

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE Property
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

Genevieve Melody Elementary School
SURVEY ID 1-41

NAME

Genevieve Melody Elementary School

OTHER NAME(S)

N/A

STREET ADDRESS

412 South Keeler Avenue

CITY

Chicago

OWNERSHIP

Chicago Public Schools

TAX PARCEL NUMBER

16-15-225-048-0000, 16-15-225-049-0000

YEAR BUILT SOURCE

1965 Chicago Tribune, "Genevieve Melody Elementary."

DESIGNER/BUILDER

Chicago Board of Education Architects

STYLE

International Style

PROPERTY TYPE

Education

FOUNDATION

Concrete

WALLS

Brick

ROOF

Built-Up

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Genevieve Melody Elementary School is a three-story, flat-roof school building with a rectangular footprint constructed in 1965. It displays an adaptation of the International Style that was often applied to school buildings and other institutional architectural nationwide. The building is on the eastern portion of the block bound by West Van Buren Street, South Keeler Avenue, West Congress Parkway, and South Kildare Avenue in Chicago.

The school's facade faces east to South Keeler Avenue. The facade has thirteen bays and contains projecting and recessed planes. The central nine bays are each divided by vertical concrete piers. At the first story, the building sits atop a concrete foundation and is clad in buff-colored brick. Its original windows have been replaced with single-pane configurations that are hung in sets of four within each bay. A central entrance with three concrete pedestrian metal doors is sheltered by a metal marquee.

The first and second story windows are topped with spandrels of light green tile. Second and third story windows are original and each unit consists of three vertical panes; the upper and lower panes are fixed and the central pane is an operable hopper window. These windows are also arranged in sets of four within each bay. The elevation is topped with a band of buff-colored brick. A metal cornice tops the building. Large areas of the green tile and buff-colored brick are missing and plywood boards cover the voids.

Flanking the central bays are two recessed entrance bays that are clad in replacement concrete block. Entrances consists of double pedestrian metal doors in each bay. The entrances are sheltered by metal marquees. Replacement windows are at the second story, while original metal-frame windows are at the third story. Replacement spandrel panels that appear to be painted wood separate the windows between the second and third story.

The northern and southern end bays consist of solid buff-colored brick walls; at the southern end, metal letters spelling out "GENEVIEVE MELODY PUBLIC SCHOOL" are present. Sections of brick have been painted. These bays are devoid of openings.

The south side elevation is nine bays wide and each bay is divided by vertical concrete piers. At the first story, the building sits atop a concrete foundation and is clad in buff-colored brick. Its original windows have been replaced with single-pane configurations that are hung in sets of four within each bay. The first and second story windows are topped with spandrels of light green tile. Second and third story windows are original and each unit

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The north side elevation is identical to the south elevation, with the exception that the north elevation contains only eight bays.

The building's west rear elevation has the most variety of form, setback, and height while the other three elevations are more consistent in detail and appearance; it is also designed as a secondary, service-oriented area. A solid buff-colored brick wall with metal letters spelling out "GENEVIEVE MELODY PUBLIC SCHOOL" is located on the southern end. Various areas of the building are one, two, and three stories, and a tall exterior chimney ascends from the central portion of the elevation. This elevation has large unfenestrated sections of wall space and irregularly placed single pedestrian doors are located throughout the first story. Windows include replacement and original configurations, and louvered vents also punctuate the walls. Non-original metal security fencing surrounds the single-story portions of the building at the rooflines.

The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing. Various ventilators are present on the roof.

The area surrounding the school is urban in character. Sidewalks with intermittent street trees surround the building, and Interstate 290 (I-290) is directly south of the school.

HISTORY/DEVELOPMENT

West Garfield Park History

West Garfield Park is Community Area 26, encompassing the West Garfield Park neighborhood.

Located on the east border of Austin, five miles west of the Loop, the West Garfield Park area was first settled in the 1840s when a plank road was laid along Lake Street and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway came through in 1848. It was a rural area characterized by scattered farms. Urbanization began in the 1870s with the West Side Park Board's establishment of three major West Side parks in 1870, the Chicago Fire of 1871 that prompted land speculators and residents to move further westward out of the city's fire limits, and the establishment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway's train shops in 1873 north of Kinzie Street. The railroad's several thousand employees and their families, mostly Scandinavians and Irish, settled in the area south of Kinzie Street around Central Park, the middle West Side park. The Central Park village was primarily residential, consisting of single-family homes, two flats, and some large apartment buildings, with some commercial buildings to meet the needs of its residents.

In 1881, Central Park was renamed Garfield Park in honor of the assassinated President Garfield. The park provided many recreational opportunities for its new residents, featuring an administrative building, exhibit houses, picnic groves, and a bicycle track. Nearby, the Garfield Park Race Track was established as a gentleman's trotting club in 1878 and converted for gambling ten years later. Taverns catering to spectators sprang up around the track. The track was closed in 1906 after a series of shootings and one near riot and replaced by new residences.

The neighborhood experienced further growth following the construction of the first elevated railroad on Lake Street in 1893, and the Garfield Park "L" on Harrison Street soon after. The "L" lines connected West Garfield Park residents to neighboring enclaves and downtown Chicago for work and leisure. The establishment of the Sears plant in nearby North Lawndale brought new residents to West Garfield Park's southeast area. Starting in 1914 and through the 1920s, Madison Street became the heart of Garfield Park's commercial district with new department stores, movie palaces, and hotels. Growth during the Great Depression and World War II stagnated, but the community remained stable.

Several changes to the community occurred during the 1950s, including the Congress Expressway's construction and population changes. Buildings were demolished on the neighborhood's south side to make way for the new expressway, displacing residents. African Americans moving into the neighborhood were met with

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hostility and longtime white residents began moving out of the neighborhood. The United Property Group was formed to prevent further sales to African Americans while the Garfield Park Good Neighbors Council was established to welcome African American homebuyers. Middle-class African American families created small organizations and block clubs to maintain their new neighborhoods, but their efforts went largely unrecognized and could not prevent the increasingly neglected and overcrowded apartment buildings due to absentee landlords. Riots in 1965 and 1968 that destroyed homes and businesses further divided the community and the last major retailers and white residents left. Open-housing laws in the 1970s provided an opportunity for middle-class African American residents to leave the neighborhood, which was experiencing increasing poverty and a physical decline.

Chicago Schools History

Chicago's earliest schools were modest buildings dating to the early nineteenth century. Schools provided basic education but also served other purposes to students in the community, including monitoring health and physical development, providing vocational training, acclimating immigrants to America, and addressing problems of social and economic inequality. Chicago's first schools were established in the early 1830s, as the small settlement of Chicago began to expand. By 1850, less than a fifth of eligible children were enrolled in public schools. Larger numbers attended private and parochial schools, but thousands did not enroll at all. Public school classes remained large, often conducted in poorly maintained rooms and with inadequate materials.

During the 1850s and 1860s, progressive reformers worked diligently for improved teachers, a longer school year, smaller class sizes, and better facilities. Chicago gradually developed a system of public education similar to those in large cities elsewhere in the country. In 1872, the state legislature established a Board of Education to oversee all aspects of public education in the city. Throughout the end of the nineteenth century, school enrollment skyrocketed, and the system struggled to improve instruction. Administrators supported efforts to encourage teachers to provide a variety of opportunities and approaches, and to support critical and analytical thought in students.

In the early twentieth century, reformers established new experiential curricula, community programs linked to the schools, and teachers' councils and officials recommended ways of improving the welfare of students. Particular attention was given to exercise and children's physical development. As Chicago's immigrant population expanded, the schools were called upon to assist in its assimilation into American life and to teach loyalty and support of American principles and institutions.

In the 1910s, Chicago's public schools entered a period of enrollment stability at about 400,000 students, and an era of corruption and controversy over issues ranging from the curriculum to school finance. This continued through the 1940s. Suburban communities grew steadily after World War I, and their school systems began to gain public favor. In the 1940s, the ongoing crisis over mismanagement of the Chicago Public Schools resulted in an investigation by the National Education Association and regional accreditors threatened sanctions.

In the post-World War II era, the economy thrived and Chicago schools embarked on a building campaign that added significantly to the system's capacity. Enrollments surged, peaking at nearly 600,000 in the 1960s. Specialized vocational training, arts education, and new services, such as free summer programs and expanded guidance counseling were offered. Salaries for teachers increased, but budgets were stable and political interference was minimal.

Also at this time, audio-visual technology enabled teachers to introduce new methods of teaching into everyday instruction. Films, visual aids, and scientific experimentation equipment all contributed to changes in education. At the same time, racial inequality in education was becoming more apparent to the greater public. Schools in African-American neighborhoods were overcrowded and in disrepair.

Leadership attempted to develop integration plans that would send black students to predominantly white schools and hostile demonstrations erupted. The failure of initiatives led to threatened federal intervention, resulting in a 1980 consent decree and school desegregation plan. Also at this time, the enrollment of white school children plummeted as white Chicagoans were moving to the suburbs or enrolling their children in private or parochial schools.

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Suburban communities grew rapidly in the postwar period, and their school systems were praised for quality educational offerings. School districts in these areas, funded by an expansive local economy and an electorate willing to invest substantially in education, were able to accommodate the rapid suburban growth. Beginning in the early 1960s, the differences between schools in the city and the suburbs became more apparent as newer suburban facilities and better funding resulted in superior schools.

In the 1980s, declining enrollments, escalating costs, and poor performances on standardized tests, contributed to a perception of failure. In the fall of 1987, U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett declared Chicago's public schools the "worst in the nation." A coalition of community groups, business leaders, and reformers helped to draft a series of proposals to transform the schools. Passed by the state legislature in 1988, the Chicago School Reform Act created a Local School Council for each of the system's schools. Consisting of parents, community members, and educators, these improved public confidence in the system, although problems remained.

The Chicago Public Schools continue to experience profound demographic changes and organizational issues. The suburban districts enjoy substantial advantages, and the region's private schools serve a largely white and affluent clientele, while urban schools are largely black and Hispanic. By 2000, more than three-quarters of Chicago's public school students were from low-income or poor families. Educational opportunities are highly unequal across the region and improving this situation remains a challenge.

Modern Era Architecture

Modern-era architecture became popular in the United States in the 1940s after the arrival of exiled European Bauhaus architects such as Marcel Breuer, Walter Gropius, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The American manifestation of the movement was less political than the Bauhaus, but still emphasized efficient design and modern materials. Early Modern-designed office towers and public buildings maximized space and windows with minimal facade decoration. The Modern house slowly became popular throughout the mid-twentieth century. While West Coast varieties were constructed before World War II, the movement became more popular after the war. The Modern house was influenced not only by the Bauhaus, but also the Prairie Style architecture of the previous decades. Some Prairie Style elements include low-pitched gables and overhanging eaves. Modern architecture emphasized harmony between the building and surrounding landscape, and utilized natural light. Basic characteristics of Modern-era dwellings include clean horizontal and vertical lines, rectangular forms, low massing, lack of decoration, the use of several modern materials, and the use of glass to take advantage of natural light.

After World War II, Modern architects began exploring different forms such as curved surfaces made possible by new materials. Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum, constructed in 1956, utilized reinforced concrete to create a curved, inward-focused shell. Wright asserted that Modern architecture was not purely motivated by function, but could also portray symbolic or psychological force. Eero Saarinen, a contemporary architect and son of Eliel Saarinen, agreed with Wright and designed Modern-era structures such as the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, for a design competition in 1948 and the Trans World Airlines Terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York City in 1962. Saarinen improved his design for the Gateway Arch over the following years and construction began in 1961. He utilized a soaring parabolic form to celebrate the early pioneers' journey through the expansive, unknown western territory. When designing the Trans World Airlines Terminal, he utilized curved lines and cantilevered spaces that portray the idea of flight.

The International Style

Genevieve Melody Elementary School is an example of the International Style of architecture. Emerging in the 1920s and 30s, the name was first applied by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, curators of the 1932 exhibition "Modern Architecture: International Exhibition." European precedents focused on the social aspects of this new architecture, while American examples focused more on the architectural aesthetics. Character-defining features of the International Style are the absence of architectural ornamentation; box-shaped buildings; expansive window areas; smooth wall surfaces; cantilevered building extensions; and glass and steel as predominant building materials.

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German-American architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969) was perhaps the leading International Style architect in the United States. Departing from Germany in 1937, he soon settled in Chicago and began designing the sleek glass-and-steel buildings that would become synonymous with his name. His most notable designs include S.R. Crown Hall (1956) at the Illinois Institute of Technology and Lakeshore Drive Apartments (1949-1951), both in Chicago; and the Seagram Building (1958) in Manhattan.

The International Style of architecture was interpreted and applied to numerous public and private office and school buildings throughout the United States from the 1950s through the 1970s.

Genevieve Melody Elementary School History

Genevieve Melody Elementary School was built in response to the need for increased school facilities to accommodate post-war population growth. Prior to the school's opening in 1965, officials agreed to name the building to honor Genevieve Melody, an educator who was born in 1872. She received her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Chicago and a law degree from Kent College. Her first teaching job was in 1891 at Kershaw School and a year later she was assigned to Hyde Park High School and later the South Division High School. She then went on to lead the history department of Chicago Normal School and then principal of Park Manor School. In 1925, she became the first female principal of a co-educational high school in Chicago when she was appointed to the position at Calumet High School. She passed away in October 1933.

