



Village of Winnetka

Landmark Preservation Commission Regular Meeting

March 6, 2023 at 7:00 PM
Winnetka Village Hall Council Chambers
510 Green Bay Road

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Public Comments**
3. **Approval of Minutes**
 - a. Approval of the February 6, 2023, Regular Meeting Minutes
4. **Demolition Permit Applications**
 - a. **Case No. 23-04-LPC - 1304 Asbury Avenue:** Review of the demolition permit application submitted for the single-family residence at 1304 Asbury Avenue.
 - b. **Case No. 23-05-LPC - 1205 Sunset Road:** Review of the demolition permit application submitted for the single-family residence at 1205 Sunset Road.
 - c. **Case No. 23-06-LPC - 1087 Cherry Street:** Review of the demolition permit application submitted for the single-family residence at 1087 Cherry Street.
5. **Historical Architectural Impact Studies (HAIS)**
 - a. **Case No. 22-23-LPC - 645 Sheridan Road:** Review of the Historical Architectural impact Study (HAIS) submitted for the single-family residence at 645 Sheridan Road.
 - b. **Case No. 23-03-LPC - 310 Green Bay Road:** Review of the Historical Architectural impact Study (HAIS) submitted for the building known as Leicester Hall on the North Shore Country Day School campus at 310 Green Bay Road.
6. **Other Business**
 - a. Change of Name For Landmark Preservation Commission - Discussion
 - b. Monthly Communications For Landmark Preservation Commission - Discussion
 - c. April 3, 2023, Regular Meeting - Quorum Check
7. **Adjournment**

NOTICE

Public comment is permitted on all agenda items at the meeting. If you wish to provide testimony or comments prior to the meeting, you may provide them one of two ways: (1) by sending an email to planning@winnetka.org; or by sending a letter to Community Development, Village of Winnetka, 510 Green Bay Road, Winnetka, IL 60093. All agenda materials are available at www.villageofwinnetka.org/agendacenter.

The Village of Winnetka, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, requests that persons with disabilities, who require certain accommodations to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting or have questions about the accessibility of the meeting or facilities contact the Village ADA Coordinator at 510 Green Bay Road, Winnetka, Illinois 60093, (Telephone (847) 716-3543; T.D.D. (847) 501-6041).

**LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FEBRUARY 6, 2023 MEETING MINUTES**

Members Present:

Jack Coladarci, Chairman
Chris Enck
Beth Ann Papoutsis
Joseph Stuart
Paul Weaver

Non-Voting Member Present:

Bob Dearborn

Members Absent:

Laura Good

Village Staff:

Christopher Marx, Associate Planner

Call to Order & Roll Call:

Chairman Enck began the meeting acting as Chairman in Mr. Coladarci's absence. He called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m. Mr. Marx took roll call of the Commission Members present.

Public Comment

No public comment was made at this time.

Approval of January 16, 2023 Regular Meeting Minutes:

Chairman Enck asked if there were any comments or corrections to be made to the January 16, 2023 meeting minutes. Mr. Marx confirmed no comments or clarifications were received in connection with January 16, 2023 meeting minutes. Chairman Enck then asked for a motion. A motion to approve the January 16, 2023 meeting minutes was made by Mr. Weaver and seconded by Ms. Papoutsis. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 4 to 0:

AYES: Enck, Papoutsis, Stuart, Weaver

NAYS: None

NON-VOTING: Dearborn

Demolition Permit Applications:

a. Case No. 23-02-LPC - 67 Brier Street: Review of the demolition permit application submitted for the single-family residence at 67 Brier Street.

Mr. Marx identified the property's size, location and zoning classification which was constructed in approximately 1956. He stated there were no building permits on file indicating any significant exterior alterations. Mr. Marx stated the property is not on the Illinois Historic Structures Listing or National Register. He stated the Historical Society research did not indicate the property had architectural or historical significance. Mr. Marx noted the property was subdivided in 2019 into two buildable lots with the condition that the demolition of 67 Brier Street occur within two years and the applicant can address the status. He stated the demolition approval period was extended until March 2023 by the Village Council and the applicant is prepared to submit plans for new construction. He then asked if there were any questions.

Chairman Enck referred to the map and questioned the Village boundary. Mr. Marx confirmed the location is not too far from the Kenilworth boundary.

Rosemary Latter introduced herself to the Commission and stated they planned to resubdivide the lot which was built as a ranch home in the 1950's with the proposal to build two new homes on the lots once subdivided. Mr. Dearborn asked if the home is occupied and Ms. Latter confirmed they live in the home. Ms. Papoutsis questioned the proposed square footage of the proposed homes and Ms. Latter responded they would measure 2,500 square feet each. Chairman Mr. Enck asked if they would be spec homes. Ms. Latter stated they planned to build a new home and leave the adjacent lot vacant until their children are grown. Mr. Weaver questioned the new homes'

1 style. Ms. Latter responded it would be traditional and fit in with the environment more than the existing ranch
2 home. She added they plan to incorporate energy efficiencies and she and her husband have architectural
3 backgrounds noting the home would keep in with the neighborhood.
4

5 Chairman Coladarci called the matter in for discussion. He asked if the Commission felt an HAIS is appropriate. No
6 comments were made at this time. Chairman Coladarci then asked for a motion to approve the demolition permit
7 for 67 Brier Street. A motion to approve the demolition permit for 67 Brier Street was made by Ms. Papoutsis and
8 seconded by Mr. Enck. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 5 to 0:

9 AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Papoutsis, Stuart, Weaver

10 NAYS: None

11 NON-VOTING: Dearborn
12

13 **b. Case No. 23-03-LPC - 310 Green Bay Road: Review of the demolition permit application submitted for**
14 **the building known as Leicester Hall on the North Shore Country Day School campus at 310 Green Bay Road.**

15 Mr. Marx stated the request is to demolish Leicester Hall near Elder Lane and Church Road which is a residential
16 building used for administrative offices. He identified the property's zoning classification and date of construction
17 in approximately 1910 with subsequent building alterations. Mr. Marx stated the property is on the Illinois Historic
18 Structures Listing with the Historical Society indicating the property has architectural and historical significance.
19 Mr. Marx also stated the demolition request is part of an overall project in connection with expanding and
20 renovating the gymnasium building which also includes special use permit approval and zoning variations. He
21 noted no written comments were received and the Certificate of Appropriateness for the new design was
22 approved by the DRB at their January 2023 meeting. Mr. Marx then asked if there were any questions.
23

24 Hal Francke, Meltzer Purtill & Stelle, introduced himself to the Commission as the applicant's attorney. He then
25 introduced Dr. Tom Flema, Head of North Shore Country Day School, Cindy Hooper, Director of Operations, Jim
26 Valenti, the general contractor, Molly McDowell, Trustee and Bill Loftus, the engineer. Mr. Francke informed the
27 Commission the HAIS has already been done and he would provide a summary to the Commission. He stated he
28 would first describe the overall project which required the building to be demolished and their conclusion that
29 they do not have an issue if the Commission required a demolition delay in terms of exploring alternatives to
30 demolition. Chairman Coladarci asked if the demolition date is August 2024 and Mr. Francke responded there is no
31 plan to demolish the home until that date.
32

33 Cindy Hooper referred to previous renovations which modernized the facilities, improved safety and security, etc.
34 She described previous renovations and additions at the school and their campus master plan from 2008 which
35 considered open space renovation and which she described as an all community event. Ms. Hooper stated the
36 conclusion was that the building needed to match what the classrooms were going to be which resulted in a
37 renovated upper school and auditorium which were built in the 1920's, as well as the arts center and cafeteria
38 renovations. She stated in their 2019 master plan, they considered open space renovation and the east campus
39 health and wellness athletic facilities. Ms. Hooper then stated following Covid, they resumed talks relating to
40 taking the 1960's gym project moving forward and increasing the amount of indoor space for indoor programming.
41

42 Ms. Hooper stated as they contemplated the space, they looked at it from a community perspective noting the
43 current facility did not work for people of all ages while keeping students safe. She described their consideration of
44 alternative locations for the expansion and why those locations did not work. Ms. Hooper then described the
45 benefits of and reasoning for selecting the proposed location for the renovation at the southeast location. She
46 referred to the deficiencies in connection with the Leicester Hall building as not being a suitable alternative. Ms.
47 Hooper stated the study done relating to the building's significance concluded the building does have historical
48 significance to the school and the Village. She stated although William Otis designed the building, it did not have
49 architectural significance. Ms. Hooper then stated Tom Flema would describe how the project is important to the
50 school. She then distributed the study to the Commission for their review.
51

52 Tom Flema introduced himself as the ninth Head of School and described his background and his training in history
53 as well as the school's history and whole child theology. He described the campus' master plan which

1 encompassed building a comprehensive JK-12 educational program. Mr. Flema stated the proposed renovation
2 would support their lower school, physical education, indoor recess, middle school recess and physical education
3 as well as upper school wellness classes and the interscholastic athletic program. He then described the benefits of
4 the proposed building which are operational, improving security systems and improved ADA accessibility among
5 others. Mr. Flema stated indoor air quality is a must have feature and since the HVAC system was modernized,
6 they were able to hold classes during Covid. Mr. Flema also stated they planned to apply green principles as was
7 done with previous renovations. He then stated with regard to historical significance, he revisited the school's
8 history and evolution with regard to recognizing the buildings in the past.

9
10 Mr. Francke then referred to the standards for the Commission to consider in determining whether a building is
11 architecturally or historically significant and stated they concluded the building has historical significance and has
12 not been designated a local landmark although it is on a recent survey conducted by the Department of
13 Conservation with an undetermined status and is not listed on the National Register or the Illinois Historic
14 Structures Listing. He stated the school acknowledged the building's importance historically to the Village. Mr.
15 Francke then referred to the findings the Commission is to consider and the HAIS presented and the conclusion the
16 Commission is to reach. Mr. Francke stated they plan to work with the Village to explore alternatives in terms of
17 ways to preserve the building or otherwise acknowledge its historical significance. He then referred to the number
18 of similar homes in the Village which did not make the home unique and then asked if there were any questions.

19
20 Chairman Coladarci stated with regard to a demolition delay imposition, he asked what effect that would have on
21 the applicant's presentation to other boards. Mr. Francke responded it would have no effect and stated they
22 planned to appear before the DRB and PC followed by presentation to the Village Council for ordinance adoption.
23 Mr. Dearborn stated the home was relocated and is on a concrete slab and asked if the home were renovated to
24 bring it up to current standards, if that is what they are to consider. Ms. Hooper described the home's current
25 condition and addition subsequent built. Mr. Stuart asked if they discussed renovation with an architect and if they
26 could use the parking lot space to build a structure there and have underground parking. Mr. Francke confirmed
27 there is an architect on their team and added underground parking would be very expensive. He then stated
28 parking issues are huge for the neighbors with the preservation of parking being very important to the project. Mr.
29 Enck asked if the rear of the gym would be expanded. Ms. Hooper responded the Mack Gym would be modernized
30 and described the features included as part of the project including the addition of an elevator and addition of a
31 connector between the buildings. Mr. Enck questioned the use of green building principles and asked if they
32 considered deconstruction. Ms. Hooper responded there are opportunities to save portions of the building to
33 upcycle such as the bricks and wood floors with plans to recycle as much of the building as they can. She also
34 described green features of the proposed building such as HVAC and water saving systems and green roofs. Ms.
35 Hooper added it is a learning opportunity for the students. No additional questions were raised at this time.

36
37 Chairman Coladarci described the HAIS as appearing to be complete and impressive and called the matter in for
38 discussion and referred to the disagreement with the conclusion reached from the report and the Historical
39 Society recommendation. Mr. Marx stated the school discussed the matter with the Village staff in terms of the
40 timeline and the applicant advised them they were in the process of preparing the HAIS. He stated they advised
41 the applicant they would have to go through the process with the Commission basing its decision off the
42 preliminary review in terms of whether an HAIS would be required or not. Mr. Marx stated the Commission would
43 have to follow the same process in terms of whether to allow the demolition permit to proceed without delay or if
44 it would require an HAIS.

45
46 Mr. Francke stated if the Commission were to require a delay, he described it as tantamount to an agreed order
47 and the applicant would have no problem with that. Mr. Marx stated if the Commission decided to require an
48 HAIS, the applicant would be required to submit it at a future meeting for the Commission's review and then the
49 Commission would make its decision. Mr. Francke stated they planned to agree with a demolition delay without
50 the need for the applicant to come back to a future meeting. The Commission Members and Mr. Marx discussed
51 their options. Mr. Dearborn asked the applicant if they would consider moving the structure and Mr. Francke
52 responded they would. The Commission Members then discussed the possibilities of moving the structure.

Chairman Coladarci then asked for a motion to state that based on the preliminary property history study, the Historical Society comments and other information, comments or evidence received by the Commission during its preliminary review that the building and/or property has sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant conducting an HAIS prior to the issuance of a demolition permit and findings he read into the record citing the specific criteria being met. A motion was made by Mr. Enck as stated by Chairman Coladarci and seconded by Mr. Weaver. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 5 to 0:

AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Papoutsis, Stuart, Weaver

NAYS: None

NON-VOTING: Dearborn

Chairman Coladarci noted the HAIS presented by the applicant would become part of the record following its formal submission at the Commission's next meeting and confirmation of when the demolition delay permit would begin. Mr. Dearborn suggested a way to incorporate a blurb with regard to the Commission and the significant contributions regarding these two individuals' biographies. Mr. Marx stated he discussed with Josie Clark incorporating a "blast" and agreed it may be possible to expand the scope of what the Commission has been doing. He confirmed he would discuss it with Mr. Schoon and Ms. Klaassen.

Other Business:

a. 525 Ash Street - Supplementary Information Update.

Mr. Marx stated in follow-up regarding the Commission's review of the demolition permit application and the decision as to whether to require an HAIS with Mr. Corbett to provide supplemental information on two of the residence's prior owners, he provided information supplied by Jean Guarino on Matthew Gaffney and John Thomas. He noted the information was added to the property file and shared with the Historical Society. Chairman Coladarci referred to the previous discussion relating to changing the Commission's name and whether their scope should be expanded.

b. 2023 Preservation Awards - Call for nominations.

Mr. Marx stated the call for nominations is normally launched in early spring with the goal to accept nominations through the end of May with the goal for the Commission to review them at the June or July meeting. He stated the goal is for the Village Council to present the awards in the fall. Mr. Marx then referred to a submission from last year and asked the Commission Members to share nomination forms for projects done within the last year. Mr. Dearborn stated he would mention it at the Village Council meeting. The Commission Members discussed options to reach out to possible candidates and advertisement methods.

c. March 6, 2023 Meeting - Quorum Check.

The Commission Members discussed their availability.

Adjournment:

Chairman Coladarci asked for a motion to adjourn. A motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Weaver and seconded by Mr. Stuart. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 5 to 0:

AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Papoutsis, Stuart, Weaver

NAYS: None

NON-VOTING: Dearborn

The meeting adjourned at 8:43 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Antionette Johnson

Recording Secretary



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: CHRISTOPHER, MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: MARCH 1, 2023
SUBJECT: 1304 ASBURY AVENUE - DEMOLITION PERMIT (CASE NO. 23-04-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	March 6, 2023
Commission Action	Preliminary historic and architectural review to determine if a Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) is necessary or if demolition may proceed without delay.
Property Address	1304 Asbury Avenue (See Attachment A – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	Allure Builders, Inc.
Application Submitted by	Duck Key North Homes, LLC, Series, 1304 Asbury Ave., LLC
Mail Notice Sent to Property Owners within 250 feet	Completed
Public Comments as of Date of Memo	As of the date of this memo, staff has received one written comments from the public regarding this application. (See Attachment E – Public Correspondence)
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	0.18 acres
Location	South side of Asbury Avenue between Randolph and Lake Streets
Improvements	Single-family home with an attached garage
Zoning	R-5 Single-Family Residential
Surrounding Zoning	R-5 Single-Family Residential to the north, south, east, and west
PROPERTY HISTORY	See Attachment B, Preliminary Property History Study See Attachment C, Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Research
Constructed	1913, according to WHS research
Additional Construction Activity	1929 - Alter two-story frame residence 1999 -Strip and reroof shingled areas of roof
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	No
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property does not have historical or architectural significance. See attached report from the WHS provided in Attachment C for details.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	
Other Permits for New Primary Structures on Same Block (either side of the right-of-way block face and/or along the alley)	A building permit to construct a new single-family residence on the vacant lot at 1300 Asbury Avenue has been submitted and is currently under review.
Director's 60-Day Delay Due to Construction Activity	At the time the building permit for 1304 Asbury Avenue is approved, the Director will determine if a delay is necessary to prevent undue congestion and noise impacts in the neighborhood.
New Construction or Site Restoration Plans Submitted	Building permit application submitted for new single-family home

DEMOLITION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Commission may order the issuance of a demolition delay of a historic or architecturally significant structure for up to but not exceeding 270 days from the date the Commission determines that an applicant is required to submit an HAIS for the structure the applicant wishes to demolish.

Should the LPC request an HAIS for the subject property at the March 6 Commission meeting, and after reviewing the HAIS at a future meeting the LPC determines the structure is significant and a delay should be issued, the Commission may at that time issue a demolition delay up to but not exceeding 270 days from March 6, 2023.

COMMISSION REVIEW

The Commission may consider one of the following motions (1) Historical Architectural Impact Study Required or (2) Building and/or Property is Not Historic or Architecturally Significant.

Historical Architectural Impact Study Required

The Commission finds that based upon (1) the preliminary property history study, (2) the Winnetka Historical Society comments, and (3) other information, comments, or evidence received by the LPC during its preliminary review **that the building and/or property is of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant conducting a Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) prior to issuance of the demolition permit.** The Commission reached its conclusion based upon the property meeting the following criteria: **[The Commission must note which of the following criteria is met]**

- 1. The property or structures have sufficient architectural or historical merit to warrant a full HAIS prior to issuance of a demolition permit;**
- ~~The property or structures have been designated a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.64 of the Village Code;~~ **(Subject Property is not a landmark)**
- ~~The property or structures have been included in the most recent Illinois Historic Structure Survey conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation; and~~ **(Subject Property is not on the state survey)**
- ~~The property or structures have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic places.~~ **(Subject Property is not on National Register)**

Building and/or Property Lacks Historic or Architectural Significance

The Commission has determined that in accordance with Section 15.52.040 of the Village Code that the building and/or property is not of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant a Historical Architectural Impact Study, and the demolition of the structure may proceed without delay.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: GIS Aerial Map

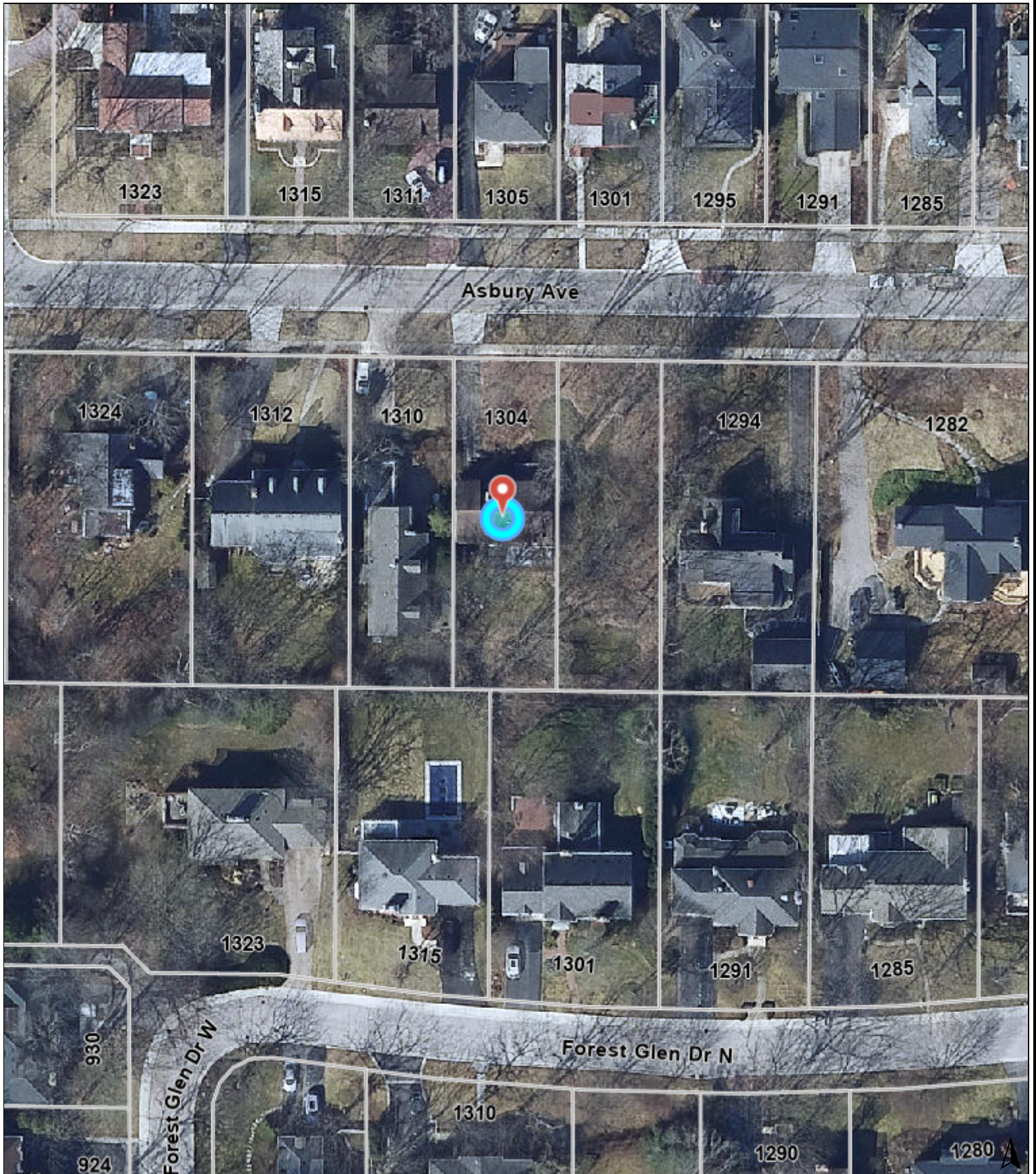
Attachment B: Preliminary Property History Study

Attachment C: Historical Society Research

Attachment D: Application Materials

Attachment E: Public Correspondence

ATTACHMENT A



0 50 100
ft

Print Date: 2/9/2023

Notes

Disclaimer: The GIS Consortium and MGP Inc. are not liable for any use, misuse, modification or disclosure of any map provided under applicable law. This map is for general information purposes only. Although the information is believed to be generally accurate, errors may exist and the user should independently confirm for accuracy. The map does not constitute a regulatory determination and is not a base for engineering design. A Registered Land Surveyor should be consulted to determine precise location boundaries on the ground.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: WINNETKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM: CHRISTOPHER MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: FEBRUARY 9, 2023
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 23-04: 1304 ASBURY STREET

INTRODUCTION

On March 6, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the residence at 1304 Asbury Street. Please return any available information regarding the architectural and historical significance of the structure to my attention by the end of the day on Tuesday, February 28, 2023. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at cmarx@winnetka.org or (847) 716-3587.

PRELIMINARY PROPERTY HISTORY STUDY/VILLAGE HALL RECORDS

Building Permits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Architect</u>
6-5-1929	Alter two-story frame residence	Mr. W. Raub (?)	J.M. Woolson
11-3-1999	Strip and reroof shingled areas of house roof	John Hoban	Not listed

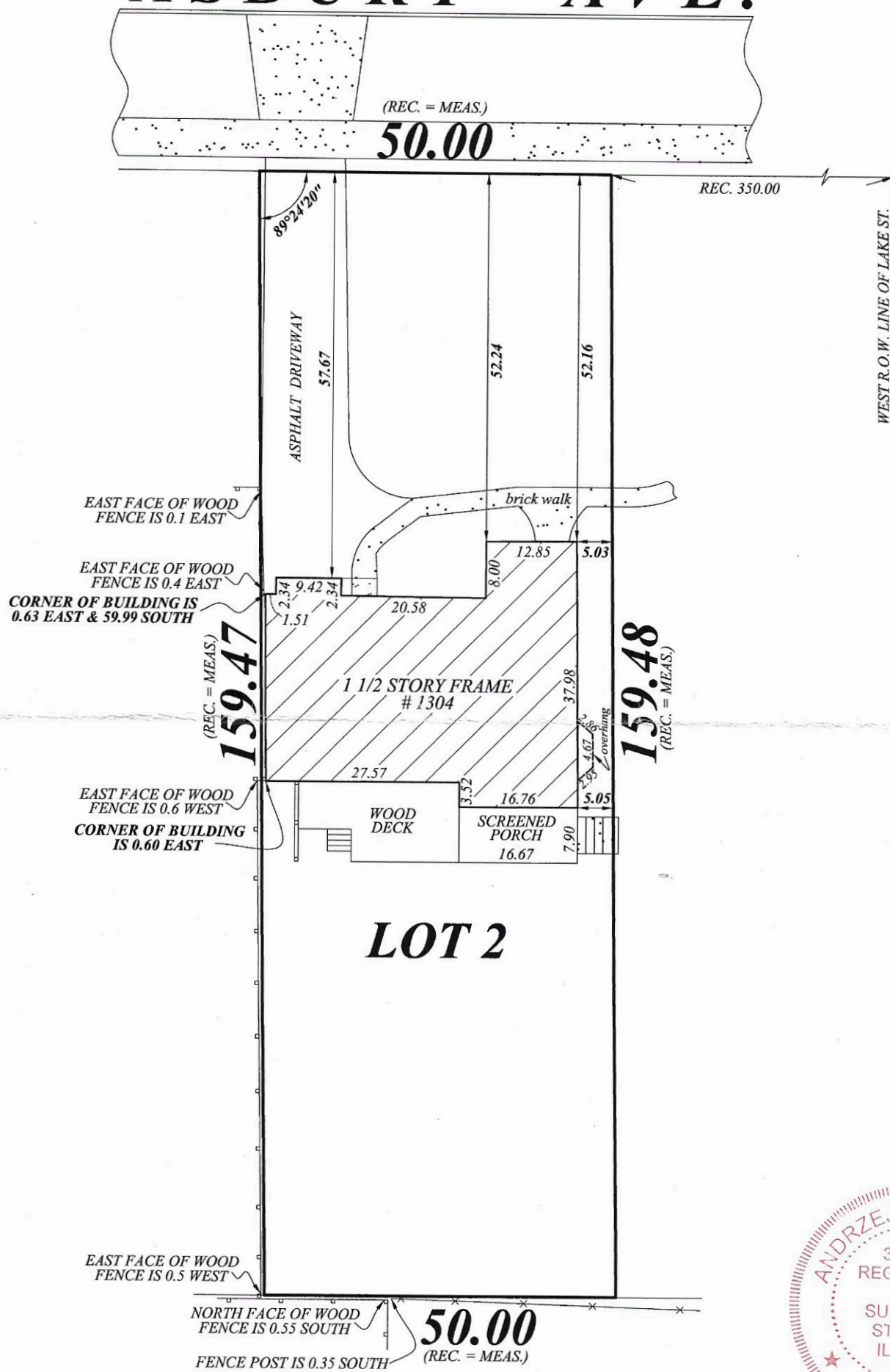
PLAT OF SURVEY

DESCRIBED AS :

LOT 2 IN BLOCK 16 IN CHICAGO NORTH SHORE LAND COMPANY'S SUBDIVISION IN SECTIONS 17 AND 18, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

TOTAL LAND AREA: 7973.4 SQ. FEET

ASBURY AVE.



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
|  | - CHAIN LINK FENCE |
|  | - WOOD FENCE |
|  | - IRON FENCE |
|  | - CONCRETE PAVEMENT |
| E. FR. P. | - ENCLOSED FRAME PORCH |
| O. FR. P. | - OPEN FRAME PORCH |
|  | - SIDE BOUNDARY LINE |
|  | - EASEMENT LINE |
|  | - BLDG. SETBACK LINE |
|  | - CENTER LINE |

**ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN FEET
AND DECIMAL PARTS THEREOF.**

SCALE : 1" = 20'

ORDERED : MICHAEL ROBERTS, P.C.

JOB NO : 220621N

FIELDWORK
COMPLETION *JUNE 20TH 2022*

DATE :
MUNICIPALITY : WINNETKA

THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION NOTED ON
THIS PLAT IS A COPY OF THE ORDERS
AND FOR ACCURACY MUST BE
COMPARED WITH THE DEED.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF COOK **SS**

SIGNATURE DATE:
JUNE 21ST 2022

NO CORNERS WERE MONUMENTED PER
CUSTOMER REQUEST.

