

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT



Lincoln Avenue Row House District

1928-1936 North Lincoln Avenue

Final Landmark recommendation adopted by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks,
June 4, 2009.



CITY OF CHICAGO
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Zoning and Land Use Planning
Patricia A. Scudiero, Commissioner

Cover: The Lincoln Avenue Row House District at 1926-1936 N. Lincoln Avenue on the Near North Side. Built in 1875 by printer and mapmaker Andrew McNally, they exemplify the quality of design and craftsmanship of residential buildings built in fashionable neighborhoods in the years following the Chicago Fire of 1871.

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose ten members are appointed by the Mayor and City Council, was established in 1968 by city ordinance. The Commission is responsible for recommending to the City Council which individual buildings, sites, objects, or districts should be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law.

The landmark designation process begins with a staff study and a preliminary summary of information related to the potential designation criteria. The next step is a preliminary vote by the landmarks commission as to whether the proposed landmark is worthy of consideration. This vote not only initiates the formal designation process, but it places the review of city permits for the property under the jurisdiction of the Commission until a final landmark recommendation is acted on by the City Council.

This Landmark Designation Report is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation process. Only language contained within the designation ordinance adopted by the City Council should be regarded as final.

LINCOLN AVENUE ROW HOUSE DISTRICT

1928-36 N. LINCOLN AVE.

BUILT: 1875

ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN

The row houses that comprise the Lincoln Avenue Row House District exemplify the excellent quality of design and craftsmanship found in residential buildings built in Chicago's fashionable neighborhoods in the years immediately following the Chicago Fire of 1871. Built in 1875, this group of row houses were built by printer and mapmaker Andrew McNally as speculative housing adjacent to his own house (now demolished). McNally was co-founder of Rand McNally & Co., which has become one of the United States' leading mapmaking companies in the years since its founding in 1868.

The row houses were designed in the Italianate architectural style, a significant style in the history of Chicago, and are distinguished by their construction with large blocks of pale yellow Joliet limestone, once an extremely popular building stone in Chicago. As a surviving group of 1870s row houses, the Lincoln Row House District exemplify this significant type of residential building in Chicago.

DISTRICT HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The four row houses that comprise the Lincoln Avenue Row House District were built by printer and mapmaker Andrew McNally in 1875. The group of houses built by McNally originally numbered five, with the southernmost one used by McNally as his home between 1875 and 1886, while the remaining four were either sold to new owners or kept by McNally as rental

properties. McNally's own house would later be demolished in the early 1920s for the construction of Ogden Avenue.

In the years immediately following the Chicago Fire of 1871, the Lincoln Park neighborhood was rebuilt largely as a middle- and upper-middle-class neighborhood of detached houses, row houses, and small apartment buildings. The eastern portion of the neighborhood—including the location of the Lincoln Row House District—saw substantial development due to its proximity to Lincoln Park itself and its good transportation connections with downtown Chicago via horse cars along Lincoln Avenue and Clark Street. McNally most likely saw the location of his group of row houses as an excellent real-estate investment.

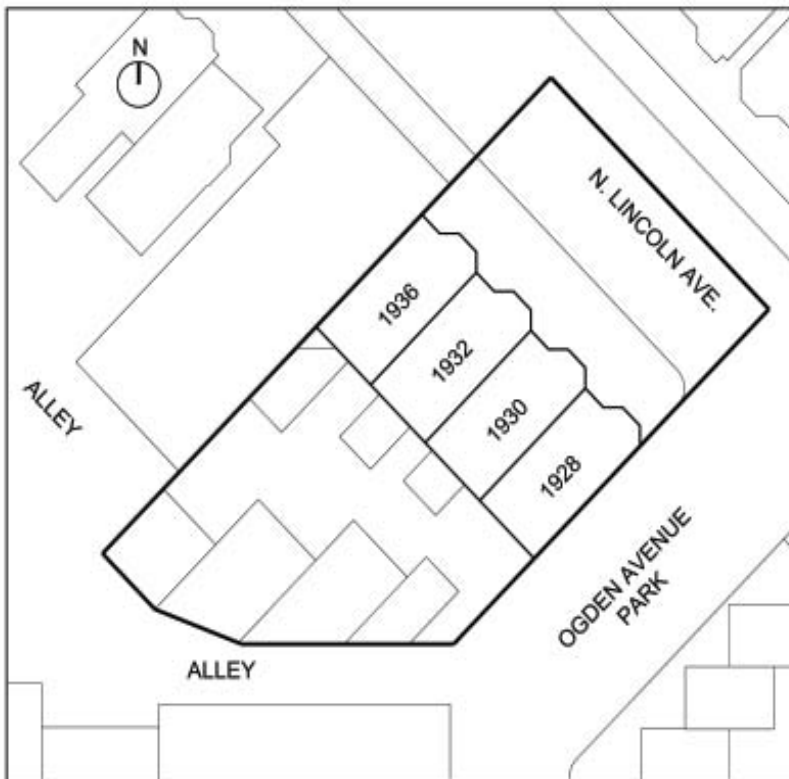
The row houses of the Lincoln Avenue Row House District were built as two-story party-wall houses on raised basements. Construction was of common brick with front elevations clad with large blocks of Joliet limestone in a flat-rustication pattern with visually-pronounced joints. Each row house has a projecting three-sided bay that visually dominates each façade. To one side of each bay is a high porch stoop. All four row houses share a common wooden cornice with decorative brackets and panels. First-floor windows are set within subtly round-arched openings while front door openings and upper-floor windows have rounded corners. Keystones of matching Joliet limestone ornament windows and doors.

