

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT SCHOOL

CK-2022-3

- Location: The former Alexander Von Humboldt School building is located at 2620 W. Hirsch Street, Chicago, Illinois 60622. The building is situated on Lots 9 through 40 in Block 8 of H.M. Thompson's Subdivision in W½ NE ¼ Section 1, Township 39N, and Range 13E in Cook County, Illinois.
- USGS Quadrangle: Chicago Loop
- Present Owner: RBH Group, LLC
- Present Use: Building was abandoned by Chicago Public Schools in 2013 and is planned for mixed-use redevelopment.
- Significance: The Alexander Von Humboldt School shares its namesake with the Humboldt Park neighborhood, after Prussian cartographer Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt. It is located at 2620 W. Hirsch Street in Chicago. Constructed in three phases between 1884 and 1921, the architecturally cohesive school complex reflects the design of three Chicago Board of Education architects: John J. Flanders, William August Fielder, and Arthur F. Hussander. The school is a significant and well-preserved example of the evolution of public elementary school design between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the context of the Humboldt Park neighborhood.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction
1884 with 1896 and 1921 additions
2. Architects
John J. Flanders (1884); William August Fielder (1896); and Arthur F. Hussander (1921)
3. Original and subsequent owners
Chicago Public Schools; IFF; RBH Group
4. Original plans and construction

Alexander Von Humboldt School was built in 1884 as a three-story, flat-roofed building with projecting and recessed sections at the primary (east) elevation and a roughly rectangular footprint along a north-south axis. The Italianate style building features load bearing masonry walls clad with red brick, rusticated limestone, and decorative unglazed terracotta elements. A tall brick chimney rose at the rear (west) elevation where a one-story wing housed the boiler room. The floor plan had a double-loaded north-south corridor that terminated at staircases at the north and south ends of the building which led to exits topped by pediments at the east elevation. The 15-room school housed five classrooms at each floor, three along the west side of the corridor and two along the east side of the corridor.

5. Alterations and additions

The original building received a three-story addition to the west, joined by a one-story wing in 1896. The addition housed additional classrooms and administrative space while the service wing and basement level housed a coal room, boiler room, engine room, and an extensive duct system with blast chambers. The third floor originally housed an assembly hall that was later converted to classrooms in 1921 when three-story additions were built to the north and east. The later additions housed extra classrooms, a larger assembly hall, and a gymnasium. They also provided additional service space with a larger coal room, boiler room, and multiple engine rooms to support an extensive heating system powered by three Mathis Multiblade Blowers. The original building and 1896 addition were also renovated in 1921 when classrooms received new wardrobes, blackboards, and wood floors.

Exterior changes over the years have included the replacement of original doors and windows and the bricked enclosure of some original door and window openings. Interior alterations have included the installation of non-original flooring (mainly vinyl and asbestos tiles) as well as acoustical tile ceiling systems and fluorescent lighting. The original floorplan has remained largely unaltered.

The Public Buildings Commission of Chicago made some improvements to the complex in the 1990s, but the school underwent major renovations in 2008 as part of the Chicago Public Schools Historic Schools Initiative. Renovations included repairs and tuckpointing to the masonry exteriors, recreation of missing terracotta and stone detailing, and installation of replacement windows that matched the original designs.¹

B. Historical Context

¹ Julia S. Bachrach and Bill Latoza, "Alexander Von Humboldt Elementary School," *Chicago Historic Schools*, <https://chicagohistoricschools.wordpress.com/2013/09/20/alexander-von-humboldt-elementary-school/>. Accessed August 11, 2022.

1. Construction history

Chicago's Humboldt Park neighborhood developed on the city's northwest side around the 207-acre Humboldt Park established in 1869.² Like the rest of the city during the late nineteenth century, the Humboldt Park neighborhood grew at a rapid pace and school population increased accordingly. To meet the needs of the growing neighborhood, the Chicago Board of Education purchased the site at the northwest corner of Hirsch and Rockwell Streets for the development of a modern school building in 1883. John J. Flanders was appointed official architect to the board in 1884, the fourth architect to fill the position since its inception in 1882, and the building is one of his earliest designs for the board. Contracts for the 15-room, Italianate style school building were awarded in May 1884 and totaled \$46,537.50. Opened in March 1885, the Alexander Von Humboldt School became one of eight new school buildings across the city that year. As a grammar and primary school, Von Humboldt served children ranging from five to fourteen years old.