I, ANDRZEJ MURZANSKI, AN ILLINOIS REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR, DO HERBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SURVEYED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY AND THAT PLAT HEREON DRAWN IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SAID SURVEY.

ANDRZEJ MURZANSKI PLS. NO. 35-3258 EXPIRES 11/30/2022
THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONFORMS TO THE CURRENT ILLINOIS
MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A BOUNDARY SURVEY.

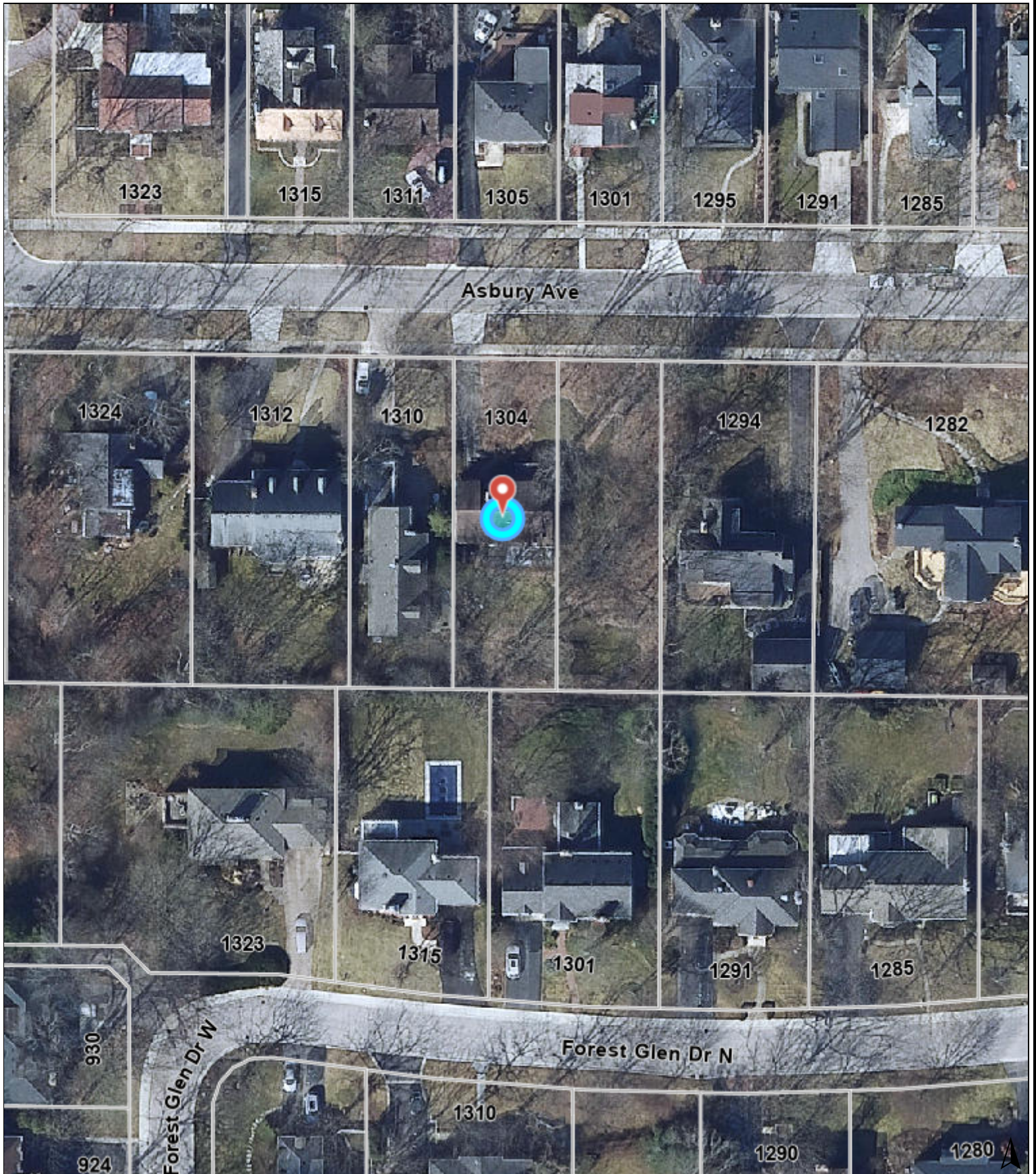
ANY DISCREPANCY IN MEASUREMENT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY REPORTED TO THE SURVEYOR FOR EXPLANATION OR CORRECTION.

FOR EASEMENTS, BUILDING LINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS NOT SHOWN ON
THIS PLAT REFER TO YOUR ABSTRACT, DEED, TITLE POLICY AND LOCAL
BUILDING REGULATIONS.

ANDRZEJ MURZANSKI
LAND SURVEYORS, INC

**240 COUNTRY LANE
GLENVIEW, IL 60025
PHONE : 847-486-8731**

amurzanski@outlook.com



0 50 100
ft

Print Date: 2/9/2023

Notes

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LAKE

52 52
22 22
1271 1275 1285 1293 1303 1311 1317 1321

RANDOLPH

LLOYD'S SUB-DIVN



ROW Vacation
1996

LLOYD'S SUB-DIVN

FOREST GLEN DR. N.

FOREST GLEN DR. W.





PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 1304 Asbury

Construction Details:

Original construction date: c. 1913¹

Construction type: Wood

Style: Undetermined

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
Howard Charles and Bessie T. Ballenger	1917	1917 directory, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> article and obituaries	Howard was a local medical doctor and a professor in the med school at Northwestern. He served as the chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology.
William L. Ballenger	1920	1920 directory	
William Webster Raub	By 1923 – at least 1961	1923 directory, 1961 directory, World War II draft card, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> obituary	
John P. Hoban	By 1969 – 2022	1969 directory, building permit application, Cook County Recorder records, obituary from Donnellan Funeral Service	

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
J. M. Woolson	1929 – alter two-story frame residence	

RESEARCH SOURCES USED: *Winnetka Talk*, Cook County Assessor records, Cook County Recorder records, historic phone books, WHS property files, WHS digital files, Ancestry.com, *Chicago Tribune*

¹ We were not able to confirm the build date of this property. Cook County records estimate that it was built in 1910, but we did not find any listings in the 1910 or 1912 directories. We did not find the building permit application in our collection, which begins in 1914. Thus, we estimate that the house was built c. 1913.

Findings:

Our research does not indicate that this property maintains historical or architectural significance. While it is an older house that has been home to several Winnetkans, we did not find any information that warrants further research. In addition, we were not able to identify the original architect or concretely determine the original build date.

Date of Research: 2/13/2023

Submitted by:

Meagan McChesney, PhD
Curator, Winnetka Historical Society

Mary Trieschmann, MS Ed
Executive Director, Winnetka Historical Society

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois,

6-3

1929

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a

alter

2

Story

and Basement

frame residence

(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — LOT

~~10~~

Block

16

Subdivision

C. H. S. L. Co.

STREET and NUMBER

1304 Ashbury

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front

feet. Depth

feet. Height

feet

NUMBER of ROOMS

1 add.

KIND of MATERIAL

lumber

OWNER

Wm. W. Gaub

Address

TOTAL COST

2500.00

ARCHITECT

J. M. Woolson

Address

BUILDER

R. Jensen

Address

Winnetka

CARPENTER

Address

MASON

Address

SEWER BUILDER

Address

PLUMBER

Address

ELECTRICIAN

REMARKS

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued

6-5

1929

Permit Number

3648

SIGNED

R. Jensen

Fee

none

ADDRESS

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Approved
By
2-16-00

Winnetka, Illinois, 11/3/99

DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to STRIP & REROOF SHINGLED
AREAS OF HOUSE ROOF. (work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 1304 ASBURY

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

BEST. CONST. COST _____ KIND of MATERIAL _____ PHONE NO. _____

OWNER JOHN HOBAN Address 1304 ASBURY 446-2781

ARCHITECT _____ Address _____
ROOFER HANSON ROOFING Address 2130 JACKSON, EVANSTON 328-2550
BUILDER _____

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____ Address _____

REMARKS FIRE RATING CLASS C

Date Job Completed _____

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby certify that _____ the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising
(I or We) (I am or We are)
the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and _____ hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.
(I or We) (I or We)

Permit Issued _____ by _____ SIGNED John Hoban

Building Permit Number _____ ADDRESS 1304 Ashbury, Winnetka

Occupancy Permit Number _____

C. B. No. 099-0086 PHONE NO. 446-2781

1917 directory

Ballard Wm E r 842 Cherry.....	Winnetka	1444
Ballenger Mrs Ada r 1228 Scott Av.....	Winnetka	227
Ballenger H C, MD Ofc 545 Lincoln Av.	Winnetka	30
Ballenger H C, MD r 1204 Asbury Av.	Winnetka	717
Ballin Jos r 711 Laurel Av.....	Wilmette	1171

1920 directory

Ballard Seymour (Elizabeth W) br
199
Ballenger Wm L r 1304 Asbury av
Banta F S (Minnie) printer r 1387
Barber A H (Lucie B) pres A H Ba

1923 directory

Rau Herman r Wagner rd.....	Glenw-28-R-1
Raub J B, MD r 510 Kedzie.....	Evanston-5714
Raub Wm W r 1304 Asbury av....	Winnetka-1046
Rauch A C r 505 Lake av.....	Pk Ridge-3981
Rauch Fred C r 505 S. Sherman	Pk Ridge-2072

1961 directory

7	Rau Richard M 5243 Hoffman Skokie----	ORchrd 3-8167
	Raub Wm L Jr 1025 Dinsmr Winetka----	HI lcrst 6-2061
	Raub Wm W Mrs 1304 Asbury Av Winetka-	HI lcrst 6-1046
9	Raubolt Howard E 5330 Wright Skokie--	ORchrd 4-2262

1969 directory

Hoag John N 1105 Elm Win	446-4492
Hoback Frank John 822 Forest Wil	HI 6-2067
Hoban John P 1304 Asbury Av Win	251-4876
Hoban P F 1417 Sheridn Wil	446-2781
Hobart John H 2121 Middlefork Nfld ...	256-3371
2121 Middlefork Nfld.	HI 6-2047

World War II draft registration card

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER 903	1. NAME (Print) William Webster Raub	ORDER NUMBER
U	(First) (Middle) (Last)	
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 1304 Asbury Ave., Winnetka, Cook, Illinois		
(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)		
[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]		
3. MAILING ADDRESS 1304 ASBURY AVE WINN. ILL.		
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)		
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 55	6. PLACE OF BIRTH CHICAGO ILL
WIN 1046	DATE OF BIRTH APRIL 7 1887	(Town or county) (State or country)
(Exchange) (Number)	(Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS (WIFE) JANETTE RAUB - 1304 ASBURY AV WIN.		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS WILLIAM W RAUB FOOD PRODUCTS BROKER		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 308 W WASHINGTON ST CHICAGO COOK ILL		
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-42)	(over)	16-21530-2 William Webster Raub (Registrant's signature)

Building permit application for garage

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Ill., **5/20/19**

To the Superintendent of Public Works:

I hereby apply for a permit to build a
story and basement **frame garage**
12 feet Front, **18** feet Deep, _____ feet from ground
to peak, and agree to faithfully comply with the rules and
regulations established, or that may hereafter be estab-
lished, concerning the construction, heating, lighting,
ventilation, drainage and water service of buildings.

The same to be located and built in strict accordance
with description and plans, herewith submitted for your
approval, on Lot No. **4** Block No. **13**

Known as No. **1304 Asbury**
Owner **H. C. Ballinger**
Architect _____
Mason _____
Builder _____

Permit granted **5/20/19**
Amount, \$ **100**

W. C. Gilson
Superintendent of Public Works.

WILLIAM W. RAUB

Services for William W. Raub of 1304 Asbury Avenue, Hubbard Woods, will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday, January 19, in the Children's Chapel of the Winnetka Congregational Church.

Mr. Raub died Monday in Paso Robles, Calif., after being stricken with a heart attack while he was on a trip to California. He was the founder of William W. Raub and Company, a food brokerage in Chicago.

A resident of Winnetka since 1921 Mr. Raub was a graduate of De-Pauw University. He was a member of the University Club in Chicago.

He leaves his wife, Janette; two daughters, Mrs. William King of Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Walter Sohl of Arlington, Va.; and one grandchild.

DR. H. C. BALLENGER NAMED BY N.U. AS OTOLARYNGOLOGY HEAD

Appointment of Dr. Howard
C. Ballenger as professor of
otolaryngology

and chairman
of the depart-
ment at North-
western univer-
sity, was an-
nounced yester-
day by Dr J
Roscoe Miller,
dean of the
medical school
Dr Ballenger,
educated at



Earlham col. Dr. Ballenger
lege, Richmond, Ind., and
graduated from the universities
of Indiana and Michigan, was
formerly consultant to the
United States public health
service



IN LOVING MEMORY OF

John Patrick Hoban

MARCH 16, 1937 - FEBRUARY 13, 2022

Obituary

Please share a memory of John to include in a keepsake book for family and friends.

[View Tribute Book](#)

John Hoban, age 84, of Winnetka, passed away peacefully at home on February 13, 2022. He was preceded in death by his beloved wife Elspeth Maxwell Hoban, and his brothers, Ned & Charles Hoban. A loving father to James Maxwell (Barbara) Hoban, Anne Hoban (Jeffrey) Moore, and Michael Patrick Hoban; adoring grandfather to Maxwell & Finn Hoban and Charles & Kara Moore, caring uncle and great uncle to countless Coras and Hobans. The youngest son of Mary McCague Hoban & Charles Owen Hoban, John was born in 1937 in New Rochelle, New York.

As a young boy John moved with his family to Glencoe, Illinois. From his first days in the neighborhood to his graduation from New Trier High School in 1955, John built strong and lasting friendships. His friends were drawn to his humor and kindness. An avid hockey player, he also had great success playing football and running track. A natural mechanic, he

helped to build a car from scratch.

A Lance Corporal in the US Marines, John earned the nickname “Hangtime Hoban” for quickly picking up a misfired live round and tossing it off the ship not just once, but twice. He graduated from Cornell in 1961 with a degree in Economics.

John met the love of his life, Elspeth (Elsie), under the clock at the Biltmore Hotel in NYC in 1955 and they were wed in 1960. John worked first as a stockbroker for White, Weld & Co, later joining the brokerage firm of Kanne, Paris & Hoban. Later he moved to the banking side, selling retirement services for Harris Bank; finally helping to establish the investment management start-up ProManage.

John loved telling stories! He shared stories of crazy adventures with his school mates, of fabled jazz performances, of the early days courting Elsie, and of the sometimes-harrowing backpacking trips with his wife and kids. The Hobans hosted amazing parties with delicious food, some sort of game, and always music playing. The biennial “Ribfest” in the backyard was legendary. A devotee of jazz, John supported the Chicago Jazz Institute and his favorite local jazz radio station, WDCB.

John played football & hockey at Cornell. He continued as a hockey player well into his 50s, but he made his biggest mark in athletics as a coach for youth teams. He coached his own children in hockey, football & softball; but he did not stop there, coaching his nephews and continuing to coach when his own family members had aged up. It was hard to go somewhere with John on the Northshore without someone smiling and saying, “Hi Coach!”.

John saw the best in other people, making everyone feel special. Who knows, maybe he did that so they would pull up a chair and listen to one of his stories.

In lieu of flowers, please consider a donation to Jazz Institute at jazzinchicago.org.

Info:donnellanfuneral.com or (847)675-1990.

OBITUARIES

Franklin S. Townsend

Franklin S. Townsend, 53, of Moreland, Prairie View, Lake county, Chicago manager of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, died yesterday in Lake Forest hospital. He was a director of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Life Insurance and Trust council, and a faculty member of the Northwestern university school of financial public relations. Surviving are his widow, Hannah M.; a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Brittingham, and his mother, Mrs. Lewellyn Townsend. The funeral will be at 1 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel at 1567 Maple av., Evanston.



Townsend

James S. Anderson

Services for James S. Anderson, 41, of 2244 Chestnut av., Wilmette, will be conducted at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the First Presbyterian church of Wilmette. Mr. Anderson died Friday. He was chief engineer and general superintendent of the Robert G. Regan company of Joliet, a construction engineering firm. He is survived by his widow, Maxine; two daughters, Karen and Janet, and a son, Frank.

Charles E. Kilgour

Cincinnati, Feb. 20 (AP)—Charles E. Kilgour, 67, chief engineer for the Crosley corporation, died today of a heart attack at his home here. He was with Crosley 34 years. Kilgour aided in the design and development of the proximity fuse, small automobiles, phonographic pickup devices and broadcast receivers, and transmitters. He was born in Detroit.

Nicolas Jans

Nicolas Jans, 74, of 1119 Lunt av., died yesterday in his home. He was a pioneer merchant in the old South Water st. market, retiring in 1929 to devote his time to real estate interests. He leaves his widow, Barbara; a daughter, Loretta; two sons, Clarence and Charles, and two brothers. Services will be at 10 a. m. Wednesday in St. Jerome's church.

Miss Hazel M. Meisterling

Miss Hazel Maude Meisterling, 54, of 850 N. Oak Park av., Oak Park, church soloist and concert singer, died yesterday in Bethany hospital. She is survived by Mrs. Lawrence Allen, La Grange Park, a niece, and Robert E. Meisterling, River Forest, a nephew. Services will be at 3 p. m. tomorrow at the chapel, 203 S. Marion st., Oak Park.

Bernard R. Smith

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Bernard Reilly Smith, 78, a coal company executive for nearly half a century, died today. Smith was chairman of the board of Intermountain Coals corporation here. He had been executive vice president of Southern Coal company, which has general offices in Chicago.

Mrs. Thomas Deutsch

Services for Mrs. Isabel Deutsch of Grass Lake, Antioch, Lake county, will be at 11 a. m. Tuesday in St. Peter's church, Antioch. Mrs. Deutsch died Friday in Columbus hospital. She is survived by her husband, Thomas, a former beer distributor in Antioch, and two brothers.

Lawrence J. Vitha

Lawrence J. Vitha, 31, of 1522 S. Pulaski rd. died in Hines Veterans hospital yesterday in the second fatality of a fire Feb. 12 in his bungalow home. A lodger, William Cain, 53, in whose basement room the blaze started, was burned to death. Three of Vitha's children also were hospitalized.

Joseph Levinson

Services for Joseph Levinson, 68, who died Friday in his home at 3812 Pine Grove av., will be held at 11 a. m. tomorrow in the chapel at 5206 Broadway. He represented the New York Life Insurance company and was a member of Anshe Emet synagog.

Samuel Barreca

Services for Samuel Barreca, 65, of 2911 Major av., a restaurant owner, will be held at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow in St. Ferdinand's church. Mr. Barreca died Friday. He is survived by his widow, Lena; two sons, Donald and Eugene, and a daughter, Mrs. Gloria Sperry.

Mrs. Howard C. Ballenger

Services for Mrs. Bess Taylor Ballenger, 68, of 1570 Asbury av., Winnetka, will be conducted at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the Winnetka Congregational church. Mrs. Ballenger, who died Friday in Evanston hospital, was the wife of Dr. Howard C. Ballenger, professor emeritus of the department of otolaryngology at the Northwestern university medical school. Also surviving are two sons, Dr. John of Wilmette and Charles of Highland Park; a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Williams of Wilmette, and seven grandchildren.

Dr. Leo A. Kaplan

Dr. Leo A. Kaplan, 42, of 5356 N. Bernard st., attending neurologist at the County hospital and assistant clinical professor of neurology and psychiatry at the Loyola university medical school, died yesterday. He was a captain in the army medical corps in World War II. He leaves his widow, Kay; two sons, Allen Mitchell, and Harold Jay; his mother, Mrs. Goldie Kaplan; four brothers, and a sister. Services will be at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel at 3021 Lawrence av.

Mrs. Isabella Birrell

Services for Mrs. Isabella Birrell, 87, of 6822 Jeffery blvd., who died Friday, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel at 2024 E. 75th st. Burial will be in Glendale, Cal. She was the widow of Thomas Birrell, who formerly operated an art store. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Margaret B. Grover, Mrs. Jean B. Devereaux, and Mrs. Constance B. Gray.

Police Lt. Hugo J. Holmberg

The funeral of Police Lt. Hugo J. Holmberg, 56, of 665 E. 83d pl., who died Friday in Hines Veterans hospital, will be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the chapel at 214 E. 115th st. Lt. Holmberg earned six citations in his 31 years with the police department. He had been assigned since 1949 to the East Side station. Surviving are his widow, Mildred; two daughters, Josephine and Sharon, and a sister.

Mrs. Harold B. Ressler

Mrs. Lucile King Ressler, 64, died yesterday. She was the wife of Harold B. Ressler, retired chairman of the executive committee of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc. Services will be held Tuesday in Camden, O. Mr. and Mrs. Ressler lived in the Drake hotel and also maintained a residence on a farm at New Paris, O. Survivors include three sons and nine grandchildren.

Joseph P. O'Keefe

Services for Joseph P. O'Keefe, 62, of 517 Oakdale av., will be held at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow in Holy Name cathedral. Mr. O'Keefe died Friday. He was a former employe of the sanitary district and county clerk's office. Surviving is a sister, Mrs. Mae Miller.

Earle J. Yordy

Services for Earle J. Yordy, 61, of 3838 Central av., Western Springs, who died Friday in Hinsdale sanitarium, will be held at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow in Grace Lutheran church, La Grange. He had been in the automobile business in La Grange for 30 years.

DR. BALLENGER OF N.U. MEDICAL SCHOOL DIES

Dr. Howard C. Ballenger, 78, of 1570 Asbury av., Winnetka, retired head of the ear, nose, and throat department of the Northwestern university medical school, died yesterday in a Northbrook nursing home.

He was a physician and surgeon in Chicago and the north shore suburbs for 50 years. He joined the staff of Evanston hospital in 1918, and began teaching in his specialty at the University of Illinois medical school the same year. In 1930, he joined the Northwestern staff, becoming chairman of the department in 1947. Dr. Ballenger was past president of the Chicago Laryngological and Otological society. He retired four years ago.

He also was the author of "Diseases of the Nose, Ear, and Throat," used as a standard textbook in many medical schools. One of his sons, Dr. John J., collaborated with his father on later editions of the book. Also surviving are another son, Howard Charles Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Williams; and seven grandchildren. Services will be held at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel at 725 Ridge av., Wilmette.

Deaths Elsewhere

Eric Newton, 71, former art critic of the Manchester Guardian and later the Sunday Times; author of "European Painting and Sculpture" and "The Romantic Revolution"; and popular broadcaster on the arts; in London.

Mrs. Leonore Fowler, 68, an early day aviatrix who established national records with a glider in 1929, wife of Robert Fowler, first man to fly west to east across the country; in San Jose, Cal.

Benjamin N. Kane, 77, builder of a far-flung business empire and a leader in Jewish and cultural activities in Providence, R. I.; in Miami Beach Fla.

Miss Bertha W. Clark, 90, for many years, until her retirement 25 years ago, an English teacher in Harrison High school in Chicago; in Boston.

UNOFFICIAL COPY

31-38-2373

EXECUTOR'S DEED

Doc# 2238113331 Fee: \$98.00
Karen A. Yarbrough
Cook County Clerk
Date: 12/27/2022 12:10 PM Pg: 1 of 3

Dec ID 20220801638361
ST/CO Stamp 0-150-297-938 ST Tax \$940.00 CO Tax \$470.00

The grantor, **JAMES M. HOBAN**, as Independent Executor of the Estate of **JOHN P. HOBAN, Deceased**, by virtue of letters testamentary issued by the Cook County Circuit Court, State of Illinois and in exercise of the power of sale granted to him in said will as well as all authority and power granted him, and in consideration of the sum of \$10.00, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby quitclaims and conveys to

DUCK KEY NORTH HOMES, LLC, SERIES, 1304 AGGWAY AVE, LLC
1120 OAK GROVE LANE
LAKE FOREST, IL 60045

hereinafter referred to as Grantee;

WHEREAS, Grantor was duly appointed Independent Executor of the Estate of JOHN P. HOBAN Deceased, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, on the 20th day of April, 2022, in Case Number 22 P 1666 and has been duly qualified as such Executor and said Letters of Office are now in full force and effect.

NOW, THEREFORE this **DEED** witnesseth, that Grantor, in consideration of the premises and the sum of TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$10.00) to him in hand paid by Grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does **GRANT, SELL and CONVEY** to **JAMES M. HOBAN**, individually and as trustee, all the following described real estate situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois and known and described as follows, (See attached for Address of Real Estate and legal description).

Permanent Real Estate Index Number(s): 05-18-223-007-0000 & 05-18-223-006-0000

TOGETHER WITH ALL right, title, and interest whatsoever, at law or in equity of **JOHN P. HOBAN, Deceased**, in and to the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor, as Executor aforesaid, has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.


JAMES M. HOBAN Independent Executor
of the Estate of JOHN P. HOBAN, Deceased
DATED this: 10 day of December, 2022

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. _____

Property InformationSite Address: 1304 ASBURY AVE.Parcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05 18 223 006 0000Description of all structures to be demolished: HOUSE**Current Property Owner Information**Legal Name: DOCK KEY NORTH HOMES, LLC,SERIES, 1304 ASBURY AVE., LLC.Primary Contact: ANNA THEODOREAddress: [REDACTED]City, State, Zip: LAKE FOREST, IL 60045Phone No. [REDACTED]Email: [REDACTED]Date owner acquired property: 12.14.22**Applicant Information**Legal Name: ALLURE BUILDERS, INC.Primary Contact: CHRIS MIROSIALWAddress: [REDACTED]City, State, Zip: CHICAGO, IL 60656Phone No. [REDACTED]Email: ALLUREBUILDERSINC@GMAIL.COM**Applicant's relationship to current property owner:**

(As previously noted, if contract purchaser, attach copy of executed purchase agreement)

Demolition Contractor Information (If known, otherwise indicate "not known at this time")Legal Name: NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Phone No: _____

Email: _____

Property Maintenance Requirements

During processing of the demolition permit, the owner and contractor must maintain the property in accordance with the Village Property Maintenance Code to avoid generation of nuisances. Accordingly, the following minimum requirements shall be adhered to:

- ☒ Grass shall be mowed and maintained at a height not to exceed 8 inches.
- ☒ Garbage, yard waste, miscellaneous rubbish, mail, and debris shall be removed from the property and not allowed to accumulate.
- ☒ Building(s) shall be secured (doors and windows in working order, closed and locked).
- ☒ No demolition or removal of building components may commence until the demolition permit has been issued. Commencement of demolition prior to issuance of permit will result in a Stop Work Order and double permit fees for all subsequent permits
- ☒ Approved tree fencing protections must be installed as directed by Village Forester prior to commencement of demolition. Lack of tree fencing will result in Stop Work Order and fines.

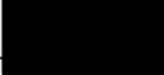
Applicant/Owner Acknowledgments

By execution of this application in the space provided below, the Applicant and Owner(s) do hereby certify, acknowledge, agree and affirm to the Village of Winnetka that:

1. The Village and its representatives have the right, and are hereby granted permission and license, to enter upon the property for purposes of conducting any inspections that may be necessary in connection with this application.
2. I (We) have carefully read this application, the applicable sections of the Winnetka Municipal Code and fully understand the applicable terms and provisions.
3. I (We) waive any rights to exemption from disclosure under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act of any and all documents and information submitted in connection with this application.
4. I/We hereby agree to demolish the above structure or portion thereof, in accordance with the information submitted herewith and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Building Code and other related ordinances and regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and I/We hereby consent to inspection of the work during demolition and to the responsibility of maintaining the subject site and adjacent public and private properties in a good, safe and clean condition, including but not limited to the "Property Maintenance Requirements" listed in the previous section.
5. I (We), in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Fee Resolution and the Winnetka Village Code agree to pay all applicable filing fees and be responsible for the payment of all reimbursable expenses associated with the processing of this application.

Signature of Applicant:  Date 1/30/23

Print Name & Title: CHRIS MIROSLAW / ALLURE BUILDERS, INC - GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Signatures of Property Owner(s):  Date 01/30/23

Print Name & Title: ANN THEODORE - OWNER Property Address: 1304 ASBURY AVE.

****If more than one applicant or property owner, please copy this page and have additional applicants/property owners sign form.**

Allure Builders, Inc.

Preliminary Demolition Schedule

To: Christopher Marx
From: Allure Builders, Inc.
Date: 1.30.23
Re: Preliminary Demolition Schedule – 1304 Asbury Avenue, Winnetka

The preliminary demolition and construction schedule is as follows, considering the submittal of the building application next week.

Demolition – 3.20.23 – 3.24.23

Construction – 3.27.23 – 12.31.23

Christopher Miroslaw

[REDACTED]
Allure Builders, Inc.