Two of the houses (1928 and 1932 N. Lincoln) have simply-detailed stoops with decorative-metal railings, while the other two (at 1930 and 1936 N. Lincoln) have more elaborate porches which were early alterations. 1930 N. Lincoln has a wooden porch in the Queen Anne architectural style, probably built circa 1890, with turned-spindle posts, a sunburst pattern, and decorative-metal cresting. 1936 N. Lincoln is built in the Classical Revival style with Ionic columns and most likely dates from about 1910.

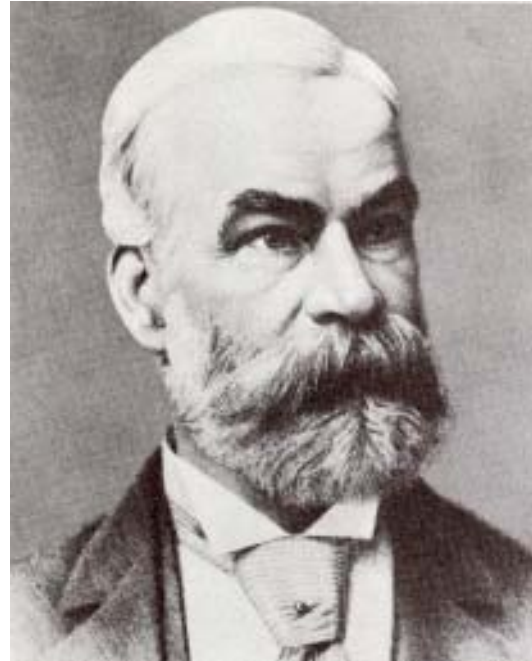
BUILDER ANDREW McNALLY

The builder of the Lincoln Avenue Row House District, **Andrew McNally (1836-1904)**, was in 1875 on the cusp of great success and wealth as a noted Chicago printer and mapmaker. He was born in Armagh County, Ireland, and trained as a printer there before emigrating to the United States in 1858. He worked in New York for a short while before moving west to Chicago, where he got work with local printer John Collins. In 1862 he became foreman of a print shop owned by the Chicago Tribune, where he met William H. Rand. In 1868, Rand and McNally acquired the print shop and made it the foundation of a new firm, Rand McNally & Company.

The new company soon specialized in printing for the approximately dozen railroads that operated from Chicago, and Rand McNally soon became known as a “one-stop shop” for a wide variety of railroad-related products. A company advertisement from 1870 touts their ability to provide “Consecutively Numbered Railroad Tickets, Ticket Cases, Conductor’s Punches, Dating Presses, Cancellation Stamps, Etc., Etc., Etc.” In July 1871, three months

