#### HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY

1411 Ellinwood Avenue, 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, 1425 Ellinwood Avenue, 651 Graceland Avenue, 688 Lee Street, 692 Lee Street HIBS Documentation

HIBS NO. CK-2018-3

Location: 1411 Ellinwood Avenue, 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, 1425 Ellinwood Avenue, 651

Graceland Avenue, 688 Lee Street, and 692 Lee Street

Des Plaines, Illinois

Present Owner: Bayview-Compasspoint Venture Partners, LLC

Present Use: Gift Depot (1411 Ellinwood Avenue), Threshold Martial Arts (1415 Ellinwood

Avenue), El Mexico Grocery (1425 Ellinwood Avenue), Starvin' Artists' Supply (651 Graceland Avenue), Athena Investment, most recently (688 Lee Street),

Curves, most recently (692 Lee Street)

### Significance:

The properties at 651 Graceland Avenue, 1411 Ellinwood Avenue, 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, 1425 Ellinwood Avenue, 688 Lee Street, and 692 Lee Street are significant to commercial growth within the city of Des Plaines.

In the early 1800s, Des Plaines was a small farming town known as the "Town of Rand." The nature of the town, as well as its name, changed in the 1850s when the Chicago & North Western Railroad extended a line through Des Plaines to Chicago. As a result, various commercial businesses were built near the rail line that formed the downtown area of Des Plaines. This development of commercial growth signaled a new era of industrialization for Des Plaines, different from the pioneer past of the town's early settlers.

Some of the notable firms established in Des Plaines during this period included Whitcomb Brick and Tile Manufacturing, Schaefer Grocery, Kinder Hardware, and Spiegler's Department Store. As one of the first large scale businesses in the small town of Des Plaines, Whitcomb Brick and Tile Manufactured provided brick for construction of many of the city's early buildings, and Kinder Hardware supplied manufacturing tools.

With the development of commercial enterprises in Des Plaines, differences began to arise between the residents who lived in town and the farmers who occupied the surrounding lands. In the late 1800s, the community of Riverview was formed in some farmlands just outside of Des Plaines. Residents of Riverview were not in favor of the industrial growth of Des Plaines that was simulated by the construction of the rail line. Riverview attempted to create its own manufacturing companies, but unfortunately was not successful when these businesses were destroyed by fire a few short years after opening. In 1925, Riverview de-annexed from Des Plaines and created its own city government. By the early 1900s, the population of Des Plaines, was around 1,800.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Johnson, Donald, *Des Plaines, Born of the Tallgrass Prairie: A Pictorial History* (New York: Windsor Publications, 1984), 47.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Johnson, 53.

In the early 1900s, numerous businesses lined the railroad tracks along Ellinwood Avenue.<sup>3</sup> These businesses comprised the town's marketplace, where residents could purchase everything from groceries to industrial goods.

In 1913, the First National Bank, which featured a Neoclassical facade, opened along Miner Street in the downtown area. In 1927, the Des Plaines State Bank constructed a new facility at the corner of Lee and Ellinwood (678 Lee Street, Huntington Bank, most recently). The bank was housed in a new Neoclassical building clad with Georgian marble.<sup>4</sup> The building featured two-story arched window openings along Ellinwood Avenue and Lee Street and a decorative cornice. The bank closed in 1931, as a result of the Great Depression, and the building remained vacant until 1937, when First National Bank moved into the facility from their building on Miner Street.

The former First National Bank building along Miner Street was used to house the Des Plaines Public Library and other community activities. During the 1920s, additional buildings were built along Ellinwood Avenue, and the surrounding community of Des Plaines began to develop further.

In 1924, the Polka brothers opened the Des Plaines Theater at the corner of Lee and Miner Street. The building was designed by architect William B. Betts in the Spanish Renaissance style, with a red brick facade ornamented with multi-color terra cotta detailing and an Art Deco marquee. The interior was influenced by Moorish architecture and could seat 900 people.<sup>5</sup> In the same year, the Des Plaines Masonic Temple was built across the street from the theater, occupying an entire city block. The building was designed by Clarence Hatzfeld to serve as a community center, with a limestone facade and a large auditorium.<sup>6</sup>

As the economy grew after World War II, and with growing use of the automobile in the 1940s and 1950s, the downtown area of Des Plaines was transformed to accommodate this form of transportation. Truck and automobiles were used for delivery of goods, and shoppers arrived in the commercial area by automobile as well. Goods no longer needed to be delivered to businesses by horse and buggy. There was also the need for a new building type—gas stations—to provide fuel for automobiles. By the 1950s, a Sinclair gas station located on the corner of Graceland Avenue and Ellinwood Avenue.