[REDACTED]
Chicago, Illinois 60656

ATTACHMENT E

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Planning](#)
Subject: Case No 23-04-LPC (1304 Asbury Ave)
Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023 6:32:24 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

My name is Eric Gold and I live at 1310 Asbury Ave. The property under review is just East of our home.

I have 3 serious concerns regarding this project:

1. There is an existing non-conforming wall that is built on our property line. In fact, there is no fence between the wall and our front yard/deck. If this house is to be demolished, I am concerned about potential damage to our property, access of the demolition crew to our property (we have a dog that doesn't love strangers), and would like assurances that there will be no debris or equipment storage on our property during this project.
2. When it rains, the backyard of this property floods...badly. The former owner used to have to run a hose into the street to drain it. Therefore, we would like to better understand how the new property/properties will deal with rain water runoff.
3. It appears that there are many rodents living in this property, especially in the garage and the west-facing walls. We would like to understand how the new owner/developer plans to handle pest control before the property is demolished and we find ourselves with an infestation.

I will be at Monday's meeting, and I am happy to talk in greater detail during this meeting or between now and then.

Best Regards,

Eric H. Gold
[REDACTED]



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: CHRISTOPHER, MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: MARCH 1, 2023
SUBJECT: 1205 SUNSET ROAD - DEMOLITION PERMIT (CASE NO. 23-05-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	March 6, 2023
Commission Action	Preliminary historic and architectural review to determine if a Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) is necessary or if demolition may proceed without delay.
Property Address	1205 Sunset Road (See Attachment A – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	Village of Winnetka
Application Submitted by	Village of Winnetka
Mail Notice Sent to Property Owners within 250 feet	Completed
Public Comments as of Date of Memo	As of the date of this memo, staff has not received any written comments from the public regarding this application.
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	1.08 acres
Location	North side of Sunset Road between Auburn and Euclid Avenues
Improvements	Single-family home with an attached garage
Zoning	R-4 Single-Family Residential
Surrounding Zoning	R-4 Single-Family Residential to the north, south, and west; R-2 Single-Family Residential to the east (Crow Island Woods Park)
PROPERTY HISTORY	See Attachment B, Preliminary Property History Study See Attachment C, Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Research
Constructed	1955
Additional Construction Activity	1976 - Enclose a porch of a single-family residence 1986 - Build new attached garage
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	No
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property does not have historical or architectural significance. See attached report from the WHS provided in Attachment C for details.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	
Other Permits for New Primary Structures on Same Block (either side of the right-of-way block face and/or along the alley)	None
Director's 60-Day Delay Due to Construction Activity	Delay is not necessary to prevent undue congestion and noise impacts in the neighborhood.
New Construction or Site Restoration Plans Submitted	None.

DEMOLITION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Commission may order the issuance of a demolition delay of a historic or architecturally significant structure for up to but not exceeding 270 days from the date the Commission determines that an applicant is required to submit an HAIS for the structure the applicant wishes to demolish.

Should the LPC request an HAIS for the subject property at the March 6 Commission meeting, and after reviewing the HAIS at a future meeting the LPC determines the structure is significant and a delay should be issued, the Commission may at that time issue a demolition delay up to but not exceeding 270 days from March 6, 2023.

COMMISSION REVIEW

The Commission may consider one of the following motions (1) Historical Architectural Impact Study Required or (2) Building and/or Property is Not Historic or Architecturally Significant.

Historical Architectural Impact Study Required

The Commission finds that based upon (1) the preliminary property history study, (2) the Winnetka Historical Society comments, and (3) other information, comments, or evidence received by the LPC during its preliminary review **that the building and/or property is of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant conducting a Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) prior to issuance of the demolition permit.** The Commission reached its conclusion based upon the property meeting the following criteria: **[The Commission must note which of the following criteria is met]**

- 1. The property or structures have sufficient architectural or historical merit to warrant a full HAIS prior to issuance of a demolition permit;**
- ~~The property or structures have been designated a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.64 of the Village Code;~~ **(Subject Property is not a landmark)**
- ~~The property or structures have been included in the most recent Illinois Historic Structure Survey conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation; and~~ **(Subject Property is not on the state survey)**
- ~~The property or structures have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic places.~~ **(Subject Property is not on National Register)**

Building and/or Property Lacks Historic or Architectural Significance

The Commission has determined that in accordance with Section 15.52.040 of the Village Code that the building and/or property is not of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant a Historical Architectural Impact Study, and the demolition of the structure may proceed without delay.

ATTACHMENTS

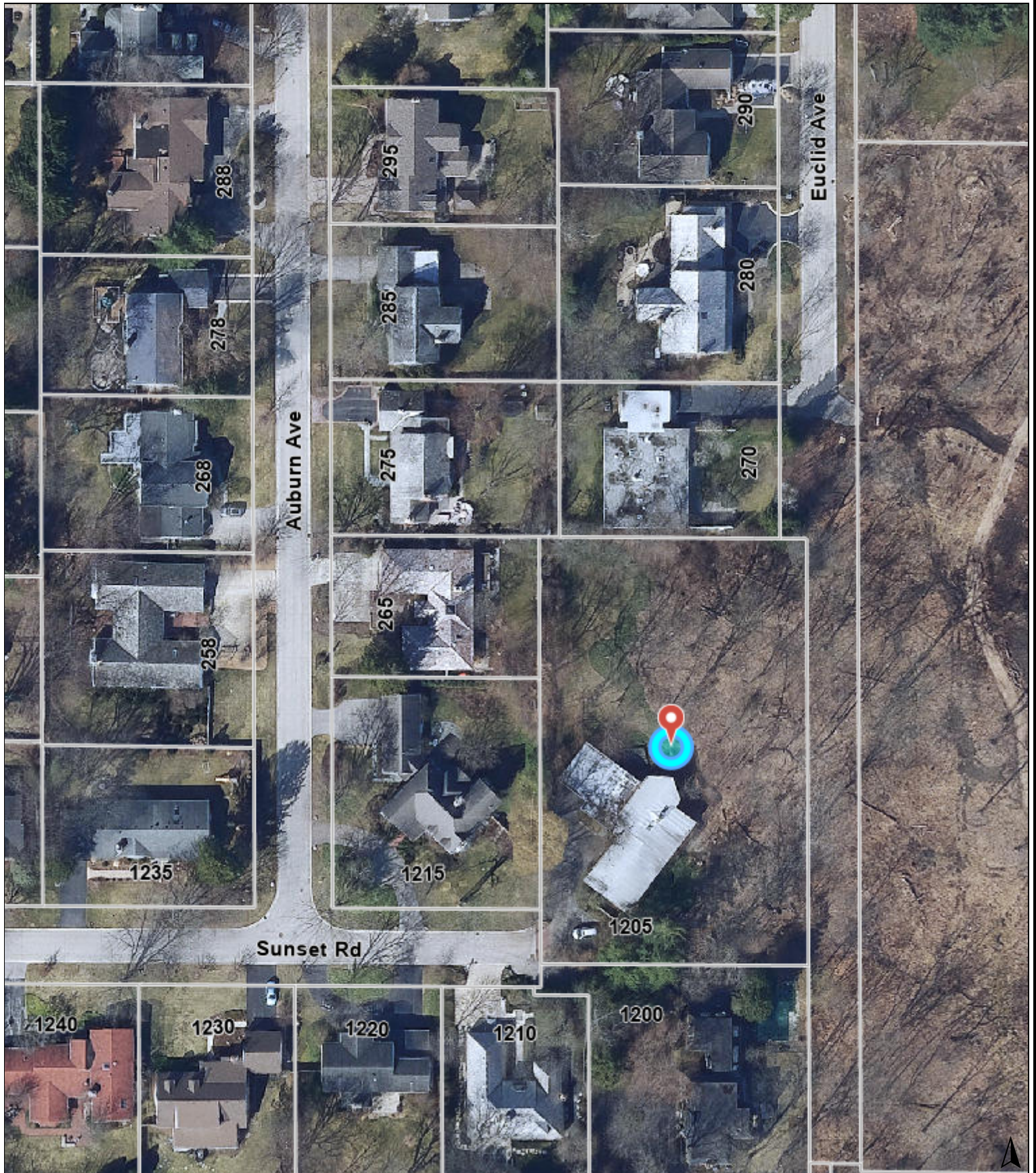
Attachment A: GIS Aerial Map

Attachment B: Preliminary Property History Study

Attachment C: Historical Society Research

Attachment D: Application Materials

ATTACHMENT A



0 100 200
ft

Disclaimer: The GIS Consortium and MGP Inc. are not liable for any use, misuse, modification or disclosure of any map provided under applicable law. This map is for general information purposes only. Although the information is believed to be generally accurate, errors may exist and the user should independently confirm for accuracy. The map does not constitute a regulatory determination and is not a base for engineering design. A Registered Land Surveyor should be consulted to determine precise location boundaries on the ground.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: WINNETKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM: CHRISTOPHER MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: OCTOBER 28, 2022
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 23-05: 1205 SUNSET ROAD

INTRODUCTION

At a future meeting, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the residence at 1205 Sunset Road. Please return any available information regarding the architectural and historical significance of the structure to my attention by the end of the day on Monday, November 21, 2022. If you have any questions, please feel free to send an email to cmarx@winnetka.org or call me at (847) 716-3587.

PRELIMINARY PROPERTY HISTORY STUDY/VILLAGE HALL RECORDS

Building Permits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Architect</u>
2-18-1955	Construct one-story single-family dwelling	Victor S. Peters Jr.	Fitch-Schiller & Frank
11-5-1976	Enclose a porch of a single-family residence	Mildred and Victor Peters	Cynthia Weese
3-10-1986	Build new attached garage	Mildred and Victor Peters	Weese Hickey Weese

PLAT of SURVEY with TOPOGRAPHY

LESS 65584600
 Lot 1 of the Consolidation of Lots 1 through 20 inclusive of Block 8 and that portion of the recorded 13 foot alley, lying there and adjoining said
 lots and also that part of the recorded third half of Section 26, Township 42 North, Range 12 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County,
 Illinois, the Southeast Quarter of Section 26, Township 42 North, Range 12 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois.
 Commonly known as 1205 Sunset Road, Winnetka, Illinois.



Photos – February, 2023





PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 1205 Sunset

Construction Details:

Original construction date: 1955

Construction type: Brick

Style: Modern ranch

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
Mildred and Victor S. Peters, Jr.	1955 – 2011	Building permit application, Ancestry.com records, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> article	Victor was a co-founder and former president of the North Shore Senior Center and served on the board of governors of the Winnetka Community House.
Jennifer and Christian Crone	2011 – Present	Cook County Recorder, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> article	

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
Fitch, Schiller & Frank	1955 – construct one-story single-family dwelling	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> articles and obituaries, <i>Modern Minute</i> article
Cynthia Weese	1976 – enclose a porch of a single-family residence	Landmarks.org article
Weese Hickey Weese	1986 – build new attached garage	

RESEARCH SOURCES USED: *Winnetka Talk*, Cook County Assessor records, Cook County Recorder records, historic phone books, WHS property files, WHS digital files, Ancestry.com, *Chicago Tribune*

Findings:

Although our research does not indicate that this property maintains architectural or historical significance, it is worth noting that the architects (Marvin Fitch, Burton Frank and Donald Schiller) designed several commercial buildings and private residences both during their partnership and otherwise, some of which appeared in local publications. To our knowledge, 1205 Sunset has not appeared in any publications, and has not been identified as particularly or uniquely representative of the architects' works.

In addition, it is worth noting that accomplished architect Cynthia Weese designed the porch-enclosure and attached garage, yet she was not involved in the design of the original structure. It is also worth noting that 1205 Sunset was the long-term home of Mildred and Victor Peters, who were active members of the Winnetka community. Victor, in particular, is notable as a co-founder of the North Shore Senior Center.

Date of Research: 11/14/2022

Submitted by:

Meagan McChesney, PhD
Curator, Winnetka Historical Society

Mary Trieschmann, MS Ed
Executive Director, Winnetka Historical Society

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, Feb 9, 1955

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Partial Application is hereby made for a permit to Construct a 1 story
and Basement Single Family Dwelling
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

134- PROPERTY DESCRIPTION LOT 15-16-17-18-19, Block 1

Subdivision Vetnam Sub

STREET and NUMBER 256 Euclid Av

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 83² feet. Depth 78^{1/2} feet. Height 16' feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS 7 & 2 Baths

KIND of MATERIAL Solid Brick

OWNER Victor S. Peters Jr Address 6825 Mettill Av - chgo
Bu 8 7582 Home

TOTAL COST 28000.00

ARCHITECT Fitch-Schiller & Frank Address 100 W Chicago Av

BUILDER owner Address _____

CARPENTER " Address _____

MASON " Address _____

SEWER BUILDER Geo Lehr Address 52nd & Rockwell - chgo

PLUMBER " Address _____

ELECTRICIAN Tom Henderson Address 8230 S. Ada - chgo

REMARKS I hereby certify that I am the legal owner of all the
(I or We) (I am or We are)

property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built
upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this
application and including all open spaces required by the zoning
Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the
completion of the building.

I hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and
(I or We) specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code
and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 2-18 1955

Building Permit Number 6490

Occupancy Permit Number 3004

SIGNED X Victor S Peters Jr
ADDRESS _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, October 15, 1976

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Enclose porch of a
(work to be performed)

single family residence
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	20	308	039-040 041-042
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 1205 Sunset

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

EST. CONST. COST 8,500 KIND of MATERIAL Frame PHONE NO. _____

OWNER Mildred & Victor Peters Address 1205 Sunset

ARCHITECT Cynthia Weese Address _____

BUILDER E. A. Anderson Co. Address 545 Lincoln Ave. 446-1648

CARPENTER Same Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN Kordick Electric Address Northfield 446-7744

REMARKS _____

Date Job Completed _____

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

We hereby certify that we are the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising
(I or We) (I am or We are)
the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

We hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and we hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.
(I or We) (I or We)

Permit Issued November 5, 1976 by HWB SIGNED R.B. [Signature]

Building Permit Number 9618 ADDRESS 1205 Sunset

Occupancy Permit Number _____ Winnetka, Ill. 60093

C. B. No. 58968 PHONE NO. _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 2/20/86

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build new attached garage to a single family residence
(work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	20	308	066
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 1205 Sunset

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 20 feet. Depth 24 feet. Height 10 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS

EST. CONST. COST \$20,000 KIND of MATERIAL Frame PHONE NO.

OWNER M/M Victor Peters Address 1205 Sunset

ARCHITECT Weese Hickey Weese Address 9 W. Hubbard 642-1820

BUILDER Phoenix Const. Address Box 1 6517 Long Grove 949-5863

CARPENTER Address

MASON Address

SEWER BUILDER Address

PLUMBER Address

ELECTRICIAN Doyle Elec. Address Chardon, Grayslake 526-015

REMARKS

Date Job Completed

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

We (I or We) hereby certify that (I am or We are) we are the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

We (I or We) hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and (I or We) are hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.

Permit Issued 3/10/86 by GB SIGNED T. Bob Jones

Building Permit Number 11166 ADDRESS

Occupancy Permit Number

C. B. No. 09500 Page 46 of 64 PHONE NO.



HOT PROPERTIES BY JOSHUA NOYES

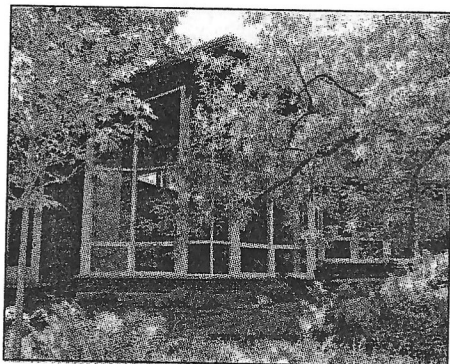
Stay glassy

Walls of windows accent mid-century two-story

1205 Sunset Road, Winnetka — **\$1.45 million**

This contemporary home, built in 1955, highlighted by two-story vaulted ceilings and floor-to-ceiling windows that offer views of the surrounding nature. The kitchen has stainless steel appliances, including a double oven, and table space for an eating area. The living room has a wood-burning fireplace, and there's a separate dining room and a first-floor office, as well as a laundry room. There are hardwood floors in the master bedroom, which has a master bathroom. The home also has a sunroom and a full basement. The backyard has a patio, and there's an attached two-car garage. Both the Winnetka Golf Club and the Skokie Playfield Golf Club are within a mile of the property.

Listing agent: Judith Demetriou, Residential Rubloff, (847) 881-8079, judith@rubloff.com

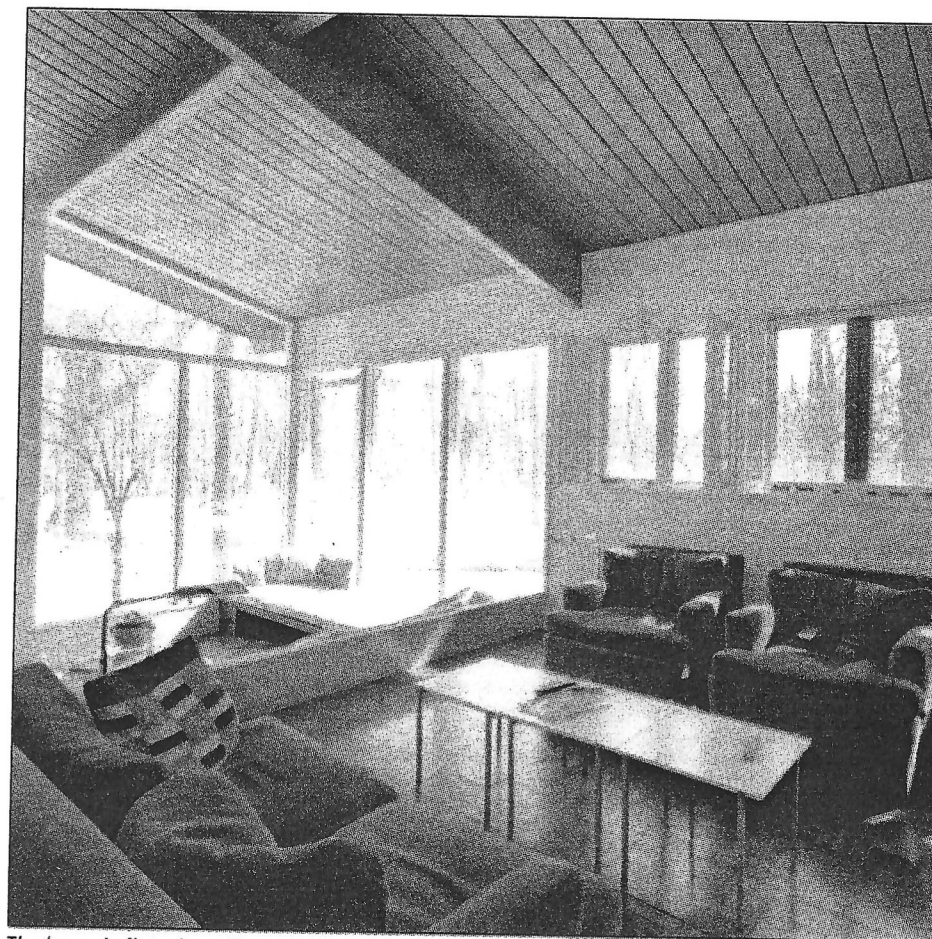


This Winnetka home includes a backyard patio and an attached two-car garage.

Beds: 3

Baths: 2.5

*Selling a home that stands out from the rest?
E-mail us: hotproperties@blockshopper.com*



The house's floor-to-ceiling windows offer views of the surrounding nature.

TA POINT

| 5-bedroom sells for **\$1.36 million**

Cook County Recorder

Date Recorded	Doc Type	Doc Num	Consideration	Names		Parcels	
				Name	Type		
2011-04-18	DEED	1110822041	1,020,000.00	CRONE JENNIFER	GTE	PIN	Address
				CRONE CHRISTIAN	GTE		
				PETERS MILDRED DECD	GTR		
				PETERS JAMES EXTR	GTR		
				PETERS SCOTT EXTR	GTR		
1987-02-13	RELEASE	87089608	0.00	Name	Type	PIN	Address
				JOHNSON ROBERT H	GTR		
				PHOENIX CONST	GTR		
				PETERS VICTOR M M	GTE	05203080660000	1205 SUNSET RD
1986-10-08	LIEN	86463684	0.00	Name	Type	PIN	Address
				JOHNSON ROBERT H	GTR		
				PHOENIX CONST	GTR		
				PETERS MILDRED	GTE	05203000390000	350 AUBURN AVE
				PETERS VICTOR	GTE	05203080660000	1205 SUNSET RD
						05203080670000	265 AUBURN AVE

Ancestry.com address for Victor Peters

Victor S, Jr Peters

in the U.S., Phone and Address Directories, 1993-2002

Detail

Source

Name:

Victor S, Jr Peters

Residence Years:

1998-2002

Address:

1205 Sunset Rd

Residence Place:

Winnetka, Illinois, USA

Zip Code:

60093-3627

Phone Number:

847-446-1614

View Neighbors:

View Neighbors

Death Notice: MARVIN 'BUD' FITCH

Chicago Tribune; Chicago, Ill. [Chicago, Ill]. 07 Jan 2018: 33.

Chicago architect Marvin "Bud" **Fitch** passed away on Dec. 23 in Los Angeles at the age of 101.

Born in 1916 in Council Bluffs, Iowa to Fanny and Leo **Fitch** who operated a small grocery store, Bud was one of four children-Louise, Bud, Vernon, and Babe (Avrum)-as close as fingers on a hand.

In the **Fitch** family, each sibling put the next one through college.

Louise, an actress in Chicago, sent Bud through the U of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana in architecture.

Then Bud put Vernon through in engineering. (Vern always wondered why he was working so hard when everyone else was partying-Bud had signed him up for 22 units a term.) While still in Iowa, Bud enjoyed a short career in minor league baseball and as a trumpeter in a jazz band.

A veteran of WW2, Bud entered the Army Corps of Engineers in 1942, and was stationed for 31/2 years in the Aleutian islands building radio outposts.

After the war, Bud joined the famed Chicago IIT Institute of Design workshop of Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, a leading light of the Bauhaus.

He also worked briefly at **Frank** Lloyd Wright's Taliesin East.

In 1948, Bud married Jo Beck, a designer; their marriage lasted 69 years.

The couple had two children, Jon **Fitch**, now a landscape architect in Washington DC and Laurel Gillette, an architect in Los Angeles.

Bud also adopted Jo's son Robert, who became a noted leftist journalist and author.

Bud's architectural career spanned five decades.

Beginning with the Chicago firm of Lobel, Schlossman and Bennett-he considered Richard Bennett his mentor--Bud started his own practice--**Fitch**, **Schiller** and **Frank**-- in the early '50s, designing homes closely related to his study of Wright.

He was involved in the model community of Park Forest, Illinois, where he lived for many years, as well as the city of Ashdod, Israel and multiple projects in and around Chicago in the '50s, '60s, and '70s including Rush Hospital, Near North High School, Palatine High School, Martin Luther King Junior College and Kennedy-King College as **Fitch** LaRocca Carrington Jones.

In the '80s and '90s, Bud turned to commercial work, including many graceful high rise apartments in the Chicago area, large-scale developments and office buildings as part of the firm Lowenberg + **Fitch**. "Bud believed you should design things so wherever you looked, there was something at a scale that you could engage with," his nephew David Lewis recalls. "Even in the cathedrals of Europe, you had little details to enjoy close up as well as great big spaces.

Always something at human scale.

Modern corporate buildings intentionally don't have that-they're designed to intimidate.

Bud hated that." A great reader, a Boggler who insisted on playing with an unabridged Oxford English dictionary, Bud loved crosswords and mystery novels, drew beautifully and saw the world with an artist's eye.

He and Jo traveled throughout the world, collecting art and studying design.

He was especially fond of Scandinavian design, its warmth, honesty and simplicity.

And he was, by family consensus, the world's most patient man.

Bud is survived by his son and daughter, Jon **Fitch** and Laurel Gillette, five grandchildren, Eli and Eva **Fitch**, Dana, Mara and Sean Gillette, and two great grandchildren, Addie and Rachel Gillette.

He will be buried at Rose Hills Cemetery in Chicago, details TBA.

Sign Guestbook at chicagotribune.com/obituaries

This is a paid death notice. <

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PETERS JR., VICTOR S.

Victor S. Peters Jr, 85, of Winnetka, retired after many years of practice in the Chicago area, beloved husband of Mildred Peters; father of Scott Peters and Jamie Peters; and loving grandfather of David, Stephanie, Sarah and Brendan. Victor passed away on June 23rd after a long illness. He was a graduate of Northwestern University, University of Chicago Law School and served in the South Pacific as an officer in the Navy during WWII. He was one of the founders and former president of the North Shore Senior Center and served on the board of governors of the Winnetka Community House. He was sailor, tennis player and ice skater active in the Skokie Valley Skating Club and the Winnetka Tennis Association. Grave side services for immediate family Friday, June 24th. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions in his name to the Chicago Botanic Garden, 1000 Lake Cook Rd., Glencoe, Illinois 60022.

Sign Guestbook at chicagotribune.com/obituaries



Clipped By:

joan5576

Mon, Nov 14,
2022

Information is provided by Record Information Services, P.O. Box 894, Elburn, IL 60119; phone (630) 557-1000; fax (630) 557-1001.

GLENVIEW

120 Lincoln St.: Jason G Erickson to Benjamin R Andresen Megan Bowman, \$265,000, Apr. 22

1314 Sherwood Road: Yijian He to Chungchi Chung Chunchu Hsu, \$676,000, Apr. 19

1358 Sanford Lane: Chicago Title Land Trt Co Ttee to Robert A Spilios Bessie A Spilios, \$667,000, Apr. 22

1801 Longvalley Road: John F Oppy to Matthew P Butcher Angela C Butcher, \$252,500, Apr. 18

1929 Ridgewood Lane E: Richard H Hughes to Bryan Cless Megan Cless, \$1,098,000, Apr. 20

2152 Rugen Road Apt D: Wells Fargo Bank Trustee to Shukai Zhang Lan Zhou, \$140,000, Apr. 15

2764 Valor Drive Unit 55: Martin B Bresler to Arthur A Malinowski Jr Beth S Malinowski, \$582,500, Apr. 19

3089 Lexington Lane: Robert D Franceschinis to Kailai Zheng, \$269,000, Apr. 15

330 Crabtree Lane: Erik J Shiozaki to Andrew D Sexton Carolyn A Sexton, \$475,000, Apr. 15

901 Long Road: Frank C Beardslee to Lane Persky Sara A Persky, \$303,000, Apr. 20

NORTHFIELD

2291 Winnetka Ave.: Aurora Loan Services Inc to Slawomir Sienkiewicz Alicja Sienkiewicz, \$520,000, Apr. 15

WILMETTE

1233 Maple Ave.: Christopher L Nagel to Christopher L Schneider Denise Schneider, \$1,250,000, Apr. 20

1500 Sheridan Road Unit 5e: John C Naughton to Terrence R Dolan Mary Ann Dolan, \$339,000, Apr. 20

3041 Iroquois Road: North Star Trust Co Trustee to Enide Cadena, \$650,000, Apr. 19

4017 Bunker Lane: Carlson Trust to Harvey S Carlson, \$350,000, Apr. 20

621 Hibbard Road: Wells Fargo Bank Trustee to Robert Frankel, \$140,000, Apr. 19

715 Ridge Road Apt 2d: Jerry Y Burin to John A Lang Nancy L Lang, \$164,000, Apr. 19

WINNETKA

1205 Sunset Road: Peters Trust to Christian **Crone Jennifer Crone**, \$1,020,000, Apr. 18

682 Ardsley Road: Steven R Prosniowski to Roger Hochschild Stephanie Hochschild, \$5,100,000, Apr. 15

808 Bryant Ave.: Fields Trust to Steven R Prosniowski, \$2,135,000, Apr. 15

892 Elm St.: Daniel J Fling to John V Ingram Denise Gerard Ingram, \$657,500, Apr. 22

Death Notice: BURTON H. FRANK

Anonymous . Chicago Tribune ; Chicago, Ill. [Chicago, Ill]. 24 Aug 2010: 20.

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT

Over a 54 year period, the partners designed a large number of commercial and public buildings and private residences, many of which received national and regional awards for design.

FULL TEXT

Burton H. Frank, on August 23, 2010 at the age of 84, Burton (Bud) Frank passed away peacefully after a full, productive, and meaningful life.

Two years after graduating from the University of Illinois School of Architecture, Bud joined with Donald Schiller to form Schiller and Frank Architects.

Over a 54 year period, the partners designed a large number of commercial and public buildings and private residences, many of which received national and regional awards for design.

Bud and his wife, Ruth, enjoyed most the innumerable occasions of good food, drink, and lively conversation with family and their many friends.

Bud follows his brothers Irving and Harold Gold and Milton and William Frank.