In 1963, the Chicago Board of Education approved plans for the site purchase at a cost of \$266,544. The plans for the school included thirty-six classrooms, three kindergartens, a library/lunchroom, a gymnasium/all-purpose room with a stage, and administrative and health suites. The estimated cost for the building was approximately \$1.1 million dollars and the new school would accommodate 1,470 students. Also in 1963, the board approved a \$7,640 contract to demolish existing buildings on the site.

The 1965 building was designed by the Chicago Board of Education Architects, but research did not reveal a specific architect. The general contractor responsible for construction was William A. Burger and Company

Genevieve Melody Elementary School continued to serve the neighborhood until it was closed in 2013; the building is currently vacant. However, the school continues to operate in name at the former Edward C. Delano Elementary School building.

NRHP STATUS **DATE LISTED**
 Not Eligible

NRHP CRITERIA
 A B C D Not Applicable

NRHP CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS
 A B C D E F G Not Applicable

NRHP EVALUATION/JUSTIFICATION

Genevieve Melody Elementary School was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C using guidelines set forth in the NRHP Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

Genevieve Melody Elementary School is not associated with significant events in history and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

The school is also not associated with persons significant in the past and is not eligible under Criterion B. Although the building was named to honor Genevieve Melody, a venerable figure in Chicago's educational history, the school property bearing her name is not associated with her productive life and was constructed more than thirty years after her death.

Genevieve Melody Elementary School is not eligible under Criterion C. It is an altered example of the

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International Style of architecture, which was applied to educational buildings nationwide. It is neither an early or influential example of the style and within the canon of Chicago Modernism, and specifically the International Style in the city, is not a significant building. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the school has been compromised by the replacement of first-story windows throughout the building. The replacement windows are not compatible in design and are a substantial alteration on a building with little ornamentation that is defined largely by its fenestration. Conditions issues have resulted in the removal of original materials in certain areas, which compromises the integrity additionally.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

Therefore, Genevieve Melody Elementary School is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SOURCES

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Photo 1 - Genevieve Melody Elementary School



Facing southwest to east-facing facade on South Keeler Avenue

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Photo 2 - Genevieve Melody Elementary School



Facing southeast to north side and west rear elevations from West Van Buren Street

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Genevieve Melody Elementary School
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Photo 3 - Genevieve Melody Elementary School



Facing northeast to south rear and west side elevations from West Congress Parkway

Historic Resources Survey

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Genevieve Melody Elementary School
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Photo 4 - Genevieve Melody Elementary School



Facing northeast to south rear and west side elevations from West Congress Parkway

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Genevieve Melody Elementary School
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Photo 5 - Genevieve Melody Elementary School



Facing west to south end of north-facing facade from South Keeler Avenue

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Map - Genevieve Melody Elementary School



Data provided by Cook County GIS 2013 Orthoimagery

PROPERTY NAME: Genevieve Melody Elementary School
 ADDRESS: 412 South Keeler Avenue
 Chicago, IL


 Property Boundary
 Tax Parcel

0 200 400 Feet

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RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

NAME

West Harrison Street District

OTHER NAME(S)

N/A

CITY

Chicago

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES

West Harrison Street, roughly bounded by West 5th Avenue to the east, Interstate 290 to the north, South Kedvale Avenue to the west, and the alley immediately south of the properties along West Harrison Street.

DATES OF DEVELOPMENT

Ca. 1904 to ca. 1920

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The West Harrison Street District is located in Chicago's West Garfield Park neighborhood and includes the properties located on the south side of West Harrison Street between West 5th Avenue to the east, Interstate 290 (I-290) to the north, South Kedvale Avenue to the west, and the alley immediately south of the properties on West Harrison Street.

The majority of the properties within the West Harrison Street District, west of South Pulaski Road, are part of the larger Gunderson's Addition to Chicago in the West Garfield Park neighborhood. This subdivision was platted in 1903 by real estate developer and builder S.T. Gunderson and Sons on West Harrison Street and West 5th Avenue between South Pulaski Road and South Keeler Avenue. The larger subdivision includes Chicago worker's cottages and two-flat apartment buildings identical to those found on West Harrison Street between South Pulaski Road and South Kedvale Avenue within the district boundaries.

The streets within and outside of the West Harrison Street District are generally laid out on a linear grid with West 5th Avenue bisecting it at an angle. The district is dominated by low-scale residential and commercial development. Sidewalks line the streets and the buildings are sited close to the street. Lots for buildings are typically small and mature trees are located along the residential portion of West Harrison Street between South Pulaski Road and South Kedvale Avenue. The neighborhood retains a modest building stock of single-family and multi-family residential and commercial buildings that convey the area's early twentieth century growth and development. Residential buildings are typically modest and include vernacular Chicago worker's cottages and two-flat forms exhibiting minimal Classical Revival and Tudor Revival stylistic influences. Within the district, there are seven one-and-a-half-story, gable-front Chicago worker's cottages; thirteen two-story, stone-clad two-flat apartment buildings; and one two-story, brick-clad four-flat apartment building. A portion of a commercial corridor along South Pulaski Road and West Harrison Street within the district consists of seven one-to-three-story commercial buildings, dating from the 1910s to the 1920s. These commercial buildings provide services to residents within the confines of the neighborhood.

1. 3937 West 5th Avenue (16143000040000)

The ca. 1906 building at 3937 West 5th Avenue is a modest and altered one-story, brick and concrete-clad, flat-roof commercial building. A review of the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map and historic aerial imagery indicates the building was originally twice its current size; the former eastern section of the building was likely removed between the mid-1950s and 1960s. The building was formerly used as an auto repair shop. It has a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The south-facing facade is clad in replacement concrete blocks. The east side and north rear elevations are clad in red brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof.

Facing south to West 5th Avenue, the facade contains a single metal overhead garage door opening at its westernmost end. The east side elevation has a large central opening framed by brick piers topped by stone blocks. The opening contains a replacement metal overhead garage door and the remainder is infilled with replacement brick. At the elevation's south end, there is a brick-infilled former window opening and a steel door covered by an iron bar security door. The north rear elevation has three former window openings at the west end

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and what appears to be a former door opening at the east end; all are infilled with bricks. The west side elevation abuts the adjacent building at 3953 West Harrison Street.

2. 3953 West Harrison Street (16143000030000)

The 1909 building at 3953 West Harrison Street is a modest and altered three-story, brick-clad, Beaux Arts-style, two-part commercial block. It was designed by Chicago architect W.G. Williamson for Matte Locci (also known as Mattie Locci), who operated the Napoleon Buffet and Café in the building. The business was located there through at least 1941, when it was also known as Napoleon Hall. The building had an address at 3953 West Harrison Street and 773 Colorado Avenue (now West 5th Avenue). It appears to be currently unoccupied.

Although the building's address is listed on West Harrison Street, it is oriented south to West 5th Avenue. The building has a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The south-facing facade is clad in brick with replacement fieldstone on the first story and a portion of the second story. The north rear elevation is similarly clad, but has replacement concrete block on most of the third story. Clad in common brick, the east side elevation terminates in a brick parapet wall and the west side elevation terminates in a shorter concrete block parapet wall. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof.

Facing south to West 5th Avenue, the facade comprises three bays. All the door openings are infilled with concrete blocks and all the window openings are infilled with painted plywood panels. The west bay appears to have served as a stairwell with a wide door opening on the first story and a single large arched window opening located between the first and second stories and again between the second and third stories. Each of these window openings has a stone sill and an arched brick lintel topped by a stone keystone. A date stone incised with "1909" is located at the third story in the west bay. Brick piers frame the west bay. The facade's middle and east bays are nearly identical, differing only on the first story with a door opening in the middle bay and a small rectangular window opening in the east bay. The second story has two rectangular window openings on a stone sill and the third story has two arched window openings on a stone sill and topped by an arched brick lintel and stone keystone. At the facade's third story, five pointed stone square panels are evenly spaced across the facade between the windows. Above, the facade retains a highly decorative stone and brick cornice. Supported by five scroll modillions with an acanthus leaf carving, the cornice has a running course with a Greek key motif. The facade is topped by a running egg-and-dart course.

The east side elevation abuts the adjacent one-story commercial building at 3937 West 5th Avenue and its upper stories are largely covered by a billboard. It has no window openings. The west side elevation has what appears to be a narrow recessed light well from the second story to the roof; no windows were visible during field survey. The remainder of the west side elevation has no window or door openings. The south rear elevation's first story has a center recessed entrance flanked by small infilled window openings. The second story has a concrete block-infilled window opening on a stone sill to the east and a concrete block-infilled door opening to the west, which leads to the metal fire escape affixed to this elevation; both openings have a stone keystone. The third story appears to have once had a door opening to the east, which led to the fire escape, but this floor has been completely infilled with concrete blocks. A portion of the original cornice and decorative pointed square panels, identical to those on the south-facing facade, remain on the east end of the elevation.

3. 3959 West Harrison Street (16143000010000)

The ca. 1905 building at 3959 West Harrison Street is a modest and altered three-story, brick-clad, two-part commercial block with minimal brick and stone ornamentation. It was designed by Chicago architect George G. Purcell for John Buetter. Research indicates the building was occupied by a Walgreen Co. drugstore and a dentist in the 1920s. The building was most recently occupied by Tony's Subs. The storefronts appear to be currently unoccupied and it is unknown whether the upper floors' four apartments are occupied.

Although the building's address is listed on West Harrison Street, it is oriented south to West 5th Avenue and distinguished by a rounded southwest corner. The building's two storefronts are located at the building's southwest and northwest corners. The building has a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The south-facing facade, west side elevation, and north rear elevation are clad in brick. These elevations share a continuous, slightly projecting, stone course below the second story windows; a continuous stone course at the third story windows; and a continuous brick corbel table cornice. The east side elevation is clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof.

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The south-facing facade on West 5th Avenue and the north rear elevation on West Harrison Street are nearly identical. Comprising two bays, the first story's east bay has an original wood door surround with a simple engaged column separating it from the west storefront bay. The door surround contains a plywood-covered door topped by a wood-infilled transom. The first story's west bay comprises the storefront; the southwest storefront is clad in replacement wood siding and paneling and the northwest storefront is clad in wood siding and metal panels. The storefront entrances are located at the building's corners and consist of a replacement door topped by an infilled transom. The northwest storefront has a series of single-light windows along the north and west elevations, while the southwest storefront has three two-light windows along the west elevation. Both elevations' second and third stories have a single one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window in each bay. The north rear elevation's windows have stone lintels and keystones, while those on the facade windows have been removed.

Facing South Pulaski Road, the west side elevation's first story consists of the two storefronts and a single recessed door near the north end. The west side elevation's upper stories comprise six asymmetrical bays of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows; the majority are topped by stone lintels and keystones. The east side elevation has no window or door openings.

4. 600-604 South Pulaski Road (16154070350000)

The ca. 1905 building at 600-604 South Pulaski Road consists of a two-story, two-part commercial block with a corner storefront at 600 South Pulaski Road to the north and a one-story commercial building with two storefronts at 602 and 604 South Pulaski Road to the south. The building is located at the southwest corner of South Pulaski Road and West Harrison Street. Research indicates the building was occupied by various small businesses throughout its history, including a dentist, bakery, barber, food market, and beauty salon, among others. The storefront at 600 South Pulaski Road is currently occupied by a currency exchange store, while A Playas Cut Barber & Beauty Salon and Hot Spot Inc. Food Market occupy 602 and 604 South Pulaski Road, respectively. The two-story portion's second story appears to be currently unoccupied as all the windows are boarded up.

The two-story portion's north-facing facade and east side elevation are clad in buff-colored brick, as is the one-story building's north-facing facade. The remaining elevations are clad in common brick. Both buildings are distinguished by a brick parapet wall ornamented with a brick corbel table supporting a simple projecting stone cornice; it is continued onto the east side elevation of the two-story portion. The buildings are topped by a built-up flat roof.

The two-story, two-part commercial block has a northeast corner storefront with the entrance recessed into the building corner. The entrance consists of a replacement glass and metal door topped by a transom window and flanked by replacement single-light, metal-sash windows topped by transoms. The second story projects over the storefront entrance, supported by a metal pole. The first story of the two-part commercial block's east side elevation has three storefront windows to the east, two smaller brick-infilled windows, and a replacement pedestrian door topped by an infilled transom to the west. The second story has five bays divided by engaged brick columns with stone capitals and bases. The columns sit on a continuous stone sill and support the brick parapet wall. The easternmost bay has a brick-infilled window opening and infilled window openings in the remaining bays. The two-part commercial block's north-facing facade has two storefront windows and a replacement pedestrian door to the south. A replacement awning spans the facade above the first story. The second story has two bays identical to those on the east side elevations with brick piers and an infilled window opening in each bay. Its south side elevation abuts the one-story commercial building at 602 and 604 South Pulaski Road; its second story has brick-infilled window openings. Its west rear elevation has no window or door openings.

The one-story commercial building's north-facing facade is symmetrical with mirrored storefronts. The storefronts have a shared center recessed entrance with adjacent doors. The doors are replacement glass and metal, topped by an infilled transom. The storefront windows are replacement glass and metal divided into several lights and topped by transoms. The windows sit on replacement brick bulkheads. A replacement awning is located above each storefront. The one-story building's south side elevation abuts a newer building and has no window or door openings. Its west rear elevation has two pedestrian doors.