Continued growth in the Humboldt Park neighborhood led to such extreme overcrowding at the school that the board rented six rooms in a nearby building to serve as an annex by 1892.³ An additional six rooms were rented near Augusta and California Avenues to further relieve the crowding, but the fix was only a temporary solution. After just a decade in operation, the board allocated more than \$72,000 for an expansion at the Von Humboldt school. W. August Fielder, the official architect to the board at the time, designed a three-story, freestanding building situated west of the existing school and adjoined it to the original building via a one-story service wing. The design responded to Flanders' earlier Italianate style structure and incorporated red brick, limestone, and terracotta elements. The west elevation reflects the Italian Renaissance style and features repeating arched windows and sculptural terracotta medallions with busts of female figures. The addition housed 19 rooms including a large assembly hall at the third floor. By January 1898 the school was reported to be "the largest grade school in the city" by the *Chicago Daily Tribune*.⁴

The Chicago Public School system entered a period of unmatched expansion in the decades following the turn of the twentieth century. Meanwhile, the ideals of the progressive social reform movement influenced the design for new buildings and additions across the system. At Von Humboldt, the issue of overcrowding arose again in February 1920 when the *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported that the school, which had a seating capacity for 1,650, housed over 2,500 pupils.⁵ To address the issue, official architect to the board Arthur

² The historic context is largely summarized from the *Preliminary Determination of National Register Eligibility for the Von Humboldt Elementary School* prepared by Emily Ramsey of Ramsey Historic Consultants, Inc. in 2015, which is on file with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office and available for further consultation.

³ "More School Room Secured," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 10, 1892, 9.

⁴ "Pleased at Action," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, January 22, 1898, 10.

⁵ "New High School Need is Seen in Child Labor Law," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, February 27, 1920, 15.

Hussander designed two additions to the school, which were completed in 1921. Reflecting the progressive ideals of the era, a large three-story addition to the north housed a gymnasium and a double-height assembly hall with a mezzanine level and stage. A second three-story addition connecting the 1896 building and original building housed additional classrooms and reflected the design and material palette of the existing structures. The complex could accommodate over 2,700 students and 66 teachers in its 54 rooms equipped with modern heating and lighting systems.

2. Recent history

In the summer of 1940, the school board spent a sum of \$4,540,795 on a rehabilitation program for repairs, decoration, landscaping, and alterations at schools across the system. As part of this major program, penny lunchrooms, where students could buy a meal “for a few pennies” were built out at nine schools, including Von Humboldt, at a cost of \$5,000 each.⁶ In August 1949, then-school board architect John Christensen announced repair, alteration, painting, decorating, and grading projects totaling \$1,111,467 to be completed system-wide prior to the start of the school year.⁷ New stairway fire escapes, totaling \$5,710, as well as parkways, driveways, and concrete walks were installed at Von Humboldt during this period. Again, in July 1969, the board of education approved one million dollars’ worth of rehabilitation work to nearly 60 schools across the city.⁸ While most schools underwent boiler replacement, plumbing updates, roof repairs, and site improvements, only exterior painting was planned for Alexander Von Humboldt School as part of this effort.

School board budget cuts in the late 1970s and early 1980s led to the institution of an Adopt-a-School Program by Chicago Public Schools superintendent Ruth Love in 1981.⁹ By 1984, 125 business and organizations adopted 136 elementary and high schools across Chicago, and several suburban communities instituted similar program modeled after the city’s. At Von Humboldt, Encyclopedia Britannica paid the salaries for several teacher aides and donated choral robes, athletic equipment, and educational materials as part of this program. In the 1990s, the Public Building Commission made some physical improvements to the school building, but the building required substantial rehabilitation. At last, in 2008, the school underwent additional major renovations as part of the Chicago Public Schools Historic Schools Initiative. BauerLatoza Studio led the effort, which included repair and repointing of the masonry, recreation of missing terracotta elements and stone

⁶ “School Bells to Ring for 764,540, Public System has 4.5 Million Repair Expense,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 1, 1940, N1.

⁷ “Ready Public Schools for Fall Opening,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, August 14, 1949, NW4.

⁸ “It’s Paint Up, Fix Up Time for 60 City Public Schools,” *Chicago Tribune*, July 17, 1969, W2.