He is survived by his very loving wife, Ruth; his daughter, Hathy Foster and her husband Steve; three sons, Larry and wife Merry, Paul and wife Misty, and Doug and wife Eleanor; seven grandchildren, Katie, Melissa, Rachel, Breanna, Dan, Evan, and Maggie, and many nephews and nieces.

A graveside service will be at 1 p.m. Wednesday, the 25th, at Shalom Memorial Park, 1700 W. Rand Rd, Arlington Heights.

Donations should be sent to the School of Architecture, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 105 TBH, MC-621, 611 E. Lorado Traft Drive, Champaign, IL 61820.

Make checks payable to University of Illinois Foundation, and include "Architecture - Burton Frank" on the memo line.

For info: Shalom Memorial Funeral Home, 847.255.3520.

Sign Guestbook at chicagotribune.com/obituaries

This is a paid death notice.

DETAILS

Subject:	Architecture
Company / organization:	Name: University of Illinois Foundation; NAICS: 813211
Publication title:	Chicago Tribune; Chicago, Ill.
Pages:	20
Publication year:	2010
Publication date:	Aug 24, 2010
Section:	News
Publisher:	Tribune Publishing Company, LLC
Place of publication:	Chicago, Ill.
Country of publication:	United States, Chicago, Ill.
Publication subject:	General Interest Periodicals--United States
ISSN:	10856706
Source type:	Newspaper
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Obituary
ProQuest document ID:	746513282
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/death-notice-burton-h-frank/docview/746513282/se-2?accountid=4495
Copyright:	(Copyright 2010 by the Chicago Tribune)
Last updated:	2019-05-06
Database:	Chicago Tribune

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The Secret Listing of Don Schiller's Former Family Residence in Highland Park

|
HELLO! This article was published as an Exclusive to subscribers of The Modern Minute, a monthly newsletter about modern homes in the Chicago area. If you'd like to see more articles like this, [head on over to the Modern Minute Newsletter page](#) and subscribe! Your info will never be given away or sold, and you'll get just one email per month.



From the street, Don Schiller's design is extremely deceptive, offering just a tiny glimpse of the home's exterior

Whenever I wonder why it's rare to see new homes being built in the same style as the mid-century modern homes we all love, I think about a quote from Burton Frank, of the

architecture firm Schiller and Frank. Frank once said, regarding the middle of the 20th century, “It was the best time to be an architect. Modernism was simply the design of the times.”

Frank’s partner, Don Schiller, was less quoted by the press. I’m assuming this is because Frank was the more public face of the company. As a result, it’s been a bit challenging to find more information on Schiller. I did find that he was a decorated World War II bomber pilot, was an avid bridge player and golfer, and served on the Highland Park Plan Commission for a time.

In their time together, Schiller and Frank designed a number of large projects, such as the CAI factory in Barrington that made spy cameras for the military, and some modern condo developments in Rolling Meadows and a few other towns.

Several years back, I had a home listed by James Dresser that had an addition designed by Schiller and Frank. They also designed a number of private homes in Olympia Fields and Highland Park.

One of these was Don Schiller’s own personal residence, built in 1954 at 195 Elder Lane in Highland Park.

Schiller’s architectural education was at IIT’s Institute of Design, which was the home of the Bauhaus school. Several years after IIT, Schiller attended Yale Architecture School, and was a draftsman for Loeb, Schlossman & Bennett before becoming a partner in Fitch & Schiller, which later transformed into Fitch & Schiller & Frank before ultimately settling to Schiller and Frank.

At 195 Elder Lane, Schiller had quite a challenge. Close to Sheridan Road, and overlooking one of Highland Park’s many beautiful ravines, the lot Schiller purchased for his family home is very long and narrow, with only 55 feet of frontage. But the lot is more than 250 feet deep.

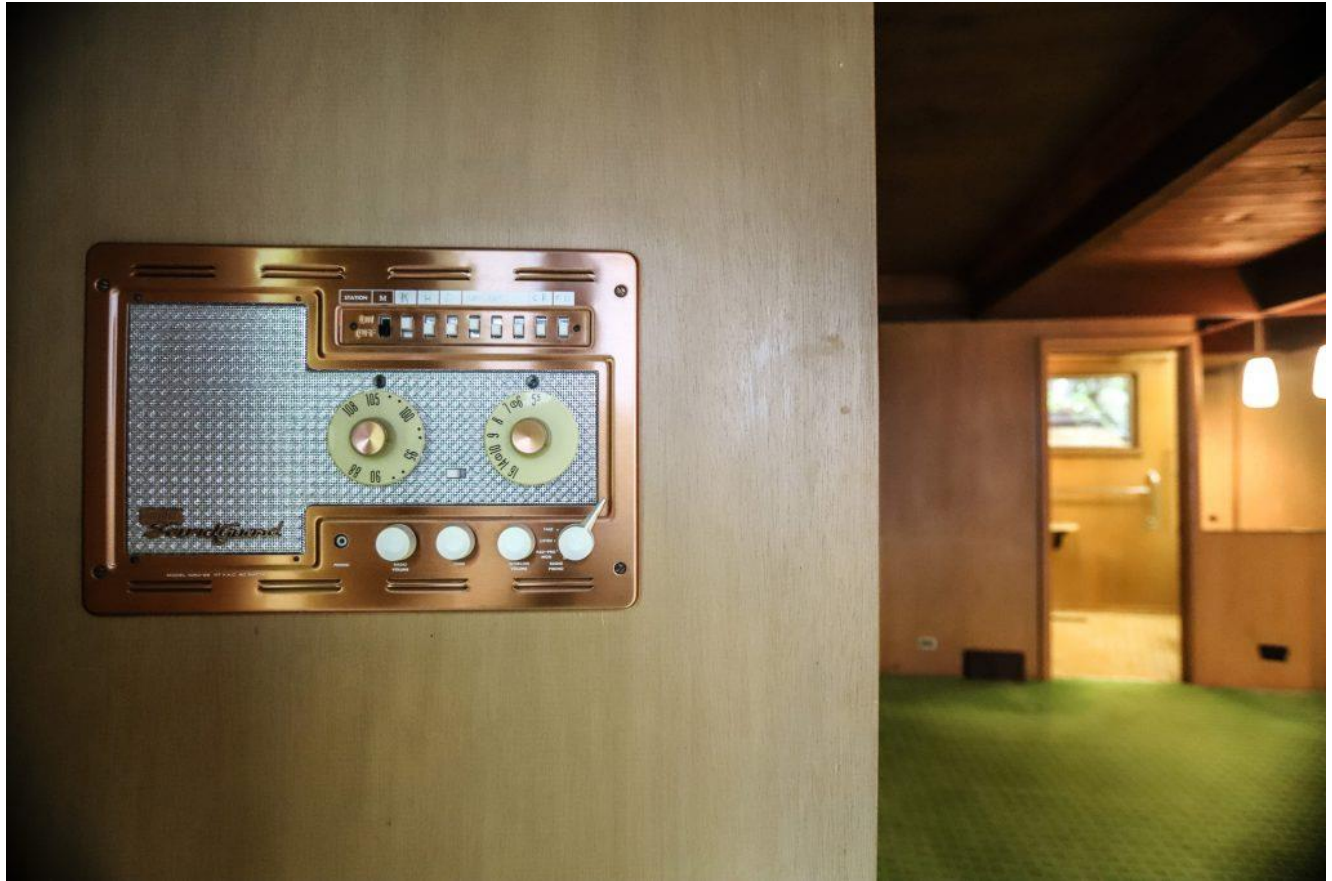


The long walk to the front door of Don Schiller's former family residence Schiller cleverly designed the home with a bend in it toward the street, so that from Elder Lane, the house is afforded nearly absolute privacy. All of the home's windows are on the sides or the back of the house, where they overlook the ravine, or clerestory windows facing south that afford tons of sunlight and views of big, beautiful, old trees.



Looking back toward Elder Ln. Schiller's original design had integrated planters and a bench, similar to what's there today

A long walk along the east side of the home, with some integral planter boxes, leads from the garage (which was originally a carport) to the front entrance. Even here, Schiller's design hides the view of the ravine so that it's saved for once you enter the home.



The original SoundGuard intercom panel in the Master Suite looks practically new
The longest part of the home features four bedrooms on the main level, with the Master Suite being closest to the street, but sheltered by the garage. Designed with three separate closet areas and non-right angles in several places (due to the Master being where the bend is in the house), the Master is both spacious and has plenty of storage in addition to its private bath.



The master bath retains its original cabinetry and plumbing fixtures

A wall of large windows overlooks what was originally an aggregate paver walk along the side of the house – one that has since seen the maturing of a number of old trees and is a bit more wild than when the home was first built.



The private patio looking toward the old aggregate walk along the Master Suite
A single floor to ceiling window also looks toward a private patio created on the west side of the house, in a space formed between the family room and the side boundary of the lot on the west side. A Progress SoundGuard intercom control panel is still incorporated into a wood-clad wall near this window.



One of the other three bedrooms on the main level

The three additional bedrooms on the main level are all similar in layout, with a 10×10 area and a closet near the door to the hallway.



The 2nd bathroom is one of the few spaces that's had any kind of changes to it since the house was built (the wood shutters over the window, and the wallpaper)

A 2nd full bath was shared by the three additional bedrooms and serves as the public bathroom for guests.



The kitchen's beautiful, hand-built cabinetry with original oven and Formica counters
With the ravine at the north end of the lot, that's also where Schiller located all of the common or public areas of the home, with the eat-in kitchen off of the entry foyer, a stairway leading to the lower walkout area, the family room on the west side, and the north-most parts of the house being occupied by the living and dining rooms, both of which lead to an irregularly-shaped deck that covers the pea gravel terrace off of the lower level below.



Even the original hardware on the cabinets is still intact and fantastic

The kitchen features beautiful cabinets that were hand-built on site and that feature wonderful mid-century hardware. The oven and cooktop are original to the home, and the kitchen's walls end at 8 feet high, leaving them open above that to the gallery area that runs parallel to the stairway leading to the lower level, as well as to the dining room.



Here we see the flow from the kitchen to the Dining Room and then the Living Room, with the deck outside at right, overlooking the ravine

The living room features a stone fireplace with asymmetrically placed firebox and is open above the south wall to the family room, with clerestory windows facing south above that, letting in light and providing views of the beautiful canopy of old trees around the house.

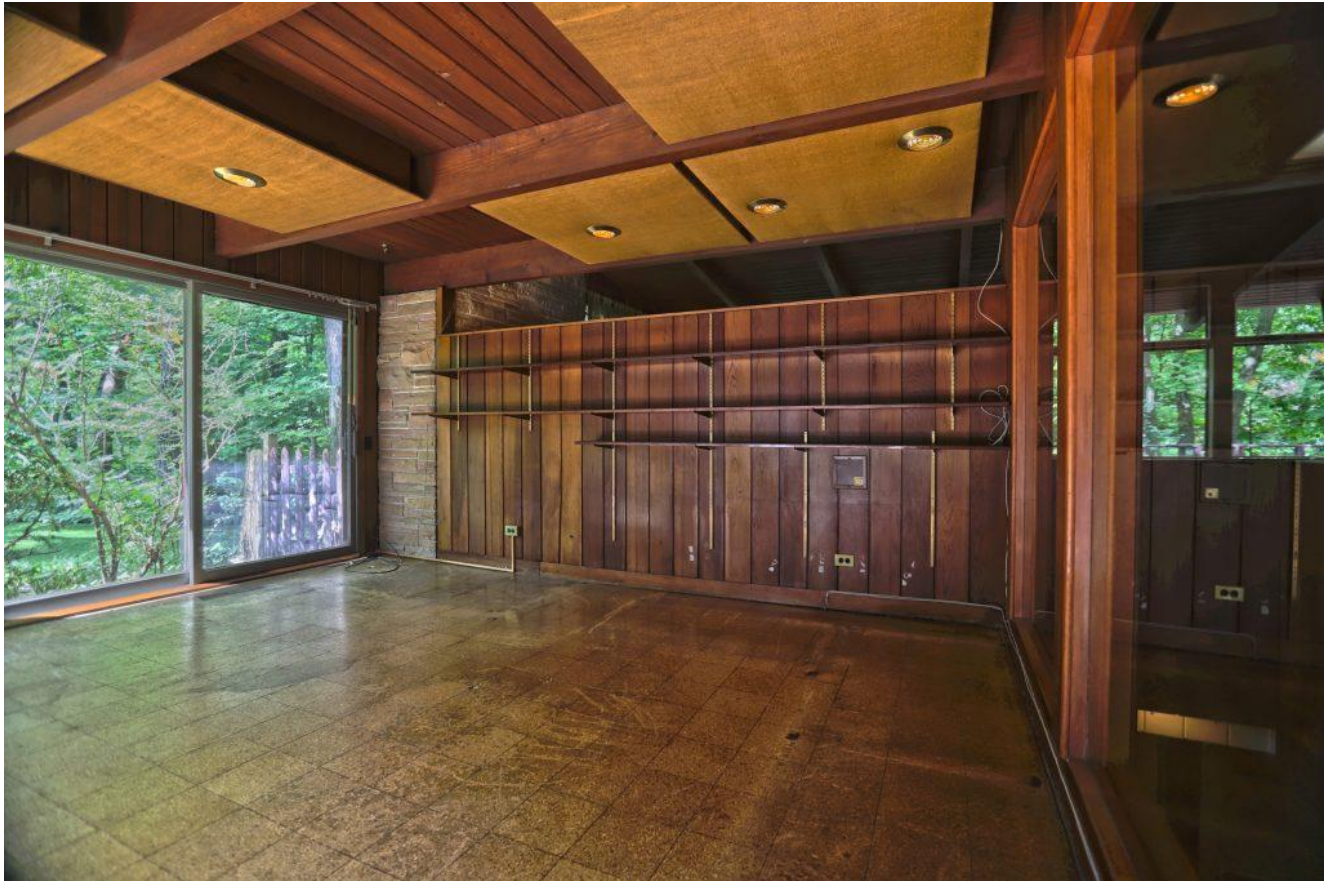


Clerestory windows at the top of the Living Room, and the partial wall separating the Living Room and Family Room



Views out to the ravine over the deck

Views out from the living and dining rooms toward the ravine are just gorgeous, with an ever-changing palette of natural beauty – and wildlife – as the seasons change. Original details such as a valance with built-in lighting along the south side of the living room, and original drapes, still feature in the home, offering a soft contrast to the redwood ceiling boards and beams holding up the roof.



Schiller may have originally planned the Family Room as a screened porch. Based on some archival plans that the city of Highland Park had on record, it seems as though the family room may have originally been designed as a screened porch, but that Schiller later decided to enclose it as part of the home for additional living space. It's unclear if that was done before or after he and his family moved into the home, though, as the old plans have a few elements, such as the size of the stone chimney stack, that don't match the house the way it is today.

The family room is a fantastic space, with built-in shelving, a wall of windows that look into the house past the stairway, and sliders leading to the sheltered patio that I mentioned earlier.

The lower level features the laundry, utilities, a rec room which was used as a kids' play area, a wet bar and a maid's room with an adjacent full bath.

Redwood was used extensively by Schiller throughout the house, with a beautiful horizontal board and batten design on most of the exterior, and redwood used extensively on the interior as well.



Some details of the Master Suite include wood-clad walls and fabric covered drop panels with integrated lighting

Fabric covered drop panels that seem to float just below the ceiling in the family room and master suite are some of the many nice details in the home, as well as some interesting geometry used in the Master bathroom cabinetry and light fixtures that look as fantastic now as they did back then.

When Schiller sold the home in 1957, it was to a magazine publisher & advertising executive and his wife. I first met with Mark, the owners' son, early last year to discuss listing the home for sale. Mark's father had lived in Chicago when he was younger, but was living in Westchester County, NY before moving back to Chicago and purchasing the Schiller residence.

"My father was the publisher of various trade magazines in New York and decided to move back to Chicago to start his own business in media/advertising sales," Mark says. "At one point, he owned Chicago Magazine as well as North Shore Magazine, and he started National Textbook Company, which I later ran, and which was eventually acquired by Tribune."

Although Mark clearly had a vast appreciation for Schiller's architecture after growing up in the house, he assumes that his parents bought the home simply because of the location and that it met their needs in terms of space. But they, too, quickly learned to appreciate the home and its location greatly.



Looking up at the deck from the stone terrace outside of the lower level

“They loved the heavily wooded ravine and the large deck overlooking it,” Mark says. “The windows, the openness to the outside, the ‘glass room’ [the family room] and the living room were the heart of the home.”

Mark also loved the openness and the views of the nature outside, as well as how close the house was to a couple of locations that were important to him: “I liked how close it was to our school, Braeside, and to Ravinia, where we constantly went during the summer and where I worked while I was in high school. In fact, we’re so close to the school that our collie, Cookie, would just show up there when the day was over and wait for me to come out.”



A view of Don Schiller's former family residence from across the ravine

Even though Mark's parents hadn't been searching for a modern home when they moved to Chicago in the late '50s, he thinks their appreciation of modern architecture grew from living there. "My parents later bought a beautiful mid-century modern house in Rancho Mirage in California," says Mark, "so I feel as though living in such a beautiful modern home here rubbed off on them."

When it came time to list the house for sale, we worked out a comprehensive marketing strategy, I had written this storey, created CAD drawings of the layout based on some old microfiche from the local government, created official floor plans, taken some drone photography and we were all set to stage the house with beautiful mid-century modern furniture. As part of preparing to go live with the listing, we learned that a neighbor who had been renting had been searching for a ranch in the same neighborhood and we ended up working out a deal with the neighbor and sold the house before ever going to market officially. That's why no record of this home being for sale exists on our MLS or in other real estate listing sites like Realtor.com, etc. I was, however, able to take a few photos of the home before the transaction closed so that I could share them with you here.

And if you live in a modern home in the Chicago suburbs and you're thinking of selling, I'd love to help you by putting my expertise and experience to work for you, just as I have many other happy clients over the years. You can [find my contact info here](#).

The HOME OF THE WEEK

ARCHITECT PUTS HIS SKILL INTO L SHAPE HOME

Marvin Fitch Designs Park Forest House

BY ANNE DOUGLAS

Along with its thousands of budget priced homes, Park Forest, the unique planned south suburb, has a growing section of larger houses custom designed and built for their owners. An interesting one is that of Marvin Fitch, architect with the firm of Fitch, Schiller & Frank, Chicago, which is doing the designing of all the custom built homes there.

Fitch's home is on a beautiful wooded lot, 97½ by 254 feet, at 361 Osage st. It was designed by Fitch and built by the Belmont Construction company. It is L shaped, with the living area and work space in the wing that stretches across the front, the sleeping area in the other wing that projects to the back. The house has no basement. It has a carport at the juncture of the two wings, with plentiful storage space there for children's bicycles, garden tools, and the like.

Built of Redwood and Brick

The entire house is of redwood and common brick. It has cavity wall construction, so that the interiors of all exterior brick walls are tinted common brick also. All windows except corner windows in two rooms are double, insulating glass. The house has a great deal of glass, but it is all at back and sides where there is privacy.

Like many modern homes today, it is designed to "bring the outdoors in" with vistas thru its many windows. Fitch went a step further, tho, and made it unusually easy for the owners to go and meet the outdoors. There are six exterior doors in the house.

The living room is big and L shaped, with the smaller portion, at the front, used as dining area. The bigger portion is at the back of the house. Floor to ceiling glass stretches across the entire back, with smaller, ventilating panes along the floor. Fiberglass draperies on a ceiling track pull across them. The brick fireplace wall serves as a partial divider to separate the living room from a small den-study for Fitch. There he has a foam rubber sofa that can be used for sleeping, and rows of shelves on the wall for books, as well as desk and chair. The window toward the front has an orlon drapery.

Flooring of Cork Tile

Flooring thruout is cork tile; ceilings are redwood. The kitchen is at the front of the house. It has redwood cabinets with sliding doors and counter tops of clay tile. Equipment includes a dishwasher and a built-in, waist high gas oven. Top cooking units in a stainless steel panel are set into a counter. A high double window is over the sink and a lower picture window is in the dining space nearby.

The utility room next to the kitchen is an inside room, so has a skylight. It has a pass-thru



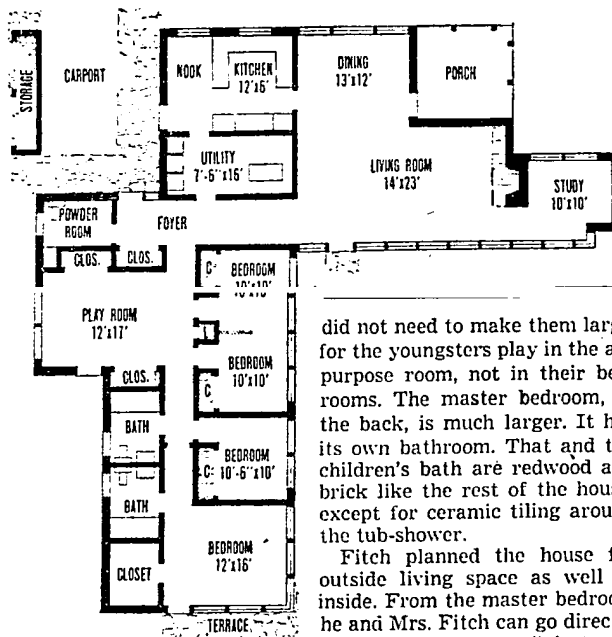
The Marvin Fitch home on Osage st., Park Forest, built on wooded lot, is of common brick and redwood, with large windows. View is from the rear.



Living room is at the rear of the Fitch home. A laminated plastic screen (left), with real wheat and butterflies between the layers hides front door. The floors are cork tile and the ceilings of redwood.



The kitchen has redwood cabinets and clay tile counter tops. Built-in range is in counter at right. [TRIBUNE Photos]



did not need to make them large, for the youngsters play in the all-purpose room, not in their bedrooms. The master bedroom, at the back, is much larger. It has its own bathroom. That and the children's bath are redwood and brick like the rest of the house, except for ceramic tiling around the tub-shower.

Fitch planned the house for outside living space as well as inside. From the master bedroom he and Mrs. Fitch can go directly to a "sitting terrace" just outside, which is separated from the play yard for the children just outside the all-purpose room. A third outdoors sitting spot is the yard behind the living room and study, which also is remote from the other two.

to the kitchen so food can be passed to and from the freezer in the utility room. The Fitches, who have perimeter warm air heat in their floors, have two gas furnaces. Their heating is zoned, one for the sleeping quarters and another for the remainder of the house.

Where the two wings join is a big all-purpose room that the Fitches find invaluable. Storage closets line the walls. There Fitch has his drafting board; Mrs. Fitch, who paints, has her easel, and the children have toys and plenty of space to play. It is a favorite spot of the two youngest Fitches, Laurel, 2, and Johnny, 3½. Their older brother is Bob, 14. A powder room is handy to the all-purpose room as well as to the kitchen and living room.

The bedrooms of the three children are designed alike and vary only in furnishings. Fitch

https://www.landmarks.org/women_built_type/cynthia-weese/



Cynthia Weese. Courtesy of Chicago Women in Architecture

Name: Cynthia Weese

Date of Birth / Location: 1940 / Des Moines, Iowa

Education: Bachelor's in Science and Applied Science, Washington University in St. Louis, 1962; Bachelor of Architecture, 1965. Also took classes at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT).

Firms and Partnerships Founded the firm of Weese Langley Weese with her husband.

Professional Organizations & Activities: Founding member of Chicago Women in Architecture and Chicago Architectural Club; Professor at Ball State and Miami University; Played a role in AIA development; was the first female Dean of School of Architecture at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, a position she held for 12 years; credited with contributing to affordable housing construction; worked with her husband to save the Glessner House in Chicago, according to 1994 article from the St. Louis-Post Dispatch.

Awards & Honors: Society of Architectural Historians Award for Architectural Excellence, 2018.

Primary Field: Architect

WORK HISTORY:

- Corn Crib Project, near Champaign, Illinois with Weese Seegers Hickey and Weese
- Projects at University of Chicago
- Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity Housing, Northwestern University, 2014
- Chestnut Apartments

SOURCES:

[Oral history Cynthia Weese: Search Results - Ryerson and Burnham Libraries and Archives \(artic.edu\)](#)

[Cynthia Weese, FAIA \(BS '62/BArch '65\) | The Source | Washington University in St. Louis \(wustl.edu\)](#)

[Community Minded Conservationists: Ben and Cynthia Weese - The Leelanau Conservancy](#)

["On Tour: Washington University's New Architecture Dean Shares Some of Her Favorite Things About St. Louis" St. Louis Post-Dispatch. April 24th, 1994](#)

[21 May 1989, 81 - Chicago Tribune at Newspapers.com](#)

[Alumni portfolios | Sam Fox School \(wustl.edu\)](#)

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. _____

Property Information

Site Address: 1205 Sunset Rd, Winnetka, IL 60093

Parcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05-20-308-066-0000

Description of all structures to be demolished: Single Family Home

Current Property Owner Information

Legal Name: Village of Winnetka

Primary Contact: Emily Grimm

Address: 1390 Willow Rd

City, State, Zip: Winnetka, IL 60093

Phone No. 847-716-3532

Email: egrimm@winnetka.org

Date owner acquired property: 12/15/2022

Applicant Information

Legal Name: Village of Winnetka

Primary Contact: Emily Grimm

Address: 1390 Willow Rd

City, State, Zip: Winnetka, IL 60093

Phone No. 847-716-5352

Email: egrimm@winnetka.org

Applicant's relationship to current property owner: employee*(As previously noted, if contract purchaser, attach copy of executed purchase agreement)***Demolition Contractor Information** *(If known, otherwise indicate "not known at this time")*

Legal Name: not known at this time

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Phone No: _____

Email: _____

Property Maintenance Requirements

During processing of the demolition permit, the owner and contractor must maintain the property in accordance with the Village Property Maintenance Code to avoid generation of nuisances. Accordingly, the following minimum requirements shall be adhered to:

- ☒ Grass shall be mowed and maintained at a height not to exceed 8 inches.
- ☒ Garbage, yard waste, miscellaneous rubbish, mail, and debris shall be removed from the property and not allowed to accumulate.
- ☒ Building(s) shall be secured (doors and windows in working order, closed and locked).
- ☒ No demolition or removal of building components may commence until the demolition permit has been issued. Commencement of demolition prior to issuance of permit will result in a Stop Work Order and double permit fees for all subsequent permits
- ☒ Approved tree fencing protections must be installed as directed by Village Forester prior to commencement of demolition. Lack of tree fencing will result in Stop Work Order and fines.

Applicant/Owner Acknowledgments

By execution of this application in the space provided below, the Applicant and Owner(s) do hereby certify, acknowledge, agree and affirm to the Village of Winnetka that:

1. The Village and its representatives have the right, and are hereby granted permission and license, to enter upon the property for purposes of conducting any inspections that may be necessary in connection with this application.
2. I (We) have carefully read this application, the applicable sections of the Winnetka Municipal Code and fully understand the applicable terms and provisions.
3. I (We) waive any rights to exemption from disclosure under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act of any and all documents and information submitted in connection with this application.
4. I/We hereby agree to demolish the above structure or portion thereof, in accordance with the information submitted herewith and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Building Code and other related ordinances and regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and I/We hereby consent to inspection of the work during demolition and to the responsibility of maintaining the subject site and adjacent public and private properties in a good, safe and clean condition, including but not limited to the "Property Maintenance Requirements" listed in the previous section.
5. I (We), in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Fee Resolution and the Winnetka Village Code agree to pay all applicable filing fees and be responsible for the payment of all reimbursable expenses associated with the processing of this application.

Signature of Applicant: _____

Print Name & Title: Emily Grimm, Assistant Village Engineer

Signatures of Property Owner(s): _____

Print Name & Title: Emily Grimm, Assistant Village Engineer Property Address: 1390 Willow Rd, Winnetka

****If more than one applicant or property owner, please copy this page and have additional applicants/property owners sign form.**

Christopher Marx

From: Emily Grimm
Sent: Tuesday, February 21, 2023 1:59 PM
To: Christopher Marx
Subject: RE: 1205 Sunset - Demolition Schedule

Let's say 5-7 days.

Emily Grimm
Assistant Village Engineer
847-716-3532
egrimm@winnetka.org

From: Christopher Marx <CMarx@winnetka.org>
Sent: Monday, February 20, 2023 5:00 PM
To: Emily Grimm <EGrimm@winnetka.org>
Subject: RE: 1205 Sunset - Demolition Schedule

Between 8/1/2023 and 11/30/2023 sounds good. Can you nail down about how long the process would take in terms of days or weeks?