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5. 4011 West Harrison Street (16154070180000)

The ca. 1909 building at 4011 West Harrison Street is a modest and altered two-story, limestone and concrete block-clad, flat-roof, two-part commercial block with minimal limestone ornamentation. Research indicates it was formerly occupied by a contractor and other offices from at least the 1910s to 1950. It is currently occupied by That'z It. The building has a roughly rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The north-facing facade is clad in replacement concrete blocks and limestone. The east side elevation is clad in common brick and concrete. The west side elevation abuts the building at 4013 West Harrison Street. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and a limestone parapet.

The north-facing facade comprises a storefront on the first story and apartments or offices on the second story. The storefront has a recessed entrance, consisting of a replacement door and infilled transom, west of the former storefront display windows that have been infilled with replacement concrete blocks. The storefront has five small openings of two glass blocks and a sign for That'z It is affixed to the concrete blocks. A fluted pilaster divides the storefront from the west entrance to the second story. The entrance has a wood paneled door topped by a transom window. The first story is framed by engaged limestone columns with foliated capitals and topped by a limestone entablature and dentil course. The second story has two different sized window openings with stone sills and denticulated lintels. Each has paired replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Above, a limestone cornice with dentils extends across the facade.

The east side elevation has a variety of randomly arranged windows. The windows include single or paired replacement vinyl sashes and wood sashes. The south rear elevation has a one-story, brick-clad, flat-roof garage addition. It has an overhead garage door on its south elevation that accesses the south rear alley.

6. 4013 West Harrison Street (16154070170000)

The ca. 1909 building at 4013 West Harrison Street is a modest and altered two-story, limestone-clad, flat-roof, Neo-Gothic two-part commercial block. Research indicates it was a dry goods store in the 1910s; an undertaker occupied the building from at least the 1920s to 1950. It is currently owned and occupied by Mt. Moriah 2 Missionary Baptist Church. The building has a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated limestone. The east side elevation abuts the building at 4011 West Harrison Street and the west side elevation abuts the building at 4015 West Harrison Street. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and a crenellated parapet of rusticated limestone. The two rectangular crenellations have slightly projecting rounded corners and stone coping. The east crenellation is further ornamented by a gable with a recessed arch and corbel.

The north-facing facade comprises four bays of alternating pointed-arch door and window openings, divided by fluted limestone engaged columns. The east outer bay and the west middle bay contain the door openings. The east outer bay has a single wood paneled door with a pentagon-shaped window, topped by a three-light transom of stained glass set into cusped arches. The wider west middle bay has double wood paneled doors with a pentagon-shaped window, topped by a five-light transom of stained glass set into cusped arches. The east middle bay and west outer bay contain the window openings, which are three-light, wood-sash pointed arch window with stained glass; the outer lights are set into cusped arches. The windows sit on stone sills and a rusticated limestone bulkhead with a smooth rectangular limestone panel. Two projecting stone courses divide the first and second stories, and a perpendicular metal sign for the church is affixed to this section. The second story has a large glass block-infilled window opening to the east and a smaller glass block-infilled window opening to the west; a continuous stone sill extends across the facade below the windows and a continuous smooth limestone lintel extends above. A course of smooth limestone blocks with alternating rusticated blocks extends below a simple limestone cornice.

The south rear elevation has a one-story, brick-clad, flat-roof garage addition. It has an overhead garage door on its south elevation that accesses the south rear alley.

7. 4015 West Harrison Street (16154070160000)

The ca. 1909 building at 4015 West Harrison Street is a modest and altered one-story, brick-clad, flat-roof, two-part commercial block with minimal terra cotta ornamentation. Research indicates it was formerly occupied by the Mollan Bros. real estate company in the late 1920s. It is currently occupied by the Light Café. The building

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has a rectangular footprint and concrete foundation. The north-facing facade is clad in red-colored brick. The east and west side elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and a brick parapet ornamented with a brick dentil course and several stone courses. A course of foliated terra cotta tiles topped by rounded decorative terra cotta tiles form the parapet coping.

The north-facing facade comprises a storefront on the first story and apartments or offices on the second story. A painted stone and terra cotta surround frames the first story storefront and recessed entrance to the second story. The surround sits on a granite block and has foliated terra cotta tiles similar to the parapet coping. The storefront appears to be a replacement and consists of a recessed metal and glass entry door topped by two transoms and flanked on either side by storefront windows with transoms. The storefront windows sit on bulkheads clad in thin red-colored bricks. A narrow column of those bricks separates the storefront from the easternmost recessed entryway that contains a single replacement wood door leading to the second story.

The second story consists of paired six-over-six, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows to the east and a ribbon of three of the same windows to the west. Each set of windows has a foliated terra cotta lintel and a continuous terra cotta sill extends across the facade.

The east side and west side elevations do not have any window or door openings. The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey, but aerial imagery indicates the second story has a single one-over-one window and a door leading to a wooden deck and fire escape. At the rear of the property, a one-story, brick-clad, flat-roof garage accesses the south rear alley.

8. 4019 West Harrison Street (16154070150000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4019 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in stone on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in buff-colored face brick and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the west side elevation's gable end.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, hipped-roof replacement porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and decorative replacement iron scroll railings and posts. The porch leads to the offset front door, which is topped by an infilled transom, and a small replacement vinyl window with a stone sill and arched brick lintel. The bay window's basement-level has a replacement glass block-infilled window on the northwest and north sides. The bay window's first story has a one-over-one, replacement vinyl-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the bay's north side. It is flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; all windows have stone sills. A continuous stone lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has paired arched window openings with arched brick lintels topped by a continuous double arched stone label mold. The window openings have replacement one-over-one, double-hung, rectangular vinyl-sashes topped by semi-circular wood infilling the arch. Simple vinyl gable returns punctuate the gable ends.

The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation's first story has a one-story addition to the east and a bay window to the west; the gable end has a single window.

9. 4021 West Harrison Street (16154070140000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4021 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in rusticated stone on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in red-colored face brick and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the west side elevation's gable end.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, hipped-roof porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised wood foundation and steps, and replacement metal railings and posts with a streamlined modern appearance. The porch's gable end is clad in vinyl siding. The porch leads

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to the offset front door, which has a replacement iron scroll storm door and is topped by a transom window. West of the door is a segmental arch window opening with glass block infill, a stone sill, and arched brick lintel. The bay window's basement-level has a replacement glass block-infilled window on the northwest and north sides. The bay window's first story has a single light replacement vinyl-sash window on the north side flanked by narrower nine-over-nine, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; all windows have stone sills. A continuous stone lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has a single nine-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window topped by a prominent stone lintel and keystone. Simple vinyl gable returns punctuate the gable ends.

The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation has a one-and-a-half-story, shed-roof addition. The addition's first story has a door to the rear deck and a one-over-one window; the second story has three one-over-one windows.

10. 4023 West Harrison (16154070130000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4023 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in painted stone panels on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in brown-colored face brick and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the west side elevation's gable end.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, gable-roof replacement porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement wooden deck foundation, steps, railings, and posts. The porch's gable end is clad in vinyl siding. The porch leads to the offset front door, which is topped by an infilled transom, and a small replacement vinyl window with a stone sill and arched brick lintel. The bay window's basement-level has a replacement glass block-infilled window on the northwest and north sides. The bay window's first story has a one-over-one, replacement vinyl-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the bay's north side. It is flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; all windows have a stone sill. A continuous stone lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has a single arched window opening with an arched brick lintel. The window opening has a replacement one-over-one, double-hung, rectangular vinyl-sash. Simple vinyl gable returns punctuate the gable ends.

The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation has a shed-roof porch to the east and a bay window to the west on the first story, and a single one-over-one window in the gable end.

11. 4025 West Harrison Street (16154070120000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4025 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in rusticated stone on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in red-colored face brick and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the west side elevation's gable end and a second brick chimney near the south rear elevation's gable end.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, gable-roof replacement porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete block foundation and wood steps, railings, and posts. The porch leads to the offset front door, which is topped by an infilled transom, and a small single light wood-sash window with a stone sill and arched brick lintel. The bay window's basement-level has a replacement glass block-infilled window on the northwest and north sides. The bay window's first story has a one-over-one, replacement vinyl-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the bay's north side. It is flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; all windows have a stone sill. A continuous lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has paired arched window openings with arched brick lintels topped by a continuous double arched stone label mold. The window openings have original one-over-one, double-hung, arched wood-sashes. Simple vinyl gable returns punctuate the gable ends.

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The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation's gable end has a single door accessing a rear staircase.

12. 4029 West Harrison Street (16154070110000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4029 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in stone on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in rusticated brick and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the south rear elevation's gable end.

The north-facing facade comprises a projecting one-story, hipped-roof, enclosed porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The enclosed porch is clad in vinyl siding. The porch's north elevation has offset concrete steps leading to the front door to the east and a single pane vinyl window to the west; its east elevation has a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window. The bay window's basement-level has a replacement glass block-infilled window on the northwest and north sides. The bay window's first story has a four-light wood-sash window on the north side flanked by a narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window on the northwest side; all windows have stone sills. A continuous lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window topped by a prominent stone lintel and keystone.

The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation's gable end has a single door accessing a rear porch roof deck.

13. 4031 West Harrison Street (16154070100000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4031 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in rusticated stone on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in brown-colored face brick and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the south rear elevation's gable end.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, gable-roof porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised stone foundation, wood steps, replacement wood railings, and simple round columns supporting the gable roof. The porch leads to the offset front door, which is topped by a glass block-infilled transom, and a small glass block-infilled window with a stone sill and arched brick lintel. The bay window's basement-level has paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the north side and a single one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window on the northwest side. The bay window's first story has a replacement single-light vinyl-sash window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; all windows have a stone sill. A continuous stone lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has three replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with stone sills. A continuous stone label mold runs above the windows. Simple wood gable returns punctuate the gable ends.

The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation's gable end has a single one-over-one window. A metal fence encloses the small front yard.

14. 4033 West Harrison Street (16154070090000)

The ca. 1905 worker's cottage at 4033 West Harrison Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with minimal ornamentation. It has a rectangular footprint. The house sits on a raised basement, clad in painted stone panels on the north-facing facade and common brick on the secondary elevations. The remainder of the facade is clad in brown-colored face brick with a rusticated appearance and the secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a brick chimney near the south rear elevation's gable end.

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The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, hipped-roof replacement porch to the east and a three-sided, hipped-roof bay window to the west. The front door and all the windows are currently covered by plywood panels, but a 2008 Cook County Assessor photograph shows the area that is obscured. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete block foundation and wooden steps, railings, and posts. The porch leads to the offset single-light, wood front door, which is topped by a wood transom window that contains the address. West of the door is a small single-light, wood-sash window set into a segmental arch opening with a stone sill and arched brick lintel. The bay window's basement-level windows are infilled with painted plywood on the northwest and north sides. The bay window's first story has a one-over-one, wood-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the bay's north side. It is flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; all windows have a stone sill. A continuous lintel tops the first story windows. The facade's gable end has a single arched window opening with an arched brick lintel. The window opening has a replacement one-over-one, double-hung, rectangular vinyl-sash.

The east and west side elevations and south rear elevation were not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation's gable end has a single one-over-one window. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard.

15. 4035 West Harrison Street (16154070080000)

The ca. 1905 four-flat at 4035 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, brick-clad, flat-roof apartment building with minimal limestone ornamentation. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade has a limestone-clad basement-level and red-colored face brick on the first and second stories. A wide limestone band extends across the facade above the second story windows and the short parapet above is clad in red-colored brick. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a center gable parapet and wood coping.

The north-facing three-bay facade comprises a central entrance bay flanked on either side by a projecting two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window. All the windows are replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sashes of varying sizes. The central bay's first story has a replacement metal and glass entrance consisting of a glass door flanked by single-light sidelights, all topped by short transoms. A decorative limestone panel with swags and floral motifs is located above the entrance. Above the panel, a continuous limestone label mold extends across the central bay and below the outer bays' first story windows. The central bay's second story has a replacement rectangular window set into an arched opening on a stone sill and topped by an arched brick lintel with brick and limestone label stops. The outer full-height bay windows are identical. The basement-level and each floor have paired windows on the bay's north side and a single window on the bay's northeast and northwest sides.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay.

The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation appears to have a two-story T-shaped addition with one-over-one, double-hung windows at each story. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard and a one-story garage is located at the rear of the property, accessing the south rear alley.

16. 4043 West Harrison Street (16154070060000)

The ca. 1905 two-flat at 4043 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in smooth stone with alternating narrow courses of rusticated stone. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a crenellated parapet wall. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, shed-roof replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings and posts. The porch leads to the offset front door, which is

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topped by a transom window that contains the address. East of the door is a small single-light, wood-sash window with a stone sill. Above, the second story contains two one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The two-story bay window's basement-level windows were not visible during survey due to foundation plantings. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides. A simple stone cornice projects above the second story below the crenellated parapet.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay.

The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation appears to have a two-story T-shaped addition with one-over-one, double-hung windows at each story. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard and a one-story garage is located at the rear of the property, accessing the south rear alley.