In the 1977, the Des Plaines Mall opened along Ellinwood Avenue, between Lee and Pearson Streets. Designed by the Chicago area architecture firm of Erickson & Stevens, the mall replaced a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. Part of the mall development included the construction of a ten-story office building at the northeast corner of Prairie Avenue and Lee Street, and the Herbert H. Behrel Parking Plaza, which was located adjacent to the train tracks between Miner Street and Ellinwood Avenue. Some existing downtown businesses, including Spiegler's Department Store, moved into the new shopping complex. Despite lofty expectations, the mall was never successful, and in by 1998, both the mall and parking garage were demolished.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Aerial View of Des Plaines, 1915. Des Plaines Memory, Des Plaines History Center.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Angela Whitmal, *Greetings from Des Plaines Illinois: A Community History through Postcards*. (Des Plaines, Illinois: Des Plaines Historical Society, 1995), 93.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid., 83.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> David Whittingham, with the Des Plaines History Center and Des Plaines Public Library, *Images of America: Des Plaines* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 92.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Whittingham, 120; Stephen Lee, "Des Plaines Finally Gets Rid of Behrel Deck," *Chicago Tribune*, February 21, 1996. https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1996-02-21-9602210244-story.html; Carol Vinzant, "Des

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In the early 2000s, new apartment and condominium buildings were constructed along the train line, including adjacent to the former location of the Des Plaines Mall. Various commercial buildings from the early twentieth century were demolished and replaced with new structures during this time. A new building for the Des Plaines Public Library was constructed along Ellinwood Avenue, immediately north of the former mall, which was replaced by a parking garage.

Overall, buildings along the rail line have been the central to Des Plaines community development since the rail line was constructed in the mid-1800s. Various commercial businesses have closed and new ones reopened, but there has always been an established commercial district adjacent to the rail line.

#### Overall Site Description:

The commercial block defined by Ellinwood Avenue, Lee Street, and Graceland Avenue is located southeast of the train tracks that run through the downtown area of Des Plaines, Illinois. Properties along Ellinwood Avenue include Huntington Bank (not part of this study), El Mexico Grocery (1425 Ellinwood Avenue), Threshold Martial Arts (1415 Ellinwood Avenue), Gift Depot (1411 Ellinwood Avenue), and Starvin' Artists' Supply (651 Graceland Avenue). The buildings are set back from the street with a concrete sidewalk. Along the sidewalk are light poles. On Lee Street are two now-vacant properties, most recently occupied by Athena Investment (688 Lee Street) and Curves (692 Lee Street). There is a municipal parking lot located behind the commercial buildings on Ellinwood Avenue.

#### 1411 Ellinwood Avenue (Gift Depot)

#### Description

Located across from railroad tracks is 1411 Ellinwood Avenue. The main facade of the building faces Ellinwood Avenue and is clad with terra cotta that has been painted. Storefront windows with blue awnings above line the northeast elevation of the building along Ellinwood. Above the awnings at the center on the facade is red metal-framed illuminated signage reading, "Gift Depot." The main entrance into the building is offset inward from the curb and located southwest on the main facade. The entrance door has an oval transom window. On each side of the door there is accent framing with pendant lighting. The building is currently a retail shop that sells miscellaneous items.

The interior of the building consists of floors covered with grey carpet. The walls are painted white and racks attached to the walls display merchandise. Throughout the store, items are also displayed on a variety of shelves and tables. White fluorescent lights hang from the unfinished ceiling.