Thanks,
Chris

Christopher Marx, AICP
Associate Planner
Village of Winnetka – Department of Community Development
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093
(847) 716-3587
cmarx@winnetka.org

From: Emily Grimm <EGrimm@winnetka.org>
Sent: Monday, February 20, 2023 3:32 PM
To: Christopher Marx <CMarx@winnetka.org>
Subject: RE: 1205 Sunset - Demolition Schedule

Hi Chris,

The homeowners lease ends in June, so we could demo the building anytime after July. I would say for the purposes of the application that it will be in the Fall of 2023.

So, I would say hypothetically between 8/1/2023 and 11/30/2023? Does that work?

Thanks,



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: CHRISTOPHER, MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: MARCH 1, 2023
SUBJECT: 1087 CHERRY STREET - DEMOLITION PERMIT (CASE NO. 23-06-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	March 6, 2023
Commission Action	Preliminary historic and architectural review to determine if a Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) is necessary or if demolition may proceed without delay.
Property Address	1087 Cherry Street (See Attachment A – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	Thomas R. Yocky and Kathryn Simon
Application Submitted by	1087 Cherry, LLC
Mail Notice Sent to Property Owners within 250 feet	Completed
Public Comments as of Date of Memo	As of the date of this memo, staff has not received any written comments from the public regarding this application.
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	0.2 acres
Location	North side of Cherry Street between Glendale and Rosewood Avenues
Improvements	Single-family home with an attached garage
Zoning	R-5 Single-Family Residential
Surrounding Zoning	R-5 Single-Family Residential
PROPERTY HISTORY	See Attachment B, Preliminary Property History Study See Attachment C, Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Research
Constructed	1955
Additional Construction Activity	1969 - Construct carport and utility shed 1988 - Install new bow window in residence
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	No
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property does not have historical or architectural significance. See attached report from the WHS provided in Attachment C for details.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	
Other Permits for New Primary Structures on Same Block (either side of the right-of-way block face and/or along the alley)	None
Director's 60-Day Delay Due to Construction Activity	Delay is not necessary to prevent undue congestion and noise impacts in the neighborhood.
New Construction or Site Restoration Plans Submitted	None. Applicant anticipates submission of new single-family home permit application in coming weeks.

DEMOLITION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Commission may order the issuance of a demolition delay of a historic or architecturally significant structure for up to but not exceeding 270 days from the date the Commission determines that an applicant is required to submit an HAIS for the structure the applicant wishes to demolish.

Should the LPC request an HAIS for the subject property at the March 6 Commission meeting, and after reviewing the HAIS at a future meeting the LPC determines the structure is significant and a delay should be issued, the Commission may at that time issue a demolition delay up to but not exceeding 270 days from March 6, 2023.

COMMISSION REVIEW

The Commission may consider one of the following motions (1) Historical Architectural Impact Study Required or (2) Building and/or Property is Not Historic or Architecturally Significant.

Historical Architectural Impact Study Required

The Commission finds that based upon (1) the preliminary property history study, (2) the Winnetka Historical Society comments, and (3) other information, comments, or evidence received by the LPC during its preliminary review **that the building and/or property is of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant conducting a Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) prior to issuance of the demolition permit.** The Commission reached its conclusion based upon the property meeting the following criteria: **[The Commission must note which of the following criteria is met]**

- 1. The property or structures have sufficient architectural or historical merit to warrant a full HAIS prior to issuance of a demolition permit;**
- ~~The property or structures have been designated a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.64 of the Village Code;~~ **(Subject Property is not a landmark)**
- ~~The property or structures have been included in the most recent Illinois Historic Structure Survey conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation; and~~ **(Subject Property is not on the state survey)**
- ~~The property or structures have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic places.~~ **(Subject Property is not on National Register)**

Building and/or Property Lacks Historic or Architectural Significance

The Commission has determined that in accordance with Section 15.52.040 of the Village Code that the building and/or property is not of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant a Historical Architectural Impact Study, and the demolition of the structure may proceed without delay.

ATTACHMENTS

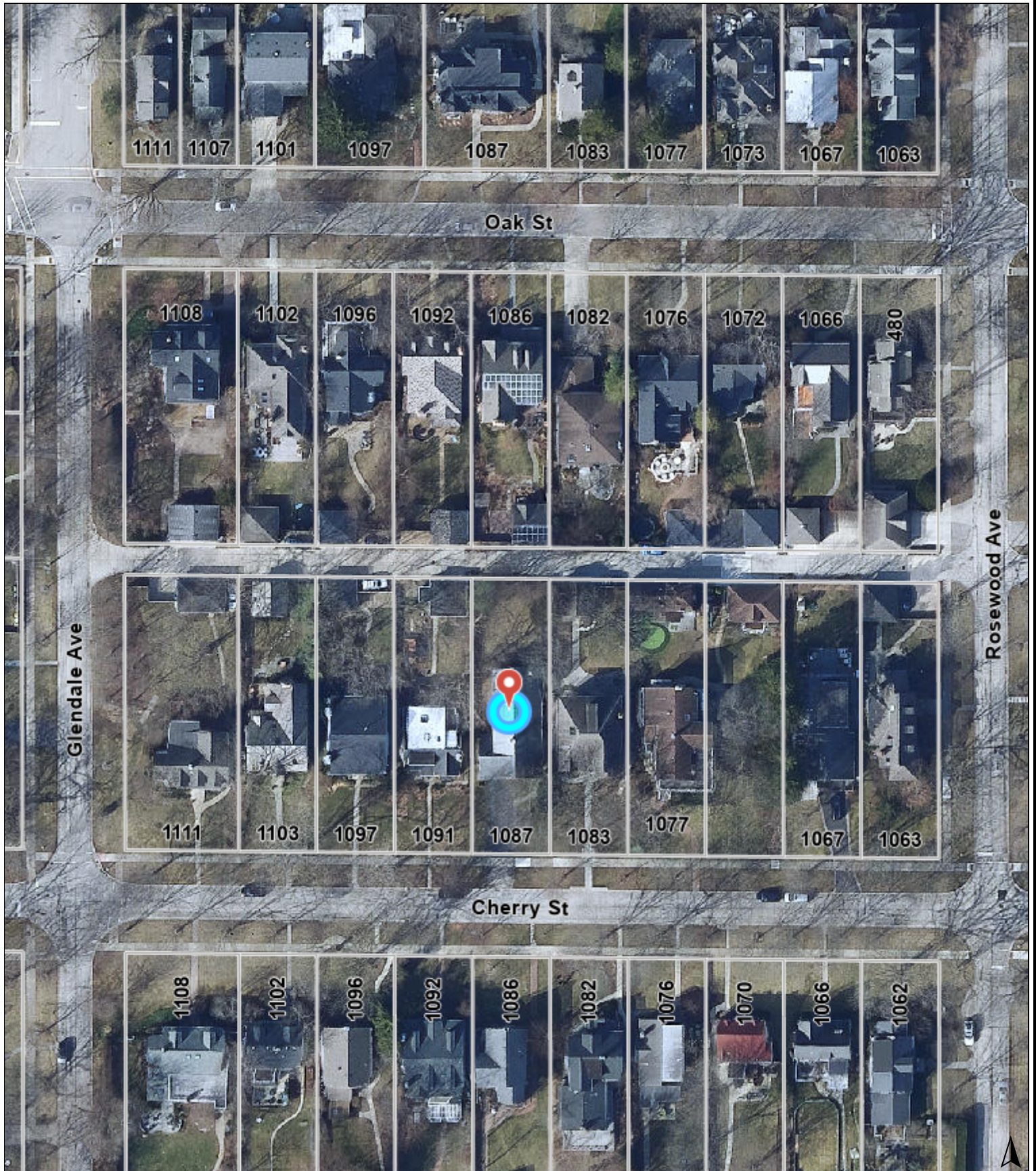
Attachment A: GIS Aerial Map

Attachment B: Preliminary Property History Study

Attachment C: Historical Society Research

Attachment D: Application Materials

ATTACHMENT A



0 100 200
ft

Print Date: 2/9/2023

Notes

Disclaimer: The GIS Consortium and MGP Inc. are not liable for any use, misuse, modification or disclosure of any map provided under applicable law. This map is for general information purposes only. Although the information is believed to be generally accurate, errors may exist and the user should independently confirm for accuracy. The map does not constitute a regulatory determination and is not a base for engineering design. A Registered Land Surveyor should be consulted to determine precise location boundaries on the ground.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: WINNETKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM: CHRISTOPHER MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: FEBRUARY 9, 2023
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 23-06: 1087 CHERRY STREET

INTRODUCTION

On March 6, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the residence at 1087 Cherry Street. Please return any available information regarding the architectural and historical significance of the structure to my attention by the end of the day on Tuesday, February 28, 2023. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at cmarx@winnetka.org or (847) 716-3587.

PRELIMINARY PROPERTY HISTORY STUDY/VILLAGE HALL RECORDS

Building Permits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Architect</u>
6-8-1955	Construct half-story single-family dwelling	Jack S. Vaniman	Robert S. Hale
10-20-1969	Construct carport and utility shed	Jack Vaniman	Not listed
7-21-1988	Install new bow window in residence	Tom Yocky and Kathryn Simon	Gunta Cepurins

LINCOLNWOOD OFFICE:
6522 N. LINCOLN AVENUE
LINCOLNWOOD, ILLINOIS 60645
(312) 675-3000

PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATED
Property - Condo - Mortgage Surveys

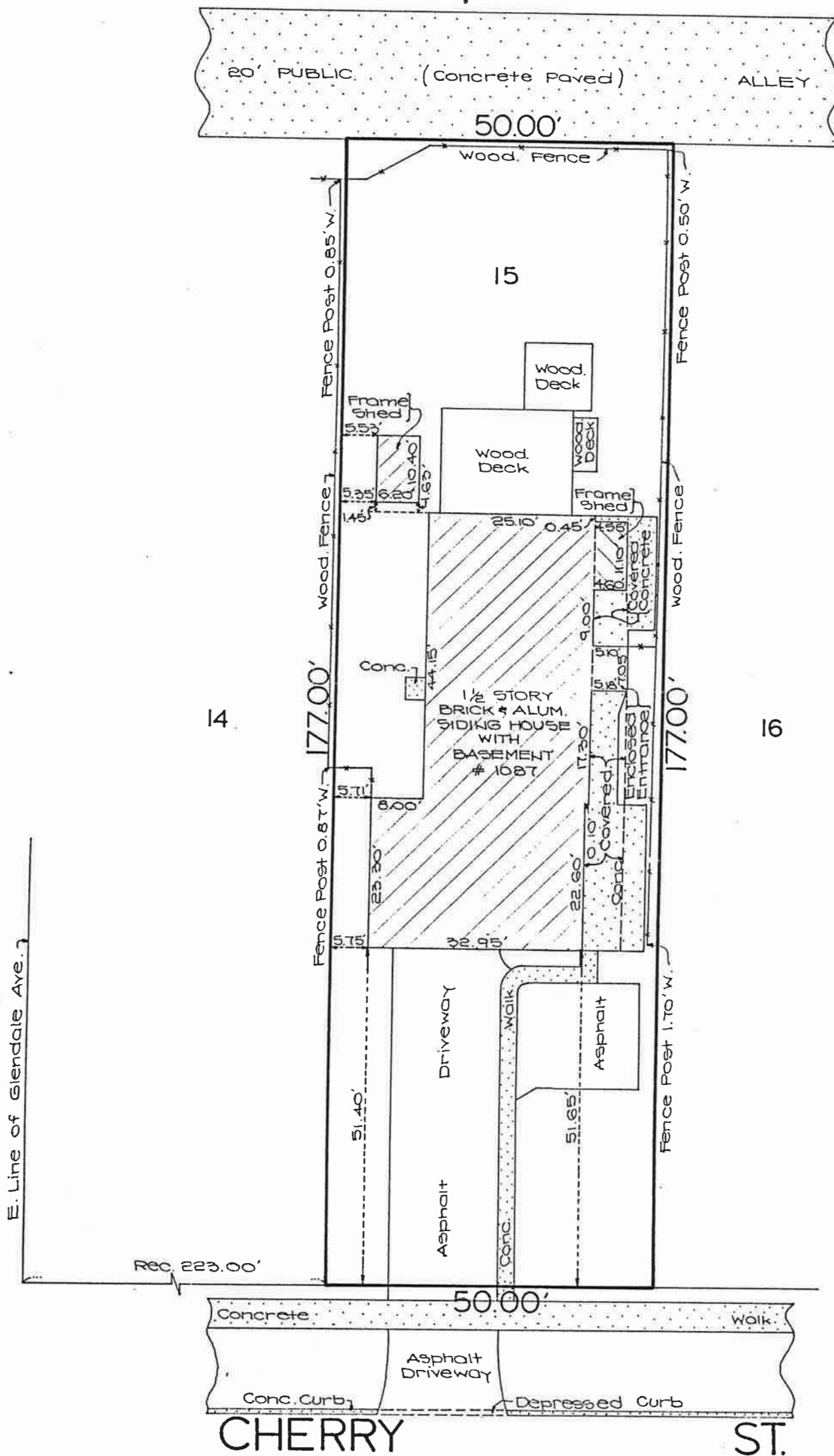
HIGHLAND PARK OFFICE:
1510 OLD DEERFIELD ROAD
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS 60035
(312) 831-1200
(312) 831-1201

Plat of Survey

OF



LOT 15 IN BLOCK 7 IN GROVELAND ADDITION TO WINNETKA, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF THE EAST 70 ACRES OF THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



IF CHECK (✓) IN BOX MEANS THAT SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH A REAL ESTATE OR MORTGAGE LOAN TRANSACTION AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

DIMENSIONS ARE NOT TO BE ASSUMED FROM SCALING.

Order No. 88-03640-D

Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet

Date June 21, 1988.

Ordered by KOENIG & STREY, INC. REALTORS

BUILDING LINES AND EASEMENTS ARE SHOWN ONLY WHERE THEY ARE SO RECORDED IN THE MAPS, OTHERWISE REFER TO YOUR DEED OR ABSTRACT

State of Illinois
County of Lake ss.
County of Cook

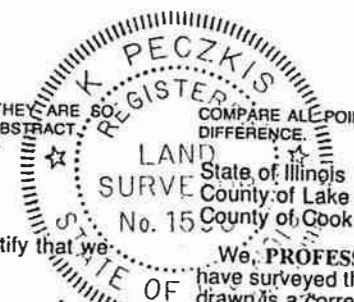
We, PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATED, do hereby certify that we have located the building on the above property.

Loc. No.

Date

REG. ILL. Land Surveyor

Page 84 of 641



COMPARE ALL POINTS BEFORE BUILDING BY SAME AND AT ONCE REPORT ANY DIFFERENCE.

State of Illinois
County of Lake ss.
County of Cook

We, PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATED, do hereby certify that we have surveyed the above described property and that the plat hereon drawn is a correct representation of said survey.

REG. ILL. Land Surveyor





PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 1087 Cherry

Construction Details:

Original construction date: 1955
Construction type: Brick and aluminum siding
Style: Colonial/cottage

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
Jack S. and Nancy Vaniman	1955 – 1988	Building permit applications, real estate listing	Nancy was a longtime owner of the Village Toy Shop.
Tom Yocky and Kathryn Simon	1988 – present	Building permit application, Cook County Assessor records	

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
Robert S. Hale	1955 – construct half-story single-family dwelling	1950 federal census
Gunta Cepurins	1988 – install new bow window in residence	

RESEARCH SOURCES USED: *Winnetka Talk*, Cook County Assessor records, Cook County Recorder records, historic phone books, WHS property files, WHS digital files, Ancestry.com, *Chicago Tribune*

Findings:

Our research does not indicate that this property maintains historical or architectural significance. Our research revealed that the property has had two longtime owners, and we did not find any information about the owners that warrants further research. In addition, very little information is available about the original architect.

Date of Research: 2/13/2023

Submitted by:

Meagan McChesney, PhD
Curator, Winnetka Historical Society

Mary Trieschmann, MS Ed
Executive Director, Winnetka Historical Society

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, June 23, 1955

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to CONSTRUCT a 1 1/2 story
and Basement SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT 15, Block 7
Subdivision Grove land Add'n

STREET and NUMBER 1087 Cherry St

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 25 feet. Depth 45 feet. Height 18' 20 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS 6 & 2 Bath

KIND of MATERIAL Brick Veneer

OWNER JACK S. VANIMAN Address 1000 EAST LINCOLN, MT. PROSPECT, ILL.

TOTAL COST 20,000

ARCHITECT Robt. S. HALE Address 5702 W. Race St CHICAGO, ILL.

BUILDER VERN SMITH Address WIGWAM TRAIL, MT. PROSPECT, ILL.

CARPENTER " Address 666 E. N'west Highway

MASON " Address

SEWER BUILDER Address

PLUMBER Ray Wilke Plmg Co. Address Arlington Hts.

ELECTRICIAN Address

REMARKS

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

We (I or We) hereby certify that We ARE (I am or We are) the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

(I or We) hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued July 8 1955

Building Permit Number 6563

Occupancy Permit Number 2966

SIGNED Harvey Z. Vaniman

ADDRESS 1000 E Lincoln

Mt. Prospect, Ill.

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, July 29, 1969

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to construct a carport and utility shed in single family residence district.
(work to be performed)
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	20	113	020
Vol. 101		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER^m 1087 Cherry St.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 8 feet. Depth 21 feet. Height 7 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS

EST. CONST. COST	<u>500</u>	KIND of MATERIAL	<u>Sheet metal-frame</u>	PHONE NO.
OWNER	<u>Jack Vaniman</u>	Address	<u>1087 Cherry St.</u>	<u>446-6393</u>
ARCHITECT		Address		
BUILDER	<u>Same</u>	Address		
CARPENTER		Address		
MASON		Address		
SEWER BUILDER		Address		
PLUMBER		Address		
ELECTRICIAN		Address		

REMARKS

Date Job Completed

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

I hereby certify that I am the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising
(I or We) (I am or We are)
the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

I hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and I hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.
(I or We) (I or We) Jack Vaniman

Permit Issued October 20, 1969 by PG

SIGNED by [Signature]

Building Permit Number 8727

ADDRESS 1087 Cherry St

Occupancy Permit Number 27717

Winnetka, Ill.

C. B. No. 27717

PHONE NO. 416-6393

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 18 JULY 1988

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to INSTALL NEW BOW WINDOW IN RESIDENCE
(work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION LOT 15 IN BLOCK 7 IN GROVELAND ADDITION TO WINNETKA

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	20	113	020
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 1087 CHERRY STREET

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 33ft feet. Depth 68ft feet. Height 1 1/2 stories feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS

EST. CONST. COST \$ 5200.- KIND of MATERIAL PELLA WOOD.

OWNER TOM YOCKY/KATHLEEN SIMON Address 1827 SITKA, MT. PROSPECT PHONE NO. 824-2182

ARCHITECT GUNTA CEPURITIS, AIA Address 521 BRIER ST. KEN. 256 0268

BUILDER GIL PRIEDULAJIS Address 5455 N. NATCHEZ, CHGO. 775-1882

CARPENTER Address

MASON Address

SEWER BUILDER Address

PLUMBER Address

ELECTRICIAN Address

REMARKS

Date Job Completed

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

We hereby certify that We are the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

We hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and We hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.

Permit Issued 7.21- by SHR

Building Permit Number 11832

Occupancy Permit Number

SIGNED

ADDRESS

#00128 L-\$329,000 S-\$310,000 CONV
05/03/88 11 DAYS LB-1176 SB-8104



Ad 1087 CHERRY Cty WINNETKA Ar 40 L# 88 04422
Dir 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF ELM, WEST OF ROSEWOOD Zip 60093
Rms 9 Br 4 Bth 3 1 DOWN, 2 Up / Fp Y Bsm Y Blt 1956 Torrens Y
Sty COLONIAL Str 2 Ext BRICK, ALUMI* Gar 2 CAR, ATTACH*
Ltsz 49.96X177 Tax 1986 2389 Ho Y Hs N Inc Y
Heat GAS, FA A/C 3* Poss TBA
Elec MUN Sewer MUN Water MUN Spa NONE KWN

Appl DISHWSHR, DISPOSAL, TRSH CMP
Schools CROW ISLAND, WASHBURNE, NEW TRIER
Transp NORTHWESTERN C 3% 100M, 2.5 ON CLSG
Liv 1 Y 14X24 Mbr 2 Y 12X14 Fam
Din 1 Y 12X12 Br2 2 Y 10X12 DEN 1 Y 9X9
Comb N Sep Y L N Br3 2 Y 10X15 POR 1 Y 21X8.5
Kit 1 N 12X14 EA Br4 2 Y 9X15
Mbb Y Xrm PORCH-ENCL, EAT-IN-KIT

Brokers Opinion 4 BEDROOMS, 3 FULL BATHS, 2 FIREPLACES.
ENCLOSED PORCH, PANELED BASEMENT GAME ROOM, LARGE DECK.
LOW MAINTENANCE BRICK & ALUMINUM EXTERIOR. SOLAR
ASSISTED HEAT. SHORT WALK TO 2 SCHOOLS, GOLF & TENNIS.
Brok KOENIG & STREY, INC. No 1176 Ph 441-6300
Slsp ALAN RAMSAY No 83 Ph 446-4609

Equip AUTO OPENER
Out DEC/BALC
Info -COM SAL-CSM
Bsmt PART FIN

Imprv CTY SAN SEW, MUNI WATER

Faces SOUTH Roof ASPH SHNGL Fp GAS, FAM R, LR

2

Lot Desc

Terms

Title Holder VANIMAN

Coordinates N 450 S 0 E 0 W 1100

temporary no images test. User does not want to print images.

Property Details

05-20-113-020-0000

1087 CHERRY ST • WINNETKA, IL • New Tier

Tax Details

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	203
SQUARE FOOTAGE (LAND)	8,850
NEIGHBORHOOD	44
TAXCODE	23008
NEXT SCHEDULED REASSESSMENT	2022

Assessed Valuation

2020 Assessor Certified values include adjustments, where applicable, for COVID-19 effects on property.

	2022 Assessor Certified	2021 Board of Review Certified
TOTAL ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE	\$780,010	\$603,320
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE	\$78,001	\$60,332
LAND ASSESSED VALUE	\$24,338	\$15,930
BUILDING ASSESSED VALUE	\$53,663	\$44,402

* "Property Location" is not a legal/postal mailing address. Its sole purpose is to help our Office locate the property. Therefore, you should not utilize the property location for any purpose, however, you may update the Property Location with your Legal/Postal Mailing Address should you choose to do so. Updating the address will not change the Property Location to a Legal/Postal Mailing Address.

** Information may be available by submitting an FOIA Request

Exemption Status

2021	Homeowner \$864.30 Senior Citizen N/A Senior Freeze N/A Dis. Person Exemption N/A Dis. Veteran Exemption N/A
2020	Homeowner \$792.30 Senior Citizen N/A Senior Freeze N/A Dis. Person Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/) Dis. Veteran Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)
2019	Homeowner \$799.70 Senior Citizen N/A Senior Freeze N/A

	Dis. Person Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)
	Dis. Veteran Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)
2018	Homeowner \$824.00
	Senior Citizen N/A
	Senior Freeze N/A
	Dis. Person Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)
	Dis. Veteran Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)
2017	Homeowner \$784.60
	Senior Citizen N/A
	Senior Freeze N/A
	Dis. Person Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)
	Dis. Veteran Exemption Check Here (https://www.cookcountypropertyinfo.com/)

Exemption History

2020	Homeowner exemption was applied to the property this year.
2019	Homeowner exemption was applied to the property this year.
2018	Homeowner exemption was applied to the property this year.
2017	Homeowner exemption was applied to the property this year.

Characteristics

DESCRIPTION	One story residence, any age, 1,000 to 1,800 square feet
RESIDENCE TYPE	1.5
USE	Single Family
APARTMENTS	None
EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION	Frame/Masonry
FULL BATHS	3
HALF BATHS	0
BASEMENT ¹	Full
ATTIC	Full
CENTRAL AIR	Yes
NUMBER OF FIREPLACES	2
GARAGE SIZE/TYPE ²	2 Car
AGE	66
BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE	1,687
ASSESSMENT PHASE	Assessor Valuation

¹ Excluded from building square footage, except apartment

² Excluded from building square footage

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** Information may be available by submitting an FOIA Request

Appeal History

Year	Previous Board Certified	Assessor Post-Appeal Valuation	Assessor Valuation	Appeal Number	Attorney/Tax Representative	Applicant	Status	Result
2022	\$78,001 (2021)	\$78,001	\$78,001	519391	ROBERT H ROSENFELD		Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Not Adjusted - Market Analysis & Comps
2021	\$60,332 (2020)	\$60,332	\$60,332	294510	ROBERT H ROSENFELD	THOMAS R YOCKY	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Not Adjusted - This is a result of a market analysis of your property as well as an analysis of comparable properties.
2020	\$65,578 (2019)	\$65,578	\$65,578	8988	ROBERT H ROSENFELD	THOMAS R YOCKY	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Not Adjusted - The result of a market analysis of your property as well as an analysis of comparable properties.

Year	Previous Board Certified	Assessor Post-Appeal Valuation	Assessor Valuation	Appeal Number	Attorney/Tax Representative	Applicant	Status	Result
2019	\$63,910 (2018)	\$70,222	\$73,779	26481	ROBERT H ROSENFELD	THOMAS R YOCKY	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Adjusted - The result of a market analysis of your property as well as an analysis of comparable properties.
2017	\$73,205 (2016)	\$70,563	\$73,205	13829	ROBERT H ROSENFELD	THOMAS R YOCKY	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Adjusted - An analysis of comparable properties.
2016	\$57,327 (2015)	\$80,622	\$86,468	19072	THOMAS R YOCKY	ROBERT H ROSENFELD	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Adjusted - This is the result of an analysis of comparable properties.
2013	\$57,337 (2012)	\$57,327	\$60,074	6039634	Thomas R Yocky	THOMAS R YOCKY	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Adjusted - This is the result of an analysis of comparable properties.
2010	\$73,065 (2009)	\$66,126	\$70,955	1272	ANDREA A. RAILA & ASSOCS.	THOMAS R YOCKY	Appeal Review Complete	Assessed Value Adjusted - This is the result of an analysis of comparable properties.

NANCY ZIEGLER VANIMAN

[ProQuest document link](#)

FULL TEXT

Memorial services for Nancy Ziegler Vaniman, 59, a toy shop operator and lifelong resident of Winnetka, were held Saturday in Sts. Faith Hope and Charity Catholic Church, 191 Linden Ave., Winnetka. Mrs. Vaniman died Wednesday in Highland Park Hospital. From 1971 to 1985 she was the owner-operator of the Village Toy Shop in Winnetka. Survivors include her husband, Jack; two daughters, Peggy Zych and Vicki Zabienski; a son, Mark; and four grandchildren.

DETAILS

Publication title:	Chicago Tribune (pre-1997 Fulltext); Chicago, Ill.
Pages:	9
Number of pages:	0
Publication year:	1986
Publication date:	Sep 14, 1986
Section:	CHICAGOLAND
Publisher:	Tribune Publishing Company, LLC
Place of publication:	Chicago, Ill.
Country of publication:	United States, Chicago, Ill.
Publication subject:	General Interest Periodicals--United States
ISSN:	10856706
Source type:	Newspaper
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	NEWSPAPER
ProQuest document ID:	290964923
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/nancy-ziegler-vaniman/docview/290964923/se-2?accountid=4495

Robert S Hale

in the 1950 United States Federal Census

Detail Source

Name:	Robert S Hale
Age:	44
Birth Date:	abt 1906
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birth Place:	Illinois
Marital Status:	Married
Relation to Head of House:	Head
Residence Date:	1950
Home in 1950:	Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA
Street Name:	330 N. Austin Blvd.
House Number:	330
Dwelling Number:	29
Farm:	No
Acres:	No
Occupation:	Sales Engineer
Industry:	Construction Asst
Occupation Category:	Working
Hours Worked:	60
Worker Class:	Private

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. _____

Property InformationSite Address: 1087 CHERRY STREET WINNETKA, IL 60093Parcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05-20-113-020-0000Description of all structures to be demolished: EXISTING SINGLE FAMILY**Current Property Owner Information**Legal Name: THOMAS R. YOCKY
KATHARIN SIMONPrimary Contact: THOMAS YOCKYAddress: [REDACTED]City, State, Zip: WINNETKA, IL 60093Phone No. [REDACTED]Email: [REDACTED]Date owner acquired property: 7/5/1988**Applicant Information**Legal Name: 1087 CHERRY LLCPrimary Contact: ALAN MCNEAAddress: [REDACTED]City, State, Zip: CHICAGO, IL 60641Phone: [REDACTED]Email: [REDACTED]**Applicant's relationship to current property owner:** CONTRACT PURCHASER

(As previously noted, if contract purchaser, attach copy of executed purchase agreement)

Demolition Contractor Information (If known, otherwise indicate "not known at this time")Legal Name: NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Phone No: _____

Email: _____

Property Maintenance Requirements

During processing of the demolition permit, the owner and contractor must maintain the property in accordance with the Village Property Maintenance Code to avoid generation of nuisances. Accordingly, the following minimum requirements shall be adhered to:

- ☐ Grass shall be mowed and maintained at a height not to exceed 8 inches.
- ☐ Garbage, yard waste, miscellaneous rubbish, mail, and debris shall be removed from the property and not allowed to accumulate.
- ☐ Building(s) shall be secured (doors and windows in working order, closed and locked).
- ☐ No demolition or removal of building components may commence until the demolition permit has been issued. Commencement of demolition prior to issuance of permit will result in a Stop Work Order and double permit fees for all subsequent permits
- ☐ Approved tree fencing protections must be installed as directed by Village Forester prior to commencement of demolition. Lack of tree fencing will result in Stop Work Order and fines.