17. 4047 West Harrison Street (16154070050000)

The ca. 1905 two-flat at 4047 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple parapet wall of alternating rusticated stone piers and smooth stone panels. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises the entrance to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. A raised replacement concrete porch and flight of steps leads to the offset front door, which is topped by an infilled transom. East of the door is a small single-light, vinyl-sash window with a stone sill. Above, the second story contains two one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on a shared continuous stone sill. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of paired one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sashes on the north side and a single identical window on the northwest side. The bay window's first story has a four-light, vinyl-sash window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides. The second story is nearly identical, but has a single-light, vinyl window on the bay's north side. A simple stone cornice projects above the second story below the parapet.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay.

The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey. Based on aerial imagery, the south rear elevation appears to have a two-story T-shaped addition with one-over-one, double-hung windows at each story. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard.

18. 4049 West Harrison Street (16154070040000)

The ca. 1905 two-flat at 4049 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple, rusticated stone-clad parapet wall. A smooth stone pediment projects above the parapet wall on the facade's full-height bay window. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises the entrance to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. A raised replacement concrete porch and flight of steps leads to the offset replacement front door, which is topped by an infilled transom. East of the door is a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of a replacement sliding vinyl casement

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on the north side and a smaller identical window on the northwest side. The bay window's nearly identical first and second stories have a single-light, vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; the first story windows have a continuous stone sill and the second story windows have individual stone sills. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice. The parapet's smooth stone pediment above the full-height bay window has a narrow semi-circular indentation.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay.

The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard.

19. 4053 West Harrison Street (16154070030000)

The ca. 1905 two-flat at 4053 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a crenellated parapet wall of rusticated stone topped by smooth stone coping. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, flat-roof replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised, rusticated stone block foundation, wooden steps and decking, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings and posts. The porch leads to the offset front door, which has a replacement ornamented iron scrollwork storm door and is topped by a transom window that contains the address. East of the door is a narrow one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window with a stone sill. Above, the second story has two one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on wide smooth stone sills. The two-story bay window's basement-level windows have replacement glass blocks on the north and northwest sides. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below each floor's windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay.

The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard.

20. 4055 West Harrison Street (16154070020000)

The 1905 two-flat at 4055 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in smooth stone with alternating narrow courses of rusticated stone. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple parapet wall with four minimal rectangular smooth stone panels between smooth stone blocks. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation and south rear elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, shed-roof replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings and posts supporting a replacement metal awning roof. The porch leads to the offset wooden front door, which has a replacement ornamented iron scrollwork storm door and is topped by an infilled transom. East of the door is a small single-light, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of a single-light, vinyl window on the north side and a smaller identical window on the northwest side. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a

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single-light, vinyl-sash window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below each floor's windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay.

The south rear elevation has a two-story, shed-roof addition clad in vinyl siding. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard.

21. 4057 West Harrison Street (16154070010000)

The 1905 two-flat at 4057 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It is located at the southeast corner of West Harrison Street and South Karlov Avenue. It has a rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a crenellated parapet wall of smooth stone with a single rusticated stone course and topped by smooth stone coping. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, shed-roof replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement wood foundation and steps, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings and posts supporting a replacement metal awning roof. The porch leads to the offset front door, which has a replacement ornamented iron scrollwork storm door and is topped by a transom window that contains the address number. East of the door is a narrow single-light, wood-sash window with a stone sill, covered by ornamented iron scrollwork security bars. Above, the second story has two one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on smooth stone sills. The two-story bay window's basement-level windows have replacement glass blocks on the north and northwest sides. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below each floor's windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east side elevation has no window or door openings. The west side elevation comprises three bays. The northernmost bay has a replacement glass block basement-level window with a smooth stone lintel and a single-light, replacement vinyl window on a stone sill on the upper stories. The middle bay has a plywood-covered basement-level window with a smooth stone lintel and a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window on the upper stories. The southernmost bay is nearly identical to the middle bay, but with smaller window openings.

The south rear elevation has a vinyl-clad second story addition to the east and a wooden fire escape to the west. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard and a one-story garage is located at the rear of the property, accessing South Karlov Avenue.

22. 4101 West Harrison Street (16154060090000)

The commercial building at 4101 West Harrison Street is a modest and altered one-story, brick-clad, flat-roof building with minimal ornamentation. It is located at the southwest corner of West Harrison Street and South Karlov Avenue. Research indicates it was constructed ca. 1920 and was formerly occupied by a confectioner and dry goods store in the late 1920s and early 1930s. It is currently occupied by the New Star of Bethlehem church. The building has a rectangular footprint. The north-facing facade and the northernmost portion of the east side elevation are clad in orange-colored brick that appears to be a more recent replacement. The remainder of the east side elevation has a concrete foundation and is clad in the original red and brown brick. The west side elevation has a stone-clad foundation and is clad in common brick. The south rear elevation appears to be clad in concrete. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and a brick parapet topped by stone coping extends across the north-facing facade and east side elevation. A brick chimney is located near the building's southwest

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corner.

The north-facing facade has an offset and recessed entrance consisting of double doors with a diamond-shaped window. Decorative foliated iron security doors are affixed to the entrance, flush with the facade wall. The entrance is framed by angled bands of narrow, rectangular stone panels. East of the entrance, there is a small round wood window just below the parapet. West of the entrance is a pointed window opening on a stone sill, infilled with bricks and a glass block cross. A single stone course extends across the facade above the door and windows below the brick parapet. The parapet is unornamented except for a single stone cross above the entrance.

The east side elevation has a single window opening, infilled with vinyl siding, on a stone sill. A stone beltcourse extends across the full width of the east side elevation above the window. Above, the original red and brown brick-clad portion of the east side elevation has a minimally ornamented parapet wall. The parapet has two long rectangular brick panels, outlined in brick headers with a square stone at each corner and a small stone panel with a raised diamond in the center. A third rectangular brick panel is bisected at the start of the newer orange brick section at the north end. The west side elevation does not appear to have any window or door openings.

The south rear elevation has five segmental arch openings and a small vinyl-clad shed addition at the west end. The easternmost opening has a door and infilled transom. The remaining four openings have vinyl windows of various sizes.

23. 4103 West Harrison Street (16154060080000)

The ca. 1904 two-flat at 4103 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple parapet wall with four minimal rectangular smooth stone panels between rusticated stone blocks. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, flat-roof porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings and posts. The porch leads to the offset wooden front door, which has a replacement ornamented iron scrollwork storm door and is topped by a transom window. East of the door is a small single-light, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window on a continuous stone sill that extends across the facade. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of a replacement sliding vinyl casement window on the north side and a one-over-one, vinyl-sash window on the northwest side. The bay window's first story has a one-over-one, wood-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the north side. It is flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below the windows. The bay window's second story is nearly identical, but the bay's north side has paired one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in segmental arch openings are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay. Additional vinyl windows are located on the southernmost portion of these elevations.

The south rear elevation has a two-story, flat-roof addition clad in vinyl siding. A low metal fence encloses the small front yard and a one-story garage is located at the rear of the property accessing the rear alley.

24. 4111 West Harrison Street (16154060060000)

The ca. 1904 two-flat at 4111 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's

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secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple, rusticated stone-clad parapet wall. A smooth stone pediment projects above the parapet wall on the facade's full-height bay window. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, flat-roof porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. A porch of raised replacement concrete foundation and wooden steps leads to the offset replacement front door, which has a replacement ornamented iron scrollwork storm door and is topped by an infilled transom. East of the door is a single-light, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of paired one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the north side and an infilled window opening on the northwest side. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a one-over-one, wood-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides. All the windows have a stone sill. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice. The parapet's smooth stone pediment above the full-height bay window has a narrow semi-circular indentation.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in segmental arch openings are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay. The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey.

25. 4113 West Harrison Street (16154060050000)

The ca. 1904 two-flat at 4113 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple parapet wall with four minimal rectangular smooth stone panels between rusticated stone blocks. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, replacement metal awning porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings and posts supporting a replacement metal awning. The porch leads to the offset wooden front door, which appears to be original, and is topped by a transom window. East of the door is a small single-light, wood-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window on a continuous stone sill that extends across the facade. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of replacement glass blocks on a row of bricks on the north and northwest side. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a one-over-one, wood-sash window with an awning or hopper window in the smaller upper sash on the north side. It is flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below the windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in segmental arch openings are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay. The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey.

26. 4117 West Harrison Street (16154060040000)

The ca. 1904 two-flat at 4117 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a crenellated parapet wall of rusticated stone and topped by smooth stone coping. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

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The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, metal awning replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron scrollwork railings. An unsupported replacement metal awning projects out from the facade above the porch. The porch leads to the offset replacement wood front door, which has a replacement ornamented iron storm door and is topped by a transom window that contains the address. East of the door is a narrow glass block-infilled window opening with a stone sill. Above, the second story has two single-light, replacement vinyl-sash windows on smooth stone sills. The two-story bay window's basement-level windows have replacement glass blocks on the north and northwest sides. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, replacement vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower single-light, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below each floor's windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in segmental arch openings are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay. The south rear elevation has a two-story, shed-roof addition clad in vinyl siding.

27. 4119 West Harrison Street (16154060030000)

The ca. 1904 two-flat at 4119 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade's first story is clad in rusticated stone, while the second story is clad in smooth stone with narrow rusticated stone courses. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple parapet wall with four minimal rectangular smooth stone panels between rusticated stone blocks. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, replacement metal awning porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron railings and posts supporting a replacement metal awning. The porch leads to the offset wood and glass front door, which is topped by a transom window that contains the address. East of the door is a small single-light, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has two one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on a continuous shared stone sill. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of replacement glass blocks on the north and northwest sides. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, replacement vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below the windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in segmental arch openings are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay. The south rear elevation has a two-story, shed-roof addition clad in vinyl siding.

28. 4123 West Harrison Street (16154060020000)

The ca. 1904 two-flat at 4123 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It has a roughly rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in rusticated stone with continuous smooth stone lintels above each floor's windows. The building's secondary elevations are clad in common brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a simple, rusticated stone-clad parapet wall. A smooth stone pediment projects above the parapet wall on the facade's full-height bay window. A brick chimney is located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, metal awning replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised replacement concrete foundation and steps, and ornamented iron railings. An unsupported replacement metal awning projects out from the facade above the porch. The porch leads to the offset wood and glass front door, and is topped by a transom. East of the door is a single-light, replacement vinyl-sash window on a stone sill. Above, the second story has a one-over-

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one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash window. The full-height bay window's basement-level windows consist of replacement glass blocks on the north and northwest sides. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, replacement vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides. The first story windows have a continuous sill and those on the second story have individual stone sills. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice. The parapet's rusticated stone pediment above the full-height bay window has a narrow semi-circular indentation.

The east and west side elevations appear to be nearly identical. A two-story, three-sided wide bay projects from the center of the elevation. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows in segmental arch openings are located at each story on the angled sides of the bay. The south rear elevation was not accessible during field survey.

29. 4125 West Harrison Street (16154060010000)

The 1904 two-flat at 4125 West Harrison Street is a modest two-story, stone-clad, flat-roof apartment building. It is located at the southeast corner of West Harrison Street and South Kedvale Avenue. It has a rectangular footprint. The building sits on a raised basement. The north-facing facade is clad in smooth stone with alternating narrow rusticated stone courses. The building's secondary elevations are clad in brick. The building is topped by a built-up flat roof and the facade has a crenellated parapet wall of smooth stone and topped by smooth stone coping. Two brick chimneys are located on the building's west side elevation.

The north-facing facade comprises a one-story, flat-roof replacement porch to the east and a two-story, full-height, three-sided bay window to the west. The porch consists of a raised brick and wood foundation and wooden steps, railings, and posts. The porch leads to the offset replacement front door, which is topped by a transom window. East of the door is a single-light, replacement vinyl window with a stone sill. Above, the second story has two one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows. The two-story bay window's basement-level windows have replacement glass blocks on the north and northwest sides; the northeast side has a door and is accessible by concrete steps leading to the sidewalk. The bay window's identical first and second stories have a single-light, replacement vinyl window on the north side, flanked by narrower single-light, replacement vinyl-sash windows on the northeast and northwest sides; a continuous stone sill runs below each floor's windows. Above the second story, a narrow stone beltcourse extends across the facade below a stone course and a simple projecting stone cornice.

The east side elevation has no window or door openings. The west side elevation comprises three bays. Each bay has a replacement glass block basement-level window and one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl-sash windows of varying sizes on the upper stories.

The south rear elevation has a two-story, shed-roof addition clad in vinyl siding. A wood fence encloses the rear yard.

HISTORY/DEVELOPMENT

West Garfield Park

The West Harrison Street District is located in Chicago's West Garfield Park neighborhood. Located on the east border of Austin, five miles west of the Loop, the West Garfield Park area was first settled in the 1840s when a plank road was laid along Lake Street and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway came through in 1848. It was a rural area characterized by scattered farms. Urbanization began in the 1870s with the West Side Park Board's establishment of three major West Side parks in 1870, the Chicago Fire of 1871 that prompted land speculators and residents to move further westward out of the city's fire limits, and the establishment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway's train shops in 1873 north of Kinzie Street. The railroad's several thousand employees and their families, mostly Scandinavians and Irish, settled in the area south of Kinzie Street around Central Park, the middle West Side park. The Central Park village was primarily residential, consisting of single-family homes, two-flats, and some large apartment buildings, with some commercial buildings to meet the needs of its residents.