#### History

In the 1950s, a Jewel grocery store was built on the site of 1411 Ellinwood Avenue. The store featured a terra cotta facade, with storefront windows on the ground level. The Jewel store closed around 1980, and Naked Furniture moved into the space of the former grocery store. A few years after opening, the furniture store owners painted the facade, added awnings over the windows and decorative paneling

 $Plaines\ Mall\ Still\ on\ Life\ Support, "\it Chicago\ Tribune,\ August\ 13,\ 1991,\ https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1991-08-13-9103280432-story.html.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ibid.

between the windows, and added a new ornamental door to the facade. In the early 2000s, the furniture store closed, and Gift Depot opened in the space.<sup>9</sup>

#### 1415 Ellinwood Avenue (Threshold Martial Arts)

#### **Description**

The building at 1415 Ellinwood Avenue is two-story building with a masonry facade and storefront system at the first floor. The second floor has a stone panel facade. There are fixed windows at the second level and a rectangular metal-framed box sign above the windows. The ground floor of the building is currently vacant, while the second level is occupied by Threshold Martial Arts.

The walls and ceilings at the interior of the building are typically painted white. The floors on the ground floor are vinyl, and the floors of the second level are finished with parquet wood. Both the first and second floor levels consist largely of open spaces, with small rooms present at the rear of the building.

#### History

The date of construction of the present building is unknown, but the building likely replaced an earlier commercial structure that was built in the early 1900s. <sup>10</sup> In the 1950s, the ground level housed Maria Schaefer's Music Store, and the second level was occupied by the Phoenix Finance Company, Inc. <sup>11</sup> In the 1980s, the ground level of the building was occupied by Insty-Prints Printing, and the upper level was a karate studio. After the printing store closed, the ground level of the building was occupied by Allstate Insurance. <sup>12</sup> Presently the ground floor of the building is vacant, while the second level is occupied by Threshold Martial Arts.

## 1425 Ellinwood Avenue (El Mexico Grocery)

#### **Description**

The building at 1245 Ellinwood Avenue currently houses El Mexico Grocery. Originally the retail shop was two separate storefronts, but, at an unknown date, the two storefronts and interiors were combined to form a single commercial space. There are two separate entrances into the building, each centered on the facade of one of the buildings. The original building to the northeast is two stories in height with a masonry facade. On the ground level are storefront windows with red stone panels below. Above the windows are red awnings. The upper portion of the facade is clad with brick veneer, with limestone quoins at the corners of the facade. There is a masonry cornice with two accent limestone pendants, one at each end of the cornice. The masonry cornice wraps around each building, the detailing is unique to each building. The adjacent building facade is clad with ashlar stone veneer. Similar to the other facade, there are storefront windows with red awnings above. Above the awning is signage reading, "El Mexico," and a track lighting system.

On the interior of the store, there is vinyl finish flooring throughout, and a metal decorative ceiling painted white. Fluorescent lighting has been installed at the center of the ceiling.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois, Sanborn Map Company, 1924.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid.

#### **History**

The present building is thought to have been constructed around 1950. The Moody Bible Institute Book Shop occupied the building until the 1970s, when Sutton's Food Health Foods took over the space. In the 1980s, the space was sold to El Mexico Grocery, which has occupied the space until present day. <sup>13</sup> The original facade was altered at that time, with the addition of brick and ashlar veneer. Although the exterior of the building has been altered from its original construction, the original cornice and associated detailing are still present on the facade.

#### 651 Graceland Avenue (Starvin' Artists' Supply)

#### Description

The two-story property at 651 Graceland Avenue is located at the corner of Ellinwood and Graceland avenues. In plan, the building form is a pentagon. The facade of the building is constructed of brick and wood beams. On the main facades of the building facing Ellinwood and Graceland avenues, there are single-pane fixed windows with aluminum frames. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles and slopes upward toward the south. On the south elevation, a ramp and adjacent staircase lead to the main entrance of the building. Currently the property houses Starvin' Artists' Supply.

#### **History**

In the 1950s, there was a Sinclair gas station located at the corner of Graceland Avenue and Ellinwood Avenue. <sup>14</sup> In the 1980s, when the gas station closed, the building was demolished, and the current building was constructed. The architect of the building was Arthur Stevens, an apprentice of Frank Lloyd Wright. <sup>15</sup> Stevens was also involved with the design of the Des Plaines Mall.