Applicant/Owner Acknowledgments

By execution of this application in the space provided below, the Applicant and Owner(s) do hereby certify, acknowledge, agree and affirm to the Village of Winnetka that:

1. The Village and its representatives have the right, and are hereby granted permission and license, to enter upon the property for purposes of conducting any inspections that may be necessary in connection with this application.
2. I (We) have carefully read this application, the applicable sections of the Winnetka Municipal Code and fully understand the applicable terms and provisions.
3. I (We) waive any rights to exemption from disclosure under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act of any and all documents and information submitted in connection with this application.
4. I/We hereby agree to demolish the above structure or portion thereof, in accordance with the information submitted herewith and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Building Code and other related ordinances and regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and I/We hereby consent to inspection of the work during demolition and to the responsibility of maintaining the subject site and adjacent public and private properties in a good, safe and clean condition, including but not limited to the "Property Maintenance Requirements" listed in the previous section.
5. I (We), in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Fee Resolution and the Winnetka Village Code agree to pay all applicable filing fees and be responsible for the payment of all reimbursable expenses associated with the processing of the

Signature of Applicant: _____

Date 2/1/2023

Print Name & Title: ALAN MCNEER

Signatures of Property Owner(s): _____

Date 2/2/23

Print Name & Title: J. R. YOCKY

Property Address: 1087 Cherry St.

****If more than one applicant or property owner, please copy this page and have additional applicants/property owners sign form.**



Proposed Demolition Schedule

4/10/2023 – Process all electrical, gas, and water shut offs on the project.

4/24/2023 – Begin demolition should all permits be approved.

4/28/2023 – Wrap up demolition and remove all excess materials from site prior to commencement of excavation.

5/1/2023 – Begin construction phase of project.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: CHRISTOPHER, MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: MARCH 1, 2023
SUBJECT: 645 SHERIDAN ROAD - HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
IMPACT STUDY (CASE NO. 22-23-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	March 6, 2023
Commission Action	Determine (1) whether the HAIS is complete; (2) whether the proposed demolition will have a significant negative architectural or historical impact on either the Village as a whole or on the immediate neighborhood; and (3) whether demolition should be delayed in order to explore alternatives to total demolition.
Preliminary Historical and Architectural Review	November 7, 2022, by a vote of 6-0, required submittal of an HAIS.
Property Address	645 Sheridan Road (See Attachment C – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	Chicago Land Trust Company Trust Number 8002389573 – Represented by Michael Rauchman
Application Submitted by	Chicago Land Trust Company Trust Number 8002389573 – Represented by Michael Rauchman
Mail Notice Sent to Property Owners within 250 feet	Completed
Newspaper Notice	The meeting was properly noticed in the <i>Winnetka Talk</i> on February 9, 2023.
Public Comments as of Date of Memo	As of the date of this memo, staff has received one written comment from the public regarding this application. (See Attachment G – Public Correspondence)
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Comments on HAIS	WHS finds the HAIS complete and agrees with the assessment that the property at 645 Sheridan Road is historically and architecturally significant. (Attachment B).
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	1.74 acres
Location	East Side of Sheridan Road between Pine Street and Maple Street Park
Improvements	Single-family home with a coach house and detached garage
Zoning	R-2 Single-Family Residential
Surrounding Zoning	R-2 Single-Family Residential

PROPERTY HISTORY	See Attachment D, Preliminary Property History Study See Attachment E, Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Research
Constructed	Undetermined from Community Development Department records, Winnetka Historical Society records indicate circa 1897.
Additional Construction Activity	1920 - Alterations on residence, 1920 - Build two-story garage, 1924 - Build three one-story frame bay windows, 1926 - Build two-story brick addition to residence, 1927 - Build one-story greenhouse, 1932 - Alteration to garage and chauffeur's quarters, 1935 - Construct one-story accessory building (tool house), 1969 - Proposed rooms in basement
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	Yes
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property has both historical and architectural significance. See attached report from the WHS provided in Attachment E for details.
NEIGHBORHOOD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	
Other Permits for New Primary Structures on Same Block (either side of the right-of-way block face and/or along the alley)	None
Director's 60-Day Delay Due to Construction Activity	Delay is not necessary to prevent undue congestion and noise impacts in the neighborhood.
New Construction or Site Restoration Plans Submitted	No plans or permit applications have been submitted.

DEMOLITION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Commission may order the issuance of a demolition delay of a historic or architecturally significant structure for up to but not exceeding 270 days from the date the Commission determines that an applicant is required to submit an HAIS for the structure the applicant wishes to demolish.

If after reviewing the HAIS the LPC determines the home is significant and a delay should be issued, at that time **the Commission may issue a demolition delay up to but not exceeding 270 days from November 7, 2022.**

COMMISSION REVIEW

In making its determination regarding the historical and architectural impact of the subject property, the Landmark Preservation Commission shall consider the following:

- the historic and architectural impact study prepared pursuant to the foregoing Section 15.52.050;
- the preliminary property history study prepared pursuant to Section 15.52.040;
- comments of the Winnetka Historical Society on the application and study; and
- any other information, comment or evidence received by the Commission at the impact determination meeting or at the preliminary review meeting.

Prior to making a determination, the Commission must first determine if it finds the Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) complete. If the LPC determines that the HAIS filed by the Applicant is incomplete or otherwise insufficient to enable the LPC to make a determination as to the impact of the proposed demolition, the LPC may direct the Applicant to complete, amend or

supplement the report and may continue the impact determination meeting pending the Applicant's filing of a complete application.

If the Commission does find the HAIS complete, a Commission member may make one of the two following motions (a) the Building and/or Property Lacks Sufficient Historic or Architectural Significance or (b) Delay of Demolition:

Building and/or Property Lacks Sufficient Historic or Architectural Significance

The Commission finds that the Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) for 645 Sheridan Road prepared by Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC is complete and that the proposed demolition will not have a significant negative architectural or historical impact on either the Village as a whole or on the immediate neighborhood. **Based upon these findings, the demolition may proceed without a delay.**

Delay of Demolition

The Commission finds that the Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) for 645 Sheridan Road prepared by Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC is complete and that the building or structure is considered to be historically or architecturally significant as it meets one or more of the following standards ***[Commission member should note which of the following standards should be included in the motion]:***

- (1) the structure exhibits a high quality of architectural design without regard to the time built or historic associations;
- (2) the structure exhibits a high quality of architectural design that is not the result of a change or a series of changes in the original structure;
- (3) the structure exemplifies an architectural style, construction technique or building type once common in the Village;
- (4) the structure exhibits an unusual, distinctive or eccentric design or construction technique that contributes to the architectural interest of its environs as an accent or counterpart; or
- (5) that the property has been designated a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.64 of the Village Code, has been included in the most recent Illinois Historic Structure Survey conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation, or has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places

The Commission also finds that the proposed demolition will have a significant negative architectural or historical impact on either the Village as a whole or on the immediate neighborhood due to the following architecturally or historically significant aspects of the structure:

1. ***[Commission member to fill in]***
2. _____ -

Preservation alternatives to the demolition of the structure include:

1. ***[Commission member to fill in].***

Based upon these findings, the demolition must be delayed for a period of up to 270 days from November 7, 2022, in order to explore alternatives to total demolition. Demolition of the structure may not occur prior to August 4, 2023.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: HAIS prepared by Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC
Attachment B: Historical Society HAIS Comments
Attachment C: GIS Aerial Map
Attachment D: Preliminary Property History Study
Attachment E: Historical Society Research
Attachment F: Application Materials
Attachment G: Public Correspondence

ATTACHMENT A

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPACT STUDY (HAIS)

THE EVERETT WILSON HOUSE 645 SHERIDAN ROAD, WINNETKA



Susan Benjamin and Jeanne Sylvester
BENJAMIN HISTORIC CERTIFICATIONS, LLC
711 Marion Avenue
Highland Park, IL 60035
Submitted to the Village of Winnetka on January 13, 2022



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Susan Benjamin and Jeanne Sylvester of Benjamin Historic Certifications have prepared this Historic and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) for 645 Sheridan Road in Winnetka, Illinois. Our qualifications are as follows:

Susan Benjamin is an architectural historian with 30-plus years of experience, writing well over 175 local and National Register nominations and preparing more than 200 property tax freeze and federal income tax credit applications. Her B.A. is in Art History from Brown University, and her M.A. is from the University of Minnesota. Susan served as the first chairman of Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission. She frequently consults on Historic Preservation projects, lectures and has written several articles and books on Chicago architecture. She and architect Stuart Cohen are the authors of *Great Houses of Chicago: 1871–1921* (2008) and *North Shore Chicago: Houses of the Lakefront Suburbs: 1890–1940* (2004), published by Acanthus Press, New York. Susan has most recently co-authored another book, entitled *Modern in the Middle: Chicago Houses 1929–1975* (2020). Susan is a resident of Highland Park.

Jeanne Sylvester joined Benjamin Historic Certifications after receiving her M.S. in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. She has completed several architectural surveys, Historic and Architectural Impact Studies, Historic Resource Evaluations, and Illinois Historic Property Tax Freeze applications, as well as researched and drafted National Register of Historic Places nominations. Jeanne earned a B.A. in history from Northwestern University and a J.D. from DePaul University College of Law. She is the author of “The ‘Beaux-Arts Boys of Chicago: An Architectural Genealogy, 1890–1930” published by the journal *Classicist*. Jeanne is chairperson of the Architectural Commission for the Village of Long Grove, where she resides.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

645 Sheridan Road

Constructed ca. 1897

With exterior alterations to the house in 1920, 1924, and 1926
and alterations to the property in 1927, 1932 and 1935

Designed by: J.W. Foster

Property Index Number:

05-16-106-031-0000

Ownership History of the Land Parcel

The legal description for the property located at 645 Sheridan Road identifies the land parcel as:

Lot 1 in Owners Homestead Subdivision in Sections 16 and 21, Township 42 North, Range 13,
East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

COMMONLY KNOWN AS: 645 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois.

This area of Winnetka was originally subdivided in the 1860s and was part of two ante-fire subdivisions – the Village of Winnetka Subdivision (a subdivision of Section 21) and the Lake View Garland's Subdivision of part of Section 16, which dates from 1863. The area including the property where 645 Sheridan Road and 645A are located was further subdivided in 1902, creating the Owners Homestead Subdivision. Owners Homestead Subdivision was recorded as Plat Document 3276299 on July 30, 1902.

Lot 1 is a re-subdivision of Lot 2 and the north half of Lot 1 in W.H. Garland's Subdivision of Blocks 2, 3, and 4 in J. Garland's Subdivision, also the south half of Lot 1 in W.H. Garland's Subdivision of Block 1.

Everett Wilson owned Lot 2 of the W.H. Garland's Subdivision in J. Garland's Subdivision, purchasing it from Albert W. Barnum on August 9, 1900. Louis C. Jones sold Lot 1 to William J. Pope on July 26, 1901; Pope sold Everett Wilson the northerly ½ of Lot 1 on August 8, 1901. Pope sold Otto Butz the southerly half of Lot on July 9, 1902. Everett Wilson then owned the northerly half of lot 1 and Lot 2, or 1 ½ lots, which was combined into Lot 2. In 1902, the Owners Homestead Subdivision was created, and Lot 2 of the W.H. Subdivision became Lot 1 of the Owners Homestead Subdivision. Everett Wilson owned Lot 1 of the Owners Homestead Subdivision.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

On February 17, 1920, Everett Wilson signed a Warranty Deed, conveying the property to Wm. S. Hay and wife Alma, which was recorded the same day. On April 26, 1968, the property transferred to R. M. Barnes and his wife, through a Deed that was recorded on May 6, 1968. In 1970, R.M. Barnes transferred the property to J. Challenger by Warranty Deed dated September 20, 1970, recorded on October 2, 1970. On August 10, 2022, the estate of James Challenger executed a deed transferring the property to the Chicago Title Land Trust Company as Trustee under the provisions of a Trust known as Trust Number 8002389573.

Historic Owners of the Land Parcel and Avenue:

Property Owners	Dates of Ownership
Everett Wilson	1897 – February 16, 1920
William Sherman and Alma Seipp Hay	February 17, 1920 – April 4, 1968
R. Marshall and Margaret Barnes	April 5, 1968 – September 24, 1970
James E. and Ruth Rozier Challenger	September 25, 1970 – August 10, 2022

Everett Wilson

(1854 - 1921)

Resided in the home from 1897 – 1920

Everett Wilson was the first owner of the house at 645 Sheridan Road. Wilson owned property in the area as early as 1890. The W.H. Garland Subdivision dated May 12, 1889 shows Albert H. Barnum giving a Warranty Deed to Everett Wilson on August 9, 1890 for Lot 2 of the subdivision.¹ On August 8, 1901, Everett Wilson was deeded the Northerly ½ of Lot 1.

Construction News reported that J.W. Foster made plans for a \$16,000 residence to be erected in Winnetka for Everett Wilson.² Everett's obituary stated that he and his sister Eva moved to Winnetka in 1898.



Everett Wilson, 1919
U.S. Passport Application

¹ Cook County Clerk's Office Plat Books.

² "News of the Week: Residences, Flats, Etc.," *Construction News*, August 4, 1897.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

The *Chicago Tribune* reported that Mrs. Mary C. Wilson, mother of Everett and Eva Wilson, passed away “at the residence of her son, Everett Wilson, in Winnetka on April 29, 1898. Services were held at her late residence.”³

Therefore, based on the information recorded in the Cook County Clerk’s Office and reported in *Construction News* and the *Chicago Tribune*, it can be reasonably concluded that the house was built sometime between August of 1897 and April of 1898.

Everett Wilson was born in Vernon, New York on August 14, 1854. His father was William H. Wilson from Vernon, and his mother was Mary C. Newell from Utica, New York. Everett Wilson lived in New York until at least 1875, as his name appears on the New York State Census along with his parents and sisters Mary and Eva, and brothers Henry and Francis.⁴ Although he was 21 years old at the time of the Census, he is not listed as having any profession, trade or occupation.

In 1878, Wilson went to work for Armour & Company, the pork packing business. It was Wilson’s first position, and for the rest of his career he never worked for another firm. He began his career at a billing desk, but “it wasn’t long before his energy and ability were recognized and he progressed from one position of responsibility to another.” By the time of his death, Wilson was vice president, General Branch House superintendent, and a director of the company.⁵ An obituary noted that he was “one of the best-known and best-liked men in the trade.”⁶

On February 23, 1886 Wilson married Martha Hyde Lord of Springfield, Illinois. The couple lived at 168 N. State Street in Chicago. Less than five months later, Martha, Everett, and Martha’s mother were taking a pleasure cruise on Lake Michigan when another boat collided with their boat, and Martha drowned.⁷

³ “Wilson” [obit.], *Chicago Tribune*, April 30, 1898.

⁴ New York, U.S. State Census, 1875 for Everett Wilson, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7250/images/004857926_00035?pid=1365912260 (accessed December 22, 2022).

⁵ “Everett Wilson Dead,” *New York Times*, June 1, 1921.

⁶ “Death of Everett Wilson,” *The National Provisioner* 64, no. 23 (June 4, 1921): 22, https://books.google.com/books?id=56I-AQAAMAAJ&pg=RA16-PA8&lpg=RA16-PA8&dq=everett+wilson+winnetka+1898&source=bl&ots=O135R-KyUT&sig=ACfU3U25gUMOk31ofkyX_xT1_jhubIT9rg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj715GkjaT7AhXHjIkEHSneDIUQ6AF6BAG4EAM#v=onepage&q=everett%20wilson%20winnetka%201898&f=false, accessed November 11, 2022.

⁷ “Recovery of the Body of Mrs. Everett Wilson – The Lake Disaster Being Investigated,” *The Inter Ocean*, July 8, 1886; “Fatal End of a Pleasure Trip,” *The True Republican* (Sycamore, Illinois), July 10, 1886; “Funeral of Mrs. Everett,” *The Inter Ocean*, July 10, 1886; “The Gazelle-Josie Collision,” *Chicago Tribune*, July 17, 1886;

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It doesn't appear that Everett remarried. His obituary stated that Everett lived with his sister Eva after his wife Martha's death.⁸

Wilson did not appear frequently in newspapers; however, in 1888, the *Inter Ocean* reported that he was present at the opening of the first annual exhibition of American oil paintings at the Art Institute of Chicago.⁹ In 1891, the Chicago Blue Book listed Everett as living at 113 Cass Street (later part of Wabash Avenue) in Chicago.

In that same year, Everett's father died and it appears that at some point after that, Everett's mother moved from her residence in Michigan to live with Everett in Chicago. The 1897 Chicago Blue Book lists Everett as living at 3803 Forest Avenue in Chicago with his mother Mrs. Mary C. Wilson.¹⁰ None of the Wilson family appear in the 1898 or 1899 Chicago Blue Books. The only references found to Everett Wilson are real estate transactions, one of which was dated January 4, 1898; one reported that Wilson sold 135 S. Michigan Avenue, south of 115th Place, to J. Ogden Armour.¹¹

The 1900 U.S. Federal Census shows Everett and Eva Wilson living in Winnetka, but it does not list the street name. However, if you compare the names of the residents to the immediate south of 645 Sheridan Road in earlier census reports, it becomes clear that Everett and Eva Wilson lived at 645. The 1920 Federal Census identified Everett and Eva Wilson as living at 645 Sheridan Road. In 1920, according to the Federal Census, the house to the immediate south, 627 Sheridan Road, was owned by Otto C. and Alice R. Butz. The house at 627 was the 243rd house surveyed, and 645 was the 244th.¹²

"General News," *The News* (Quincy, Illinois), July 8, 1886; "Run Down by an Excursion Steamer – One Drowned," *The Decatur Morning*, July 8, 1886; "Sinking of the Yacht Josie," *Chicago Tribune*, July 21, 1886.

⁸ "Death of Everett Wilson."

⁹ "American Art," *The Inter Ocean*, May 27, 1888.

¹⁰ *The Chicago Blue Book*, 1891,

http://livinghistoryofillinois.com/pdf_files/1891%20Chicago%20Blue%20Book.pdf (accessed December 22, 2022); *The Chicago Blue Book of Selected Names of Chicago and Suburban Towns*, 1897,

http://livinghistoryofillinois.com/pdf_files/1897%20Chicago%20Blue%20Book.pdf (accessed December 22, 2022).

¹¹ "Real Estate Transfers," *The Inter Ocean*, January 6, 1898.

¹² Otto Butz was 62 in 1920. In 1893, Mrs. Conrad Seipp, Alma's mother, was president of the Concordia, a German American club, and toastmaster at a fifteenth anniversary dinner. A speech was made at that dinner by Otto Butz, who would have been 35 years old at the time. It is possible that Otto Butz and Mrs. Seipp, and perhaps Alma Seipp Hay, knew each other, and that may have been how the Hays learned about the prospective sale of 645 Sheridan Road. "Looking Backward," *The Inter Ocean*, December 3, 1893.

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The 1900 Chicago City Directory lists Everett as “supt Armour’s stk yards h Winnetka”¹³ and the 1901 Chicago Blue Book lists Everett and Eva Wilson as living in Winnetka.¹⁴ Later, the 1904 Winnetka telephone directory lists Everett Wilson as living at “Sheridan Road 1st n Pine,” the current location of the house, and the 1912 directory lists Everett at 645 Sheridan Road.

The 1900 Federal Census identifies Everett as working as a manager in a whole sale provisions company. In 1910, he and Eva were still living in Winnetka, and he was listed as a manager of the Armour & Co. By 1920, he was identified as a branch house manager in a packing company. Everett was successful in his career at Armour & Co. A 1909 article in *The Inter Ocean* stated that Everett Wilson was in charge of the branch house department of the Armour & Co., which “gives him supervision over all the branches of that company in all parts of the world....”¹⁵ In 1913 Wilson traveled to Cuba and in 1919 he traveled in to Panama, Cuba and Jamaica on business for the Armour and Company.¹⁶ He eventually became a director and vice president of Armour.

It doesn’t appear that Everett remarried. While the 1920 Census lists Everett as married to “Ethel Wilson,” no further information was found about a second marriage, and a surviving spouse was not listed in any of Everett’s obituaries. It is possible that the reference to a spouse was a mistake and “Ethel” referred to Everett’s sister Eva.

On February 16, 1920, the estate of Everett Wilson sold the house at 645 Sheridan Road to William Sherman Hay. Everett and Eva moved to 1089 Spruce Street in Winnetka and Everett died about a year later on May 30, 1921. He was buried at Rosehill Cemetery.¹⁷ Everett’s sister Eva was the executrix of his estate.¹⁸ The 1930 U.S. Federal Census listed Eva Wilson living at 1089 Spruce

¹³ 1900 Chicago Directory, <https://chicagoancestors.org/sites/default/files/downloads/1900w.pdf> (accessed December 31, 2022).

¹⁴ 1901 Chicago Blue Book, University of Illinois Library. <https://libsysdigi.library.illinois.edu/oca/Books2007-10/chicagobluebooko/chicagobluebooko1901chic/chicagobluebooko1901chic.pdf> (accessed December 31, 2022).

¹⁵ “Government Agents Secure More Morris & Co. Papers,” *The Inter Ocean*, February 11, 1909.

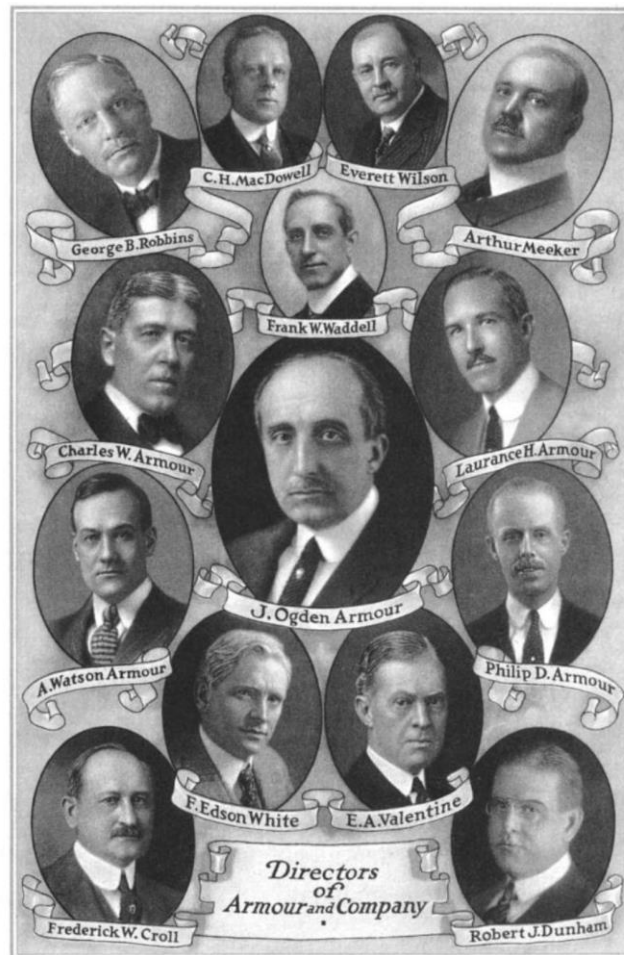
¹⁶ Everett Wilson, U.S. Passport Applications, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1053146:1174?tid=&pid=&queryId=44f71863c8af6433ef9366c3eb294795&_phsrc=zpp3988&_phstart=successSource; https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/543174:1174?tid=&pid=&queryId=44f71863c8af6433ef9366c3eb294795&_phsrc=zpp3980&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 2, 2023).

¹⁷ “Everette Wilson,” Illinois, U.S., Deaths and Stillbirths Index, 1916 – 1947, ancestry.com, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1477401:2542?tid=&pid=&queryId=d13071409b4bf07789a63d66d448683a&_phsrc=zpp3766&_phstart=successSource (accessed December 22, 2022).

¹⁸ Illinois, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1772 – 1999 for Everett Wilson, ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui->

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with a servant.¹⁹ Eva died on July 2, 1939; by then, she was living at 623 Spruce Street in Winnetka.²⁰



Armour and Company, 1920

content/view/381432:9048?tid=&pid=&queryId=80bbf0f0752adf11131f0fc8fcbfbb7b&_phsrc=zpp3733&_phstart=successSource (accessed December 22, 2022).

¹⁹ 1930 U.S. Federal Census for Eva Wilson,
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4584584_00339?pid=25349311 (accessed December 22, 2022).

²⁰ Michigan, U.S. Death Records, 1867 – 1952 for Eva Wilson,
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/60872/images/44471_355158-00051?pid=1771673 (accessed December 22, 2022).

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William Sherman and Alma Seipp Hay
Resided in the home from 1920 – 1966

William Sherman and Alma Seipp Hay purchased the home at 645 Sheridan Road from the estate of Everett Wilson in February of 1920. Not long after that, on July 2, 1920, a permit was granted for alterations on the residence and to build a two-story garage.

William Sherman Hay
(1868 – 1933)

William Sherman Hay was born on July 13, 1868 in Belleville, Illinois, the son of John Breese Hay and Marian L. Hinckley. John B. Hay was an attorney who also served as postmaster, mayor of Belleville, Congressman from 1849 – 1873, and judge. John and Marian Hay had another son John who was six years older than William. John B. Hay died on June 29, 1916.

William S. Hay was an attorney. He graduated from Washington University in St. Louis and after graduation, moved to Chicago to practice law. He became a member of the Illinois bar in 1887, maintaining a general practice, but later in his career he focused on corporate work, representing corporations and railroads. His name appears in the 1905 Chicago City Directory at 112 Dearborn Street. It is not clear where he lived in Chicago or how he met his spouse.



William Sherman Hay
Black Point Estate and Gardens

On August 24, 1912, William married Alma Seipp. He was 44 and Alma was almost 35. The wedding was held at Alma's summer home in Lake Geneva, Walworth County, Wisconsin. Their wedding announcement stated that William and Alma would live in Chicago after the wedding, where William was engaged in the practice of law. The couple most likely went to Europe for their honeymoon, as they sailed on the S.S. Lusitania from Liverpool, arriving in New York on November 28, 1913.²¹ Following that, they made frequent trips overseas.

²¹ New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists, 1820 – 1957 for William Sherman Hay, ancestry.com https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7488/images/NYT715_2229-

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In 1916, the year of William's father's death, William and Alma lived at 3100 S. Michigan Avenue in Chicago.²² They purchased the home at 645 Sheridan Road in February of 1920 while they were living at 3300 S. Michigan Avenue, Alma's parents' home.²³ An April 26, 1920 article in the *Chicago Tribune* concerning an attack on the Hays' chauffeur stated that the Hays lived at 3300 Michigan Avenue but they had a summer home in Winnetka.²⁴



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Seipp, 3300 S. Michigan, Chicago (demolished, 1933).²⁵

William Hay was a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, a member of the Lincoln Club, a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a member of the Chicago Club, the City Club of Chicago, and the Hamilton, Midday and Century Clubs, and of Exmoor and Indian Hill Country Clubs. He was also a Mason, a member of the Oriental Consistory

0004?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=bfe2f4fa7d6402c22d04f19e03754fc7&usePUB=true&_phsrc=zpp3845
&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_gl=1*15kyckl*_ga*NDI1MzMxMjc0LjE2NTk2MzUyNjI.*_ga_4QT
8FMEX30*MTY3MjQ5Nzc3My4xOS4xLjE2NzI0OTk2NzMuMjUuMC4w&pId=4013020920 (accessed
December 31, 2022).

²² "John Breese Hay," *Chicago Tribune*, June 30, 1916; "Honor to the Party," *The Inter Ocean*, April 5, 1896. 3100 S. Michigan Avenue may have been next door to the Seipp residence or it may have been an error and the couple may have been living at 3300 S. Michigan Avenue, where they were living in 1920.

²³ 1920 U.S. Federal Census for W. Sherman Hay, ancestry.com, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/14830341:6061?tid=&pid=&queryId=3ecfdaf76b34231c29ab774d03499993&_phsrc=zpp3799&_phstart=successSource (accessed December 27, 2022).

²⁴ "Police Dig up New Clues in Garage Murder," *Chicago Tribune*, April 26, 1920.

