

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name The Loop Retail Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 60 – 70 East Lake Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Chicago ☐ vicinity

state Illinois county Cook zip code 60601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources - SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

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

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

The Loop Retail Historic District (Boundary
Increase)

Name of Property

Cook Co., Illinois

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

87

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE – Office Building

EDUCATION – College

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE – Office Building

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS – LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Steel, Brick, Terra Cotta

roof: Asphalt

other: Granite

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

This amendment to The Loop Retail Historic District National Register nomination increases the existing boundary to include the 70 East Lake Street skyscraper, historically known as 64 East Lake Street; this nomination will refer to the building by its historical address. The boundary increase occurs at the district's northeast corner where Wabash Avenue and Lake Street intersect.

64 East Lake Street was completed in 1928 and designed in the Late Gothic Revival style by the Chicago firm of K.M. Vitzthum and Co. This sixteen-story and basement professional office building occupies a 72'-wide by 140'-deep lot on the north side of Lake Street just west of Michigan Boulevard and near the northeast curve of the Union Loop elevated tracks. It features fireproof construction with concrete floors, steel reinforced brick walls, blonde face brick and cream-colored terra cotta cladding, and highly decorative terra cotta ornamentation at the base and top stories. The intermediate stories feature a regular grid of window openings divided by blonde brick piers and spandrels.

64 East Lake Street is in its original location and possesses good integrity of exterior design, materials, and workmanship. The immediate setting in the Chicago Loop is largely retained. 64 East Lake Street easily communicates the feeling of an early-twentieth century historical revival style skyscraper, and from its construction through the end of the district's period of significance in 1949, it operated as a mixed-use office building and campus for commuter students (many of them studying in the school's College of Commerce); this historical use represents a direct association with the significance of The Loop Retail Historic District.

To create a contiguous district, the boundary increase must include the nine-story parking garage at 60 East Lake Street, which sits between the existing boundary and 64 East Lake Street. The parking garage, constructed in 1986, is not associated with The Loop Retail Historic District's historical and architectural significance and is classified as non-contributing.¹

This boundary increase adds one contributing building and one non-contributing building to The Loop Retail Historic District's resource count, resulting in a new total count of 87 contributing buildings, one contributing structure (the 1897 Union Loop elevated tracks), and 23 non-contributing buildings.

¹ Further research could potentially support individual nomination for the 60 East Lake Street parking garage, designed by architect Stanley Tigerman, under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an exceptionally significant example of Postmodern architectural design.

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Narrative Description

The Loop Retail Historic District Boundary Increase amends the original 1998 nomination to include two buildings:

Table 1. Buildings in The Loop Retail Historic District Boundary Increase

Address	Coordinates	Date of Construction	NRHD Status
70 East Lake Street (historically 64 East Lake Street / De Paul ² University Loop Campus)	41.885988, -87.625517	1928	Contributing
60 East Lake Street Parking Garage	41.886016, -87.625812	1986	Non-contributing (outside the period of significance, and less than 50 years of age)

64 East Lake Street was constructed in 1928, during The Loop Retail Historic District's period of significance (1872 to 1949) and possesses compatibility of scale, height, massing, design, and materials with the district's existing contributing buildings.

The 60 East Lake Street Parking Garage was constructed in 1986, well after the district's period of significance. For this reason, it is classified as non-contributing.

This boundary increase brings the total number of resources in The Loop Retail Historic District to 111, of which 88 are contributing (87 buildings and 1 structure), and 23 are non-contributing.

² The author acknowledges that DePaul University has since updated its official name to eliminate the space between "De" and "Paul." However, as the space in "De Paul" was used by the university in the 1920s when its College of Commerce first occupied the building, the spelling "De Paul" is used in this nomination when citing 64 East Lake Street and the university.

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The Loop Retail Historic District – Architectural Types and Styles

The Loop Retail Historic District is situated in Chicago's downtown business district and encompasses two adjacent north-south thoroughfares, State Street and Wabash Avenue, for approximately eight blocks. State Street developed historically with luxury commerce and department stores, while Wabash Avenue's less expensive real estate drew niche retailers, personal services professionals like dentists and doctors, and office buildings. The area has an urban character with a gridded street pattern. Buildings constructed within the period of significance (1872 – 1949) are built up to the lot lines, presenting fairly uniform streetwalls with abutting pedestrian sidewalks. Narrow alleys provide access to the rear of the buildings. A contributing structure, the 1897 Union Elevated Tracks, or the "El," runs north-south along Wabash Avenue and turns west to travel along Lake Street. It is this elevated structure's elongated circular path around Chicago's central business district that gives the area its moniker, the Loop.

The district contains a significant concentration of buildings that functioned cohesively as the focus of retail, professional- and personal-services, and wholesale luxury commerce in downtown Chicago. The district's contributing buildings were constructed between the aftermath of the Great Chicago Fire in 1891 and the end of the 1940s, and they exhibit varying heights, widths, and footprint sizes. Generally, buildings on State Street have larger footprints and taller frames than those along Wabash Avenue.

The district's buildings share a commonality of architectural materials and design. Most are clad with masonry, such as brick, limestone, and/or terra cotta. They exhibit a typical façade organization, depending on their age and height, of either a two-part division with commercial space on the ground story and offices or smaller retailers above or, in the case of taller buildings, a three-part division with a highly ornamented base, a taller intermediate shaft with regular grids of windows, and a repeated band of ornamentation at the highest stories. Ground-floor stories are typically taller in height to showcase storefronts with large display windows and allow sufficient light into public interior spaces.

The oldest buildings in the district, dating to the 1870s through the 1880s, combine load-bearing masonry walls with cast-iron columns. More numerous in the district, however, are examples that were built with skeletal-frame construction and non-load bearing masonry walls. This allowed for taller heights and larger expanses of glazing, reflecting the innovations in the architectural and engineering fields that were incubated in Chicago at the turn of the twentieth century. This highly influential movement became known as the Chicago Style. Hallmarks include masonry cladding hung on a steel frame, creating an exterior "grid" which is filled with glazing. Chicago Style buildings featured tripartite windows with a large central fixed sash flanked by movable, double-hung sashes, allowing for increased light and ventilation. Storefronts, entrances, and rooflines received architectural ornamentation that could reference historical precedents, like Classical Revival, or be more personalized, such as the highly ornate visual designs developed by Louis Sullivan. In addition to the Chicago School and its variations of applied ornament, architectural styles seen throughout the district include Italianate, Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Commercial Style³, Art Deco, and Streamline Moderne.

³ The original nomination distinguishes the Chicago Style and the Commercial Style on page 7-7, "For professional office buildings, a common style was the Commercial style, which emphasized the clear expression of the underlying steel frame but without the horizontal proportions and large tripartite windows found in the Chicago style."

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The original nomination identified four building types that emerged to house the district's retail, commercial, and professional services functions: the post-Fire commercial loft, the department store, the "tall shops" building, and the professional office building. A few theaters and hotels that served the shopping population are also present. The post-Fire commercial loft type dates to the 1880s through the 1890s and was built with load-bearing outer walls and internal supports of either wood or cast-iron columns; this building technique allowed for a typical height of four to six stories with ground-floor storefronts. The three other types emerged after 1890 and constitute most of the district's visual character. The department store type is a large steel-frame structure, usually eight or more stories with a footprint that covered at least half a block – necessary to house the multitude of retail departments contained within. Department stores usually displayed a high level of architectural detail to befit the grand reputations of the retail giants of the era, such as Marshall Field and Co. and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

The professional office building and the "tall shops" building types had similar forms with different uses. Professional office buildings are far more numerous in the district and contained offices for medical professionals and other personal service providers offering a wide array of services. In contrast, tall shops building spaces were marketed to merchants, and the upper floors of these buildings contained retail shops, usually of niche and specialty goods like jewelry and dresses. Both building types were typically placed on corner lots with tall, narrow frames, often 15 to 25 stories tall, and were clad in either brick or terra cotta. These buildings contained large storefront windows on the ground stories and regular grids of windows denoting the upper floors. A variety of architectural styles were utilized on these buildings, including Late Gothic Revival, Art Deco, Classical Revival, and the Chicago style.