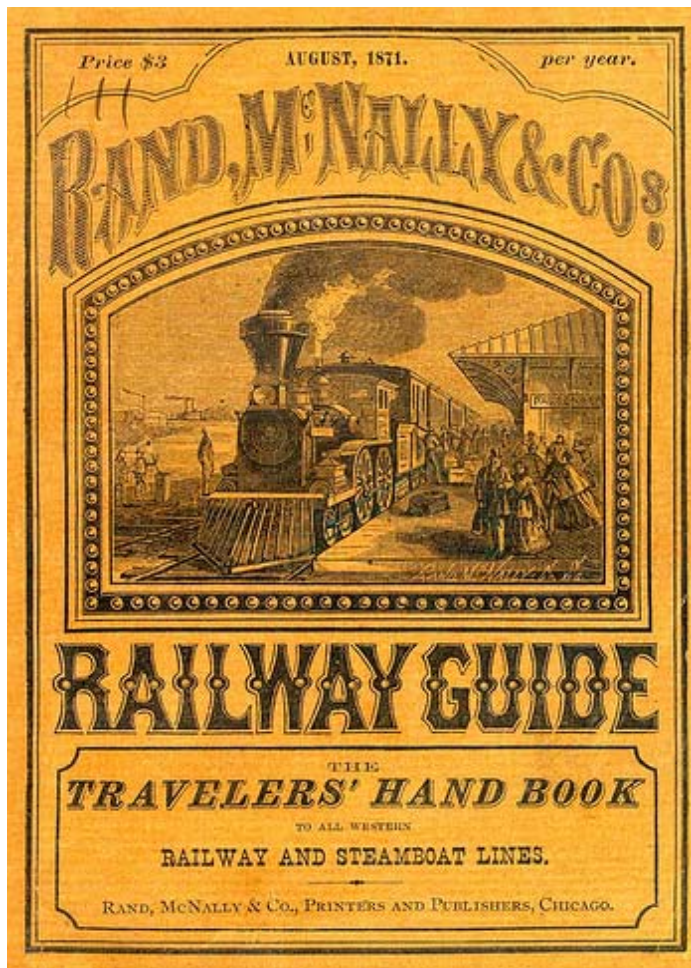


The Lincoln Avenue Row House District is located in the Lincoln Park neighborhood on Chicago's North Side and is comprised of four row houses at 1928, 1930, 1932, and 1936 N. Lincoln Ave. built in 1875 by noted printer and mapmaker Andrew McNally of Rand McNally & Co.



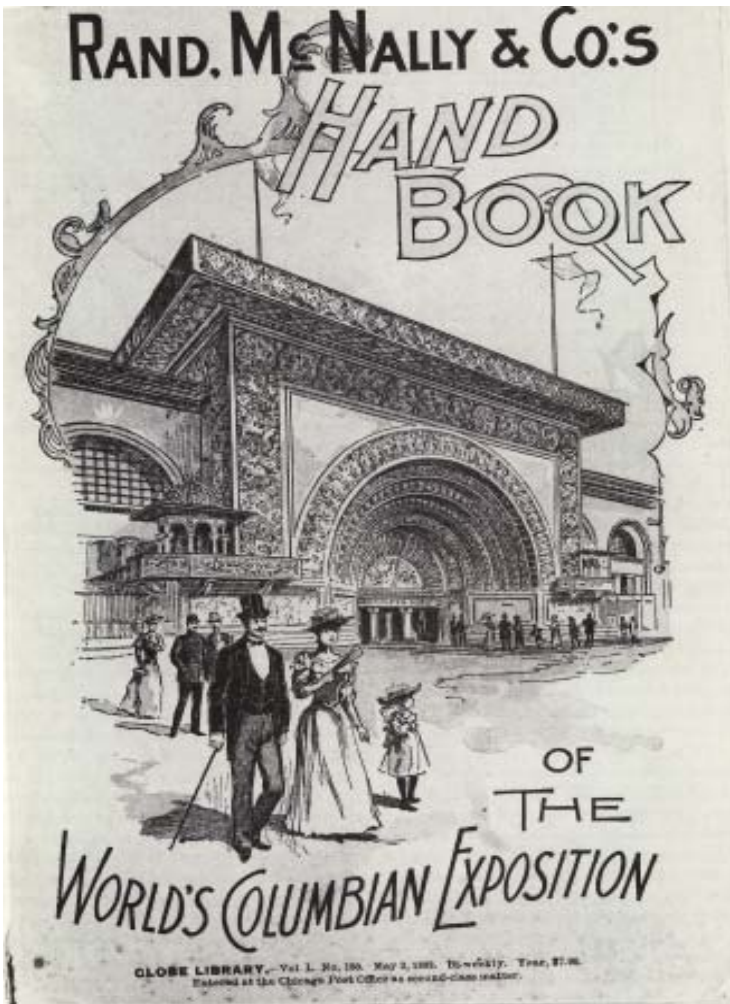
Top right: Andrew McNally, co-founder of Rand McNally & Co., was the builder of the four row houses that comprise the Lincoln Avenue Row House District.

Top left: Rand McNally first made their reputation as a printing company providing a variety of services, including ticket printing, to railroad companies serving Chicago. Right: The *Rand McNally & Co. Railway Guide*, introduced in 1871, became a standard guide to train schedules and service throughout the country. The December 1872 edition contained the first Rand McNally map.





Top: A view of the Rand McNally book publishing workroom. The company began book publishing in 1876.



Left: Through the rest of the 19th century, Rand McNally expanded into a variety of maps, atlases, geography textbooks, and guidebooks, including this guide to Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition, held in 1893.



The Lincoln Avenue Row House District's buildings were designed in the Italianate architectural style, popular in Chicago in the 1860s through 1880s.

before the Chicago Fire of 1871, Rand McNally printed the first issue of the Railway Guide, which over the years became a standard aid to American railroad travel.