⁹ Susan Spaeth Cherry, “We Need All Help We Can Get,” ‘Adopt-a-School’ Programs Fill in Blanks Left by Budget Cuts,” *Chicago Tribune*, May 6, 1984, Q2.

details, and replacement of the windows with units that matched the original designs.¹⁰

Alexander Von Humboldt School continued to serve the Humboldt Park neighborhood until 2013 when the Chicago Board of Education shuttered it and 49 other public schools across the city. The school sat vacant for two and half years before it was sold to IFF in October 2015. Shortly after the building was sold again to RBH Group, the current owner, to be redeveloped into a mixed-use property.¹¹

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character

The original 1884 building is a three-story, Italianate style school building with a rectangular footprint. The primary (east) elevation is asymmetrical with projecting and recessed sections. The exterior is clad with red brick and rusticated limestone with decorative terracotta elements. The building features tall, evenly-spaced windows at each elevation. It terminates in a flat roof with a projecting pressed copper cornice. The material palette, massing, and ornamentation are carried on at the 1896 and 1921 additions, which include similar Italianate and Italian Renaissance decoration such as terracotta medallions, projecting copper cornices, decorative brick corbeling, and limestone sills, stringcourses, and sculptural elements.

2. Condition of fabric

The complex is well-preserved and retains its overall massing and architectural detailing.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Over-all dimensions

The building is 63'-11" in height overall. The original block measures approximately 81'-0" (east-west) and 124'-10" (north-south). The 1896 block measures approximately 88'-6" (east-west) and 147'-9" (north-south). The north wing of the 1921 addition measures approximately 108'-7" (east-west) and 117'-0" (north-south), while the south wing measures approximately 69'-7" (east-west) and connects the original block with the 1896 block.

2. Foundation

The building has a stone and concrete foundation.

¹⁰ Bachrach and Latoza, "Alexander Von Humboldt Elementary School," 2022.

¹¹ Jeffrey McClelland and Scott Splittgerber, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment*, prepared for RBH Group, prepared by PIONEER Engineers & Environmental Services, 2021.

3. Walls

At the original block, the walls of the building have a rusticated limestone water table, are sheathed with red brick laid in a running bond with inlaid terracotta elements and areas of decorative brickwork, and feature a wide projecting pressed copper cornice supported by brackets. Terracotta panels over the primary entrance at the original block read “Von Humboldt School” and “Erected 1884.” At the 1896 block, the walls have rusticated limestone at the first floor, are sheathed with red brick laid in the running bond, and feature a projecting bracketed cornice with decorative brick parapets above. The 1921 additions also have rusticated limestone at the first floor, are sheathed with red brick, and feature decorative brickwork, terracotta ornamentation, and carved limestone elements.

4. Structural system

The original block and 1896 block have loadbearing masonry walls with steel and wood frame interior. The 1921 additions are of fireproof construction with loadbearing masonry walls and steel, clay tile, and concrete interior.

5. Openings

a. Doorways and doors

The primary (east) elevation of the original block has a double leaf half-light metal door surrounded by limestone pilasters. There are also two additional metal doors. The south and north elevations each have a double leaf metal door at former window openings. The primary (south) elevation of the 1896 block has a double leaf half-light metal door flanked by sidelights and a tall lunette transom with radial mullions set into a limestone portal. The west elevation has two sets of double leaf metal doors with rectangular transom windows set above each leaf. The 1921 addition has three sets of double leaf metal doors set into arched openings with tall lunette transom windows with radial mullions above and carved limestone details at the north end of the west elevation.

b. Windows

The original block has evenly spaced six over six sash windows with arched brick lintels, some of which feature decorative terracotta springers, or limestone lintels. Windows above the primary entrance at the original block are arched six over six sash but some openings are enclosed with brick. The 1896 block has evenly spaced six over six sash windows with limestone surrounds and lintels at the upper stories. Some windows are arranged in pairs at the west façade. Windows at the first story are set into evenly spaced arched openings with lunette transom windows above. Windows at the 1921 additions are arranged in pairs. Several window

openings at the 1884 building have been partially or fully enclosed with brick.

6. Roof

a. Shape, covering

The roofs of the original block and 1921 additions are flat with brick parapets and clay coping tiles. The roofs are covered with bitumen roofing material with clay tile roof decking at the 1921 addition and wood roof decking at the original building. The southern portion of the 1896 block is also flat, but the north end terminates in a tall hip roof clad with asphalt shingles that features a rectangular projecting vent along the ridge. The 1896 addition has wood roof decking like the original building.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans

The original block, 1896 block, and 1921 additions feature large classrooms arranged along wide, double-loaded corridors. The 1921 addition at the north end of the complex houses the assembly hall at the first story and the gymnasium above.

2. Stairways

Monumental open stairs with metal balustrades and wood railings connect the floors at each block.

3. Flooring

Floors at the corridors are covered with non-historic vinyl and linoleum tile. Some classrooms retain original wood flooring. The gymnasium retains its original wood flooring. The entrance vestibule at the north end of the 1921 addition retains original ceramic tile flooring.