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In 1881, Central Park was renamed Garfield Park in honor of the assassinated President Garfield. The park provided many recreational opportunities for its new residents, featuring an administrative building, exhibit houses, picnic groves, and a bicycle track. Nearby, the Garfield Park Race Track was established as a gentleman's trotting club in 1878 and converted for gambling ten years later. Taverns catering to spectators sprang up around the track. The track was closed in 1906 after a series of shootings and one near riot, and replaced by new residences.

The neighborhood experienced further growth following the construction of the first elevated railroad on Lake Street in 1893, and the Garfield Park "L" on Harrison Street in 1895. The "L" lines connected West Garfield Park residents to neighboring enclaves and downtown Chicago for work and leisure. The establishment of the Sears plant in nearby North Lawndale brought new residents to West Garfield Park's southeast area. Starting in 1914 and through the 1920s, Madison Street became the heart of Garfield Park's commercial district with new department stores, movie palaces, and hotels. Growth during the Great Depression and World War II stagnated, but the community remained stable.

Several changes to the community occurred during the 1950s, including the Congress Expressway's construction and population changes. Buildings were demolished on the neighborhood's south side to make way for the new expressway, displacing residents. Near the West Harrison Street District, the north side of West Harrison Street was demolished for the expressway construction. African Americans moving into the neighborhood were met with hostility and longtime white residents began moving out of the neighborhood. The United Property Group was formed to prevent further sales to African Americans while the Garfield Park Good Neighbors Council was established to welcome African American homebuyers. Middle-class African American families created small organizations and block clubs to maintain their new neighborhoods, but their efforts went largely unrecognized and could not prevent the increasingly neglected and overcrowded apartment buildings due to absentee landlords. Riots in 1965 and 1968 that destroyed homes and businesses further divided the community and the last major retailers and white residents left. Open-housing laws in the 1970s provided an opportunity for middle-class African American residents to leave the neighborhood, which was experiencing increasing poverty and a physical decline.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company built the Garfield Park Line in 1895 as part of the overall Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad, also known as the "L." It was Chicago's third elevated railroad transit line and the first electrically powered one in the city. The four-track main line ran from downtown Chicago to Marshfield Avenue with branches to Logan Square, Humboldt Park, Garfield Park, and Douglas Park. The Garfield Park Line continued westward from Marshfield Avenue, parallel to Van Buren Street and Harrison Avenue, to the city limits at Cicero Avenue. The line ran through Gunderson's Addition to Chicago, immediately south of the south properties along West Harrison Street within the West Harrison Street District. The nearest station was located at the southeast corner of South Pulaski Road and West 5th Avenue; it is no longer extant.

The Garfield Park Line was eventually extended west to the Forest Park, Maywood, and Bellwood suburbs. In 1902, the line was extended to Laramie Avenue with a connecting interurban service on the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railway between Laramie Avenue and Aurora. The line was extended again in 1905 to Desplaines Avenue in Forest Park, providing local service over the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railway ground-level trackage. In 1926, the Garfield Park Line was extended to Roosevelt Road in Westchester on a new branch extending south from the Chicago Aurora & Elgin Railroad (formerly the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railway) at Bellwood.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, along with three other elevated railroad companies, formed the Chicago Elevated Railways Collateral Trust to establish cross-town services in Chicago for the first time. This partnership, and consolidation of "L" companies, was formalized in 1924 with the incorporation of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company (CRT), a privately-owned firm. In 1947, the newly formed Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), an independent governmental agency, took over the CRT "L" and Chicago Surface Lines (CSL) streetcar system operations. The CTA purchased the assets of the Chicago Motor Coach Company in 1952, unifying the public transportation system in Chicago and its surrounding suburbs.

The CTA soon began making changes to the city's public transportation system. The CTA considered streetcars old-fashioned and began replacing them with buses and trolley buses in 1948. Only four streetcar lines were left

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by 1954 and the streetcar system was completely abandoned by 1958. The electric trolley bus suffered a similar fate when the CTA began phasing them out of service in the late 1960s and early 1970s; the last trolley bus ran in 1973. Under the CTA's purview, new "L" lines were constructed, existing lines were extended or renovated, and others were closed.

In 1949, plans were underway to begin construction of the Congress Expressway (now the Eisenhower Expressway), which followed Congress Street out of Chicago along the elevated Garfield Park Line route. The old Garfield Park Line was demolished to accommodate the expressway; in its place, a new rapid transit line would be constructed in the expressway median. During construction, the Garfield Park Line was rerouted to a temporary ground-level operation next to Van Buren Street between Sacramento and Aberdeen Streets. Stops between Halsted and Kedzie Streets on the temporary line were closed. The Chicago Aurora & Elgin Railroad interurban had difficulties accessing the temporary line, cutting their service back to DesPlaines Avenue and eventually ending passenger service in 1957.

On June 22, 1958, the CTA opened its first newly designed rapid transit line, the Congress Line, from Forest Park on the west end to the Dearborn Street Subway at LaSalle/Congress station, to Logan Square on the east end. Initially called the West Side Subway, the Congress Line replaced the over 50-year-old elevated Garfield Park Line. The Congress Line pioneered a new station and route design by placing the rapid transit line in the center of the expressway, the first of its kind in the nation. Within the expressway right-of-way, each station included an island platform and small station house containing the ticket booth and turnstiles, connected by an enclosed, sloping ramp. The station platform was a 600-foot island topped throughout by a canopy, supported by structural aluminum columns. The canopy extended beyond the platform edge, over the train car roofs. At a route length of 8.7 miles, the Congress Line had fourteen stations, three of which have since been abandoned, and was linked with the CTA Douglas branch. In 1994, the CTA changed its route names to color designations and the Congress Line became the Forest Park branch of the longer 26.93-mile-long Blue Line.

Architects, Builders, and Developers of the West Harrison Street District

S.T. Gunderson and Sons

In 1885, Severt T. Gunderson formed the real estate and "homebuilders" firm of S.T. Gunderson and Sons with his two sons, Seward and George, in Chicago. Severt was a Norwegian immigrant who began his career as a builder, going into the timber and mill business in the mid-nineteenth century. After a fire destroyed the business in 1875, Severt went into business with his son, Seward, manufacturing doors and sashes; that business was also destroyed by fire. Seward and George joined their father as partners in the formation of S.T. Gunderson and Sons in 1885, though George was not as active in the business as his brother. The firm was mostly engaged in subdividing tracts of land and building homes on those plats; in the 1920s, the firm continued to subdivide land, but acted in a realtor capacity rather than as a builder.

Between 1889 and 1925, S.T. Gunderson and Sons developed several subdivisions in Chicago and Oak Park. The earliest subdivisions were on the west side of Chicago in the West Garfield Park neighborhood and centered around Pulaski Road and what is now I-290. These earlier Chicago developments foreshadowed Gunderson's later method of choosing a lot size, building size, and building style appropriate for the location, time period, and residents. Large numbers of building permits for Gunderson homes were issued simultaneously and homes were built one block at a time in an assembly-line method of construction. This was further facilitated by the use of identical floor plans for each home with varying stylistic differences. All residences were uniformly set back from the street and the streets were laid out identically with an alley extending along the rear of the properties to allow access to garages. In Chicago, the lot sizes were narrow with smaller, more modest Chicago worker's cottages or two-flats with minimal limestone ornamentation built closely together. These homes were typically clad in brick or stone on the facade with simple limestone ornamentation, such as beltcourses, lintels, and cornices. The most common variation in the Chicago worker's cottages was the fenestration pattern in the gable-front, incorporating single or paired windows or arched openings. These homes were built for working class families. The later Oak Park developments were generally built on larger double lots with larger American Foursquare homes exhibiting various architectural styles of the period, including Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, and Prairie styles; Oak Park two-flats were similar to the earlier Chicago developments in building and lot size, and ornamentation. These homes were built to appeal to upwardly mobile middle class families, particularly those

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moving from Chicago to the Oak Park suburb in the early twentieth century.

In 1889, the firm developed Colorado (now West 5th Avenue) and Lexington Streets between 43rd and 44th Avenues (now South Kildare and Kostner Avenues, respectively), constructing simple one-and-a-half-story, brick, gable-front Chicago worker's cottages with front porches on narrow lots. The majority of this first development was demolished for the construction of the I-290 expressway in the 1950s and only ten or less homes remain on Lexington Street. A similar second development of Chicago worker's cottages was completed in 1901 and 1902 on the south side of Lexington Street between 43rd and 44th Avenues; approximately twenty of these homes remain.

In 1903, the third Chicago Gunderson development was platted on Harrison and Colorado Streets (now West 5th Avenue) between 40th and 42nd Avenues, now Pulaski Road and Keeler Avenue respectively. It was called Gunderson's Addition to Chicago. Construction permits were issued between 1903 and 1905, listing S.T. Gunderson & Sons as the owner and F.O. DeMoney as the architect. The residences in the block between South Pulaski Road and South Karlov Avenue were constructed ca. 1905, according to building permits pulled in December 1904 and July 1905. The residences in the block between South Karlov and South Kedvale Avenues were constructed ca. 1904, according to building permits pulled in December 1903 and January 1904. This development consisted of similar Chicago worker's cottages on narrow lots, nearly identical to the earlier Gunderson developments, as well as two-flat apartment buildings. Based on the similarity of these cottages and two-flats in the same subdivision and to the earlier Chicago subdivisions, it is reasonable to assume F.O. DeMoney also designed the earlier Gunderson developments. Of these residences, only the properties on the south side of Harrison Street remain as the north side was demolished for the construction of the I-290 expressway in the 1950s. These properties are being evaluated as part of this determination of eligibility.

In Oak Park, the first Gunderson development was the Gunderson and Gaugers addition, platted in 1890 on Home and Wenonah Avenues between Lexington and Filmore Streets. The first homes were not built until 1905 and 1906, when the railroad fares to Chicago became five cents. At his own expense, Gunderson also constructed a Metropolitan elevated train station at Maple Avenue for the convenience of his residents. These Colonial Revival homes were built on double lots. The second Gunderson development in Oak Park, located between Harrison and Madison Streets, and Gunderson and Ridgeland Avenues, was constructed shortly after the first Gunderson Oak Park development. This subdivision was also conveniently located just north of the Metropolitan Garfield elevated train line with a station at Gunderson Avenue to connect residents to Chicago. The homes in this second development were larger than the first development, consisting of boxy American Foursquares in a variety of styles. The firm built two branch offices within this neighborhood at South Elmwood Avenue and Harrison Street and South Elmwood Avenue and Adams Street. The second Gunderson development is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is a designated local Oak Park Historic District. In total, the firm built, financed, and sold more than 600 single family homes in Oak Park between 1905 and 1920. Later Oak Park subdivisions included the neighborhood along Columbian and Fair Oaks Avenues north of August Street (1922) and the Greenfield subdivision at Harlem Avenue and Division Street (1925).

The later Oak Park developments were extensively advertised by S.T. Gunderson and Sons in postcards, brochures, a weekly ad in the local newspaper, and a monthly magazine called "Homes: A Magazine for Rent Payers." The promotional material touted the benefits of home ownership over renting, life in the suburbs, the easy accessibility to Chicago, the quality of the homes and construction, and the affordability of single-family residences in Oak Park. These advertisements and tactics likely contributed to the quick sales of homes in the Gunderson developments. The Gunderson family also moved to Oak Park in 1907 to a home in their second development from their Norwegian neighborhood in Chicago to further promote the subdivision. The family became actively involved in the Oak Park community, coming to represent a public image of successful middle-class businessmen: the very people they hoped to attract to their Oak Park subdivisions. Research did not indicate whether the firm employed the same methods for its earlier Chicago subdivisions.

F.O. DeMoney/Frank Osborn DeMoney

A friend of Seward T. Gunderson, Chicago architect Frank Osborn DeMoney (1872-1947) was hired by the Gunderson firm to design their prototypical homes and, in essence, became the firm's chief architect. Research

Historic Resources Survey

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NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

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indicates the firm engaged DeMoney's services as early as the first 1889 Chicago development, given the similarity of those homes in style and appearance to the 1903 Gunderson's Addition to Chicago development. DeMoney also designed all five of Gunderson's Oak Park developments, where he created numerous style and floor plan variations that were included in the sales literature. In 1907, DeMoney designed Seward T. Gunderson's own home in Oak Park.

Research did not reveal much information about DeMoney's life. A lifelong Chicago resident, he was an architect there for 53 years and had offices on LaSalle Street in Chicago. In addition to his work for the Gunderson firm, DeMoney designed a fire station in Oak Park (1912); various two-flats throughout Chicago; a theater and office building in Waukegan, Illinois; the Hafner Manufacturing Company plant at Carroll and North Kedzie Avenues in Chicago; funeral chapels across the United States; the Hiawatha train that traveled between Chicago and Minneapolis, and a series of Pixley and Ehlers restaurants in Chicago. The Pixley and Ehlers commission was likely a result of DeMoney's relationship to the Pixley family; his sister was married to restaurant founder Albert Pixley. DeMoney also designed homes in the Prairie style for Pixley and his partner, B.C. Ehlers, in 1936 at 830 and 1005 Ashland in River Forest, Illinois.