²⁵ The Seipp House was built in 1888; the architect was Adolph Cudell. During the time it was constructed, Conrad died in 1890, but his wife lived in the house until her death in 1920, the year their daughter and son-in-law moved to 645 Sheridan Road. Photograph courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM115162> (accessed December 20, 2022).

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of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.²⁶

Hay was a practicing attorney with the firm Hay & Brown; he was also involved in corporate affairs. When reviewing his business dealings, it is unclear if he was acting personally or on behalf of his clients, but likely that he was acting as a representative for his clients. In 1904, he invested in founding the Thomas McFarland Lumber Company; in 1906 he was a director of the Schacht Manufacturing Company, and in 1907 he bought real estate on Fairbanks Court in Chicago in a new North Side manufacturing district.²⁷ In 1911, William Hay was secretary of the S.D. Kimbark Company, an iron, steel and hardware company.

In 1913, Hay was secretary of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, located at the corner of LaSalle and Ontario in Chicago. At that time Hay was living at 3300 Michigan Avenue. Charles Timson was president of the company.²⁸ In 1922, Hay remained secretary of the company (by that time he was identified as living at 645 Sheridan Road in Winnetka). The company was located at 5600 W. 12th Street in Chicago.²⁹ The Chicago Flexible Shaft Company began in 1890, founded by John K. Stewart and Thomas J. Clark, to manufacture hand cranked horse clippers and sheep shearers. Between the years of 1908 and 1936 the company was functioning as a subsidiary of Wm. Cooper & Nephews, an English firm. In 1910, the company introduced the Princess electric clothes iron, which was an instant success, and the company began developing new appliances for home use, including toasters, grills, lawn sprinklers, and electric hair clippers for humans. In 1919, William S. Hay travelled to England for “emergency legal work” on behalf of William Cooper & Nephews that involved a “general reorganization of their entire business, for the purpose of after-the-war reconstruction.”³⁰ Hay wrote to the United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing to

²⁶ “Honor to the Party;” “Funeral Services for William Hay Held in Chicago,” *The Belleville News-Democrat*, July 12, 1933.

²⁷ “New Incorporations,” *The Cairo Bulletin*, September, 1904; “Office of Schacht Manufacturing Company,” *Chicago Tribune*, January 27, 1906; “Fairbanks Court Deal,” *The Inter Ocean*, December 10, 1907.

²⁸ Certified List of Illinois Corporations, 1913,
https://books.google.com/books?id=a2Q9AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=Chicago+Flexible+Shaft+Company+william+sherman+hay&source=bl&ots=i2iS7sw7dU&sig=ACfU3U2L0a7GoFUKnXzWoeXdRX_rqNcWDA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiugdenypr8AhW2JzQIHcLuCv8Q6AF6BAg5EAM#v=onepage&q=Chicago%20Flexible%20Shaft%20Company%20william%20sherman%20hay&f=false (accessed December 27, 2022).

²⁹ Certified List of Domestic and Foreign Corporations, 1922,
<https://books.google.com/books?id=CjFHAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA214&lpg=PA214&dq=Chicago+Flexible+Shaft+Company+william+sherman+hay&source=bl&ots=gv6NjLIGFu&sig=ACfU3U2nrKZ66M6dilrgEvhyIUbTVIqaNg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiugdenypr8AhW2JzQIHcLuCv8Q6AF6BAg4EAM#v=onepage&q=Chicago%20Flexible%20Shaft%20Company%20william%20sherman%20hay&f=false> (accessed December 27, 2022).

³⁰ William Sherman Hay to Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Correspondence dated March 19, 1919, U.S. Passport Applications, ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui->

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request permission to sail to England in what would have been the post-World War I period. Hay wrote that William Cooper & Nephews was one of his oldest clients and that he represented them for more than 15 years.

In 1921 the brand name “Sunbeam” was used for the company’s electrical products and the Sunbeam Home Appliance Division was formed by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company. In 1946, ten years after Wm. Cooper & Nephews sold the company, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company changed the name of its Sunbeam division to the Sunbeam Corporation.³¹ A story in the collection of the Winnetka Historical Society written by Pat Burrows concerning the house mentions that William Hay “started the Sunbeam organization.” William Hay’s role as secretary of the company around the time the Sunbeam Home Appliance Division was formed suggests that he may have had an important role in creating the Sunbeam division of the Flexible Shaft Company.

In 1924, the Certified List of Domestic and Foreign Corporations for the Year 1924 listed William Sherman Hay as living at 645 Sheridan Road and working at the C.M. Hoof Company at 317 W. Randolph Street in Chicago. In 1931, Hay was listed as one of the directors of Associated Underwriters, Inc., Managers for Chicago Lloyd’s insurance company.³²

Locally, William Hay was president of the North Shore Property Association. For many years, as president, Hay led the fight against allowing trucks to use Sheridan Road along the North Shore.³³

John Hay, William’s brother, also an attorney, lived with William and his wife Alma at 645 Sheridan Road until John’s death in Chicago on September 20, 1926.³⁴ William Sherman Hay died on July 10, 1933, at home, leaving an estate of \$150,000 to his wife Alma. He was 67 years old.³⁵ Services were held at 645 Sheridan Road.³⁶ He was buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Chicago.

content/view/1063344:1174?tid=&pid=&queryId=2367294e92e5183a68302732d5582cfc&_phsrc=zpp3813&_phstart=successSource (accessed December 27, 2022).

³¹ “Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., *Encyclopedia of Chicago*
<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/2600.html> (accessed December 27, 2022).

³² “Chicago Lloyds Makes Steady Progress,” *Chicago Tribune* February 18, 1931; “John Hay, Son of Late Judge, Passes Away,” *The Belleville News-Democrat*, October 9, 1926.

³³ “William S. Hay, Lawyer, Dies in Winnetka Home,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, July 11, 1933.

³⁴ “John Hay, Son of Late Judge, Passes Away.”

³⁵ “William S. Hay, Lawyer, Dies in Winnetka Home;” “\$150,000 Estate of Wm. S. Hay is Left to Widow,” *Chicago Daily Tribune* (August 4, 1933).

³⁶ “Hay” [obit], *Chicago Tribune*, July 11, 1933.

Alma Seipp Hay
(1877 – 1966)

Alma Seipp Hay was born on December 20, 1876. Her father was Conrad Seipp who emigrated from Hessen, Germany in 1848 and began his career driving a beer wagon. Conrad married Maria Josepha Teutsch (1848 – 1866), his first wife, with whom he had three children. Conrad worked his way up in the beer industry and founded the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, which ultimately became one of the largest breweries in the United States.³⁷ Conrad's wife Maria died in 1866 and Conrad married his second wife Catherine (or Catharine) Orb, with whom he had five more children, including Alma. All told, Conrad Seipp had two sons, William and Conrad Jr., and five daughters: Emma (Otto Schmidt), Clara (Henry Bartholomay), Elsa (Albert Madlener), Marie (T.J. Lefens) and Alma.

The Seipps were a deeply philanthropic family. During the Chicago Fire of 1871, they took in a number of people who were left homeless from the Fire. Conrad's estate was worth \$4 million at his death, and in his will he bequeathed \$135,000 to seventeen different charities, including St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Elizabeth Hospital, German Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Mercy Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, Uhlich's Orphan Asylum, Chicago Orphan Asylum, House of Providence, St. Mary's Training School, Presbyterian Hospital, Home for Incurables, Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and Home for the Friendless.³⁸ He also personally directed his heirs to make additional bequests.³⁹



Alma Seipp Hay
Wisconsin Historical Society

³⁷ "Seipp (Conrad) Brewing Co.," *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/2841.html> (accessed December 8, 2022). The Seipp brewery was one of the few to survive the Chicago Fire of 1871, which undoubtedly contributed to the Seipp Brewing Company's growth and success. In 1933, the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company closed and in the same year the brewery was demolished and replaced by Michael Reese Hospital. However, a direct descendent of Conrad Seipp has resurrected the company and is recrafting Seipp's historic brands. The Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., <https://www.seippbrewing.com/?v=32aec8db952d> (accessed December 8, 2022).

³⁸ "Generous Gifts," *The Inter Ocean*, February 11, 1890.

³⁹ "Conrad Seipp Leaves \$4,000,000," *Chicago Tribune*, February 12, 1890.

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Catharine continued the tradition of philanthropy, and founded the Seipp Memorial addition to the German Hospital in Chicago (later Grant Hospital).⁴⁰ She was proud of her German roots and was active in the German-American community, inaugurating the first German-American Charity Ball in 1895.⁴¹ In 1904 she established the “Conrad Seipp Memorial Prize” to be awarded to the author of the best monograph of the role and importance of German immigrants in the United States. The competition was judged by a distinguished jury that included the eminent American historian, Frederick Jackson Turner from the University of Wisconsin.⁴² In 1914, Catharine was president of the ladies auxiliary committee of the Goethe Monument association, which celebrated Goethe’s contributions to the world “to arouse the patriotism of the Germans” and which arranged meetings, plays, and other entertainments for the unveiling of the Goethe monument in Lincoln Park. Alma Hay was treasurer of the committee and Alma’s sister Clara Bartholomay was a member of the program committee.⁴³

In 1880, Conrad and Catharina Seipp lived at 2723 Park Avenue in Chicago along with their children Emma, Clara, Elsa and Alma. In 1888, the Seipp family built their imposing mansion at 3300 S. Michigan Avenue in Chicago. The house was estimated to cost \$250,000 to construct, equal to almost \$8 million today.⁴⁴

In 1888, the same year that Conrad Seipp built his mansion in Chicago, he also bought a large piece of property called Black Point on the south shore of Lake Geneva in Wisconsin, and hired the same architect, Adolph Cudell, to design the family’s summer home. Cudell designed a 13-bedroom home in the Queen Anne style. It was estimated to cost \$20,000 to construct, an equivalent of over \$600,000



Black Point Estate and Gardens
Wisconsin Historical Society

⁴⁰ “Mrs. Conrad Seipp Dies at Her Home in Chicago,” *The Lake Geneva Regional News*, January 8, 1920.

⁴¹ “Mit Deutsche Musik,” *The Inter Ocean*, January 25, 1895.

⁴² “Black Point,” National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, August 18, 1994.

⁴³ “Germans Make Ready for Goethe Festival,” *Chicago Tribune*, March 4, 1914; “Goethe Monument Auxiliary,” *Chicago Tribune*, January 27, 1914

⁴⁴ “Black Point,” National Park Service; CPI Inflation Calculator, <https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1888?amount=250000> (accessed January 3, 2023).

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today.⁴⁵ Over the years, family members also built homes on the compound.

The extended Seipp Family and its heirs lived at the Black Point property until the original house and some of the property was donated as a gift to the State of Wisconsin by owners and Seipp heirs William Peterson and his wife Jane, who began the process in 1993.⁴⁶ The original Conrad Seipp home on Lake Geneva is now a historic house museum known as Black Point Estate & Gardens, and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.⁴⁷

Either before or after the family home at 3300 S. Michigan Avenue was demolished, many furnishings and artifacts from that house were brought to Black Point.

Alma Seipp Hay also used artifacts from the house at 3300 S. Michigan Avenue at her home at 645 Sheridan Road in Winnetka. She installed a stained glass window in her tea house that had been brought from Heidelberg by her father, and a wrought iron gate at her vegetable and cutting gardens across Sheridan Road from the house in Chicago.⁴⁸

Conrad Seipp died in 1890. When Alma came of age in 1895, she inherited almost a million dollars from her father's estate, which would be over \$35 million dollars today.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ "Black Point," National Park Service; CPI Inflation Calculator, <https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1888?amount=20000> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁴⁶ "Black Point Estate Historic Home," State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOA/Black-Point-Estate-Historic-Home.aspx> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁴⁷ Ibid.; Black Point Estate, https://blackpointestate.wisconsinhistory.org/explore/#about_us (accessed December 8, 2022).

⁴⁸ Judith Cass, "Winnetka Club to Hold Late July Garden Tour," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, June 21, 1950; Patricia Henchie, "Herrick House to Stage Home, Garden Walk," *Chicago Tribune*, June 8, 1952.

⁴⁹ "Just of Age and Has a Million Dollars," *The World* (New York), February 27, 1895; "Nearly a Million in Her Own Right," *The Daily Times* (Davenport, Iowa), February 28, 1895; "Alma Seipp Gets Her Property," *Chicago Tribune*, February 27, 1895; CPI Inflation Calculator, <https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1895?amount=1000000#:~:text=%241%2C000%2C000%20in%201895%20is%20equivalent,cumulative%20price%20increase%20of%203%2C447.74%25> (accessed December 31, 2022).

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The year after her father died, Alma entered Wellesley College. She graduated in 1899; the first woman in the Seipp family to graduate from college.⁵⁰ The 1900 Federal Census lists Catharine Seipp as head of the family, living at 3300 S. Michigan Avenue with her daughter Alma, son Conrad, daughter Clara and Clara's husband Henry Bartholomay, and their children, Henry and Catharine.

In 1904 and 1905 Alma accepted an offer to fill a vacancy as a teacher in Puerto Rico, only six years after Spain ceded the island to the United States following the Spanish American war.⁵¹ In 1910, Alma Seipp and her mother lived in the same house with no other relatives, but six servants.⁵²

In 1912, Alma married William Sherman Hay at Black Point in Lake Geneva. Several pictures of the celebration are among the Black Point Estate and Seipp Family Papers at the Wisconsin Historical Society.⁵³



Pier at Black Point 8.27.1912
On the wedding day of Alma Seipp and William Sherman Hay
Wisconsin Historical Society
Black Point Estate and Seipp Family Papers -
Image ID 119110



Wedding Day 8.27.1912
View from lawn to porch at Black Point
Wisconsin Historical Society
Black Point Estate and Seipp Family Papers -
Image ID 119110

⁵⁰ "The Seipps of Black Point Estate," *Walworth County Genealogical Society Newsletter* 27, no. 2 (March – April 2018).

⁵¹ "Black Point Estate and Gardens," <https://ne-np.facebook.com/blackpointestateandgardens/posts/alma-seipp-hay-was-the-7th-surviving-child-of-conrad-seipp-born-just-5-days-befo/5677846385575712/> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁵² 1900, 1910 U.S. Federal Censuses for Alma Seipp, ancestry.com; 1910 Chicago Blue Book, listing "Mrs. Conrad Seipp & dr." <https://libsysdigi.library.illinois.edu/oca/Books2007-10/chicagobluebooko/chicagobluebooko1910chic/chicagobluebooko1910chic.pdf> (accessed December 31, 2022).

⁵³ Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records?terms=seipp> (accessed December 31, 2022).

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On January 7, 1920, the 1920 Federal Census listed the couple as living at 3300 Michigan Avenue in Chicago. Catherina died there the following day, January 8, 1920.⁵⁴ A little over a month later, William and Alma purchased the house in Winnetka.

Alma owned and managed a large amount of property in Chicago. She had a business office at 179 W. Washington Street in Chicago from 1911 – 1913, and maintained an office after her marriage to William.⁵⁵ William and Alma had no children, but had a large number of nieces and nephews with whom they travelled all over the world. Alma hosted the wedding of niece Vera Bartholomay to Thomas Nelligan in 1945 at the house on Sheridan Road. The ceremony was held inside the house and the reception was to be held outside in the garden, weather permitting.⁵⁶ Alma was a generous and tireless philanthropist, devoting her seemingly endless resources and energy to multiple organizations, but centered around those devoted to music, the Woman's Athletic Club in Chicago, organizations celebrating German heritage, Grant Hospital, Wellesley College and gardening.

She was an accomplished violinist. When she was 35 and living with her mother, she purchased a Stradivarius violin, selling it years later for only two reasons according to her, her impaired hearing and her age (82).⁵⁷ While she called herself an amateur, her friends said she played with “professional skill” and the *Chicago Tribune* reported that music was always Mrs. Hay's “chief avocation.” She played in a chamber music quintet that met weekly at her home in Winnetka and that played in concert at the Woman's Athletic Club.⁵⁸

Alma Seipp Hay was a lifelong supporter of music and opera, helping to establish the Ravinia Music Festival in 1911.⁵⁹ She was a guarantor and trustee of the Ravinia Festival Association, a governing member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a board member of the Board of the Chicago Civic Music Association and treasurer of the Wagner Club.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ “Seipp” [obit.], *Chicago Tribune*, January 3, 1920.

⁵⁵ “Black Point Estate and Gardens.”

⁵⁶ Judith Cass, “Vera Marie Bartholomay Wedding Set,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 25, 1945.

⁵⁷ “Vera Marie Bartholomay Wedding Set.”

⁵⁸ Judith Cass, “Mrs. William Hay and Group to Present Musical on April 10,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 31, 1947.

⁵⁹ “Alma Seipp Hay,” Wisconsin Historical Society,
<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM113453> (accessed December 20, 2022).

⁶⁰ “Black Point Estate and Gardens.”

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She was one of the founders of the Woman's Athletic Club (WAC) of Chicago, and president in 1921, 1922 and 1927. She frequently played concerts and hosted meetings for musical associations and gardening clubs at the WAC.

Alma felt a pride in her heritage and she carried on the tradition established by her parents of supporting German-related organizations; in 1902 she led the grand march for the annual charity ball of the German-American Charity association, and in 1910 she donated \$25,000 to the German Old People's Home in memory of her brother Conrad who died.⁶¹ She was a supporter of the Wagner Society and treasurer of the Goethe Monument Association.

Alma continued the support of Grant Hospital (formerly German Hospital) started by her parents; she was a life member of the women's auxiliary, and when World War II broke out and she was turned away from volunteering for the Red Cross because of her age (she was 75 at the time); she volunteered at Grant Hospital instead, and created the Out-Patient Department. She continued volunteering at the hospital until she was 84 years old.



Alma Seipp Hay
Black Point Estate and Gardens

She was an ardent and active supporter of Wellesley College; she was a trustee and donated a Greek theater to the school, and from 1910 – 1911 she was president of the Chicago Wellesley Club.⁶² In 1927, she hosted a meeting of the North Shore Wellesley Circle.⁶³

Alma Hay was also a devoted gardener, and member of the Winnetka garden club. Her home on Sheridan Road was often the site of tours for garden clubs from Winnetka, the North Shore, Illinois

⁶¹ "Lead Grand March at German Charity Ball, *Chicago Tribune*, November 29, 1902; "Club Women would make Gardening Regular Part of Public School Course," *Chicago Tribune*, May 22, 1910.

⁶² "Services Set Tomorrow for Alma S. Hay," *Chicago Tribune*, September 16, 1966; Chicago Wellesley Club, Past Presidents, <https://alum.wellesley.edu/chicago/about/history/past-presidents> (accessed December 20, 2022).

⁶³ "Mrs. Alfred H. Taylor is New Chairman of Wellesley Circle," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 22, 1927.

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and the Garden Club of America, which she hosted in 1935 and 1943.⁶⁴ She hired eminent landscape designer Ralph Rodney Root and Louise Hubbard to plan gardens at her home.

In 1948, the house at 645 Sheridan Road was included in tour of 23 gardens with the Garden Club of Illinois. Among other gardens on the tour were the Cudahy House, designed by David Adler, a house for William Clow designed by Howard van Doren Shaw, and the Farwell House, designed by Arthur Heun. Winnetka houses and gardens on the tour included 830 Hill Road, 94 Indian Hill Road, 90 Indian Hill Road, and the Hay house at 645 Sheridan Road. The *Chicago Tribune* article noted that Alma Hay's home was remodeled by Samuel Otis and the formal gardens overlooking the lake were designed by (Ralph) Rodney Root.⁶⁵ The gardens at 645 Sheridan Road were opened for other garden club tours, including in 1950 for the Winnetka Garden Club, and again in 1952.⁶⁶ An article in the *Chicago Tribune* about the 1952 garden tour noted:

"In Winnetka, overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan, is the handsome Victorian home of Mrs. William Sherman Hay, whose niece, Mrs. William F. Petersen, is on the board of Herrick House. Delphiniums and lilies now are in bloom in the lake front formal gardens. From the veranda, guests will look out over the gardens and lily pool. The house, with its fine period furniture, also will be open.

Across Sheridan rd. to the west is Mrs. Hay's vegetable and cutting gardens, which one enters thru a wrought iron gate that once belonged to Mrs. Hay's mother, the late Mrs. Conrad Seipp."

⁶⁴ Judith Cass, "Gardens Claim Attention of N. Shore Folk," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 22, 1935; Irene Steyskal, "Garden Club's Summer Series to End Monday," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 7, 1943.

⁶⁵ Irene Steyskal, "23 Gardens to be Opened to Tour Visitors," *Chicago Tribune*, June 6, 1948.

⁶⁶ Kathryn Loring, "Today is Day for Winnetka Garden Walk," *Chicago Tribune*, July 28, 1950; Patricia Henchie, "Herrick House to Stage Home, Garden Walk," *Chicago Tribune*, June 8, 1952.

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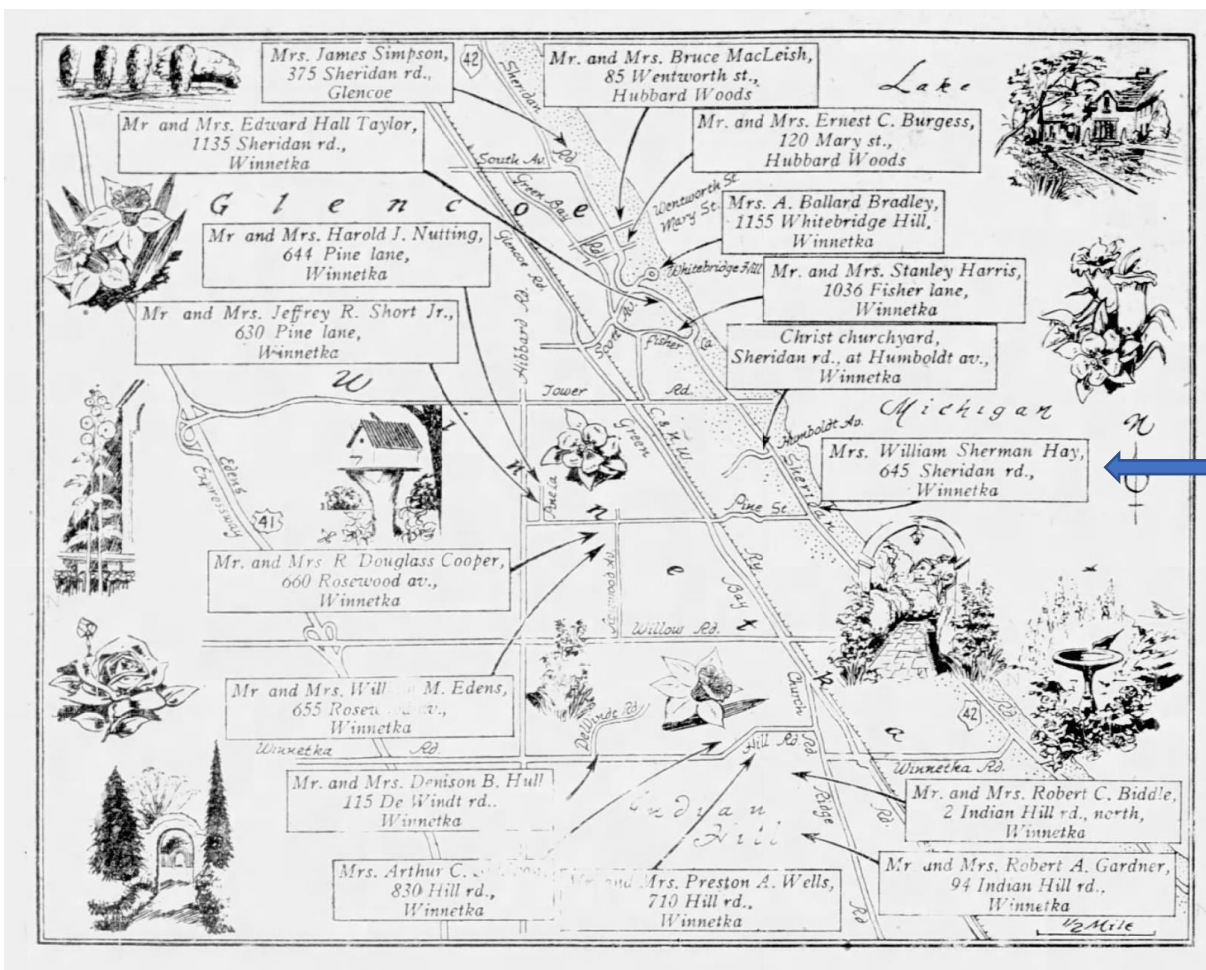
A group of women sitting on the edge of the fountain in the south yard
“Today with Women,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 16, 1952.

The story about the house in the collection of the Winnetka Historical Society written by Pat Burrows noted that the gardens at the house were “planned by” Louise Hubbard. The same 1948 article in the *Chicago Tribune* that described the 23-garden tour of the Garden Club of Illinois (of which 645 Sheridan was included) also included gardens that Louise Hubbard designed in front of

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the “Uhlmanns’ home which Samuel Marx built,” as well as other plantings (Hubbard) designed at the “Walks’ French Provincial home” designed by David Adler.

In 1957 the gardens at 645 Sheridan Road were part of a Garden Club of America annual meeting tour. Winnetka Garden Club and Winnetka Garden Guild members were hosts of the meeting. A map of the gardens included in the tour included 645 Sheridan Road.



1957 Garden Club of America annual meeting map. *Chicago Tribune*, May 22, 1957.

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Alma Seipp Hay died on September 22, 1966 in Evanston Hospital, leaving an estate of \$8,223,251.⁶⁷ Funeral services were held in her home at 645 Sheridan Road.⁶⁸ Under her ownership, and that of her husband, the house at 645 Sheridan Road was remodeled into the building as it is seen today. She had many varied interests and was a committed philanthropist, pursued her varied interests and supported her many philanthropies, and under her care, and through her vivacious spirit, the home was the busy, and happy site of many lectures, concerts, meetings, parties and special family events.

After Alma Hay died, the property passed to her heirs, Alma Peterson, et. al.. Shortly after it was transferred to R. Marshall Barnes.

R. Marshall and Margaret Barnes
Resided in the home from 1968 – 1970

R. Marshall Barnes
(1923 – 1991)

Robert Marshall Barnes was born on May 3, 1923 in Jersey City, New Jersey, to Frederick M. Barnes and Mabelle M. Sniffen.⁶⁹ He attended the University of Pennsylvania and received a degree in economics, and a master's degree from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in 1944. By 1950, he had married Margaret Hickman Barnes and worked as a successful investment broker in Chicago, which he did for more than 40 years. He was chairman emeritus of Howe Barnes Investments, Inc.



R. Marshall Barnes
Chicago Tribune

Barnes earned a reputation in the 1950s and 1960s for investing in “wounded securities,” specializing in giving advice to companies who were failing. He investigated those companies and recommended them to investors, often successfully. According to George Shelton, president of

⁶⁷ “Mrs. Alma Hay Leaves estate of \$8,223,251,” *Chicago Tribune*, January 14, 1968.

⁶⁸ “Seipp Daughter Dies; Rites in Illinois,” *The Lake Geneva Regional News*, September 22, 1966.

⁶⁹ U.S. Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936 – 2007, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/19749381:60901?tid=&pid=&aueryld=64b9511cb735461a6a3896f7e2932060&_phsrc=zpp3897_phstar t=successSource (accessed December 31, 2022).

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Howe Barnes Investments, “[e]thics were extremely important to Marshall Barnes. He was proud of looking back over the investments he had guided over the years and see how much he had helped people.” Barnes very nearly entered the ministry and projected “a genuine sense of mission, a deep-seated concern for moral values.”⁷⁰ He was trustee, vice president and president of an organization that came to be known as The Arc, which served children and later adults people with disabilities.⁷¹

In 1944 he married Margaret Hickman in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.⁷² 1950, Barnes lived with his wife Margaret Barnes and three children in Westchester, Illinois. He was identified as an investor in a banking firm.⁷³ In 1968 they purchased the house at 645 Sheridan Road.

A little over a year later, Barnes applied for a permit to allow rooms to be built in the basement of the house. The permit was not granted; there is a notation on the permit application stating “Refused” “light – air & not habitable.”⁷⁴ One year later, the Barneses sold the house on Sheridan Road and moved to Glencoe. In 1991, the year R. Marshall Barnes died, he lived at 846 Greenwood Avenue in Glencoe.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ Kenan Heise, “Investment Broker Marshall Barnes,” *Chicago Tribune*, October 11, 1991.

⁷¹ “Parallels in Time,” <https://mn.gov/mnddc/parallels/five/5a/5.html> (accessed December 31, 2022).

⁷² Robert M. Barnes, Pennsylvania, U.S. Marriages, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1699848:61381?tid=&pid=&queryId=972b86ce8d743d42131fe190eaf220de&_phsrc=zpp4010&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 3, 2022).