The building was first occupied by the Des Plaines Travel Agency. In 1988, the travel agency closed and the building housed O'Malley & McKay Insurance. Since the early 2000s, the building has since been occupied by Starvin' Artists' Art Supply & Picture Framing.<sup>16</sup>

#### 688 Lee Street (most recently Athena Investment)

#### Description

Located on the west side of Lee Street, 688 Lee Street is a two-story commercial property. The first level of the building is divided into two different storefronts, with separate entrances at each end of the building. The storefront facade is clad with granite stone panels that were added in the 1950s. In the center of the storefronts is a wood panel door. Storefront windows are surmounted by a green horizontal awning that extends the length of the facade. The second story of the building is clad with brick veneer. There are single-hung windows in the center of the facade and a bay window at each end of the building. Above each window are original brick lintels. Stone lintels are present above windows at the upper level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois, Sanborn Map Company, 1956, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn01824\_001/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Des Plaines Historical Society Archives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Ibid.

Originally, the cornice had a pediment in the center, but the cornice has been altered and the pediment is no longer present.

The rear facade facing the municipal parking lot is clad with common bond brick. Original segmental arch window openings are still present on the facade. New double-hung vinyl-clad windows have replaced original windows. Some original window openings have been infilled with brick.

Behind 688 and 690 Lee Street is a single-story brick building. The building has a hip roof with a dormer clad with asphalt shingles. The approximate date of construction of this building is unknown.

#### **History**

The two-story building located at 688 Lee Street was constructed in 1917. To Originally an apartment building with first floor commercial storefront, the building was designed by architect David Mahaffey. Mahaffey was a Chicago-based architect most notable for designing various bungalow homes in Albany Park throughout the early 1900s. 18

Originally, the facade was clad with face brick on the main elevation fronting Lee Street and common brick on the side elevations. The building featured a decorative stone cornice on the street facade, with a triangular pediment in the center. At each end of the cornice, parapet walls extended above the cornice. The ground level of the building was a storefront with iron framing and plate glass windows. Centered on the main elevation was a decorative door with a round transom window and stone arch above. There were also two doors, one at each end of the street facade. On the second level were single-hung windows and a bay window at each end of the facade. Above the windows were stack bond masonry lintels surrounded by ornamental stone trim. <sup>19</sup> The rear elevation was clad with asbestos shingle siding. This elevation had segmental arch openings with double-hung windows. On the ground level, wood panel doors featured a similar segmental arch lintel. <sup>20</sup>

Upon completion of construction, the building was co-owned by the Hinder and Kaufman families, who operated the Hinder Meat Market from 1918–1928. The Hinder and Kaufman families lived for a number of years in the apartments above the meat market. In 1929, the meat market was sold to the Mannebach family, who operated the business for a year. In 1930, the business was sold once again to the Blume Brothers, who operated the Lee Street Meat Market until 1938.<sup>21</sup>

The original storefront facade of the building was renovated in 1938, when the ground level storefront was divided into two separate storefronts. Face brick on the ground level was replaced with black Vitrolite glass panels. New doors with plate glass transoms were added to the storefront entrance facing Lee Street.<sup>22</sup> The architects for the project were Jens J. Jensen and Carl M. Teutsch. Jensen was a notable Chicago-based architect who designed numerous commercial structures including small storefronts,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center, "Store and Apartment Building at 688 Lee Street," architect D. Mahaffey, 1917.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Robert Blythe, *Nelson's and Lewin's Subdivision in Albany Park: California Bungalows with a Prairie School Touch*, https://rwblythe.wordpress.com/current-projects/albany-park-bungalow-neighborhood-history/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center, "Store and Apartment Building at 688 Lee Street," architect D. Mahaffey, 1917.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Des Plaines Historical Society Archives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center, "Remodeling of Store Fronts 688-690 Lee Street," Jens Jensen and Carl M. Teutsch Architects, 1938.

multi-level apartment buildings, and large-scale commercial developments. After the rapid increase of construction in the early 1900s that followed the Great Chicago Fire, Jensen designed in numerous historical revival styles.<sup>23</sup> Carl Teutsch was also a Chicago-based architect. His work primarily included commercial structures in the northern suburbs of Chicago.<sup>24</sup>

The building's southeast storefront was occupied by Muench Drug Store and Pharmacy from 1940–1976. In the 1930s, the adjacent storefront was occupied by the Calabrese Fruit & Vegetable Market. From the mid-1940s to the early 2000s, the storefront was occupied by the Des Plaines Fur Company.<sup>25</sup>

The facade was altered in 1952, when an addition was constructed at the southeast portion of the building. Vitrolite glass panels were replaced with granite panels and a new, flat stone cornice was added. The architect of the project was Carl M. Teutsch.