4. Wall and ceiling finishes

Ceilings at the corridors and classrooms are covered with non-historic dropped ceilings. A potentially original pressed tin ceiling is visible in one of the classrooms at the 1921 addition where dropped ceiling panels have been partially removed. Original clay tile ceilings are visible in some areas throughout the corridors where dropped ceiling panels have been partially removed. The assembly hall retains its original wood paneled walls, beamed ceiling, and molding throughout. Walls at bathrooms throughout are covered with white glazed brick and painted concrete block.

5. Openings

a. Doorways and doors

The corridor retains all original half-light and paneled wood doors with single-pane and multi-light wood transom windows.

6. Decorative features and trim

Classrooms generally retain original wood trim around doors and windows. Original wood built-ins, chalkboards, and moldings are also intact in most classrooms. Some wood features are painted. Original balustrades, newel posts, ball caps, and decorative brackets remain intact at staircases throughout. Original wood picture molding is present throughout most corridors. The original stage with classically-ornamented squared proscenium remains intact at the assembly hall. Classically-detailed scroll brackets support the mezzanine level at the assembly hall.

7. Mechanical equipment

b. Heating

The 1896 block and 1921 additions retain the original pneumatic heating system with thermostats in every room. Large “Mathis Multiblade Blower” fans located in blast chambers and an extensive duct system remain intact and functional at the ground floor of 1896 block. Large cast iron radiators remain intact and functional at the ground floor of the original 1884 block.

c. Lighting

Tall ceilings and long windows allow for passive daylighting throughout. Modern drop ceilings with fluorescent tube lighting are present in all classrooms and throughout hallways.

d. Plumbing

The building has eight bathrooms: four for girls and four for boys with one for each at every floor. There is a private washroom with toilet and sink at the service wing.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation

The building is situated on a rectangular parcel that is approximately 2.35 acres in size with frontages along North Rockwell Street to the east, West Hirsch Street to the south, and North Talman Avenue to the west. The north lot line abuts residential parcels with single- and multi-family residences.

The west face of Alexander Von Humboldt School is set back from North Talman Avenue and its front entrance (the former Assembly Hall entrance) is approached from the street via concrete walkways. Concrete walkways also extend from the former primary entrance at the original block along North

Rockwell Street. Asphalt paved areas are situated at the north and southeast sides of the building.

2. Historic landscape design

Original drawings for the 1896 and 1921 additions do not reveal information about the historic site conditions. The 1892 *Insurance Maps of Chicago* produced by Central Map, Survey, and Publishing Company indicate that the Von Humboldt School property did not extend past the alley north of West Hirsch Street between North Talman Avenue and North Rockwell Street.¹² A brick building housing a store at the east side of North Rockwell Street (enumerated 739 North Rockwell Street, pre-1909 Chicago street renumbering) is depicted north of the original building at the site of the present-day parking lot. The map also indicates that lots surrounding the school along North Talman Avenue remained undeveloped during this period.

The 1896 *Fire Insurance Maps of Chicago, Illinois* produced by Sanborn-Perris Map Company document the additions designed by Fielder and built during this period.¹³ A brick flat is also depicted at the east side of North Talman Avenue (enumerated 740 North Talman Avenue, pre-1909 Chicago street renumbering) north of the school at the site of the later 1921 addition. Historic photographs dating circa 1896 indicate that landscaping surrounding the school complex was limited to simple wood fencing around the perimeter of the site with wide concrete sidewalks along roadways.

The 1922 *Fire Insurance Maps of Chicago* produced by Sanborn Map Co. document the additions designed by Hussander and built during this period.¹⁴ Several flats along North Talman Avenue and the storefront along North Rockwell Street were demolished to accommodate the additions and expansion of the school property. Historic photographs dating circa 1922 indicate that trees and grassy areas were established along North Talman Avenue and that a metal fence with stone piers replaced the earlier wood fencing.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings

Architectural Records for Chicago School Buildings, Architectural Drawings and Records Collection, Chicago History Museum. Call No. 1993.0285 AT.

B. Bibliography

1. Primary and unpublished source information

¹² Central Map, Survey, and Publishing Company, *Insurance Maps of Chicago*, Volume 17, Sheet 2, March 1892.

¹³ Sanborn-Perris Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Chicago, Illinois*, Volume 11, Sheet 10, 1896.

¹⁴ Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Chicago, Illinois*, Volume 11, Sheet 10, 1922.