Although the Chicago Fire was a major setback for Rand McNally, destroying its plant and disrupting its clients, they soon recovered. (McNally and Rand saved two of their ticket-printing machines by burying them on the Lake Michigan beach.) Their first maps were found in their Railway Guide published in December 1872, and the company soon became the largest maker of maps in the United States. In 1876 (just after McNally built the row houses on Lincoln Avenue), Rand McNally started publishing books, the first being *The Locust Plague in the United States* by James V. Riley. In 1877, the first *Business Atlas* was the company's first book of maps. By the early 1880s, the company was making globes and geography textbooks as well as a variety of atlases and maps, including the first Rand McNally *World Atlas*.

Andrew McNally moved from his house at 1926 N. Lincoln Ave. (demolished) in 1882 when he completed a larger, grander house on the northwest corner of N. Lincoln Park West and W. Dickens Ave. (demolished). He died in 1904 at his winter home near Pasadena, California.

THE ITALIANATE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND JOLIET LIMESTONE

The Lincoln Avenue Row House District's row houses are designed in the Italianate architectural style, one of the most significant styles used for 19th-century Chicago architecture. The Italianate style reflects the love that Victorian-era Americans had for picturesquely-designed buildings utilizing ornament based on historic precedents. The style was originally inspired by the villas of northern Italy. The 19th-century architect Andrew Jackson Downing helped popularize the style during the 1840s and 1850s with the publication of influential pattern books that included Italianate-style country and suburban houses. The style's easy adaptability in terms of materials and detailing made it a nearly national style by the Civil War era and it remained fashionable into the 1880s.

The Italianate was Chicago's predominant architectural style during the 1870s and 1880s, widely used for residential and commercial buildings. When used for masonry houses such as the row houses of the Lincoln Row House District, the style was usually characterized with decorative lintels, sometimes with keystones, wooden or pressed-metal cornices with brackets and paneling, and ornamental stoops and front porches.

The row houses that make up the Lincoln Avenue Row House District are fronted with Joliet limestone, the most popular type of building stone used for Chicago architecture in the years before 1890. It was quarried largely to the southwest of Chicago in quarries located near Lemont and Joliet and became readily available for Chicago building after the opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal in 1848 provided easy transportation of the stone to the burgeoning city. When originally quarried, it was white in color, leading many contemporary reports to refer



Joliet limestone, quarried southwest of Chicago near the towns of Lemont and Joliet, was the building stone of choice for Chicago architects and builders throughout much of the 19th century. It was popularly used for public, institutional, and religious buildings where builders wanted visual impressiveness. Extant examples include (clockwise from top left) the Rosehill Cemetery Gatehouse, the Chicago Water Tower, First Baptist Congregational Church, the Union Stockyards Gate (all Chicago Landmarks) and St. James Episcopal Cathedral.



Joliet limestone also was used for finer and more expensive residential buildings. Existing examples include (top) the Onaghan row houses facing Arrigo Park, the Henneberry house in the Jackson Boulevard Chicago Landmark District, and row houses on W. Bowler St. in the Tri-Taylor National Register Historic District, all on Chicago's Near West Side.



A view of 1928 N. Lincoln Ave. Each row house in the Lincoln Avenue Row House District is faced with large blocks of Joliet limestone.

to it as “Athens marble” in tribute to the marble used for ancient Greek temples (as well as an earlier name for Lemont), and Chicago buildings with facades made of it came to be called “marble-fronts.” Exposure to air caused the stone to turn the butter-yellow color that is familiar to Chicagoans.

Joliet limestone was used for a wide range of buildings, including office and institutional buildings, as well as residences such as the Lincoln Avenue row houses commissioned by Andrew McNally. Many have been demolished over time. Among the more prominent buildings built of Joliet limestone that survive are the Chicago Water Tower and churches such as Holy Name Cathedral, St. James Episcopal Cathedral, and First Baptist Congregational Church. Commercial buildings with Joliet limestone fronts can be found on the 400-block of N. Clark St. in the River North neighborhood. Residential buildings clad with Joliet limestone remain, among other places, on W. Bowler St. in the Tri-Taylor neighborhood and on W. Maypole Ave. in the East Garfield Park community area, both on Chicago’s West Side.

CHICAGO ROW HOUSE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The Lincoln Avenue Row House District exemplifies the high-quality residential row houses constructed in many Chicago neighborhoods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Through their compact forms and historic detailing, they reflect the taste of Chicagoans of the period for well-crafted houses based on traditional architectural styles.

Early in the City’s history, most Chicagoans lived in free-standing houses. In fact, Chicago’s motto, “Urbs in Horto,” translated as “The City in a Garden,” refers to the early settlement’s pattern of development of free-standing houses set amidst private gardens.