After the Muench Drug Store and Pharmacy closed in 1976, the space sat vacant until 1996, when the Bonis & Kaiser law office became tenants. In 1999, the spaces represented by the ground level storefronts were combined to house Athena Investment.<sup>27</sup> A large green awning was added over the granite cladding.

While various commercial businesses were built in the early twentieth century following the construction of the rail line, several were demolished in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The building at 688 Lee Street appears to one of the few remaining buildings constructed in the early 1900s.

#### 692 Lee Street (most recently Curves)

#### **Description**

The building at 692 Lee Street is a single-story masonry-clad structure with storefront windows. The facade is clad with granite, with the storefront windows set back within a frame of granite cladding. Above the windows, framing for an awning is present, though an awning over the framing is no longer present. Lighting fixtures are affixed to the facade above the framing.

#### **History**

The site of the building currently located at 692 Lee Street was an alleyway until a commercial structure was constructed in 1952.<sup>28</sup> The building was constructed as an addition to 688 Lee Street. The main facade facing Lee Street was clad with granite panels to match the alterations made to 688 Lee Street, and also contained storefront windows. The architect of the project was Carl M. Teutsch. After completion of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> John Cramer, *Jens J. Jensen: A Chicago Architect in the Jazz Age*, 1915–1929. https://johndcramer.wordpress.com/2012/04/19/jens-j-jensen-1/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Ibid., https://johndcramer.wordpress.com/2012/04/19/jens-j-jensen-2/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center, "Remodeling of Store Fronts, 688-690 Lee Street," Jens Jensen and Clark M. Teutsch Architects, 1938.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center, "Proposed Alterations & Addition to Store Building for Mrs. Harry Kaufman, 688 to 692 Lee," architect/engineer Carl M. Tuetsch, 1953.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Des Plaines Historical Society Archives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Sanborn Map Company, Volume A, July 1950, 1924, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn01790 133/.

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construction, the building was used as a beauty salon until 1964.<sup>29</sup>

The building was occupied by the Northwest Escrow Office for Chicago Title & Trust from 1965 to 1971. After 1971, the building was used as the Thrift Shop of the Service League of Lutheran General Hospital. After the thrift shop closed, the building was occupied by Curves. The building is currently vacant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center: "Proposed Alterations & Addition to Store Building for Mrs. Harry Kaufman, 688 to 692 Lee," Architect/Engineer, Carl M. Tuetsch, 1953.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Des Plaines Historical Society Archives.

#### Sources:

Aerial View of Des Plaines, (1915). Des Plaines Memory, Des Plaines History Center.

Des Plaines Historical Society Archives.

Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center: "Store and Apartment Building at 688 Lee Street." Architect D. Mahaffey, 1917.

Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center: "Remodeling of Store Fronts 688-690 Lee Street." Jens Jensen and Carl M. Teutsch Architects, 1938.

Construction drawings from the Des Plaines History Center: "Proposed Alterations & Addition to Store Building for Mrs. Harry Kaufman, 688 to 692 Lee." Architect/Engineer, Carl M. Teutsch, 1952.

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Henkes, Mark. Des Plaines: A History. 1975.

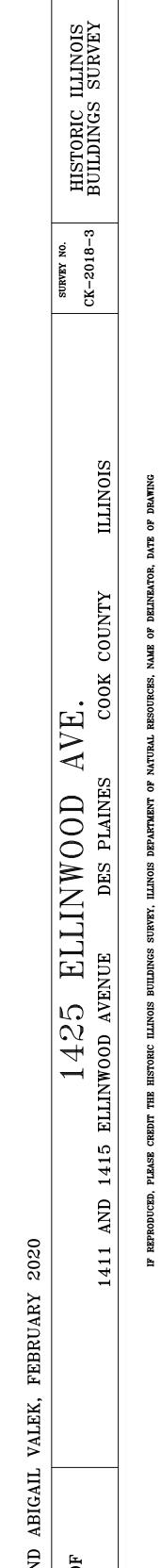
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- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois. Sanborn Map Company, 1956. Map. <a href="https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn01824\_001/">https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn01824\_001/</a>.
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### **Historians**:

Timothy Penich, Deborah Slaton, and Abigail Valek, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2020.