- “Bids for New Schools. Board of Education Figures on Prices for Them,”
Chicago Daily Tribune, January 11, 1896.
- Central Map, Survey, and Publishing Company. *Insurance Maps of Chicago*.
March 1892.
- Cherry, Susan Spaeth “‘We Need All Help We Can Get,’ ‘Adopt-a-School’
Programs Fill in Blanks Left by Budget Cuts,” *Chicago Tribune*, May
6, 1984.
- “It’s Paint Up, Fix Up time for 60 City Public Schools,” *Chicago Tribune*,
July 17, 1969.
- “More School Room Secured,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 10, 1892.
- “New High School Need is Seen in Child Labor Law,” *Chicago Daily
Tribune*, February 27, 1920.
- “Pleased at Action,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, January 22, 1898.
- “Ready Public Schools for Fall Opening,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, August 14,
1949.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of Chicago*. Illinois:
Sanborn-Perris Map Company: 1896.
- Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Chicago*. Illinois: Sanborn
Map Company: 1922.
- “School Bells to Ring for 764,540, Public System has 4.5 Million Repair
Expense,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 1, 1940.
- “School Room to Seat 7,000 More Ready by Sept. 1,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*,
April 29, 1921.

2. Secondary and published sources

- Bachrach, Julia S. and Bill Latoza, “Alexander Von Humboldt Elementary
School,” *Chicago Historic Schools*, accessed August 11, 2022,
[https://chicagohistoricschools.wordpress.com/2013/09/20/alexander-
von-humboldt-elementary-school/](https://chicagohistoricschools.wordpress.com/2013/09/20/alexander-von-humboldt-elementary-school/).
- McClelland, Jeffrey and Scott Splittgerber, *Phase I Environmental Site
Assessment*, prepared for RBH Group, prepared by PIONEER
Engineers & Environmental Services, 2021.
- Ramsey, Emily. *Preliminary Determination of National Register Eligibility,
Alexander Von Humboldt Elementary School*. Prepared for Illinois
Historic Preservation Agency, prepared by Ramsey Historic
Consultants, 2015.

C. Likely Source Not Yet Investigated

It is possible that the Chicago (Ill.) Board of Education Records housed at the Chicago History Museum include minutes, memos, or other ephemera detailing the construction of the Von Humboldt School and its subsequent additions as well as alterations to the school. In addition, Chicago Public Schools may yet have materials related to alterations, renovations, and maintenance of the school in more recent history.

- D. Sketch Plans
Sketch plans for Von Humboldt Elementary School are attached to this report.
- E. Supplemental Material
Photographs of the original school building's floorplan (as depicted in fire insurance maps), historic drawings for the 1896 addition, and current photographs are attached to the end of this report.

PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

- A. Research Strategy
The research strategy was to review primary and secondary sources, including books, newspaper articles, historic architectural drawings, and historic photographs, in order to develop a brief history of the Von Humboldt School. In addition, site visits were planned to conduct photographic documentation for the HIBS photographic submittal and for use in developing a written description of the building.
- B. Actual Research Process
Primary and secondary source research was undertaken at both the Chicago Historic Museum and the Chicago Public Library. Architectural Records for Chicago School Buildings in the Architectural Drawings and Records Collection at the Chicago History Museum were reviewed. Partial sets of architectural drawings by William August Fielder (1896 addition) and Arthur F. Hussander (1921 addition) were reviewed and photographed. Select images are attached at the end of this report. Historic drawings for the original 1884 building could not be located. Fire Insurance Maps (1892 to 1922) available through the Chicago Public Library were reviewed.

History of the Public Schools in Chicago, a publication in the Northside Neighborhood History Collection on file at the Sulzer Regional Library, did not contain information on Von Humboldt School.

Online databases, including newspapers.com and several local historic newspaper databases available through the Chicago Public Library, were reviewed for information pertaining to the development of the school.

- C. Archives and Repositories Used
Architectural Records for Chicago School Buildings, Chicago History Museum
Chicago Public Library in Chicago, IL
- D. Research Staff
 - 1. Primary Preparers
Johnson Lasky Kindelin Architects
Carri Andrews, Associate Principal

Kelsey Kuehn, Architectural Historian

Katie McNamee, Architect

Omar Rodriguez, Intern Architect

2. Photographer

Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, Leslie Schwartz Photography

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

This HIBS Level III documentation project was completed in fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Chicago and the Illinois Historic Preservation Officer regarding the renovation of a mixed-use development (Teachers Village) at 2620 W. Hirsch Street in Chicago, Illinois (SHPO LOG #012062421), dated May 26, 2022.