As early as the 1860s, however, a few “row houses,” or groups of adjacent houses built with common “party walls” and usually with a unified design, were built in or near downtown Chicago where property values encouraged more intensive use of land. One prominent group of these row houses was located on Park Row, just east of Michigan Avenue at approximately the location of Roosevelt Road today. Row houses such as these began to give Chicago a more urban character, similar to that of more established Eastern cities such as Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Almost all of these earliest row houses were destroyed in the Chicago Fire of 1871 or lost subsequently to redevelopment.

As the City rebuilt and land values increased in the aftermath of the Fire, real estate investors subdivided ever-larger sections of land into residential lots usually 20 to 25 feet in width. In order to maximize the use of ever-more expensive land, architects began to alter their designs from the free-standing dwellings of the pre-Fire era to more compact, though often equally elaborate, row houses. In fashionable and densely-developed lakefront neighborhoods such as



Groups of row houses are a visually-distinctive residential building type in a number of Chicago neighborhoods, often forming the core of Chicago Landmark Districts. Top: A view of the Fremont Row House Chicago Landmark District in Chicago's Lincoln Park neighborhood, also designed and constructed in 1875. Bottom: Row houses on S. Calumet Ave. in the proposed Giles-Calumet Chicago Landmark District.

the Near North Side, Lincoln Park, and Hyde Park, row houses were a common building type built in the 1880s through the early 1900s.

In addition, stricter fire codes went into effect that eliminated wooden structures within a “fire limits” boundary that was established immediately after the Fire. The fire limits boundary included the Lincoln Park neighborhood, one of the North Side neighborhoods devastated by the Fire. This brought about the construction of masonry buildings throughout the neighborhood, such as the row houses built by Andrew McNally in 1875 that comprise the Lincoln Row House District.

Taken as a whole, the Lincoln Avenue Row House District exemplifies the visual coherence and attractiveness of late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural design as applied to Chicago neighborhood buildings. Individual buildings are handsomely detailed with historic ornament and beautifully-crafted materials. They share common concepts regarding architectural scale, setbacks, and attitudes concerning use of traditional materials (brick, stone, wood, and metal) and historic architectural styles. The streetscape of the District exemplifies the ability of individual late 19th- and early 20th-century developers, architects, and builders to create a consistent and visually satisfying streetscape out of distinctively-designed individual buildings and groups of buildings.

LATER HISTORY

Over time, the houses within the Lincoln Avenue Row House District were the homes for a variety of middle-and working-class professionals and workers, reflecting gradual demographic changes in the Lincoln Park neighborhood during the first half of the twentieth century as members of various ethnic groups took residence in the community and later as the neighborhood increasingly was considered “run-down.”

Soon after the construction of the row houses in the District, Andrew McNally sold the one at 1930 N. Lincoln Ave. to L. J. J. Niewwenkamp, a broker and also the Chicago consul-general from The Netherlands. In 1885, McNally sold the adjacent row house at 1932 N. Lincoln Ave., after renting it since its completion, to William Boldenweck, a partner in Boldenweck & Henne, providers of cut stone. At the same time, Niewwenkamp sold his house to William Greiner, Jr., the secretary of the William Greiner Co., tanners.

The row house at 1928 N. Lincoln Ave. remained a rental property until 1889, when McNally sold it to Elizabeth L. Hartney, an assistant superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, who had rented it for a number of years. 1936 N. Lincoln, as well as the former McNally home at 1926 N. Lincoln, remained in McNally’s ownership at the time of his death in 1904 and then passed to his estate. 1936 N. Lincoln was then sold to teacher Minnie L. Bordewick in 1909 while 1926 N. Lincoln was sold to George C. Wright in 1910, who then sold it to Wallace H. Austin in 1912. (Both Wright and Austin, based on city directory information, appear to have maintained 1926 N. Lincoln Ave. as a rental property.)

The City of Chicago would acquire 1926 N. Lincoln in the early 1920s for the Ogden Avenue extension. Planned for more than a decade as part of the implementation of the 1909 *Plan of Chicago*, the new diagonal avenue was cut through the Lincoln Park neighborhood during the early 1920s, bringing about the demolition of dozens of buildings, including 1926 N. Lincoln. (In the 1960s, the Ogden extension was vacated, and new infill construction built, as part of Lincoln Park urban renewal. An alley created at that time forms the southern boundary of the district.)

Sculptor Milton Horn

The post-World War II years saw the Old Town Triangle neighborhood—just across Ogden Avenue from the Lincoln Row House District—increasingly the home of artists and other creative professionals. It was in 1956 that artist Milton Horn and his wife, photographer Estelle Horn, bought one of the District’s row houses at 1932 N. Lincoln Ave. Until Milton’s death in 1995, the row house served as both his home and studio.