Alterations throughout the district are typically seen at storefronts, which are subject to change as various tenants make updates to fit customer and marketing desires.

Boundary Increase – Building Descriptions

64 East Lake Street⁴ / De Paul University Loop Building – Contributing

1928; K.M. Vitzthum & Co.

Professional Office Building / Late Gothic Revival

64 East Lake Street is 16 stories tall and sits at the corner of Lake Street and Garland Court, half a block west of Michigan Boulevard and half a block east of the Union Elevated / Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) "El" tracks. Reflecting its corner site, the building's south and east façades feature a higher level of ornamentation. The building has an interior structural steel frame with blonde face brick and cream-colored terra-cotta cladding on the prominent façades while the north elevation facing the alley and the west elevation abutting the parking garage have brown common brick cladding. 64 East Lake Street was completed in 1928 in the Late Gothic Revival style to designs by K.M. Vitzthum & Company. Tudor-arched entrances and ornate terra-cotta details at entrances, windows, spandrels, stringcourses, and the cornice reflect the Late Gothic Revival style, specifically as applied to a skyscraper. The roof is flat, with a one- to three-story penthouse.

⁴ Now addressed as 70 East Lake Street.

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64 East Lake Street is an example of the professional office building type identified in the original nomination. The primary façades have a tripartite organization with a highly decorative three-story base, an eleven-story “shaft” with a regular grid of windows, and an ornamental stringcourse delineating the two-story “capital”. Ornamental terra cotta parapet details were removed at an unknown date. The original one-over-one double-hung windows have been replaced with aluminum frame fixed windows within the original openings.

At the south and east façades, the first two stories display taller storefront and commercial space windows, reflecting the building’s public retail and commercial function. The five-foot-high water table has pink-hued Minnesota granite cladding on the south façade. The first two stories are clad with cream-colored terra-cotta tiles cut into varying sizes and shapes and laid in broken rangework courses. A highly ornate, projecting terra-cotta beltcourse wraps the façades above the second story and features roundels with foliate and animal designs, decorative moldings, masks, and shields. The building’s entrance lobby is recessed at the center of the south façade behind a two-story flat arch with rounded shoulders and terra-cotta clad piers. The upper portion of the entrance contains a replacement aluminum-frame glazed window wall. Slender two-story flat-arch openings with curved shoulders flank the main entrance arch and contain narrow aluminum-frame glazing at the upper portion. The entrance lobby is accessed via an aluminum-frame revolving door flanked with single-leaf glazed doors. A metal panel surround frames the doors and displays the building’s revised address, “SEVENTY EAST LAKE” in raised metal letters.

The southwest entrance and the southeast corner entrances, which lead to retail establishments, have more ornate surrounds; each entrance has a Tudor arched opening with an ornamental metal transom beam with a stamped quatrefoil motif. Elaborate terra-cotta lintels feature cherubs, vines, tracery with single foils, cartouches and shields with crosses, and stepped drip molds. The southwest entrance is flanked with projecting terra-cotta urns; above are paired window openings with trefoil shaped lintels and flanking cartouches. A Tudor arch above these windows is flanked with crockets featuring tracery and quatrefoils. Above the southeast corner entrances are paired Tudor-arched window openings with drip molds.

On the east façade, terra-cotta-clad piers define four wide ground-story bays with tall metal-frame display windows. The two south bays correspond to the former Pixley and Ehler’s cafeteria and the two north bays are for individual retail tenants. These bays have metal transom beams with quatrefoils, fixed transom windows topped with a metal spandrel panel between the first and second stories, and a ribbon of six aluminum-frame lights beneath a flat arch with curved shoulders. Another bay at the north end of the east façade displays a Tudor-arch opening with tracery and drip mold and paired Tudor-arch windows above; this bay is infilled with a metal louvered grate.

The third story on the south and east façades features a row of Tudor-arch window openings with rosettes, terra-cotta quoining, and large decorative terra-cotta shields. An ornate projecting terra-cotta beltcourse between the third and fourth stories displays repeating terra-cotta shields with ribbons and varying applied ornamental motifs with masks and foliate molding above. The building’s “shaft” on the south and east façades has blonde brick piers and spandrels creating a regular grid of window openings with simple, flat terra-cotta lintels up through the 12th story. Spandrels at the 13th through the 16th stories are more ornate and feature terra-cotta cladding with recessed arched panels. Windows at the 14th and top stories have ornate arched terra-cotta lintels. The tops of the piers at the base of the 14th story have terra-cotta ornamentation,

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and an ornate projecting terra-cotta beltcourse between the 14th and 15th stories defines the transition to the building's "capital." A comparatively simple terra-cotta molding defines the cornice.

The secondary north and west elevations lack ornamentation and are clad with brown brick with several areas of brick repairs and infill. The north elevation faces the rear alley, and the stories are defined by rectangular window openings with cast stone sills and lintels. The west elevation abuts the parking garage. The north end of the elevation, visible above the garage, has punched window openings.

64 East Lake Street retains good integrity to communicate its architectural type and style. Alterations to the interior consist of completely updated finishes. The primary exterior alteration is the replacement of ground floor doors and storefronts and upper floor windows.. The original ground floor door, ground floor storefront, and upper floor window openings, sills, and lintels are retained, allowing the building to continue to express its historical design and façade arrangement. The original, highly ornate terra-cotta cladding, metal transom beams, and arched openings are retained and clearly communicate the Late Gothic revival style. The retention of ground-floor commercial and retail spaces with tall display windows communicates the historical mixed-use function implemented in the building, a skyscraper campus containing publicly accessible commercial space and offices.

**60 East Lake Street – Non-Contributing
Parking Garage**

1986; Stanley Tigerman

Parking Structure / Postmodern

The nine-story parking garage sits on the north side of Lake Street immediately west of the 64 East Lake Street building and faces south. The structure was built in 1986 in the Postmodern Style to designs by Stanley Tigerman. The garage's south façade expresses the style's characteristic hallmark of whimsy by using architectural materials and design to visually simulate the front grill of a luxury vehicle, often conjectured to be a Rolls Royce. The design conceals the inner structural form from view while cheekily referencing the function. The structure contains approximately 210 interior parking spaces and ground-floor retail storefronts. The garage's developer, Ron Grais, held a contest specifically seeking an unusual design. The *Chicago Tribune* quoted Grais shortly after the opening: "I wanted a garage that didn't look like a garage... I suppose it's whimsical, but it gave me a chance to be a little less serious than you have to be when you're building an office building."⁵

The parking garage is a concrete structure with a rectangular footprint. The south façade's first two stories are clad with dimension cut concrete panels that mimic the terra cotta cladding at the base of 64 East Lake Street. Ground-story entrances at the east and west ends (one for elevator lobby access and the other for vehicular ramp access) are sheltered with oversized awnings patterned to resemble tires. The third story is clad with shaped metal panels containing large, vented openings with pointed ends, creating the effect of a full-width car bumper. At the top of the third story is a projecting metal stringcourse that is aligned with a terra cotta stringcourse on 64 East Lake Street's façade. The remaining upper stories, four through nine, have distinctive aluminum panel cladding. The teal-colored panels on the outer vertical bays are wider than the inner panels and surround square-shaped vented openings on floors four through eight. The inner silver-

⁵ Ryan Ori, "New owner takes wheel of Chicago's whimsical Rolls-Royce Garage," *CoStar*, May 15, 2025, <https://www.costar.com/article/1588953252/new-owner-takes-wheel-of-chicagos-whimsical-rolls-royce-garage>, accessed July 4, 2026.