W.G. Williamson

W.G. Williamson was a Chicago architect who designed the Beaux Arts-style commercial building at 3953 West Harrison Street within the commercial area of the district. Williamson was well-versed in the Beaux Arts style, designing the Carnegie-Stout Library in the style in 1901 in Dubuque, Iowa. He also designed the Bank and Insurance Building, Julien House, and Henry L. Stout mansion in Dubuque. His earlier work includes the Romanesque Revival-style Calvary Memorial Church in 1886 in Oak Park, Illinois. Research indicates he was a prolific architect throughout Chicago, greater Illinois, and Iowa in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

George G. Purcell

Research did not reveal much information about Chicago architect George G. Purcell. In addition to the commercial building at 3959 West Harrison Street within the West Harrison Street District, he appears to have designed numerous two-flats throughout Chicago in the early twentieth century.

Chicago Worker's Cottage

In the years following the Chicago Fire of 1871, the worker's cottage became the dominant vernacular form of urban housing in working-class Chicago neighborhoods through the early twentieth century. The worker's cottage proliferated during the 1880s, due to the real estate boom associated with the industrial expansion of the city's outlying areas. Marketed as inexpensive by local real estate syndicates, the working-class population was able to claim homeownership. Although large developers built rows of identical simple cottages in neighborhoods, the majority of neighborhoods contained a variety of modified houses.

The modest worker's cottage was one story or one-and-a-half stories, rectangular, and generally unornamented. Earlier versions were commonly clad in wood while later versions were of brick. Many were built on a raised basement and had a front-facing gable roof and an attached full-width porch at the facade. If ornamentation was present, it was restricted to the window surrounds and beneath the roofline. Inside, the earlier, simpler cottages contained four to six rooms, with the bedrooms located on one side of the house and the parlor, dining room, and kitchen on the other side. Later one-and-a-half-story examples also had a formal front hall and staircase.

The seven worker's cottages within the West Harrison Street District are typical, modest later brick examples that have been altered to varying degrees. All are one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, gable-front buildings with a one-story bay window and front porch. Different colored brick, basement-level cladding, and window openings in the front gable give each house a slightly different appearance. While all retain their overall form and appearance, most all of them have replacement vinyl or glass block windows on all floors and replacement front porches. Some have infilled transoms above the front door or infilled basement-level windows. In one instance, the house at 4029 West Harrison Street has an enclosed vinyl-clad addition in lieu of a front porch.

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Two-Flat

In the Chicago area, “flats” refers to a specific apartment building type characterized by stacked identical single-family units on two or three floors. Primarily constructed between 1900 and 1920, flats first appeared in Chicago in the late nineteenth century to meet the housing demands of a growing working-class, immigrant population who worked in nearby industries. The two- and three-flat buildings provided denser housing on narrow Chicago city lots and extra rental income to owners, who occupied the first floor and rented the other unit(s). On the west side of Chicago, dozens of two-flats were built on spec by architects, many of whom were Bohemian, in the heavily Eastern European neighborhoods of North Lawndale, South Lawndale, and Pilsen in the late nineteenth century. Two-flats became even more popular in the early twentieth century as immigrant populations moved further west and those who immigrated to Chicago as children in the late nineteenth century now had the means to purchase flat buildings instead of renting like their parents. Referred to as the workhorse of Chicago housing, they were also a means of upward social mobility as a bridge between apartment living and single-family homeownership. By the 1920s, many flats were occupied by second generation Czech, German, and Polish immigrants.

The two-flat was a two-story, flat-roof building with an identical apartment unit on each floor; the three-flat added one floor and one apartment unit. The buildings were usually designed with a raised basement and steps leading to a small first-story porch. Clad in brick or greystone, the facade tended to have a bay window or projecting bay on one side while the other side had a front door leading to a public stair hall, which ran along one side of the building to provide access to each unit. Flats varied in ornamentation from modest, utilitarian facades to more decorative facades with applied ornamentation in the Queen Anne, Craftsman, Prairie, or revival styles.

A four or six flat was a mirrored version of the two or three flat, centered on a common stair hall. They were typically similar in appearance and materials to the two or three flats. The six flat had an enclosed public stair hall on the building’s street side and an open but covered service stair on the building’s rear. When repeated along three sides of a courtyard, the six flat became a module for the courtyard building type.

The West Harrison Street District has thirteen two-story two-flats and one two-story four-flat that are typical, modest examples of their type that have been altered to varying degrees. All retain their overall form, appearance, cladding materials (smooth or rusticated stone and brick), and minimal limestone ornamentation. Their parapet walls alluding to classical precedents also remain intact. However, all have replacement vinyl windows in various configurations (single-light, one-over-one, sliding) or glass blocks infilling the basement-level windows. In some cases, the transom above the door has been infilled with replacement materials. Most have replacement front porches; at least half of those are replacement metal awnings incompatible with the building’s original design intent and appearance.

Beaux Arts

Popularized during the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the Beaux Arts style was applied to homes of the wealthy, schools, museums, libraries, and public buildings from 1885 to 1930. Many late nineteenth-century American architects were trained at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, France, where they learned the classical style. These architects included Richard Morris Hunt and Charles McKim, both of whom designed buildings at the World’s Columbian Exposition, and were known for their Beaux Arts-style buildings. Beaux Arts architecture was also strongly associated with the City Beautiful Movement, which attempted to use architecture and urban planning to aesthetically and socially improve urban areas.

The classical Beaux Arts style is characterized by symmetrical facades with quoins, pilasters, or paired columns; wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns, or shields; masonry walls, usually of stone; and elaborate cornices accented by moldings, dentils, and modillions. Although similar to other classical Renaissance-inspired styles, the Beaux Arts style applies more exuberant surface ornamentation. The commercial building at 3953 West Harrison Street is an example of the Beaux Arts style applied to a commercial building in the early twentieth century, but it has been altered by replacement materials and its original ornamentation does not capture the exuberance of the style.

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

NRHP STATUS DATE LISTED

Not Eligible

NRHP CRITERIA

A B C D Not Applicable

NRHP CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

A B C D E F G Not Applicable

NRHP EVALUATION/JUSTIFICATION

The West Harrison Street District was evaluated for significance under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C using guidelines set forth in the NRHP Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

The West Harrison Street District is associated with the continued development of the West Garfield Park neighborhood from the 1890s through the 1920s as Chicago continued to grow westward. However, it is not representative of the overall development pattern of the West Garfield Park neighborhood; the construction of I-290 to the north and the demolition of the former elevated Garfield Park Line immediately south diminish the district's ability to convey this association. Research did not indicate any significant associations with events in the past, and therefore, the West Harrison Street District is not eligible under Criterion A.

The West Harrison Street District is part of the larger Gunderson's Addition to Chicago, platted in 1903 by Chicago real estate firm S.T. Gunderson and Sons and the firm's third development in the West Garfield Park neighborhood. Although it is associated with the S.T. Gunderson and Sons firm and their earlier Chicago subdivisions, the West Harrison Street District is not representative of the firm's success in real estate development that was fully realized in their later Oak Park developments. Background research did not indicate any significant associations, and therefore, the West Harrison Street District is not eligible under Criterion B.

The West Harrison Street District retains modest vernacular interpretations of the Chicago worker's cottage and two-flat forms as well as the Beaux Arts and Neo-Gothic styles applied to commercial buildings. The majority of these buildings are typical examples of their type and do not indicate architectural or artistic significance. The buildings retain their overall form, appearance, and in some instances ornamentation, but extensive window replacements, infilled window openings, replacement front porches, replacement storefronts, and replacement wall materials contribute to substantially diminished integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Therefore, the West Harrison Street District is not eligible under Criterion C.

The district was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

Therefore, the West Harrison Street District is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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RESOURCE TYPE District
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Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 1 - West Harrison Street District



Facing southwest to commercial buildings at 3937, 3953, and 3959 West Harrison Street from West 5th Avenue (left to right)

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 2 - West Harrison Street District



Facing southeast to commercial buildings at 3959 West Harrison Street and 3953 West Harrison Street from South Pulaski Road (right to left)

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 3 - West Harrison Street District



Facing southwest to 600-604 South Pulaski Road from West Harrison Street and South Pulaski Road intersection

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 4 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to commercial buildings at 4011, 4013, and 4015 West Harrison Street and worker's cottage at 4019 West Harrison Street (left to right)

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 5 - West Harrison Street District



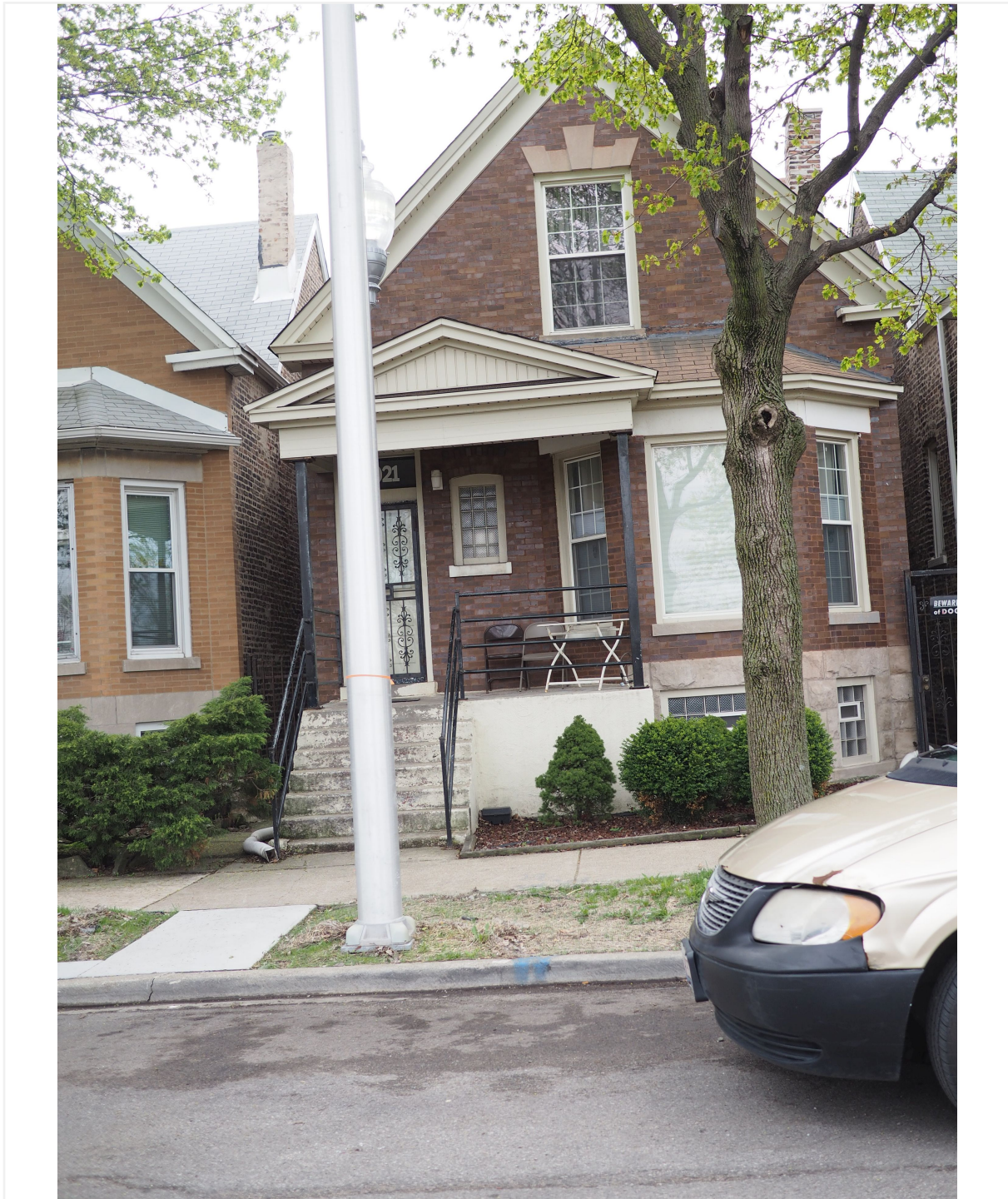
Facing south to 4019 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 6 - West Harrison Street District