Milton Horn was born near Kiev, Ukraine, in 1906 and emigrated to the United States in 1913. Trained at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City, he subsequently taught art at Olivet College in Olivet, Michigan, before he and his wife Estelle moved to Chicago in 1950.

Once in Chicago the Horns lived at various locations before buying the 1932 N. Lincoln row house in 1956. Horn is best known for two public sculptures commissioned by the City of Chicago. *Chicago Rising from the Lake* from 1953-55 was placed on the city-owned Parking Facility No. 1 at North Dearborn St. and W. Wacker Dr. (After the garage’s demolition in 1983, the sculpture was in storage until its reinstallation in 1998 on the Columbus Dr. bridge along the Chicago River walkway.) *Hymn to Water* was created for the lobby of the Jardine Central Water Filtration Plant between 1963 and 1965. Horn is also known for *Not by Might, Nor by Power, But by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts*, a sculpture commissioned by Temple Har Zion in River Forest, Illinois, and touted at the time of completion as the first figural sculpture created for a Jewish synagogue in modern times.

His wife Estelle, who was a talented photographer in her own right, died in 1975. Milton Horn lived at 1932 N. Lincoln until his death in 1995.

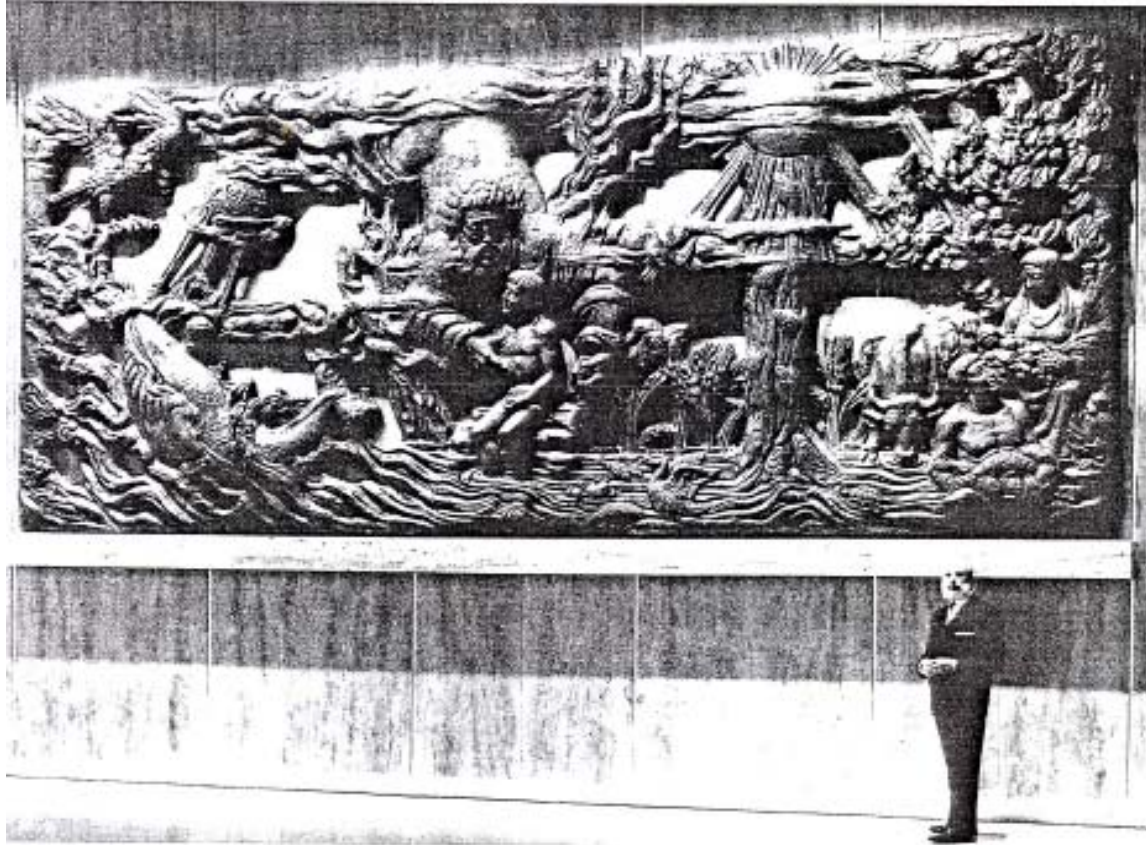
The four row houses that comprise the Lincoln Avenue Row House District were color-coded “orange” in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey.