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colored aluminum panels are tall and thin and alternate with vertical vents, creating the visual effect of a car grill. At the center of the “grill” a vertical, triangular, teal-paneled signboard has affixed letters reading “SELF PARK” with an arrow. At the ninth floor, the inner silver panels are wider and stepped at the parapet, concealing the top floor of the garage from street-level view. The outer, teal-colored panels are gently curved at the parapet. Two globular “headlights” are affixed at the outer ends of the ninth story, and a small statue or “hood ornament” is perched at the top of the parapet. Viewed from the rear alley, the garage’s north elevation is partially exposed with the interior concrete parking levels visible, and the west portion where the interior vehicular ramp accesses each floor is concealed with concrete masonry units.

The parking garage is non-contributing to the district because it was constructed in 1986, well after the district’s period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1872 – 1949

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

K.M Vitzthum & Co.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Loop Retail Historic District Boundary Increase amends the original 1998 boundary to include 64 East Lake Street / De Paul University Loop Building (currently known as 70 East Lake).

Constructed in 1928 in the Late Gothic Revival style, 64 East Lake Street was designed by the Chicago firm of K.M. Vitzthum & Co. as a sixteen-story professional office building featuring ground-floor public commercial space with tall display windows, multiple stories containing publicly accessible leased offices, and remaining stories with classrooms, administrative offices, and a law library for De Paul University. As De Paul's first campus facility in Chicago's central business district, it needed to house the institution's College of Commerce and provide classroom space for its expanding commuter student body. The building was designed to maximize its Loop location by aesthetically blending with the area's existing buildings and by functioning symbiotically with the surrounding retail and commercial enterprises. 64 East Lake Street's patterns of commercial use and architectural design are directly associated with the Loop Retail Historic District's significance under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture, and this associated history falls within the timeframe of the district's established period of significance (1872 – 1949).

To create a contiguous district, the boundary increase includes two buildings – the 64 East Lake Street skyscraper (contributing, now addressed as 70 East Lake), and the nine-story parking garage at 60 East Lake Street (built in 1986, non-contributing). The parking garage sits between 64 East Lake Street and the Old Dearborn Bank Building at 201-209 North Wabash Avenue, which was included as a contributing building when the district was established in 1998.

The exclusion of 64 East Lake Street as a contributing building in the 1998 nomination appears to have been an understandable oversight. The nomination's author likely assumed that 64 East Lake Street operated solely in an educational capacity because the building was constructed by De Paul University to house its Loop campus. Additional research undertaken for this boundary increase nomination demonstrates that 64 East Lake Street was designed and constructed as a professional office building that housed multiple floors of rental office spaces as well as De Paul's Loop campus, including its College of Commerce. Consequently, 64 East Lake Street is directly associated with the commercial and architectural significance of the district, and it is appropriate to include the building as a contributing resource. 64 East Lake Street's location along Lake Street and west of the Garland Court alley (just west of Michigan Boulevard) also corresponds with the locations of other contributing buildings within the district.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Below is the summary statement of significance from the 1998 district nomination, followed by a developmental history of 64 East Lake Street and a discussion of how the building fits within the historic and architectural context of the Loop Retail Historic District.

Summary Statement of District Significance ⁶

The Loop Retail Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for commerce as the historic center of retail, wholesale luxury goods, and professional- and personal-services commerce in Chicago's Loop between 1872 (the date of the earliest buildings in the district) and 1949. During this period, department stores and specialty shops along State Street and Wabash Avenue sold a vast array of merchandise to shoppers. Professional office buildings housed large numbers of medical professionals and skilled providers of personal services. Loft and office buildings provided space for wholesale merchants, especially those dealing with diamonds, jewelry and silverware. These commercial activities all combined to make the area of downtown Chicago around State and Wabash the most important retail center in Chicago for many years.

The district also is locally significant under Criterion C for architecture as the largest and most significant concentration of historic department stores, loft and specialty store buildings, professional office buildings, theaters and hotels built in Chicago between 1872 and 1949. These buildings are excellent examples of the building technologies historically important in the history of commercial Chicago architecture during the period of significance, including steel-frame skeleton construction and architectural terra-cotta cladding. The major architectural styles characteristic of commercial Chicago architecture during this period are represented as well, including Italianate, Renaissance, Chicago, Commercial, Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Art Deco, Moderne, and the International Style. These buildings also represent the work of many important architects and firms designing commercial buildings in Chicago during the period of significance. These architects include John Mills Van Osdel, William W. Boyington, Wheelock and Turner, William Le Baron Jenney, Holabird and Roche, Burnham and Root, D. H. Burnham and Company, Adler and Sullivan, Louis H. Sullivan, Marshall and Fox, Rapp and Rapp, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, Holabird and Root, Burnham Brothers, and Alfred S. Alschuler.

64 East Lake Street – Building History

De Paul University, established as the Roman Catholic-affiliated St. Vincent's College in 1898 in Chicago's Lincoln Park neighborhood, had by 1913 become a coeducational university focused on studies in the fields of law, medicine, pharmacy, music, and commerce. The institution had developed a reputation for drawing students from middle-class homes, often the first in their families to attend college.⁷ Many were first- or second-generation immigrants of Irish, German, French, Italian, or Polish descent. The university responded to the needs of its expanding student body by extending its footprint into the Chicago Loop. Beginning in 1913, the university rented offices in the Loop at 84 East Randolph for its business education program and law school.⁸ In contrast to the university's Lincoln Park student body, students who attended classes at De Paul's Loop campus were generally

⁶ Raymond Terry Tatum, "The Loop Retail Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998), Section 8.

⁷ John L. Rury, "Collegiate Culture, Chicago Style: Student Life at DePaul University, 1920–1940," *Journal of Illinois History* 2, no. 2 (1999): 102.

⁸ Rury, "Collegiate Culture, Chicago Style," 102.

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older and did not live in campus-affiliated housing. Also, a significant portion of the Loop campus' students were not Catholic.⁹

Almost as soon as its downtown expansion was realized, most of the university's total students were enrolled in programs offered on the Loop campus. As the university rented an increasing number of floors at 84 East Randolph, it soon recognized that a dedicated space in the Loop was of vital importance. In 1927, five prominent Catholic laymen organized the De Paul Educational Aid Society to raise funds for a new building to be constructed in the Loop. This effort was well-timed, coordinating with the building boom sweeping American cities in the 1920s. Funding for the building was supported through the issuance of bonds, backed by projected rental income from tenants who would occupy a portion of the building. The society would own the building and turn it over to the university in 1947. Thus, a mixed-use approach was identified early on as an appropriate solution to construct a dedicated De Paul University downtown building that would be financially feasible and integrate with the surrounding central business district.

The De Paul Educational Aid Society secured a 72'-by-140' site at 64-68 East Lake Street for the new building. The parcel was situated on the north side of Lake at the street's intersection with Wabash Avenue, next to the northeast curve of Chicago's elevated transit rail line (the "El").¹⁰ Along Wabash Avenue traveling south from the selected parcel on Lake Street were eight blocks of post-Chicago fire lofts and department stores housing large retail outposts and niche shops, as well as taller professional office buildings with space for specialty service and medical and dental professionals. One block west and traveling south, State Street paralleled this built environment with an emphasis on department stores and luxury commercial goods.

Construction on the new building began in 1927 to designs by K.M. Vitzthum & Co. at a cost of three million dollars.¹¹ The general contractor was McClellan Construction Company. The sixteen-story building featured fireproof steel construction with terra-cotta and brick cladding and was built to accommodate up to six additional stories. The building was ready for tenancy and advertised as "64 East Lake" by August 1928.¹² Only the top five floors were reserved for De Paul exclusively and contained classrooms, a library, and recreation and club rooms for both men and women.

Summer advertisements in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1928 announced the new "De Paul University Building in the midst of the recently developed N.E. section of the Loop" and noted the flexible daytime and evening class schedules for both men and women, stating "The location is accessible to every mode of transportation ... convenient for those employed in the business district of Chicago." Under newsprint headings like "The Loop University" and the "College of Commerce" the school outlined its Departments of Law, Commerce, Music, and Liberal Arts, its secretarial science program with exclusive shorthand classes, and a list of thirty-six Commerce Department courses including accounting, advertising, business correspondence, marketing, and salesmanship. The first semester of classes in the building took place that September and the university recorded nearly 5,000 students that year.¹³

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Al Chase, "De Paul U. Plans 16 Story Home at 64 East Lake," *Chicago Tribune*, June 25, 1927.