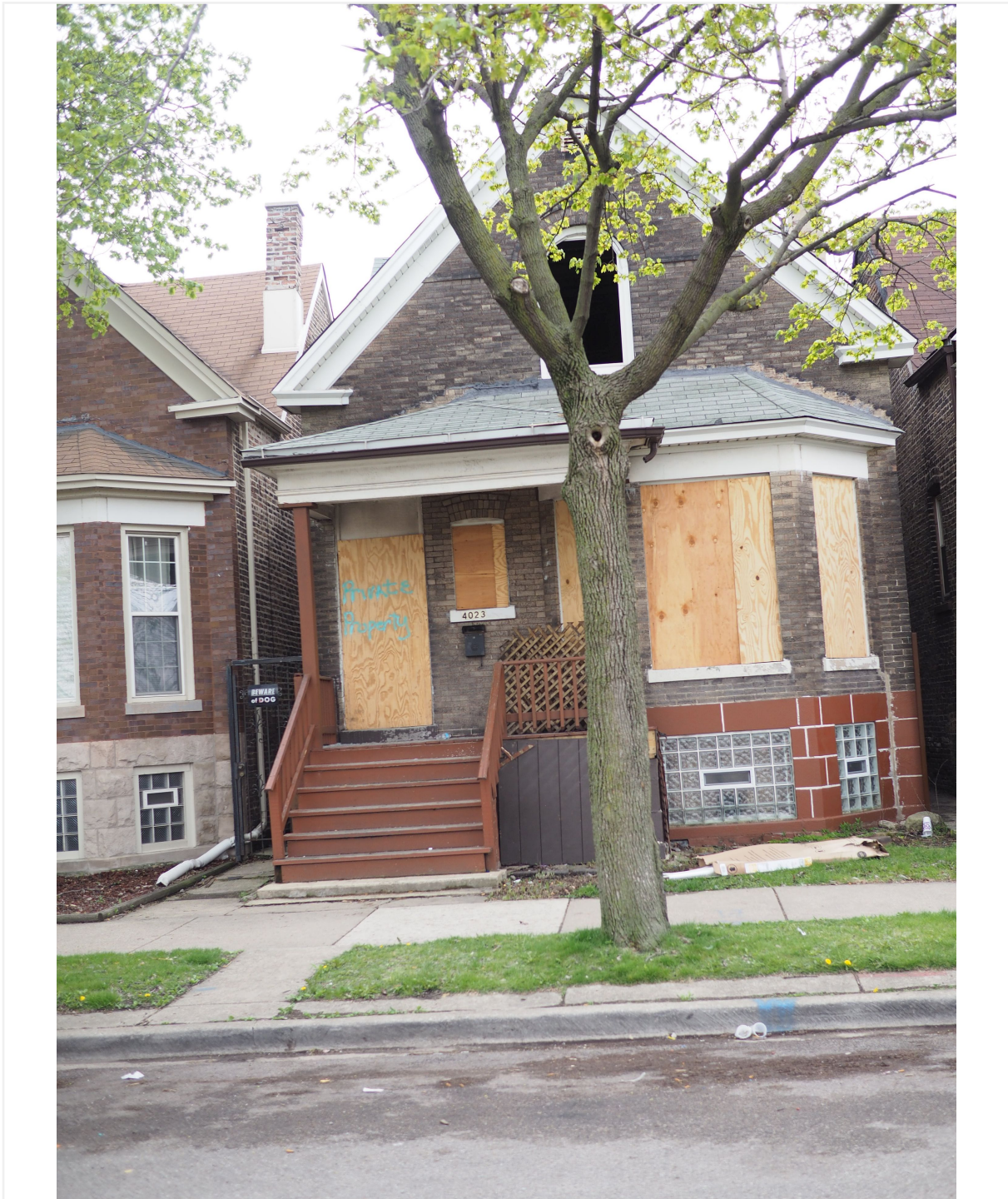
Facing south to 4021 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 7 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4023 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 8 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4025 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 9 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4029 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 10 - West Harrison Street District



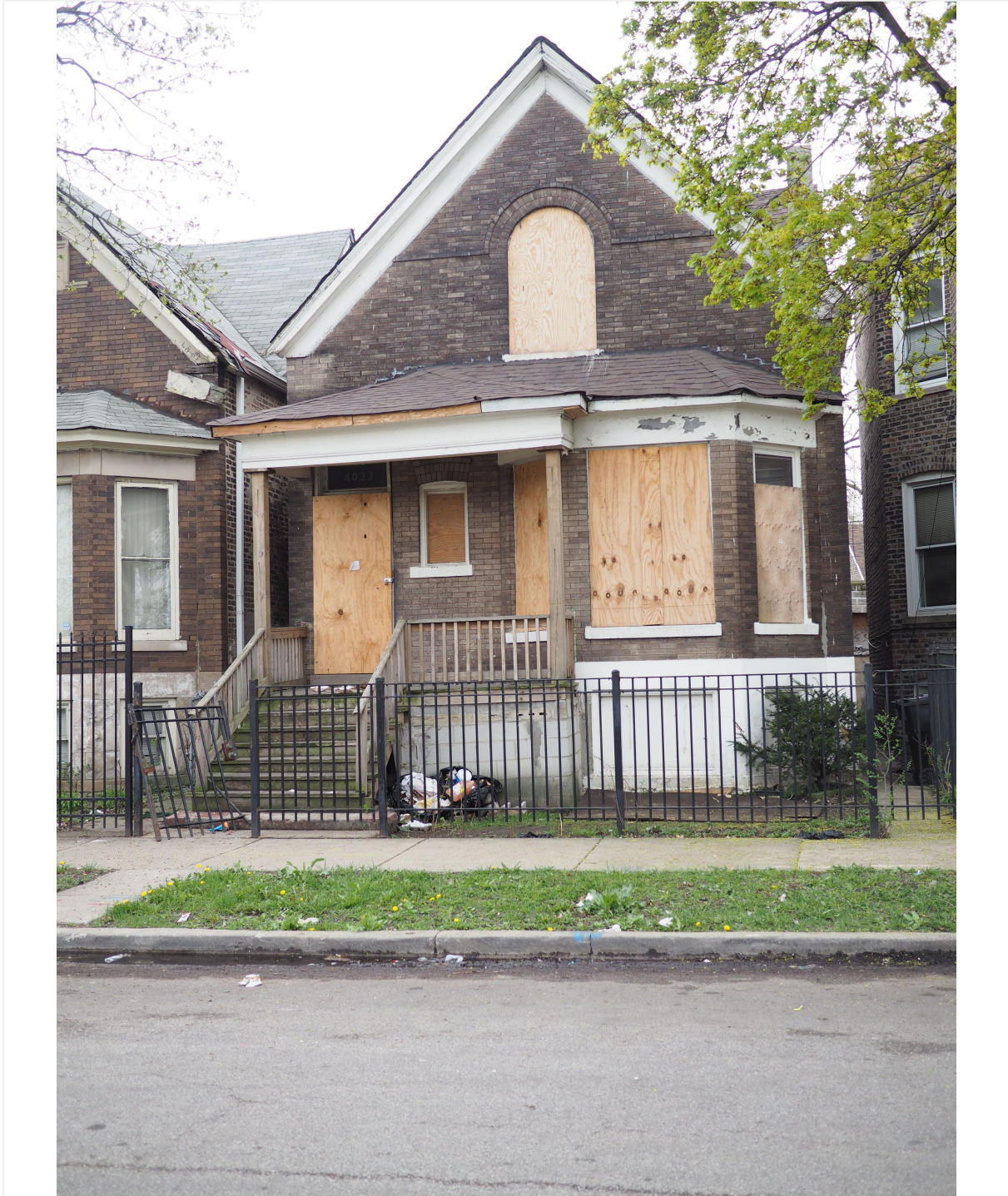
Facing south to 4031 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 11 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4033 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 12 - West Harrison Street District



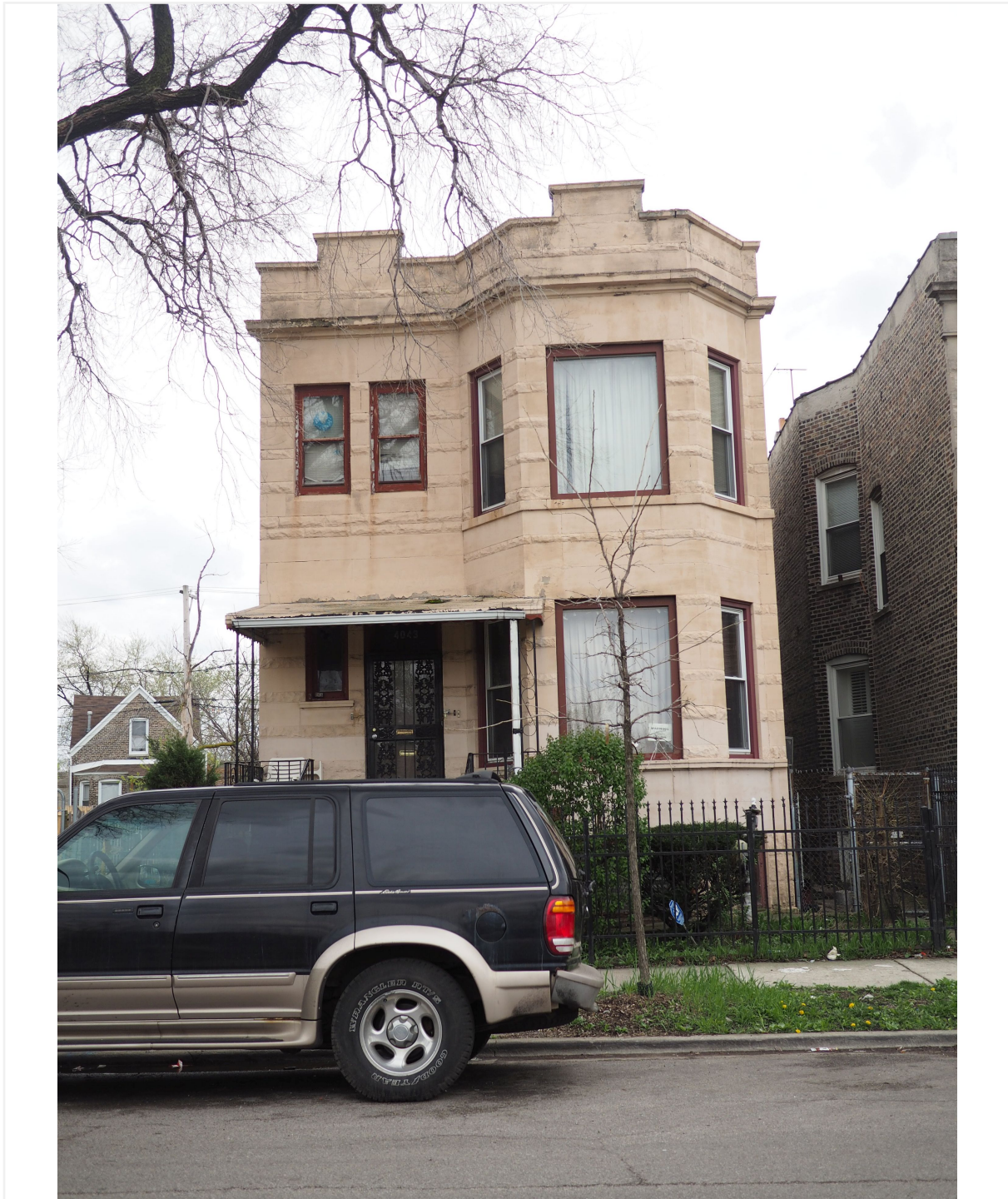
Facing south to 4035 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 13 - West Harrison Street District



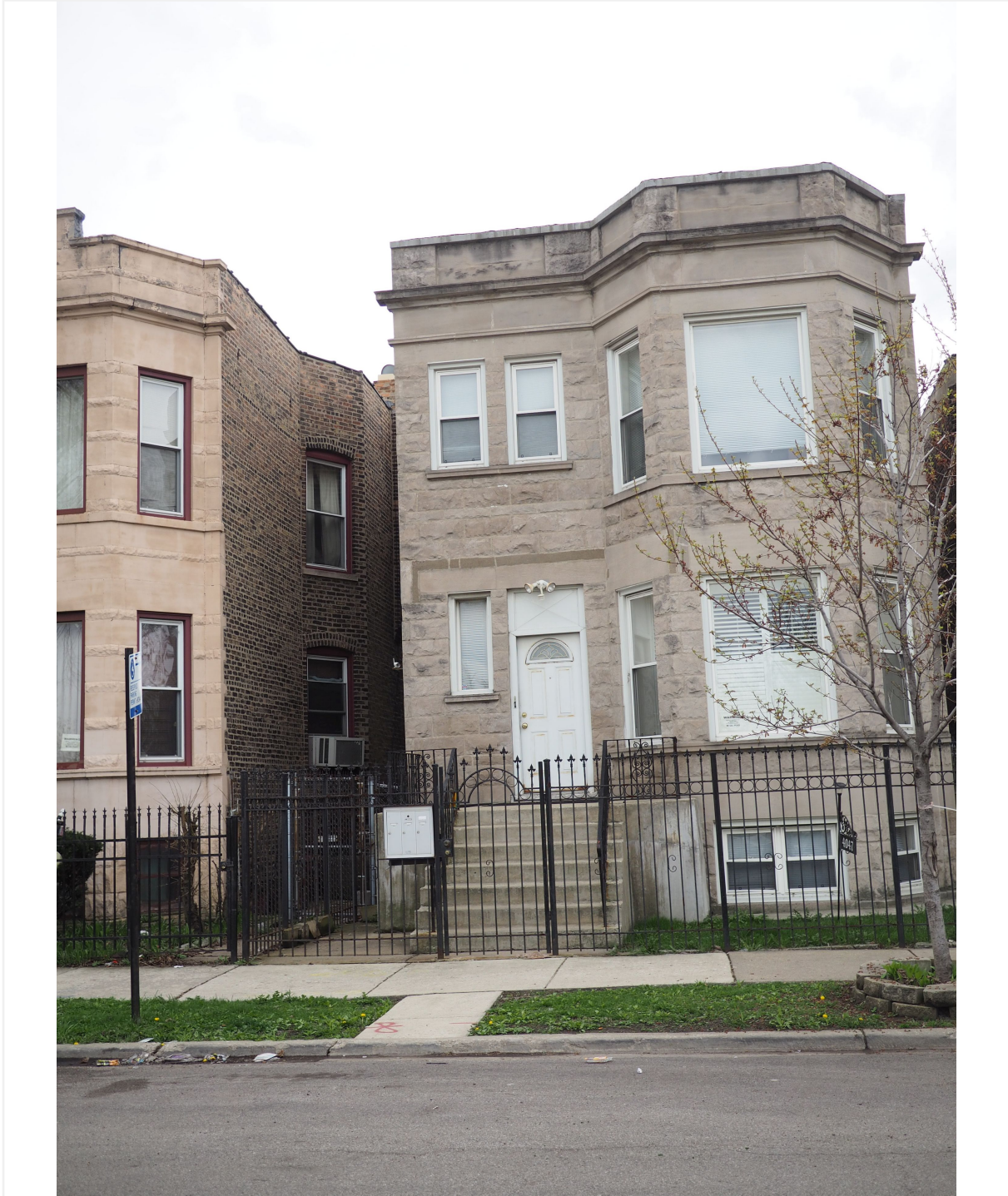
Facing south to 4043 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 14 - West Harrison Street District