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

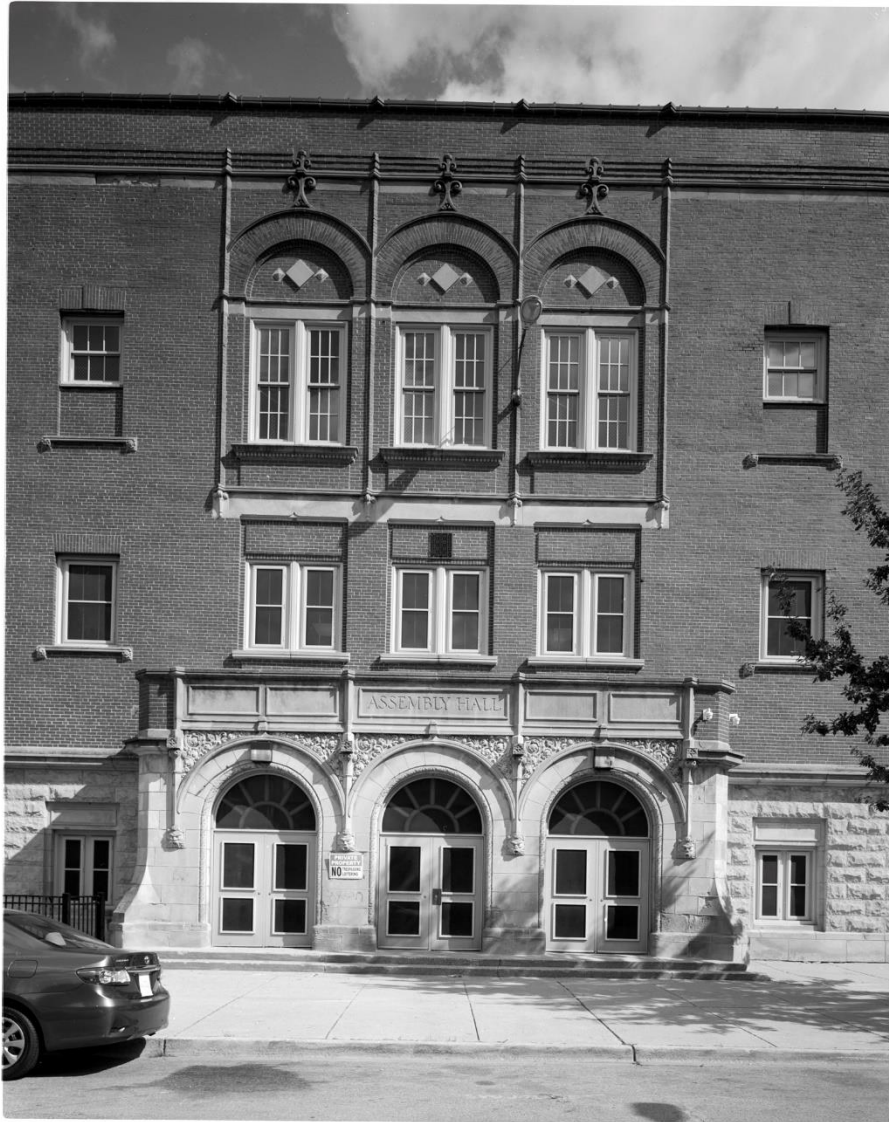
Leslie Schwartz, photographer, September 2022

CK-2022-3-1	North and west façades, looking southeast.
CK-2022-3-2	North façade Auditorium entrance, looking east.
CK-2022-3-3	West (left) and south façades, looking northeast.
CK-2022-3-4	South façades, looking northwest.
CK-2022-3-5	East façade, looking west.
CK-2022-3-6	East façade detail, looking west.
CK-2022-3-7	East façades, looking northwest.
CK-2022-3-8	North (left) and east façades, looking southwest.
CK-2022-3-9	Ground floor corridor, looking south.
CK-2022-3-10	Stage with squared proscenium in auditorium, looking east.
CK-2022-3-11	Auditorium, looking west.
CK-2022-3-12	Proscenium detail, looking south.
CK-2022-3-13	Bracket supporting auditorium mezzanine, looking west.
CK-2022-3-14	Auditorium entrance vestibule, looking north.
CK-2022-3-15	Auditorium entrance vestibule, looking north.
CK-2022-3-16	First floor, detail of west grand staircase at 1921 addition.
CK-2022-3-17	First floor, west grand staircase and corridor at 1921 addition, looking south.
CK-2022-3-18	First floor, typical corridor at 1921 addition, looking north.
CK-2022-3-19	First floor, typical classroom at 1921 addition, looking northeast.
CK-2022-3-20	First floor, typical classroom at 1921 addition, looking northwest.
CK-2022-3-21	First floor, typical classroom at 1884 building, looking southwest.
CK-2022-3-22	First floor, staircase at 1884 building, looking south.