## **Project Information:**

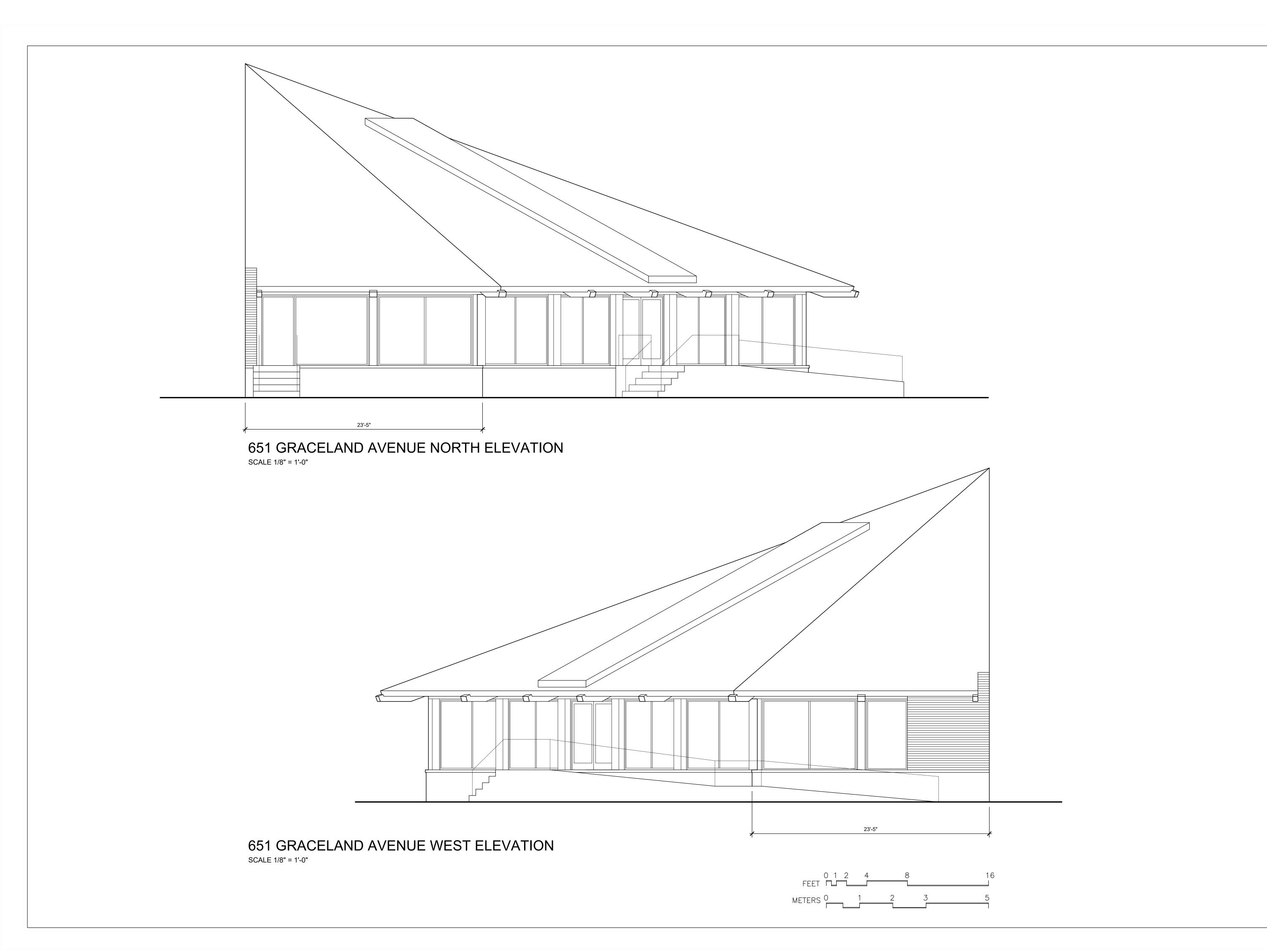
The historical narrative and drawings for this documentation project were prepared by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., Northbrook, Illinois. Leslie Schwartz Photography, Chicago, Illinois, prepared the photographic documentation. The HIBS documentation of 651 Graceland Avenue, 1411 Ellinwood Avenue, 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, 1425 Ellinwood Avenue, and 692 Lee Street was completed on behalf of Bayview-Compasspoint Venture Partners, LLC.