¹¹ "Downtown Home of De Paul University Ready for Tenancy," *Chicago Tribune*, August 5, 1928.

¹² "Downtown Home of De Paul University Ready for Tenancy," *Chicago Tribune*, August 5, 1928.

¹³ Richard Meister, "DePaul University: Catholic, Vincentian and Urban," in *DePaul University: Centennial Essays and Images*, ed. John L. Rury and Charles S. Suchar (Chicago: DePaul University Press, 1998), 8.

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Meanwhile, Albert H. Wetten & Co. was tasked with managing the building's approximately 126,000 square feet of rentable offices and retail space.¹⁴ *Chicago Tribune* classifieds advertised leasable office space at 64 East Lake Street as suitable for small advertising agencies or manufacturers' representatives. Architectural drawings published in the trade periodical *Buildings and Building Managers* showed a typical rentable office floor in the building organized with an elevator lobby containing four elevator shafts, two interior stairwells, and an L-shaped double-loaded corridor lined with flexible office space.¹⁵

Trade periodicals, directories, and newspaper advertisements provide data regarding the various companies and institutions that rented office space in 64 East Lake Street. These included the Chicago League for the Hard of Hearing, who utilized office space as club rooms; district offices for Kelvinator, a Detroit-based company specializing in refrigeration and appliances; offices of the advertising agency Cruttenden & Eger; and offices for engineers, dentists, artists, copywriters, medical equipment sales, and insurance underwriters. The restaurant chain Pixley and Ehlers, which functioned as a fast-casual cafeteria open to the public, was a long-standing occupant of the building's southeast retail space, having signed a 15-year lease in 1929.¹⁶

Reflecting the larger misfortunes of Chicago's commercial sector in the 1930s, the building's occupancy rate decreased during the Great Depression while the nation struggled with rising unemployment rates and consumers had less money to spend on goods. De Paul's Loop campus continued to operate in the top floors of 64 East Lake Street despite fluctuating enrollments and tuition revenues during this time. Nevertheless, The Loop Retail Historic District remained Chicago's foremost locale for retailers and professional office buildings, and De Paul's downtown campus persisted and weathered the prolonged financial crises.

The second World War ushered further challenges to the university, which instituted a downsizing effort that saw most of the uptown campus' academic programs, except the sciences, moved to the 64 East Lake Street building while the uptown campus was used for Army training.¹⁷ Following the war's end, enrollments surged as veterans pursued subsidized college educations under the terms of the G.I. Bill. De Paul was well positioned to receive nontraditional students, having a longstanding system of daytime and evening courses at its downtown campus. Enrollments nearly doubled when the 1945 academic year opened to 8,857 students, with over 90 percent registered for classes at 64 East Lake Street.¹⁸ De Paul classes were held at 64 East Lake Street until May 1958, when the institution completed the move of its Loop campus to its new downtown facility, the Lewis Center (formerly the Kimball Building) at the corner of Jackson and Wabash.¹⁹ The move to a larger building was necessitated by the school's increasing student, faculty, and administrative population.

In the early 1960s, 64 East Lake Street was partially leased by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, which operated a large department store in The Loop Retail Historic District at the northwest corner of Wabash and Monroe. The company in turn leased space in 64 East Lake Street to the Chicago Board of Education for a cooperative work-study program.²⁰ In June 1962, the Chicago Board of Education purchased 64 East Lake Street, who then sold it

¹⁴ Al Chase, "De Paul U. Plans 16 Story Home at 64 East Lake," *Chicago Tribune*, June 25, 1927.

Reverend Comerford J. O'Malley, "History of De Paul Building, 64 East Lake Street," May 4, 1953. Unpublished manuscript, DePaul University Special Collections and Archives.

¹⁵ "New School and Office Building for Chicago," *Buildings and Building Management* 27, no. 14 (July 4, 1927): 79.

¹⁶ Al Chase, "Pixley & Ehlers Lease Space in De Paul Building," *Chicago Tribune*, March 30, 1929.

¹⁷ Meister, "DePaul University," 12.

¹⁸ Meister, "DePaul University," 13.

¹⁹ Rury, "Collegiate Culture, Chicago Style," 107. This building was constructed in 1915 and designed by Graham, Burnham, and Company. It is a contributing building within the Loop Retail Historic District.

²⁰ Chicago Board of Education, *Official Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago: Regular Meeting, July 11, 1962* (Chicago: Chicago Board of Education, 1962), 460.

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to the City College of Chicago for \$1.5 million.²¹ The building was used by the City College of Chicago as the “Loop College” throughout the 1970s, and promotional literature noted the building’s “proximity to downtown offices and stores has resulted in emphasis on programs which provide many business and secretarial offerings.”²² In 1983, the building was sold to attorney Ronald B. Grais and Hersch M. Klaff, president of a real estate management firm, who announced plans of a \$6 million renovation to utilize the building fully as rentable offices and retail space.²³ The renovation entailed an extensive interior remodeling, including new finishes, and the replacement of exterior windows.

K.M. Vitzthum & Co.²⁴

Karl Martin Vitzthum (1880 – 1967) was a prominent Chicago architect known for designing banks and high-rise office buildings during the early twentieth century in a variety of architectural styles. Vitzthum was born in Tutzing, Germany, and educated at the Royal College of Architecture in Munich. He came to the United States in 1902 and to Chicago in 1914. He worked at the architectural firms of D.H. Burnham and Company and its successor firm, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White. In 1919 he established his own firm, K.M. Vitzthum & Company. Vitzthum’s partner was John J. Burns (1886-1956), who was from New York City and graduated from Washington University in St. Louis. The partnership existed from 1919 until Burns’ death in 1956, after which the firm was known as Vitzthum & Kill, specializing in churches, schools, high-rise residential buildings and penal institutions.”

The firm designed several notable Chicago buildings that have been designated as local landmarks and/or listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the 23-story, Classical Revival style Old Republic Building at 307 N. Michigan (1924); the six-story, Renaissance Revival style Home Bank and Trust Company Building at 1200 North Ashland Avenue (1926); the 45-story, Gothic Revival style Steuben Club Building at 188 West Randolph Street (1929); the Classical Revival & Art Deco style Hyde Park-Kenwood National Bank at 1525 E. 53rd Street (1929); and the 49-story, Art Deco style One North LaSalle Building (1930). The firm’s Late Gothic Revival style design for 64 East Lake Street (1928) was also developed in this era of historical revival style banks and office skyscrapers.

64 East Lake Street – District Significance Discussion

64 East Lake Street’s historical function and design are directly associated with the commercial and architectural significance of the collection of resources that comprise The Loop Retail Historic District.

At the request of the De Paul Educational Aid Society, architect K.M. Vitzthum & Co. designed 64 East Lake Street as a professional office building (a building type defined in the original nomination) that would blend with the existing buildings in the district. The resulting design was a skyscraper organized to house ground floor retail space, several floors of rentable office space accessible to the public, and upper floors with classrooms, administrative offices, and lounges for De Paul University’s Loop Campus. The building’s tripartite façade organization with extant ground-story retail spaces defined by expansive double-height windows as well as the

²¹ Chicago Board of Education, *Official Report of 1962*, 56.

David Ibata, “Former Loop College building sold to two investors for offices, stores,” *Chicago Tribune*, June 12, 1983.

²² City Colleges of Chicago, *1974-1975 Catalog* (Chicago: City Colleges of Chicago), 1974.

²³ David Ibata, “Former Loop College building sold to two investors for offices, stores,” *Chicago Tribune*, June 12, 1983.

²⁴ This summary of Karl Martin Vitzthum is sourced from the National Register of Historic Places nomination for his Home Bank and Trust Company Building: Linda Peters, “Home Bank and Trust Company Building,” *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (Washington, D.C: National Park Service, 2006), Section 8.