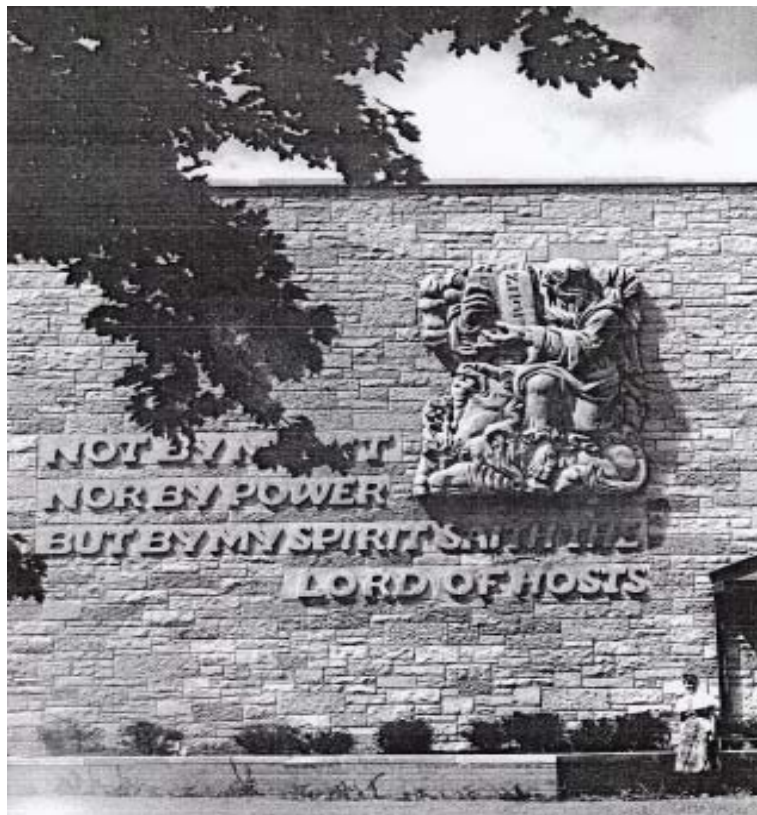
Left: Milton Horn, a prominent post-World War II Chicago sculptor, lived at 1932 N. Lincoln Ave. in the Lincoln Avenue Row House District from 1956 until his death in 1995.

Bottom: Horn's best-known Chicago artwork is *Chicago Rising from the Lake*, created between 1953 and 1955. Originally placed on a city-owned parking garage at Wacker Dr. and Dearborn Ave., the sculpture is now located on the Columbus Avenue bridge at the Chicago River riverwalk level.





Other Milton Horn-designed artworks of note include *Hymn to Water*, created for the lobby of the Jardine Water Filtration Plant, north of Navy Pier, between 1963 and 1965; and *Not by Might, Nor by Power, But by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts*, a sculpture commissioned by Temple Har Zion in River Forest, Illinois.



CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

According to the Municipal Code of Chicago (Sec. 2-120-690), the Commission on Chicago Landmarks has the authority to make a recommendation of landmark designation for a building, structure, or district if the Commission determines it meets two or more of the stated “criteria for landmark designation,” as well as possesses a significant degree of its historic design integrity, as set forth in the Municipal Code of Chicago (Sec. 2-120-620) and (Sec. 2-120-630).

The following were considered by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in determining whether to recommend that the Lincoln Avenue Row House District be designated as a Chicago Landmark.

Criterion 1: Critical Part of the City’s History

Its value as an example of the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social or other aspect of the heritage of the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois or the United States.

- The Lincoln Avenue Row House District exemplifies the high-quality residential architecture constructed in Chicago’s neighborhoods in general, and the Lincoln Park neighborhood in particular, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Criterion 3: Significant Person

Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other aspect of the development of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or the United States.

- The original developer of the row houses in the Lincoln Avenue Row House District was Andrew McNally, co-founder of the noteworthy Chicago-based mapmaking company, Rand McNally & Company. Founded in 1868, Rand McNally originally was a major printer of railroad schedules, tickets, and maps, but by 1900 was one of the United States’ leading producers of maps, atlases and geography textbooks. McNally was the dominant partner in the company by the 1890s and remained involved in company business until his death in 1904.

Criterion 4: Important Architecture

Its exemplification of an architectural type or style distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.

- The Lincoln Avenue Row House District is a visually-distinctive group of row houses, a building type of importance to Chicago architectural history. Built in 1875, this set of row houses is a particularly early, surviving group.
- The District’s buildings are distinctive for their fine use of the Italianate architectural style, a style of importance to Chicago architecture in the 1850s through early 1880s.