1415 ELLINWOOD AVENUE NORTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"





LLLIINWOUD AVE.

## **Historic Images**:



Photographic reprint of a 1919 postcard, black and white half-tone image, showing Lee Street looking south; the Echo Theater and other commercial buildings, including 688 Lee Street, are visible on right, 1919. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



688 Lee Street at left, July 1, 1938. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Postcard, "D.242–Ellinwood Street, Des Plaines, Illinois" (1949). 1411 Ellinwood Avenue is partially visible in the foreground, with 1415 Ellinwood Avenue and 1425 Ellinwood beyond. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Empty lot at 692 Lee Street, between Paroubek's Ace Hardware (left) and 688 Lee Street, reverse inscription "Spring 1953." Buildings shown include part of the storefront of Breen's Dry Cleaners and Des Plaines Fur Co., both at 688 Lee Street. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Muench Drug Store, 688 Lee Street, circa 1950s. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Elevated view of Des Plaines, overlooking Ellinwood Street southward, from City Hall. 1411–1425 Ellinwood Avenue are visible. Photograph by Ken Kehe, *Des Plaines Suburban Times*, 1950s. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Des Plaines National Bank and buildings on Ellinwood Street west of Lee Street, including 1425 Ellinwood Avenue and 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, circa 1970s. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Jewel at 1411 Ellinwood Avenue (center), with 1415 Ellinwood Avenue and 1411 Ellinwood Avenue (left), and gas station (right). Chicago & North Western railroad tracks in foreground. 1970s. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



View of downtown Des Plaines, taken from roof of the Civic Center, circa 1996. 1425 Ellinwood is visible at right. The Des Plaines Mall is visible at the far left. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



688–692 Lee Street, 1996. From left to right: Advocate Health Care Thrift Shop (692 Lee Street), and Furs by Gregory Stergiou and Law Offices of Bonis & Kaiser, Ltd. (688 Lee Street). Source: Des Plaines History Center.



688-692 Lee Street, 1996. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



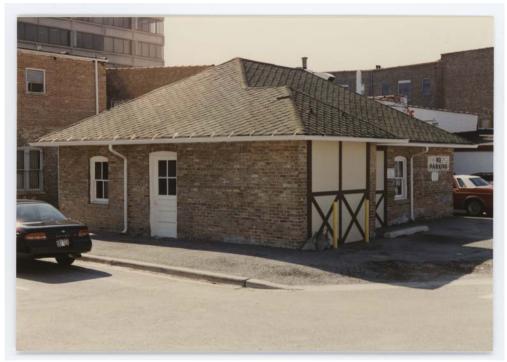
692 Lee Street, Advocate Health Care Thrift Shop, 1996. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Garage building at rear of 688–692 Lee Street, 1996. Rear of 692 Lee Street is visible at the right. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Garage at rear parking area behind 688 Lee Street, 1996. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Garage in rear parking area at 688–690 Lee Street, 1996. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



Rear of 688 Lee Street, 1996. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



1411 Ellinwood, Naked Furniture. Date unknown. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



View of the west end of Ellinwood Street showing (from left) 1425 Ellinwood Avenue, 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, 1411 Ellinwood Avenue, and 651 Graceland Avenue. Taken from the roof of the Des Plaines Civic Center. Date unknown. Source: Des Plaines History Center.



View of Ellinwood Street between Lee Street and Graceland Avenue. From left to right: Des Plaines National Bank (678 Lee Street), 1425 Ellinwood Avenue, 1415 Ellinwood Avenue, 1411 Ellinwood Avenue. Taken from the roof of the Des Plaines Civic Center. Date Unknown. Source: Des Plaines History Center.

# HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, October 2018

CK-2018-3-01	1425 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, STOREFRONT, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-02	1425 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, STOREFRONT, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-03	1425 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-04	1425 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, CORNICE DETAIL, LOOKING SOUTH
CK-2018-3-05	1411 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-06	1415 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-07	1415 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, SECOND LEVEL FACADE DETAIL, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-08	1411 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, ENTRY AND STOREFRONT, LOOKING WEST
CK-2018-3-09	1411 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, STOREFRONT DETAIL, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-10	651 GRACELAND AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
CK-2018-3-11	1411 ELLINWOOD AVENUE, LOOKING NORTHEAST
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# HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY

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