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regular grid of windows characterizing the middle and top stories continues to communicate this multi-use function. K.M. Vitzthum & Co.'s Late Gothic Revival style ornamentation, represented in ornate glazed terracotta detailing and arched entrances and windows, was visually compatible with the historical revival style designs seen on other 1920s era buildings in the district.

64 East Lake Street retains sufficient integrity and is clearly designed in relationship with the types and architectural styles seen in the district that express significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Comparable contributing district buildings designed with Late Gothic Revival style details include the 1926 Medical and Dental Arts Building at 179 N. Wabash (across the street from 64 East Lake Street); the 1925 Singer Building at 120 S. State Street; and the 1912 North American Building at 36 S. State Street.

As a mixed-use office building and campus with ground-floor retail, 64 East Lake Street's historical use is directly associated with the high volume of retail and commercial activity, as well as professional and personal services, that define the district's significance under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. De Paul University students commuting to 64 East Lake Street were exchanging the typical college experience of a semi-isolated campus for the opportunity to learn and study in a mixed-use skyscraper located in one of the most active commercial hubs in the country. Reinforcing this beneficial environment, De Paul chose to locate its College of Commerce at 64 East Lake Street to provide its students with directly accessible resources, internships, and jobs in the Loop. As well, passersby visiting the Loop to shop or attend an appointment would find 64 East Lake Street visually compatible with the urban environment and could utilize its ground floor retail spaces. Private and professional services entrepreneurs could rent office space in the building for their business. 64 East Lake Street's patterns of historical use are directly associated with The Loop Retail Historic District's significance, and the building is appropriately included as a contributing resource.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Chase, Al. "De Paul U. Plans 16 Story Home at 64 East Lake." *Chicago Tribune*, June 25, 1927.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. <u>41.88626</u>	<u>-87.62595</u>	C. <u>41.88585</u>	<u>-87.62538</u>
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
B. <u>41.88627</u>	<u>-87.62541</u>	D. <u>41.88585</u>	<u>-87.62595</u>
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude

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

The boundary increase expands the northeast corner of The Loop Retail Historic District to encompass the entire half-block bounded by Wabash Avenue to the west, E. Lake Street to the south, N. Garland Court to the east, and E. Haddock Place to the north. No other changes to the existing boundary are proposed. See attached revised district map, Figures 1-2.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The original 1998 nomination of The Loop Retail Historic District included the building at 203 N. Wabash, which occupies Block 7, lots 31-30 on the west end of the portion bounded by Wabash Avenue to the west, E. Lake Street to the south, N. Garland Court to the east, and E. Haddock Place to the north. New research undertaken in 2026 found that the 64 East Lake Street building (occupying lots 26-24 on the east side of half-block, just two parcels east of the National Register boundary) was directly associated with the District's architectural and historical significance during the period of significance. This boundary increase was delineated to include 64 East Lake Street (presently known as 70 East Lake) as well as lots 29 through 27 to maintain a contiguous district boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>John Cramer + Emily Ramsey - Ramsey Historic Consultants, Inc.;</u>	date	<u>July 31, 2026</u>
organization	<u>Rachel Barnart, independent consultant</u>	telephone	<u>337.781.1180</u>
street & number	<u>1105 W. Chicago Ave., Suite 201</u>	email	<u>john@ramseyhcinc.com</u>
city or town	<u>Chicago</u>	state	<u>IL</u> zip code <u>60642</u>

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Loop Retail Historic District (Boundary Increase)		
City or Vicinity:	Chicago		
County:	Cook	State:	IL
Photographer:	Rachel Barnhart		
Date Photographed:	June 2026		

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 9: 64 East Lake Street, south façade and east elevation, view NW.

Photo 2 of 9: Intersection of Lake Street and North Garland Court, view NW towards entrances of 64 East Lake Street and the 60 East Lake Parking Garage.

Photo 3 of 9: 64 East Lake Street (contributing in Boundary Increase), 60 East Lake Parking Garage (non-contributing in Boundary Increase), and Old Dearborn Bank Building (contributing in original boundary), view NW.

Photo 4 of 9: 64 East Lake Street, main entrance at south façade, view NNE.

Photo 5 of 9: 64 East Lake Street, east elevation, view NW towards ground floor space historically containing the Pixley and Ehler's restaurant.

Photo 6 of 9: View SW from Garland Court showing rear elevations of 64 East Lake Street and the Parking Garage.

Photo 7 of 9: 64 East Lake Street, east and north elevations, view SW.

Photo 8 of 9: View NE from Wabash and Lake Street of Parking Garage (non-contributing) and 64 East Lake Street (contributing).

Photo 9 of 9: View E from Wabash and E. Haddock Place showing rear elevations of Parking Garage and 64 East Lake Street.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1.** District Boundary Increase Map
- Figure 2.** District Boundary Increase Map, north portion
- Figure 3.** Google Earth Latitude/Longitude Map
- Figure 4.** Photo Key
- Figure 5.** Postcard of K.M. Vitzthum & Co.'s rendering of 64 East Lake Street
- Figure 6.** 1928 photograph of the newly completed 64 E. Lake Street Building
- Figure 7.** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Volume 1S, page 11S, corrected to 1950
- Figure 8.** *Chicago Tribune*, August 5, 1928, article announcing 64 East Lake Street is ready for tenants
- Figure 9.** 1927 article in *The Skyscraper Times* showing typical office floor plan in 64 East Lake Street
- Figure 10.** *Chicago Tribune*, August 9, 1928, ad for DePaul University's College of Commerce
- Figure 11.** *Chicago Tribune*, September 30, 1930, advertisement for Pixley and Ehlers' lunchroom
- Figure 12.** 1930 photograph of 64 East Lake Street, view northwest
- Figure 13.** 1938 photograph of 64 East Lake Street, view north
- Figure 14.** Circa 1948 Bird's-eye view of 64 East Lake Street, view northwest

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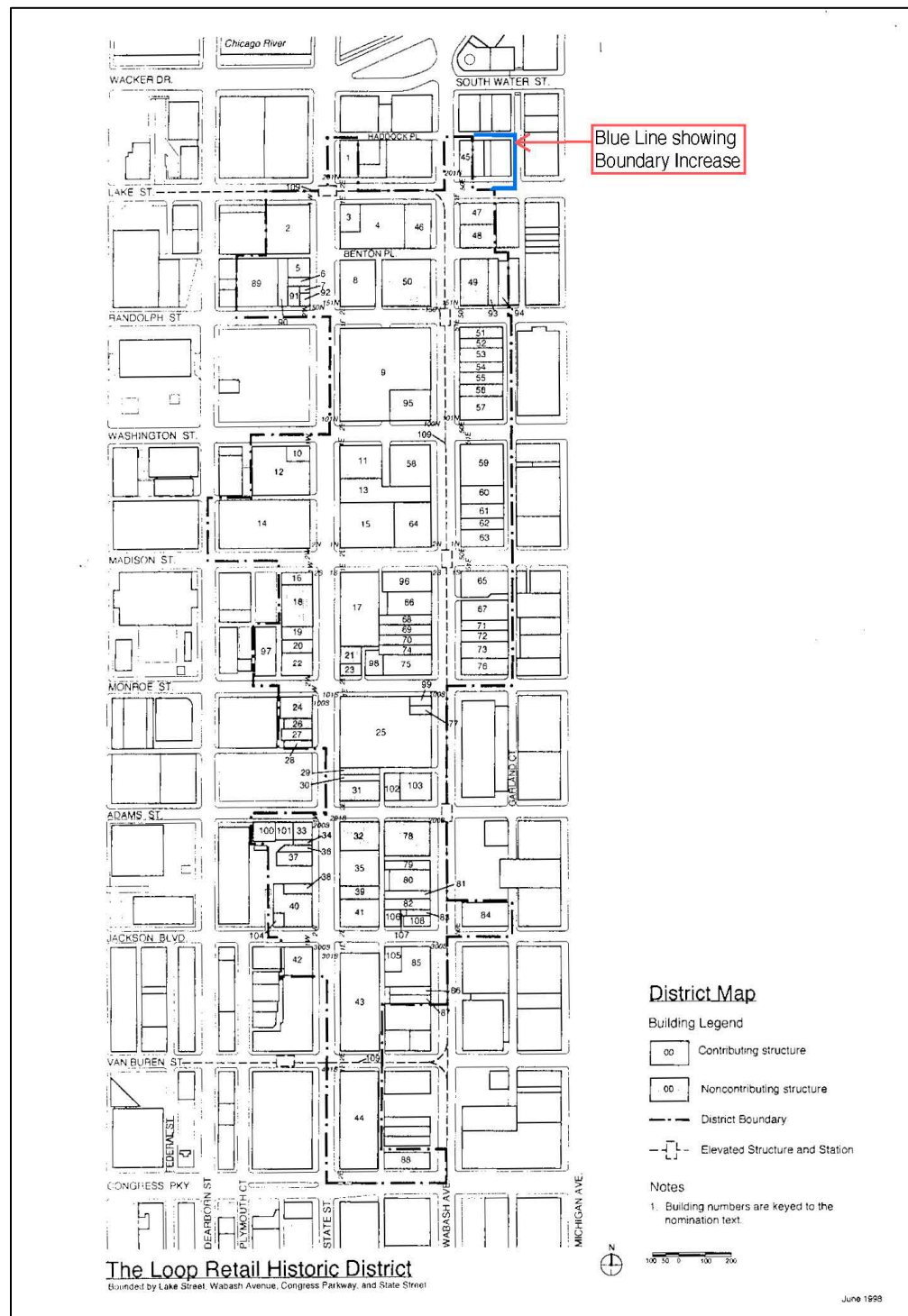
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Figure 1. Loop Retail Historic District Map, annotated to show Boundary Increase in blue.