CK-2022-3-23	First floor, typical corridor at 1921 addition, looking west.
CK-2022-3-24	First floor, typical corridor at 1884 building, looking south.
CK-2022-3-25	First floor, typical classroom at 1884 building, looking southeast.
CK-2022-3-26	First floor, typical classroom at 1884 building, looking southwest.
CK-2022-3-27	First floor, typical classroom at 1884 building, looking north
CK-2022-3-28	Second floor, north grand staircase at 1921 addition, looking northeast
CK-2022-3-29	Second floor, gymnasium, looking southwest.
CK-2022-3-30	Second floor, typical transom and door.
CK-2022-3-31	Second floor, typical corridor at 1896 addition, looking southwest.
CK-2022-3-32	Second floor, grand staircase at 1896 addition, looking south.
CK-2022-3-33	Second floor, typical corridor at 1884 building, looking north.
CK-2022-3-34	Second floor, typical coat closet at 1884 building, looking east.
CK-2022-3-35	Third floor, balustrade detail, north grand staircase at 1921 addition.
CK-2022-3-36	Third floor, north grand staircase at 1921 addition, looking northeast.
CK-2022-3-37	Third floor, typical corridor, looking south.
CK-2022-3-38	Third floor, grand staircase at 1896 addition, looking south.
CK-2022-3-39	Third floor, typical corridor, looking north.
CK-2022-3-40	Third floor, typical corridor at 1884 building, looking south.



HIBS CK-2022-3-1



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SKETCH PLANS



Ground Floor Plan with Photo Locations



First Floor Plan with Photo Locations



Second Floor Plan with Photo Locations



Third Floor Plan with Photo Locations

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

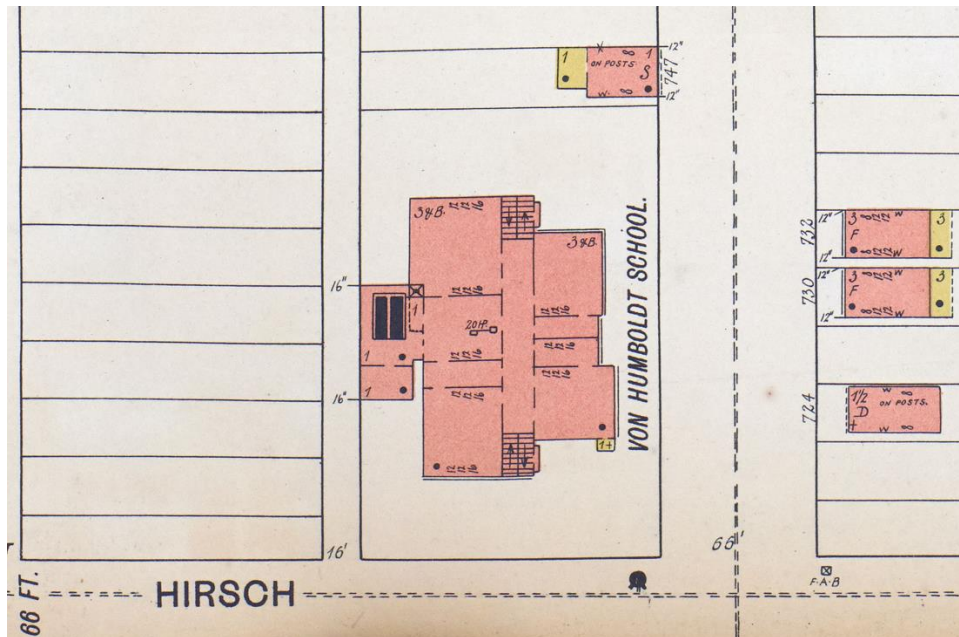


Figure 1: Floor plan of the original 1884 Von Humboldt School as it appeared in the 1892 Central Map, Survey, and Publishing Company's *Insurance Maps of Chicago*.



Figure 2: West elevation of the 1896 addition to Von Humboldt School from the Architectural Records for Chicago School Buildings Collection at the Chicago History Museum.

