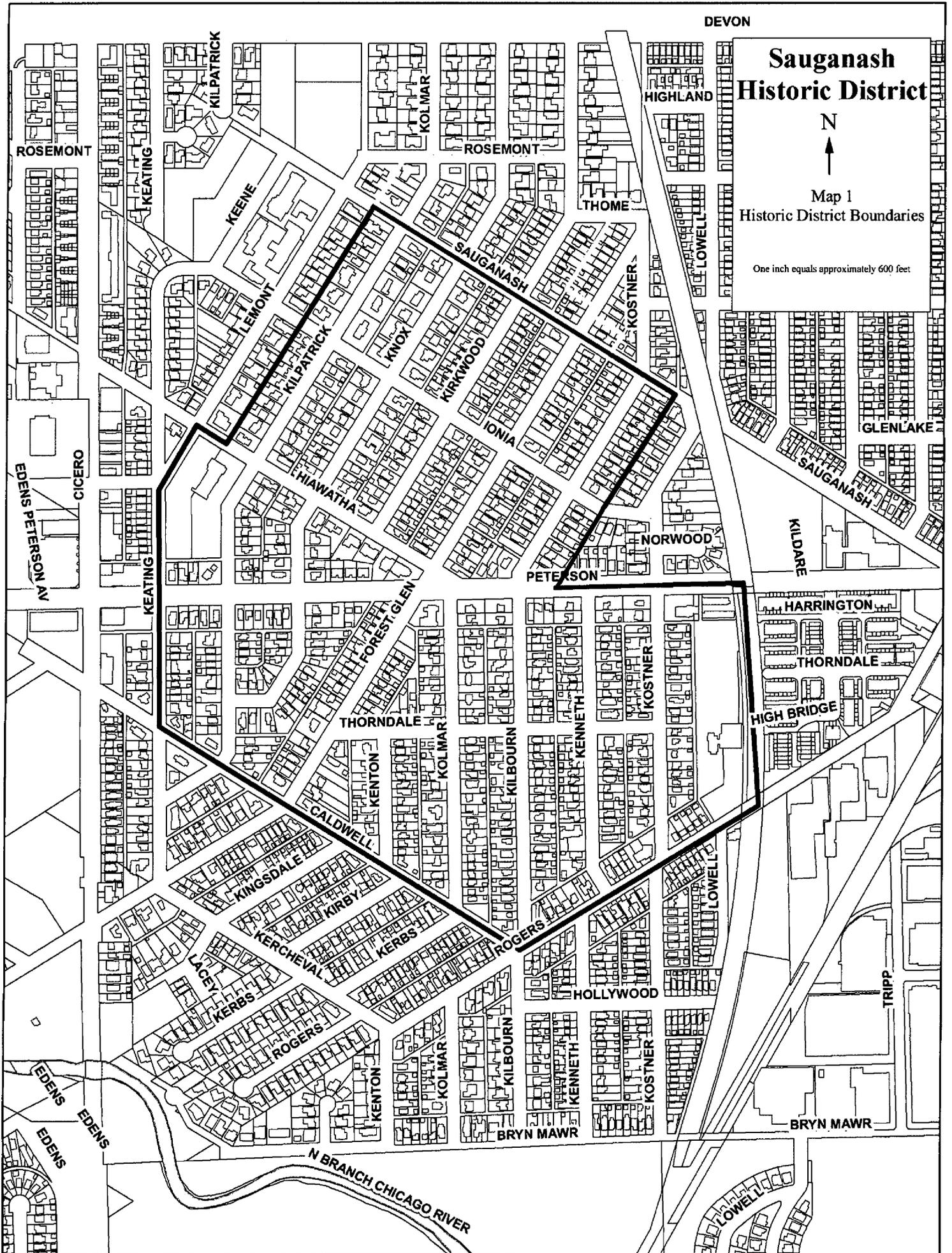
DEVON

Sauganash Historic District



Map 1
Historic District Boundaries

One inch equals approximately 600 feet



Sauganash
Historic District
Cook County, Illinois

Map 2

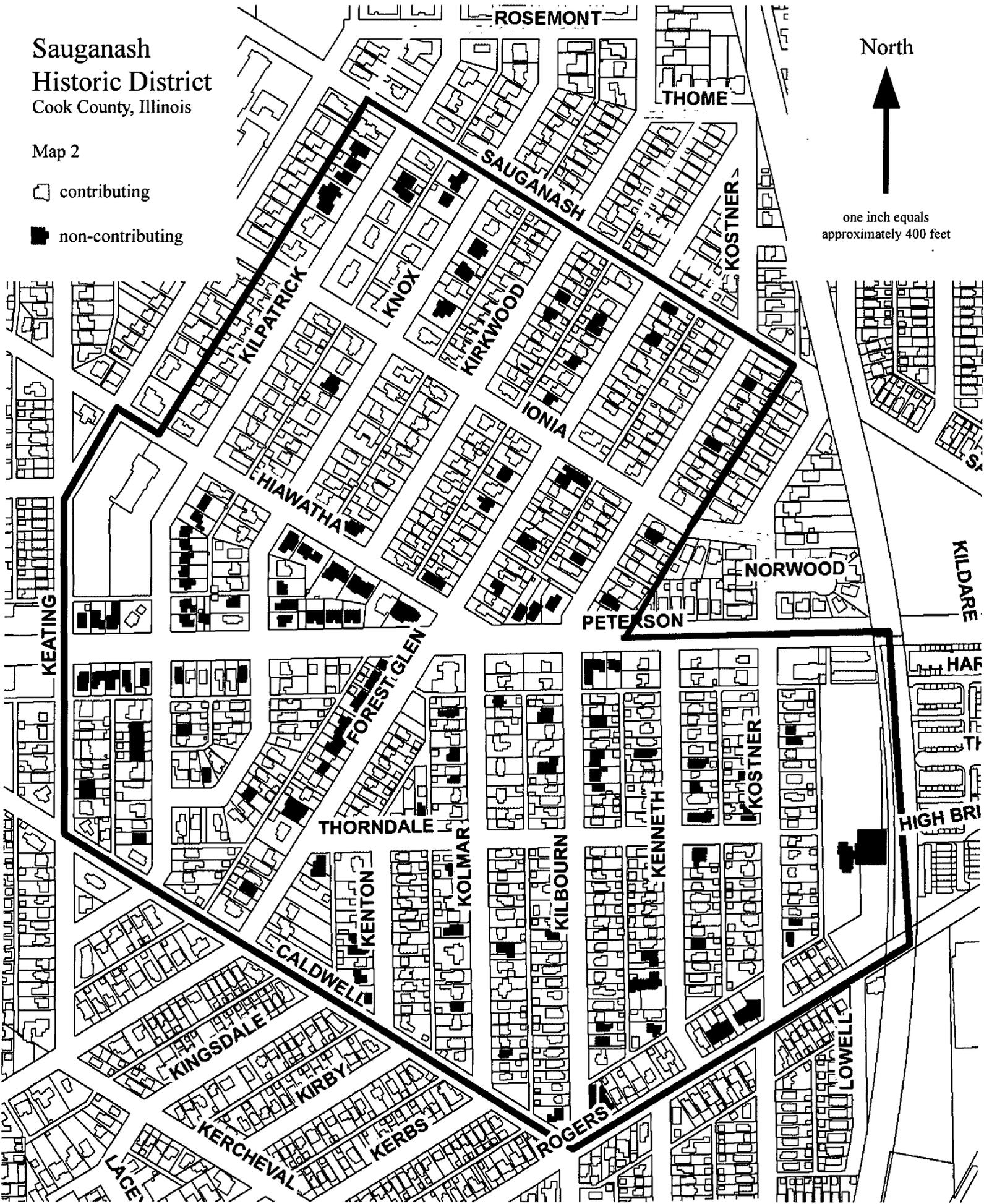
□ contributing

■ non-contributing

North



one inch equals
approximately 400 feet



Sauganash
Historic District
Cook County, Illinois

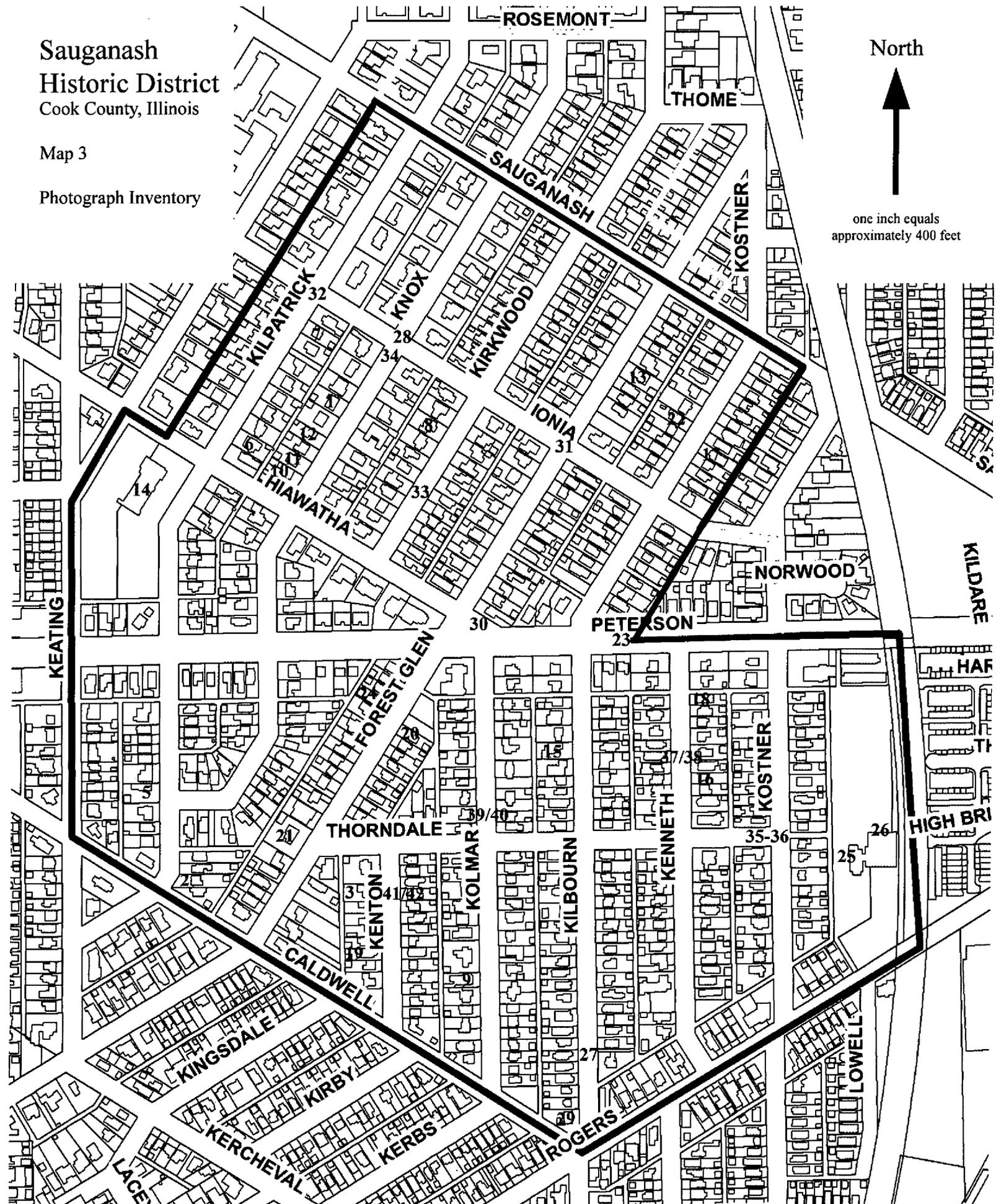
Map 3

Photograph Inventory

North



one inch equals
approximately 400 feet





6136



5903





5923







6153





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6110



MAXIMA

253 9818





SAUGANASH
PUBLIC SCHOOL





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254 3772



6119



11 - Chicago
COLDWELL BANKER
RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
(847) 864-2600





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PARK
CLOSES
11 PM

SAUGANASH PARK





OLD TREATY ELM
THE TREE WHICH STOOD HERE
UNTIL 1933, MARKED THE NORTHERN
BOUNDARY OF THE FORT DEARBORN
RESERVATION, THE TRAIL TO LAKE GENEVA,
THE CENTER OF BILLY CALDWELL'S
(CHIEF SAUGANASH) RESERVATION, AND
THE SITE OF THE INDIAN TREATY OF 1835.

ERECTED BY
CHICAGO'S CHARTER JUBILEE
AUTHENTICATED BY CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1937













N KOSTNER

THRU
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