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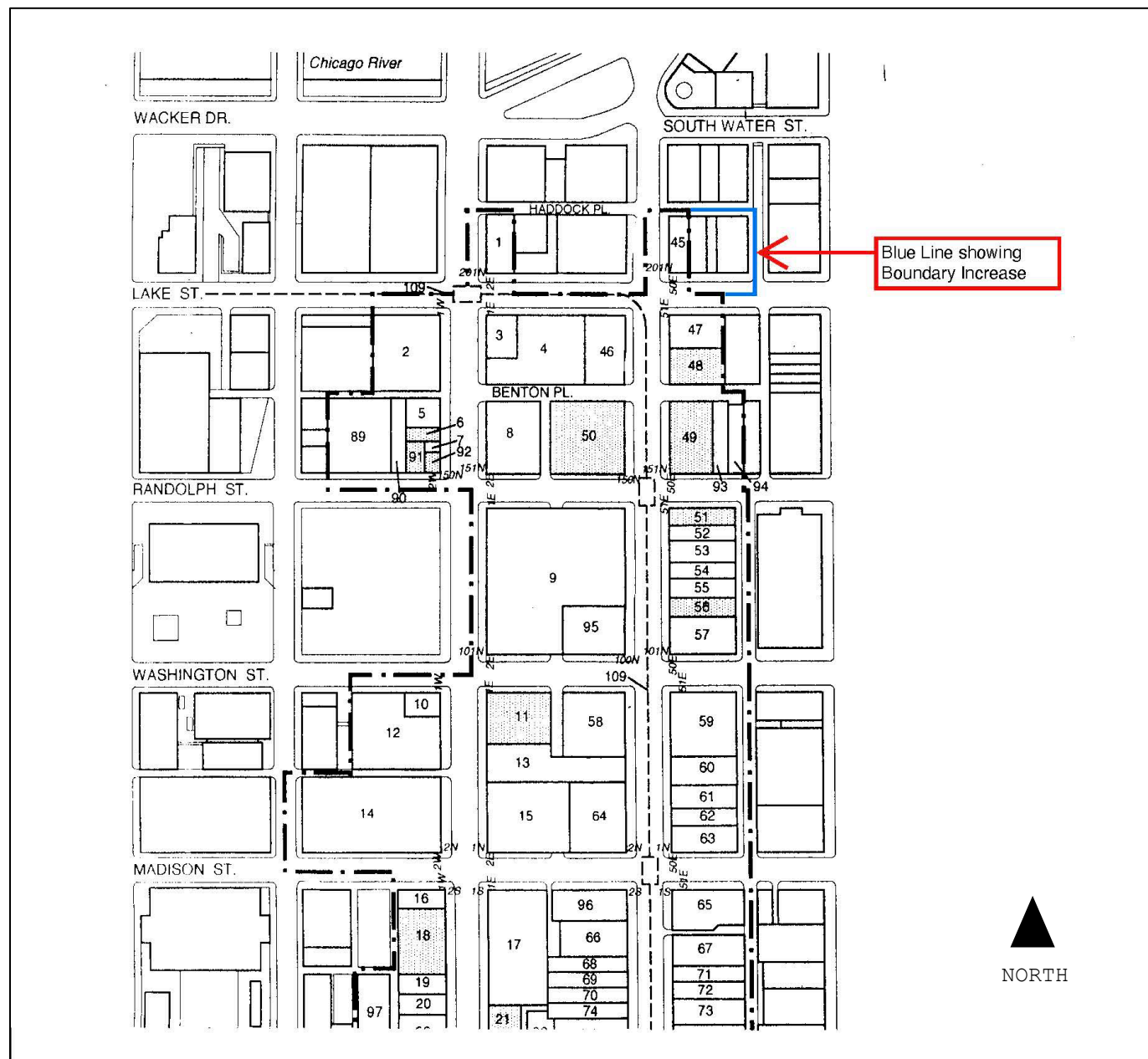
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Figure 2. The Loop Retail Historic District Map – North Half, annotated to show Boundary Increase in blue.



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Figure 3. Google Earth Latitude & Longitude Map