**This and facing page:
Details of row houses
within the Lincoln Avenue
Row House District.**





- The District's buildings exhibit fine detailing and craftsmanship in Joliet limestone, a historically significant building material in the context of Chicago architecture and the most popular building stone used for Chicago buildings from the 1830s until the 1880s.
- The row houses at 1930 and 1936 N. Lincoln Ave. have intact porches, added circa 1890 and circa 1910, respectively, and designed in the Queen Anne and Classical Revival architectural styles. The porches exhibit fine detailing and craftsmanship in wood and decorative metal and contribute to the historical character of the District.

Criterion 6: Distinctive Theme as a District

Its representation of an architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other theme expressed through distinctive areas, districts, places, buildings, structures, works of art, or other objects that may or may not be contiguous.

- The Lincoln Avenue Row House District is distinctive for its cluster of four Joliet limestone-fronted row houses.
- The row houses in the District exhibit a consistently high quality of design and craftsmanship using traditional building materials, including Joliet limestone, wood, and decorative metal.
- The later porches at 1930 and 1936 N. Lincoln Ave., although added at a later date, contribute to the distinctive architectural character of the District through their handsome design and fine use of historic building materials.
- Through the consistent scale, setting, setbacks, overall design, use of materials, and detailing of its buildings, the District exemplifies the handsome development of Chicago's Lincoln Park neighborhood during the late 19th century.

Integrity Criterion

The integrity of the proposed landmark must be preserved in light of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and ability to express its historic community, architectural or aesthetic interest or value.

Intact buildings from the 1870s are relatively rare in Chicago, and streetscapes that combine the historic character, visual presence, and overall integrity that the Lincoln Avenue Row House District possesses are unusual. All of the row houses in the District were commissioned by Andrew McNally. Although the southernmost row house was demolished in the early 1920s for the Ogden Avenue extension, the District demonstrates excellent integrity in both its overall streetscape and remaining individual buildings. The physical character of these buildings in terms of scale, setback from the street, entries, and general door and window configuration have remained consistent and work together to provide the onlooker with a strong sense of the row house group's overall streetscape visual character.



The row house at 1930 N. Lincoln Ave. had a finely-crafted Queen Anne-style porch added to the building circa 1890.



The row house at 1936 N. Lincoln had a Classical-style porch added circa 1910.

The District's four row houses retain almost all of the physical characteristics that define their historic significance. These include historic Joliet-limestone wall cladding, as well as a common, continuous wood cornice with paneling and brackets. 1932 N. Lincoln retains its historic stoop with original decorative-metal railings.

Two row houses at 1930 and 1936 N. Lincoln Ave. have porches that were added early in the history of the District and have architectural significance in their own right. Added circa 1890, the Queen Anne-style porch at 1930 N. Lincoln has wood turned porch posts, a decorative wood sunburst, and ornamental-metal cresting. The Classical Revival-style porch at 1936 N. Lincoln, with its Ionic columns, most likely was added around 1910, just after the estate of Andrew McNally sold the building to Minnie Bordewick in 1909.

Typical changes to buildings within the District are relatively minor such as the replacement of some window sash, doors, and select porch elements. Some original double-hung window sashes have been replaced with later double-hung sash windows, while some original decorative-metal porch railings have been replaced with later metal railings.

Except for these minor alterations, the Lincoln Avenue Row House District retains the ability to express its historic community, architectural, and aesthetic value through its individual buildings, uniform setback, and the coherent way they relate to each other.

SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Whenever a building is under consideration for landmark designation, the Commission on Chicago Landmarks is required to identify the "significant historical and architectural features" of the property. This is done to enable the owners and the public to understand which elements are considered most important to preserve the historical and architectural character of the proposed landmark.

Based on its evaluation of the Lincoln Avenue Row House District, the Commission recommends that, for purposes of § 2-120-740 of the Municipal Code, the significant historical and architectural features of the District be identified as:

- all exterior building elevations, including rooflines, visible from public rights-of-way.

Additionally, for the purposes of § 2-120-825 of the Municipal Code specifically and only governing permits for demolition, the significant historical and architectural features of the District shall be identified as:

- all exterior elevations and roofs of each row house.

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ADDRESS RANGES

The Lincoln Avenue Row House District is comprised of buildings within the following address ranges:

- North Lincoln Avenue, 1926-1936 (evens)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Department of Zoning and Land Use Planning, Historic Preservation Division: pp. 3, 6, 10, 12, 18, 19, 21, and 22.

From Peters, "Rand, McNally and Company in the Nineteenth Century:" pp. 4 and 5 (bottom).

From Winterich, "Rand McNally Celebrates its First One Hundred Years:" p. 5 (top).

Assorted websites: p. 8.

Commission on Chicago Landmarks: pp. 9 (top and bottom right).

From *Joliet-Lemont Limestone*: p. 9 (bottom left).

From *Milton Horn, Sculptor*: pp. 15 and 16.

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