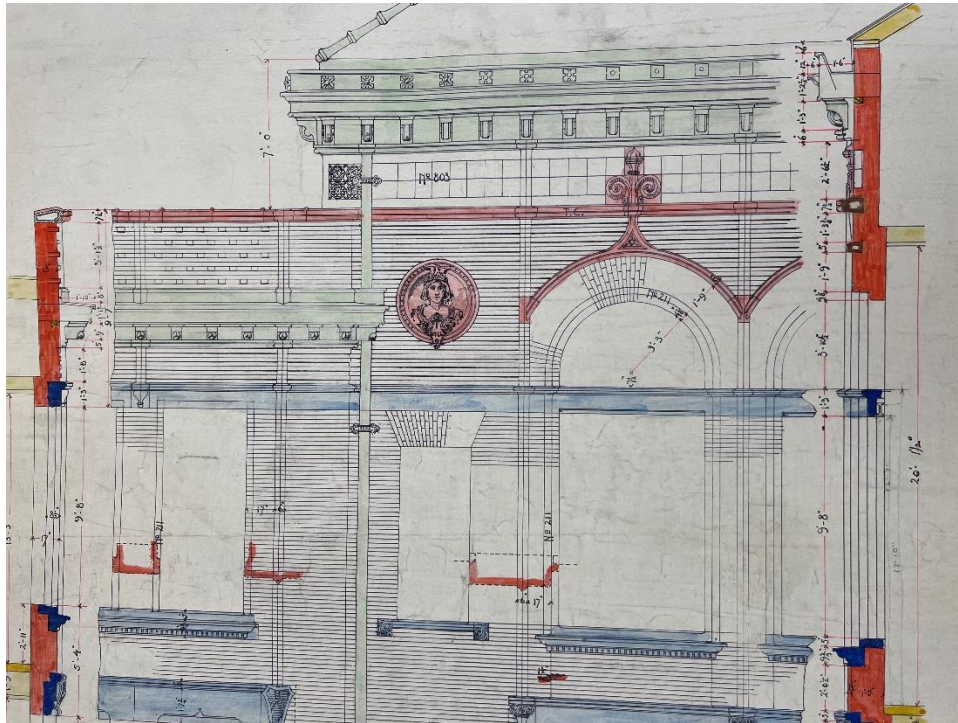


Figure 3: Detail of the west elevation of the 1896 addition to Von Humboldt School from the Architectural Records for Chicago School Buildings Collection at the Chicago History Museum.

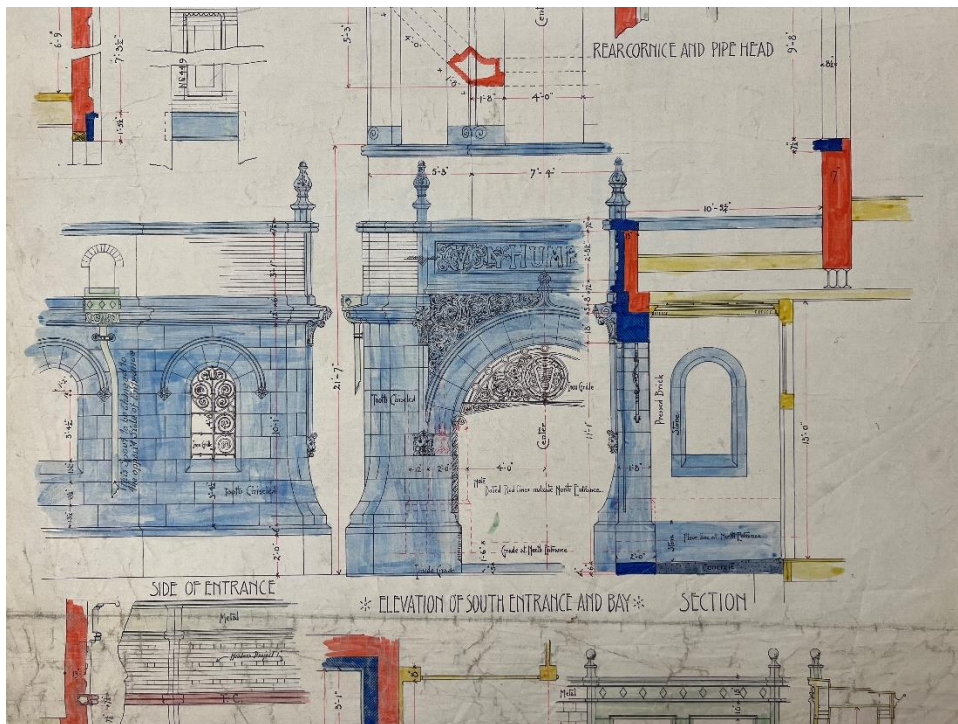


Figure 4: Detail of the south elevation of the 1896 addition to Von Humboldt School from the Architectural Records for Chicago School Buildings Collection at the Chicago History Museum.



Figure 5: Terracotta medallion at west elevation, looking east.



Figure 6: Decorative brick work and terracotta at south elevation, looking north.



Figure 7: Plaque at Mathis Multiblade Blower in blast chamber at basement, looking west.



Figure 8: Classical ornamentation at proscenium arch in auditorium, looking southeast.



Figure 9: Typical finishes at bathrooms, looking northeast.



Figure 10: Tin ceiling tiles at third floor classroom.