A. 41.88626, -87.62595

B. 41.88627, -87.62541

C. 41.88585, -87.62538

D. 41.88585, -87.62595



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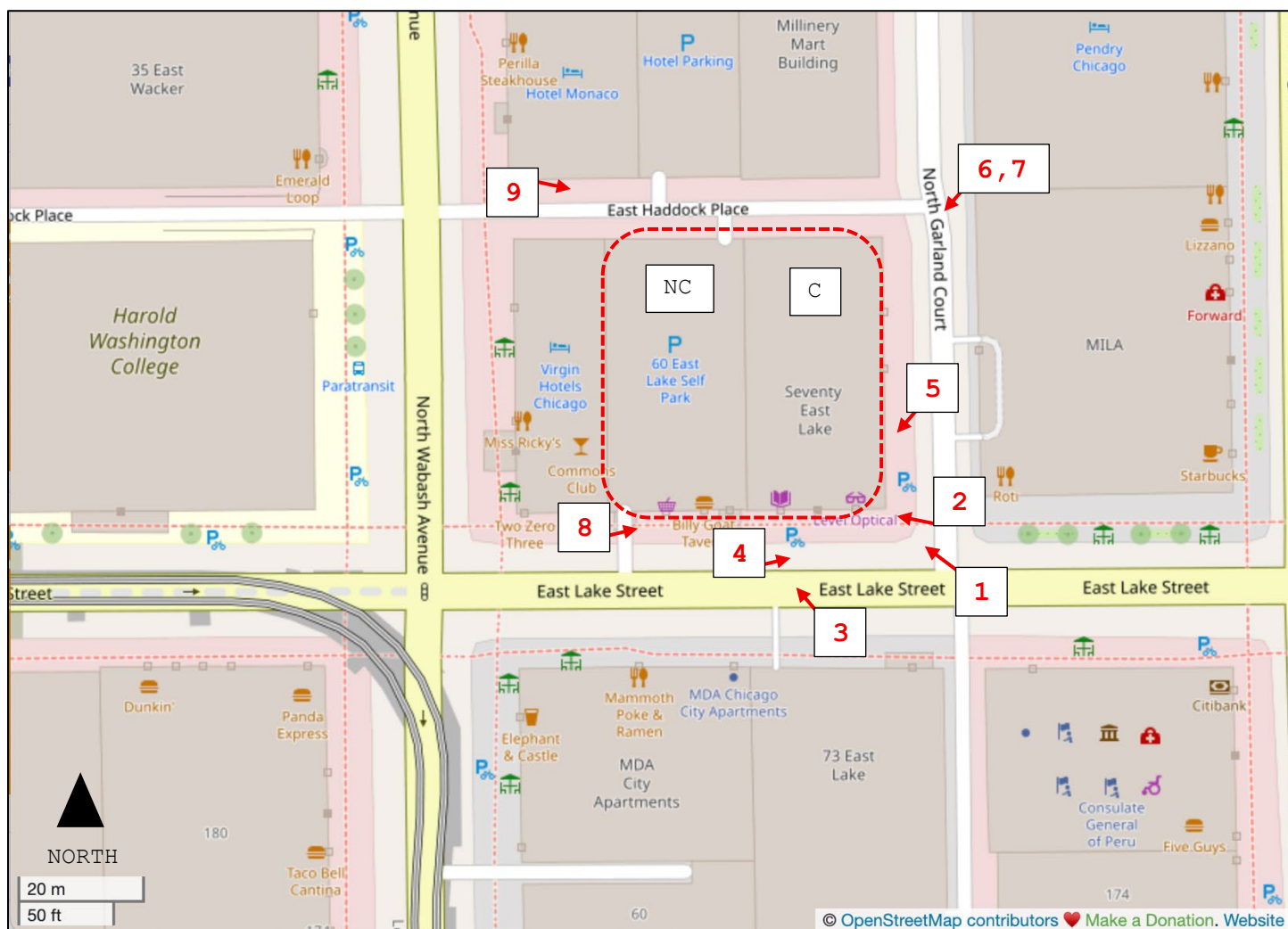
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Figure 4. Photo Key showing position of photographs 1-9. *Open Street Map, annotated.*

C = Contributing Building, 70 East Lake (historically 64 East Lake Street)

NC = Noncontributing Building, 60 East Lake Street Parking Garage

Boundary Increase Area shown with Red Dashed Line



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Figure 5. Postcard of K.M. Vitzthum & Co.'s rendering of 64 East Lake Street. *DePaul University Special Collections and Archives, University Buildings.*



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Figure 6. 1928 photograph of the newly completed 64 E. Lake Street Building. "For rent" signs at street level.
DePaul University Special Collections and Archives, University Buildings, Digital Collections.



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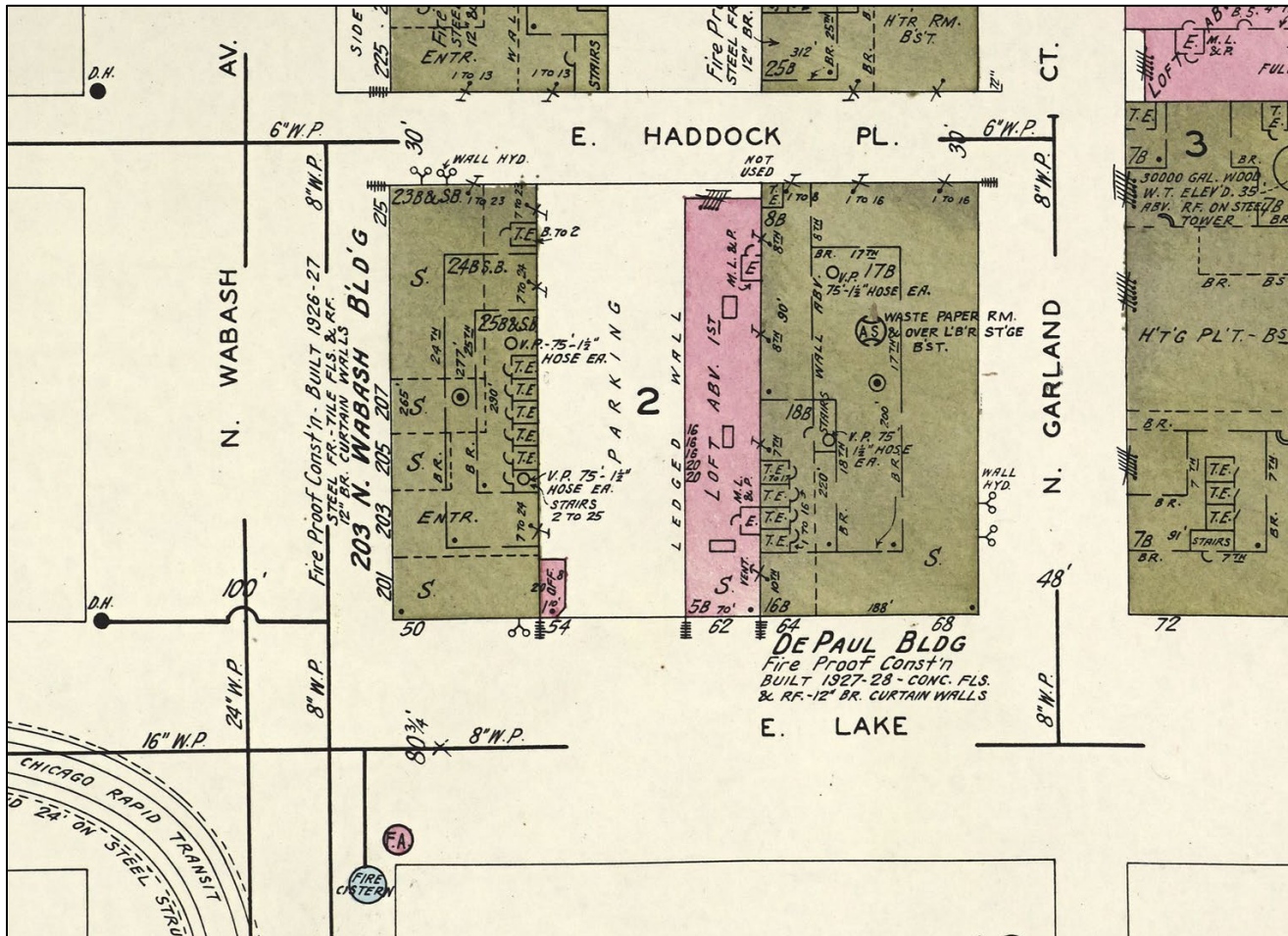
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Figure 7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Volume 1S, page 11S, corrected to 1950.



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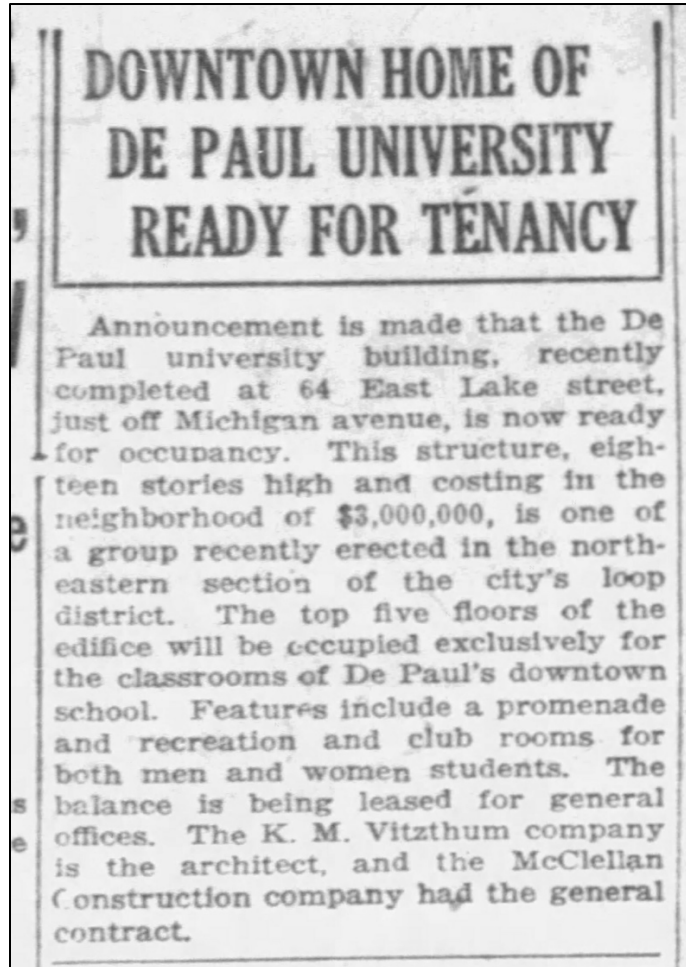
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Figure 8: *Chicago Tribune*, August 5, 1928, article announcing 64 East Lake Street is ready for tenants.