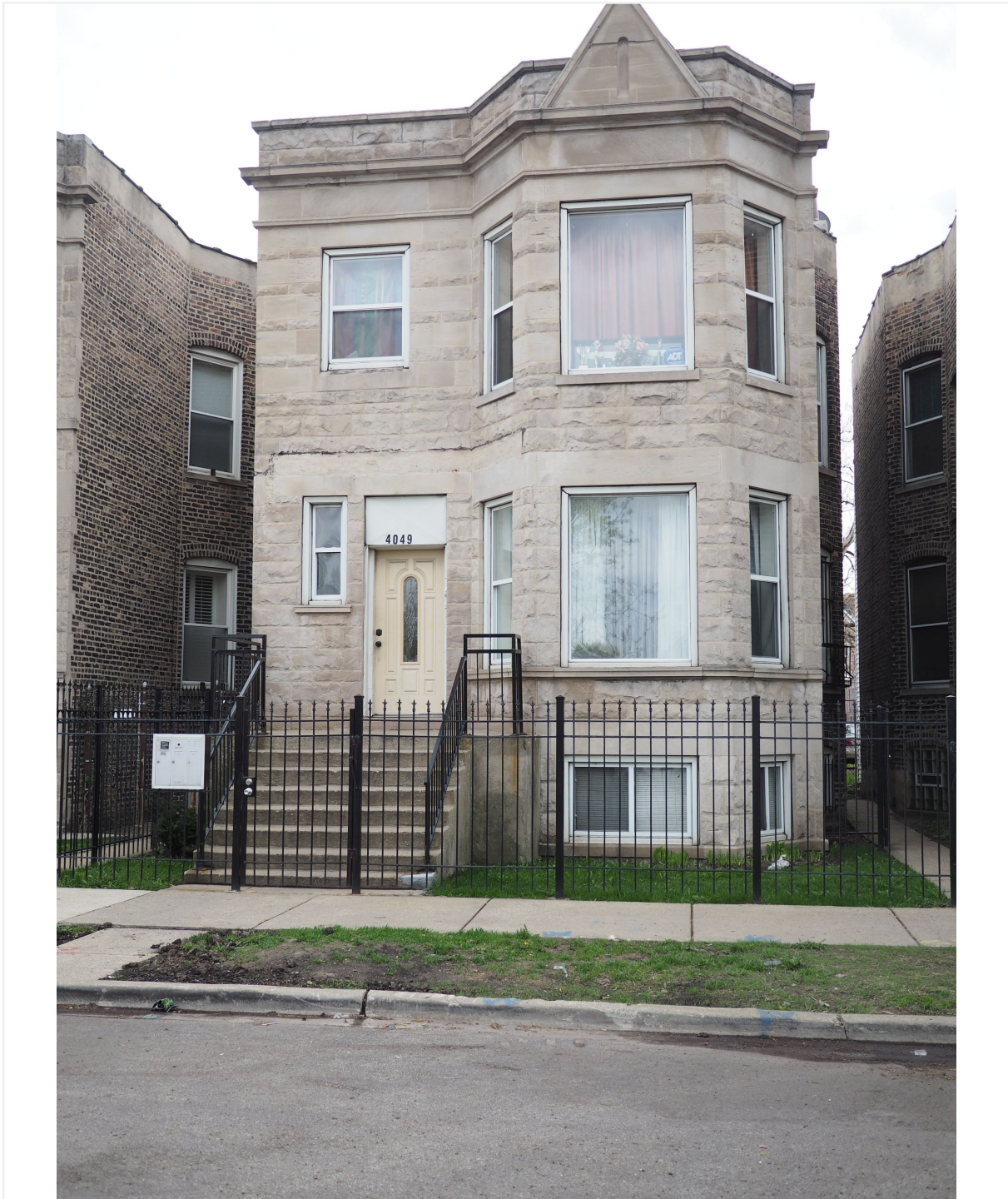
Facing south to 4047 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 15 - West Harrison Street District



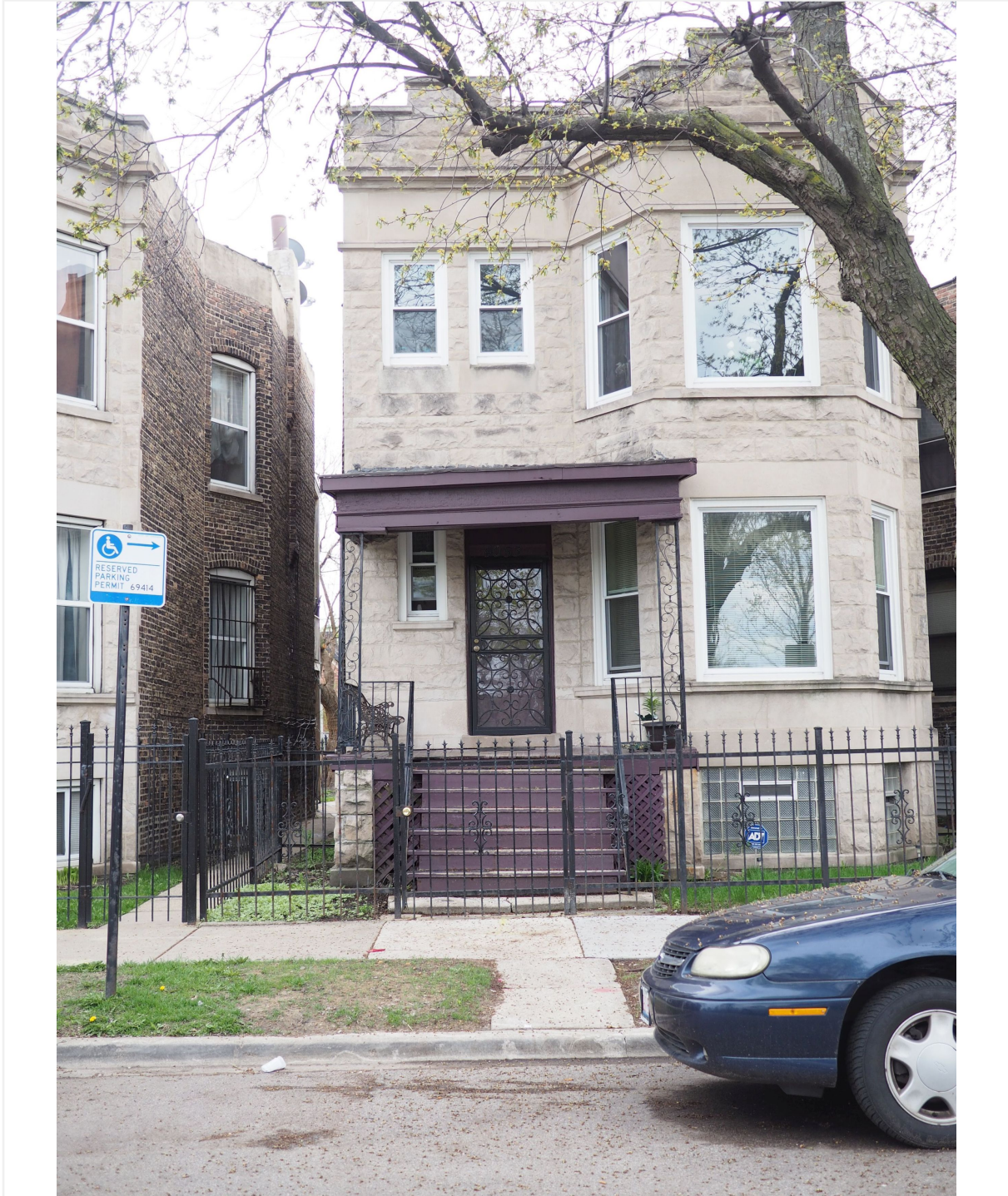
Facing south to 4049 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 16 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4053 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 17 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4055 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 18 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4057 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 19 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4101 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 20 - West Harrison Street District



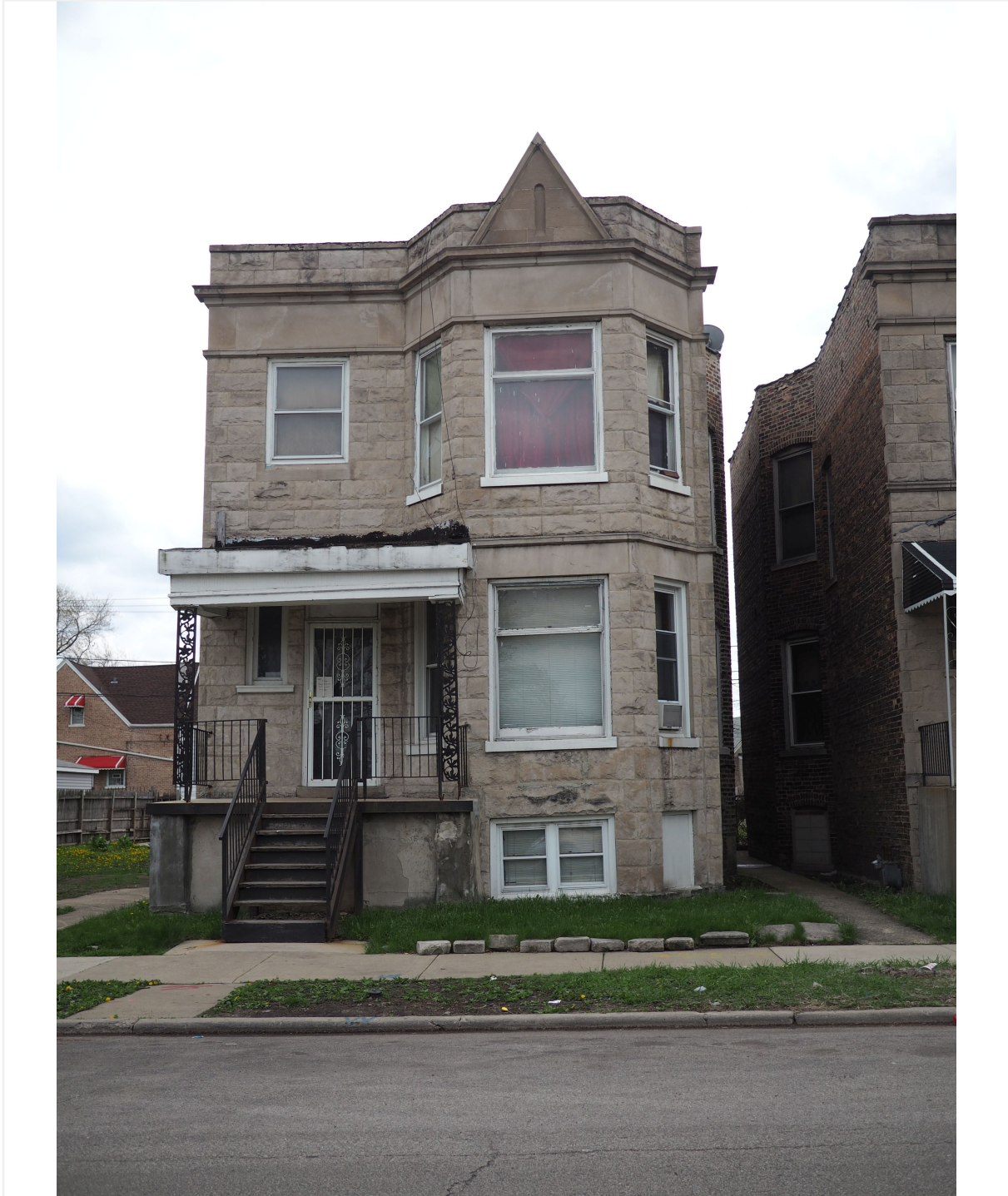
Facing south to 4103 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 21 - West Harrison Street District



Facing south to 4111 West Harrison Street

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 22 - West Harrison Street District



Facing southeast to 4125, 4123, 4119, 4117, and 4113 West Harrison Street from South Kedvale Avenue (right to left)

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
NRHP STATUS Not Eligible

West Harrison Street District
SURVEY ID 1-42

Photo 23 - West Harrison Street District



Facing southeast to 4125, 4123, and 4119 West Harrison Street from South Kedvale Avenue (right to left)

Historic Resources Survey

RESOURCE TYPE District
 NRHP STATUS Not Eligible




West Harrison Street District
 SURVEY ID 1-42

Map - West Harrison Street District



Data provided by Cook County GIS 2013 Orthimagery

PROPERTY NAME: West Harrison Street District
 ADDRESS: West Harrison Street between South Kedvale and West 5th Avenues
 Chicago, IL


 Property Boundary
 Tax Parcel
 0 200 400 Feet