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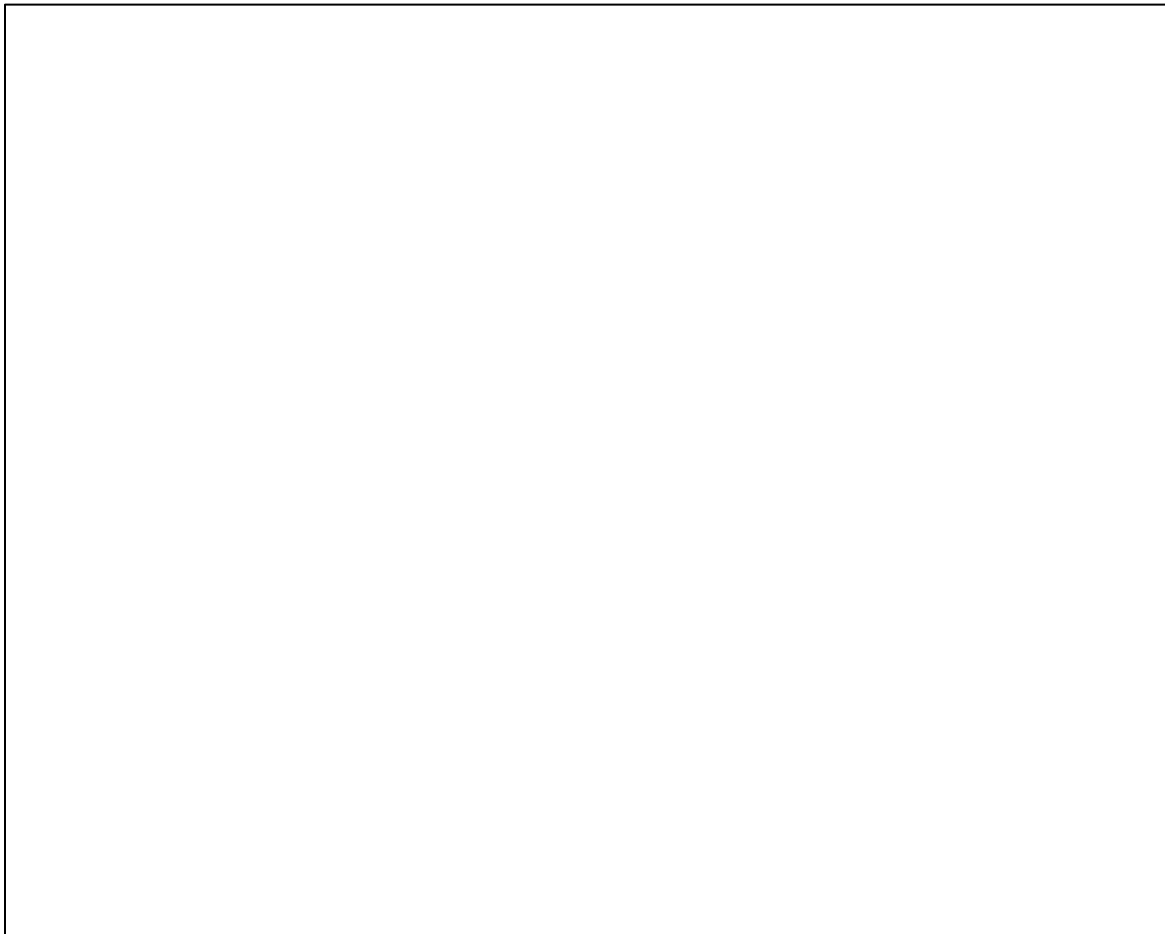
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Figure 9. 1927 article in *The Skyscraper Times* showing typical office floor plan in 64 East Lake Street.
Buildings and Building Management Periodical, digitized by University of Michigan.



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Figure 10. *Chicago Tribune*, August 9, 1928, advertisement for DePaul University's College of Commerce at 64 East Lake Street.

9, 1928.

EDUCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL

DePaul
UNIVERSITY
Co-Educational

COLLEGE of COMMERCE

Day and Evening Classes for Both Men and Women
Fall Term Begins September 17, 1928

36 SPECIALIZED COURSES:—

Auditing	Foreign Trade
Cost Accounting	Insurance
C. F. A. Quiz	Investments
Elements of Accounting	Land Economics
Hotel Accounting and Administration	Logic
Intermediate Accounting	Marketing
Mathematics of Accounting and Investment	Production
Principles of Accounting	Psychology
Advertising	Public Speaking
Banking and Finance	Public Utilities
Business Administration	Real Estate Law
Business Correspondence	Real Estate Practice
Business Forecasting	Real Estate Management
Business Law	Salesmanship
Corporation Finance	Short Story Writing
Economics	Sociology
Business English	Special Secretarial Courses
Foreign Languages	Transportation

All credits count toward University degree. Loop High School fully accredited, for those deficient in entrance requirements.
For Bulletin T. C., call, write or phone
Secretary, 64 E. Lake Street, Chicago. Telephone Central 8194
Now occupying the new DePaul University Building in the midst of the recently developed N. E. section of the Loop
Departments: Liberal Arts—Law—Commerce—Music

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Figure 11. *Chicago Tribune*, September 30, 1930, advertisement for Pixley and Ehlers' lunchroom, which occupied the southeast commercial space at 64 East Lake Street.

"No Caviar today Gentlemen!"

P. & E. beans are baked slowly for 20 hours, making them easy to digest and bringing out their full flavor and food value.

Instead, I have a real treat for you at my favorite lunchroom, Pixley & Ehler's. You Easterners ought to know beans, but I'll wager you've never tasted any as delicious as we are going to have today. We'll save time, enjoy a good lunch, and if I show you the checks you'll wonder how they do it."

Pixley and Ehlers
LUNCH ROOMS

18 E. Van Buren St.	34 No. Wells St.	205 So. Wabash Ave.
20 So. Clark St.	68 E. Lake St.	206 W. Jackson Blvd.
32 So. Clark St.	73 W. Jackson Blvd.	333 W. Madison St.
33 W. Madison St.	180 N. Wells St.	716 W. Madison St.
		1606 W. Madison St.

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Figure 12. 1930 photograph of 64 East Lake Street, view northwest. *Chicago History Museum, Hedrich-Blessing Collection.*



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Figure 13. 1938 Photograph of 64 East Lake Street / DePaul University Building, view north-northeast.
DePaulian Yearbook, 1938, DePaul University Special Collections and Archives, Digital Collections.



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Figure 14. Circa 1948 Bird's-eye view of 64 East Lake Street, view northwest. *DePaul University Special Collections and Archives, Digital Collections.*









SELF PARK

SELF PARK

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7,000 SQUARE FEET
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PLEASE CALL: PARKING
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SHOE REPAIR
CUSTOM

FOOTWEAR & HANDMADE
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Seventy East Lake

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LEA
LAWYERS
ESTABLISHED 1900



ONE WAY
TO
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LEA
BREAD & BUTTER

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NO PARKING
ANY TIME

TRADITION

SALADES COMPOSÉES

CROISSANTS PUR REPOS

PAIN AU LEVAIN

CROQUE MONSIEUR



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