⁷³ Robert M. Barnes, U.S. Federal Census, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/227465577:62308?tid=&pid=&queryId=972b86ce8d743d42131fe190eaf220de&_phsrc=zpp4009&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 2, 2022).

⁷⁴ Village of Winnetka Permit Application, October 30, 1969.

⁷⁵ U.S. Public Records Index, 1950 – 1993, Volume I for R. Marshall Barnes, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/296405591:1788?tid=&pid=&queryId=b1e6493e6f4a429559cc42e4479df2eb&_phsrc=zpp4008&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 2, 2022).



Margaret Barnes
Hartford Courant

Margaret Hickman Barnes

(1922 – 2021)

Margaret C. Hickman was born on February 16, 1922 in Greensboro, North Carolina, the daughter of George Robert and Henrietta D. Hickman. She moved frequently, living all over the United States. In 1942 she graduated from the Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School.

Two years later Margaret married R. Marshall Barnes in Philadelphia on June 1, 1944. The couple had seven children. Later in life, Margaret Barnes moved to West Hartford, Connecticut where she died on March 9, 2021.⁷⁶

On September 20, 1970 R. Marshall and Margaret Barnes sold the property at 645 Sheridan Road to James and Ruth Challenger.

James and Ruth Gordon Rozier Challenger

Resided in the home from 1970 – 2022

James Edgar Challenger

(1925 – 2019)

James Challenger was born on December 6, 1925, the son of Chester J. and Ida Mae Challenger. In 1930 James and his parents lived on 400 Sibley Avenue in Park Ridge, Illinois.⁷⁷ He was still living there in 1940. In 1943, he registered for the draft for World War II and he entered the Air Force. He was discharged in January of 1945.⁷⁸



James E. Challenger
Chicago Tribune

⁷⁶ “Miss Hickman to be Married to R. M Barnes,” *The Record* (Hackensack, NJ), June 30, 1944; “Margaret Hickman Barnes” [obit], *Hartford Courant* (Hartford, CT), March 12, 2021.

⁷⁷ 1930 U.S. Federal Census, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/25267584:6224?tid=&pid=&queryId=9e794c1357d7ccf63e52aac6d448c434&_phsrc=zpp4037&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁷⁸ U.S. World War II Hospital Admission Card Files, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/459527:61817?tid=&pid=&queryId=9e794c1357d7ccf63e52aac6d448c434&_phsrc=zpp4046&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 3, 2023).

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Challenger graduated from Harvard University in 1947, and worked as a clerk for the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.⁷⁹ In 1950 he was living in Chicago on Lake Shore Drive. He was a law student at Northwestern University, while working in advertising in a private business. He graduated from Northwestern Law School in 1951.⁸⁰ On June 21, 1952, Challenger married Ruth Gordon Rozier, of Kansas City, Missouri.⁸¹

In 1962, Challenger founded the firm of Challenger, Gray & Christmas, Inc., the first firm devoted to outplacement consulting.⁸² Challenger is considered a pioneer in the outplacement field. His commitment to his clients and to the field institutionalized the outplacement industry, and asserted the concept that companies had a responsibility to the executives they terminated.⁸³

Challenger and his wife Ruth had five children and 23 grandchildren. The couple were avid collectors of a host of different things, including tobacco tins, advertising signs, Toby Jugs, paperweights, and McDonald's Happy Meal toys, and they built multiple wooden shelving units throughout the pantry, basement and attic of 645 Sheridan Road to hold them. The basement of the house was built to resemble a country store to display some of their vast collections. The couple also hosted a popular annual Twelfth Night Christmas party.⁸⁴ James Challenger died on August 30, 2019 at his home in Winnetka.⁸⁵

Ruth "Timmey" Gordon Rozier Challenger
(1924 – 2008)

Ruth Gordon Rozier was born on September 26, 1924 in Kansas City, Missouri, the daughter of Joseph A. Rozier and Ann M. Turner. She attended college at the University of Missouri and moved

⁷⁹ U.S. Chicago and North Western Railroad Employment Records, 1935 – 1970, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/469529:6944> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁸⁰ 1940 and 1950 U.S. Federal Censuses, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/140623369:2442?tid=&pid=&queryId=9e794c1357d7ccf63e52aac6d448c434&_phsrc=zpp4040&_phstart=successSource; https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/218466493:62308?tid=&pid=&queryId=9e794c1357d7ccf63e52aac6d448c434&_phsrc=zpp4039&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 3, 2023); "James Challenger[obit.]," *Chicago Tribune*, September 8, 2019.

⁸¹ Missouri, U.S. Jackson County Marriage Records, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/143880:8700> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁸² John Carpenter, "A Negative into Positive," *Chicago Tribune*, October 24, 2011.

⁸³ "James Challenger."

⁸⁴ "James Challenger," "Tin Can Alley," *Country Living*, February 1993.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

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to Chicago.⁸⁶ In 1950 she was living in an apartment in Chicago and working as the head of a statistical research department for a public relations agency.⁸⁷ Timmey Challenger met her husband, James Edgar Challenger, in 1951. They moved to Winnetka in the 1960s because of its reputation for providing excellent public education.

Timmey was very involved and active in the community. She was on the Board of Governors of the Winnetka Community House, and served as chairperson. In 1976, when the Community House was in financial distress, she was instrumental in creating fundraising methods to save it.⁸⁸ She founded the Women's Board of the Community House, and she was one of the founders of the Winnetka Antiques Show.⁸⁹

Timmey joined the Woman's Board of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago in 1989 and was chairperson of the Volunteer Committee. She was a longstanding member of the Woman's Athletic Club and the Fortnightly Club. She made annual summer trips to the Chautauqua Institution, a nonprofit education center and summer resort for adults and children, and a "community of artists, educators, thinkers, faith leaders and friends dedicated to exploring the best in humanity."⁹⁰ Ruth Challenger died on September 20, 2008.⁹¹



Ruth Rozier Challenger
Legacy.com

⁸⁶ "Ruth Gordon Rozier Challenger" [obit.], Legacy, *Chicago Tribune*, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/chicagotribune/name/ruth-challenger-obituary?id=33496041> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁸⁷ 1950 U.S. Federal Census, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/225935708:62308?tid=&pid=&queryId=d2b813e7207d787132a87f2f8dbbd1a3&_phsrc=zpp4055&_phstart=successSource (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁸⁸ Interview with Nan Greenough, January 9, 2023.

⁸⁹ "Ruth R. Challenger;" Interview with Nan Greenough.

⁹⁰ "Ruth Gordon Rozier Challenger;" "Chautauqua Institution," <https://www.chq.org/> (accessed January 3, 2023).

⁹¹ "Ruth R. Challenger."

Narrative Description of the Property, including Alterations

The legal description for 645 Sheridan Road is as follows: “Lot 1 in Owners Homestead Subdivision in Sections 16 and 21, Township 42 North, Range 13, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.” All of the building permits for the residence, as pertains to actual construction of the residence, are listed in the table below. Copies of the original permits are attached to this report in Section 8 of the Appendix.

Permit History:

Date of Application	Owner	Action	Architect/Builder
July 1, 1920	W.S. Hay	Alteration on residence	W.A. Otis & Son
July 13, 1920	Wm. S. Hay	Build a two-story garage	Otis & Son Boettcher
September 7, 1924	Wm. Sherman Hay	Build three one-story frame bay windows	Otis & Fuller W.L. Boettcher
August 31, 1926	W.S. Hay	Build addition to residence	Otis & Fuller/Boettcher
September 7, 1927	Sherman Hay	Build one-story greenhouse	Otis & Fuller Fred Clow
March 1, 1932	Wm. S. Hay	Second story alteration to private garage and chauffeur's quarters	Owner John Thiel
August 8, 1935	Mrs. Wm. S. Hay	Construct a one-story accessory building (tool house)	Herman Lackner Wm. Salmen
October 30, 1969*	R. M. Barnes	Proposed rooms in basement	No architect listed Virgil Clary
September 2, 1986	James Challenger	Install sprinkler system	No architect Gene Anthony

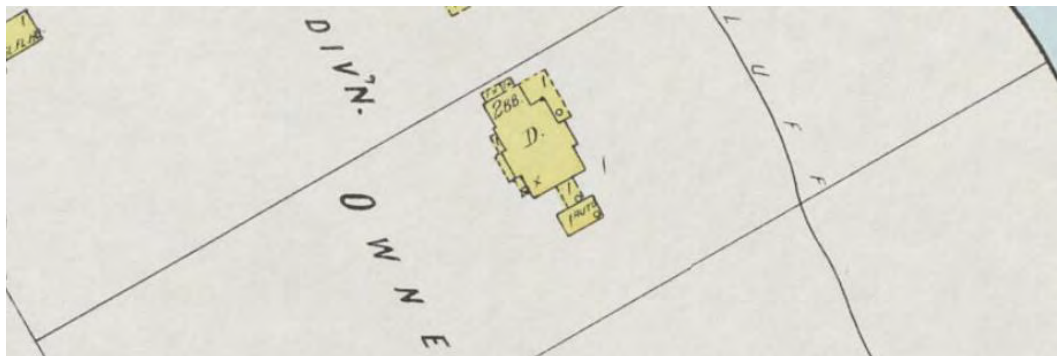
*Permit Refused

Permits reveal that soon after the Hays purchased the property, they embarked on a series of construction projects that changed the appearance of the building and the property. The majority of the work performed on the house occurred during the Hays' ownership. Exterior alterations after the Hays' residence include enclosing the south and east porches, which likely took place after 1969, based upon photographs from real estate listings.

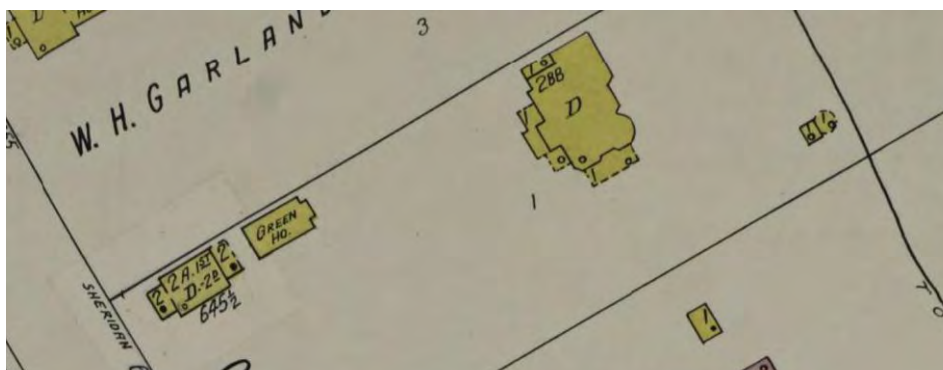
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From 1920 through 1927, the Hays “altered the building,” including building an addition and adding three bay windows, adding a garage and greenhouse, and then again altering the garage. Sanborn Maps show that a garage and porte-cochere connecting the house to the garage were removed and porches were enclosed. Historic photographs show that the driveway leading from Sheridan Road originally turned south, but then was changed to lead directly east to a circular drive and back west. In 1935, after William Sherman Hay died, Alma Hay built what was referred to in the permit application as a “tool house,” but which was, in actuality, a tea house.⁹²

The changes to the property can best be understood by comparing the 1914 Sanborn Map to the 1938 Sanborn Map:



1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

⁹² Judith Cass, “Winnetka Club to Hold Late July Garden Tour,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, June 21, 1950.

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The porch on the northeast side of the property was enclosed, the porte-cochere and garage were removed, and one story porches were added to the south and west facades of the building.⁹³ A large, rounded bay was added to the southeast corner of the building, and two bays were added to the south facade of the building in 1924. A two story garage with two porches was added to the northwest corner of the property in 1920, along with a green house in 1927. The tea house was added to the southeast side of the property in 1935.

The first permit application for this property found in the Village of Winnetka property file was filed on July 1, 1920, five months after the Hays bought the property. The permit allowed Wm. S. Hay to build frame “alteration[s] on residence” for \$15,000, \$223,507.50 today.⁹⁴ The architect was W.A. Otis & Son, the builder is identified as “W.L. Boettcher” from Evanston, and the mason is identified as J. Wigington, from 2119 Ridge Avenue in Evanston.

Three days later, on July 13, W. L. Boettcher filed another permit application on behalf of W.S. Hay, requesting permission to build a two-story garage. The frame garage would have four rooms, and be 54 feet wide, 22 feet deep and 24 feet high. The cost was \$12,000. The same architect, builder and mason were identified, and Bond Brothers & Co. from Evanston were identified as electricians for the project.⁹⁵

On September 7, 1924, W.L. Boettcher filed a permit application on behalf of Wm. Sherman Hay, requesting permission to build three one-story bay windows for a total cost of \$4,000. Otis & Fuller were the architects.⁹⁶

On August 31, 1926, J.J. Thiel, on behalf of Boettcher Co. (located at 1918 Lake Street in Evanston) filed a permit application to build a two-story addition to the residence of W.S. Hay. The cost was \$8,000, equivalent to \$119,204 today.⁹⁷

⁹³ The story about the house written by Pat Burroughs in the collection of the Winnetka Historical Society states that some of the information came from Mrs. William F. Peterson of Chicago, a niece of Alma Seipp Hay, and some information came from Herman Lackner. Burrows said that during the Hays’ ownership of the house, there was extensive remodeling to the house and to the gardener’s house. She said that the entrance to the house was formerly on the south side, and the Hays changed the entrance to the west side and added a porch to the south side to be able to see the gardens. Because there is a gracious vestibule on the west side of the house, this seems unlikely - there was always an entrance from the west, facing Sheridan Road.

⁹⁴ Village of Winnetka Permit 1026, Issued July 1, 1920; CPI Inflation Calculator, <https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1920?amount=15000> (accessed January 2, 2023).

⁹⁵ Village of Winnetka Permit ?630, issued July 15, 1920.

⁹⁶ Village of Winnetka Permit 2357, issued September 15, 1924.

⁹⁷ Village of Winnetka Permit 2895, issued September 1, 1926.

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On September 7, 1927, Fred Clow, a builder from Highland Park, filed a permit application to allow Sherman Hay [sic.] to build a greenhouse for \$8,000. Otis & Fuller were the architects. Fred Clow was also the carpenter and mason.⁹⁸

On March 1, 1932, owner William S. Hay applied for a permit to build a second story alteration to “p? garage & chauffeur’s quarters.” William Hay was acting as architect for the project and John Thiel was builder.⁹⁹

On August 8, 1935, Builder William Salmen filed a permit application on behalf of Mrs. Wm. S. Hay for construction of a one-story accessory building (frame tool house). The architect was Herman Lackner. The property was described (inadvertently?) as Lot 4 in Block 83 of W. H. Garland’s Subdivision.¹⁰⁰

On October 30, 1969, owner R. M. Barnes applied for a permit to allow rooms to be built in the basement of the house. There is a notation on the permit application stating “Refused” “light – air & not habitable.”¹⁰¹ The Barneses and their family of seven children moved within a year after this permit refusal.

There were some changes made to the rear of the property that can be documented by careful examination of photos from real estate listings. These listings from 1966 and 1969 show that there was an open porch on the south side of the building, and there may have been one on the north side. Those porches were later enclosed. The rear of the building was also changed after 1960s; an open porch supported by columns was enclosed, a new entry was made leading to the rear terrace, and bay windows were added, flanking the new entrance. No permits were found for this work and it is not clear when these changes were made.

Finally, on September 2, 1986, Ravinia Plumbing applied for a permit to install sprinklers.¹⁰²

⁹⁸ Village of Winnetka Permit 3184, issued September 7, 1927.

⁹⁹ Village of Winnetka Permit 3980, issued March 1, 1932.

¹⁰⁰ Village of Winnetka Permit 4219, issued August 8, 1935.

¹⁰¹ Village of Winnetka Permit Application, October 30, 1969.

¹⁰² Village of Winnetka Permit Application, No. 861221, September 2, 1986.

Physical Description

Exterior

Situated at the far east side of the property, squarely in its lot, and at the end of a long asphalt driveway, the Everett Wilson house makes a gracious, stately presentation, facing Sheridan Road. The white painted frame house, sheathed in clapboarding, stands 2 ½ stories and is topped by a shallow hip roof. There are two dormers, one facing north and one facing south. The central section of the front is five bays wide. On the first floor front of the house, there is a broad open porch that extends across the middle of the façade. Modified Doric columns support an entablature, which has no decorative treatments. Paired modified Doric columns flank the projecting center section where stairs to the front entrance are located. The porch is topped by balustrade with turned balusters and square corner posts topped by urn-shaped finials. The projecting center section features a prominent Palladian window with a painted leaded fanlight. Above that is a front facing pediment. There are large dentils on all the roof cornices and a band of egg and dart motifs under the main cornice of the house that stretches across the entire front of the house. There is a stepped-back two-story section on the north and a stairway leading to basement and first floor entrances covered by a roof, and a one-story section on the south, framed with modified Doric columns. The was formerly an open porch All of the capitals of the columns feature the egg and leaf motif in the echinus at the top of the columns. The roof over the one story projection on the south has a balustrade with square newel posts that matches the balustrade on the front. The foundation is painted white brick. White painted lattice panels extend from the porch north and obscure a chain link fence and gate that opens to the east side of the property. The north side of the house, which contains the kitchen and service areas, has no ornamental features.

The front porch is accessed from five stairs that are covered in fabric. An iron hand rail runs along both sides of the stairs. The roof of the porch is painted wood with a small flush mount ceiling light fixture. The front entrance is off center. The historic paneled door is framed by slender pilasters and sidelights that have wood panels on the bottom and windows with leaded glazing on top. North of the door is a recessed slightly projecting bay with three tall narrow leaded windows. A single black metal lantern shaped light fixture is mounted to the north of the door and there is a black metal mailbox underneath.

The east façade, facing the lake, has a rounded two-story bay in the southeast corner, and a polygonal bay in the center of the second floor. It opens onto a shallow balcony with turned balusters and a square corner post topped by an urn-shaped finial. At the first floor, under the balcony, is a projecting bay with a standing seam copper roof. To the north are sliding doors to the

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back terrace, another bay window with a standing seam roof, and a two story section that once consisted of open porches.

The windows at the front of the house are all $\frac{1}{2}$ double hung. Most are flanked by louvered shutters. They are topped by shallow molded wood cornices.

The house has two painted white brick chimneys with brick detailing located at the north and south ends of the house. The decorative brickwork is more typical of that found in early houses that aren't necessarily inspired by Colonial architecture as is this one, with all its classical treatments. The roof is asphalt shingle.

Garage/Chauffeurs' quarters: Located at the northwest corner of the property, just off Sheridan Road, is the two story garage and servants' quarters added by the Hays. It is sensitively detailed to match the house. Like many Colonial Revival buildings, it is symmetrical and consists of a two-story center section flanked by single-story wings. The main block of the house is 3 bays wide, At the center is an exquisitely-designed entrance. It consists of a paneled door topped by a semi-circular canopy supported by decorative corbelled brackets. The canopy is a highly unusual three dimensional sea shell shape decoration. The semi-circular flooring in front of the door is brick in a herringbone pattern surrounded a band of concrete blocks forming an edge. On each side of the entrance door is a single garage, each with eight rectangular panels.

The second floor contains three windows that are 6/6 double hungs, flanked by louvered shutters. This section has a shallow cornice that contains large dentils like the main house, with a slender band of small dentils beneath it. The east wing contains an open porch on the second floor. It has a decorative balustrade with O-shaped openings and latticework panels with oval openings in the corners. The west wing has the same detailing but has been enclosed with windows. The first floor of the wings contain a single 6/6 window flanked by shutters. Some of the latticework matches that on the teahouse. The west wing has the same decorative balustrade and lattice as the east wing, but the west wing has been in-filled and has 6/6 double hung windows.

Interior

First Floor

The interior is accessed through the front entry. A green painted paneled door leads to an entry vestibule that has historic hexagonal green tile with a border of a double row of green rectangular tiles on the floor, plaster walls, wood crown and a painted plaster cove ceiling. An unpainted, varnished door that matches the front door with sidelights and leaded glazing leads to the interior.

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The vestibule leads to a grand living hall with dark stained quarter sawn oak floors, plaster walls, and a plaster paneled ceiling with varnished beams. Openings on the south wall lead to the library on the west and the living room on the east; openings on the north wall lead to a guest suite on the west and the dining room on the east. The openings to the living and dining rooms have paired paneled pocket doors that are varnished. Three windows are at the east end of the hall; the two windows that flank the center window are double hung. All window and door openings are varnished wood. Radiators in the hall, like elsewhere in the house, are built into cabinets. There are onyx and bronze sconces on the walls.

A gracious staircase is opposite the library. The stairs, newel posts, balustrade and balusters are varnished wood. There is carpet on the stairs. The newel posts are square, fluted and paneled, and the balusters are finely turned. Four stairs lead to a landing where the stairs turn west. Ten stairs lead to a landing that runs north-south. Three more stairs lead to the second floor.

The west wall of the library has wood paneling and a wood mantel with classical-inspired swags of oak leaves and acorns, ribbons and an urn. The north, south and east walls are lined with bookshelves and cabinets. Two double hung windows flank the fireplace. A deep paneled opening on the east leads to the living room.

The living room has an opening on the south that leads to a porch that was enclosed. The east wall of the living room is curved; three windows look over the east lawn and the lake. Double hung windows flank the central window. The floor is carpeted. White painted pocket doors lead to the hall on the north.

The room to the south of the living room has windows on the east and south, shelves on the walls and a closet with louvered doors on the west wall.

On the north side of the hall, the dining room has three pairs of French doors that lead to the east porch that was enclosed in the late 1960s. The room has painted wood trim, white painted pocket doors, and a classically inspired oval plaster ceiling medallion. The floor is quarter sawn oak. Mirrored and bronze sconces light the room. A door on the north wall leads to the butler's pantry.

The butler's pantry leads to a pantry on the east and the kitchen on the west. They have all been modified, but the butler's pantry has historic cabinets and a sink, and the pantry has open wood

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shelving and a curved staircase leading to the basement. The kitchen has a door that formerly was used as a service entrance.

The kitchen leads to a hall that runs north south. There is a service staircase that leads to the basement and the second floor. The hall also leads to a guest suite on the west. The guest suite has a bedroom with white painted built in cabinetry that appears to have been added in the 1920s and a bathroom with a historic shower and historic sink, dating from that same time period.

Second Floor

The second floor is approached from the stairs from the front hall on the first floor. The landing that overlooks the balcony and west lawn has three windows; the window in the center is taller than the windows that flank it, and the center window is topped by a Palladian-style fanlight that has been covered by a semi-circular piece of carved wood.

The stairs lead to a central hall that runs north-south. The floor of the hall is carpet. Walls and ceiling are plaster, and there is a strip of varnished wood near the ceiling. Six bedrooms are accessed from this hall; one has been converted to a laundry room. The hall also leads to the service area on the north. Like the first floor, the woodwork in the second floor hall is varnished dark wood, but within the bedrooms, the woodwork is painted white. Most of the bedrooms are wallpapered, some have carpet. The bathrooms have historic features but some have been updated. The doors to the rooms are paneled and have glass transoms to allow for air circulation and have historic hardware and glass doorknobs. Many of the rooms have historic sconces.

The hall on the south leads to a bedroom on the west and a bedroom on the east. There is a painted wood cabinet and bronze and glass scone in the shape of an acorn at the end of the hall. One of the bedrooms at the south end of the hall was likely the primary bedroom, although it is not clear which one. The bedroom on the west has a fireplace with a historic stone hearth and a marble mantel with classically inspired figures. The floor is quarter sawn oak with carpet. Windows on the west and south give this room exceptional light. The bedroom on the east has a curved wall on the east, allowing for views over the lake. A curved, ornamental radiator cover serves as a window seat. The room is fully carpeted and a door on the north leads to another bedroom. A closet has a built in cabinet with drawers.

A jack and jill bathroom serves the bedrooms on the west and east. The bathroom has historic wall tile, historic sconces, a historic mirror, sink with glass legs, and other fixtures. Leaded windows look south and the room has built in wood cabinets.

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The next bedroom accessed from the east bedroom has carpet and wallpaper. The most significant feature of this room is a tripartite painted wood armoire with drawers and cabinets, and a large central mirrored door flanked by double doors, including doors covered by caning. There is a closet in the hall before the entry to this bedroom. The closet has a built in cabinet and shelves.

The last bedroom on the east side of the hall has polygonal walls facing east. A door on the southeast wall leads to a small balcony with a balustrade that matches that on the west façade. The bedroom has radiators set within cabinets with decorative grilles and arched shelves above them. Like the other bedrooms, the room has carpet and wallpaper. A bathroom is on the northeast side of the room. The bathroom has historic tile, floral carpet on the floor and wallpaper on the walls. A door on north side leads to a bathroom with historic blue wall tile, towel bars and sconces that appear to date from the 1920s.

The last bedroom on the east side of the hall has polygonal walls facing east. A door on the southeast wall leads to a small balcony with a balustrade that matches that on the west façade. The bedroom has radiators set within cabinets with decorative grilles and arched shelves above them. Like the other bedrooms, the room has carpet and wallpaper. A bathroom is on the northeast side of the room. The bathroom has historic tile, floral carpet on the floor and wallpaper. A door on north side leads to a bathroom with historic blue wall tile, towel bars and sconces that appear to date from the 1920s.

A bedroom on the west side of the hall was converted into a laundry room. There are non-historic cabinets on the wall, carpet on the floor and wallpaper on the walls and ceiling.

North of the hall there is an opening with a transom that leads to the former service hall. The service hall has different carpet than the main north-south hall. There is a closet on the north side of the hall with a varnished wood doors and surround; otherwise the woodwork in the former service area is painted white. There is a staircase that leads to the first floor and attic on the west end of the hall. The north end of the hall leads to another hall that runs east-west and opens to three small bedrooms and a bathroom.

Attic

The attic is largely unfinished, with ductwork and built-in wood storage and shelving. There is one room that was built with unfinished tongue and groove boarding.

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Basement

The basement appears partially finished, with a large number of small rooms with wood display shelving.

The Landscape

The house is approached from the driveway which forms a circle at the east in front of the porch stairs. Non-deciduous shrubs line the circle. A garage and greenhouse/conservatory are located on the northwest side of the property, close to Sheridan Road. The conservatory has a painted brick foundation, wood framed entry doors on the south and east, and metal frame glazed walls and sloped roof. Some glass, interior piping and vent wheels are extant. The front yard, south of the driveway, is deep and relatively wide. A circular garden bed is in the middle of the lawn. Historically there was an allée of trees lining the front doorway.

The house rests on a sloped area to the south and east; there is a stone terrace on the south with stairs that lead to a formal garden, geometrically laid out with large stones functioning as walkways. The south garden is laid out on axes from the south porch and west and east lawns. The view from the south porch overlooks a formal pool directly to a fountain with a sculpture of a baby and a dolphin set within a backdrop of multi-colored mosaic tiles. The fountain is set within a row of non-deciduous shrubs that run east-west and offer privacy from the house to the south.

Stairs lead from the house to a terrace on the east, and stone stairs lead to a smaller stone terrace set within the east lawn. There are concrete benches on the smaller terrace.

A brick garden wall that runs north-south separates the east lawn from the south garden. Large non-deciduous shrubs obscured the south garden from the view of Sheridan Road, although it appears that some of these have been removed. Large trees line the edge of the bluff at the lake.

A painted frame teahouse sits at the far southeast side of the property. There is a storage room at the west side and an open area on the east side that offers views of the north, east and south sides of the lake. The teahouse has trellis designs, including “O’s” and pilasters with trim that match the garage.

Style of Architecture

Colonial Revival

The Everett Wilson House at 645 Sheridan Road is a gracious, stately, Colonial Revival House that opens onto a formal landscaped garden to the south. A general symmetry, the exterior painted white, numerous classical details and features commonly associated with Colonial architecture like double hung windows flanked by shutters, and the prominent placement of a Palladian window, mark this house as Colonial Revival, when seen from the front. Its center section facing Sheridan Road is symmetrical, five bays wide, with a broad front porch. The most elaborate features are found at the projecting central section, which contain the entrance and a shallow triple bay with detailed leaded windows similar to the leaded sidelights adjacent to the paneled front door. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights are a typical Colonial Revival feature. Paired Doric columns call attention to the front entrance with slim Ionic pilasters flanking between the paneled front door and its sidelights. A Palladian window with a leaded fanlight mark the staircase landing. The entire section is topped by a projecting pediment, a typical classical feature, set forward of a shallow hip roof. Dormers topped by shallow hip roofs are located at the sides of the hip.

Features of Colonial Revival architecture include rectangular form, a general symmetry, gable or hipped roofs--frequently with dormers--clapboard (or brick or shingled) siding, double-hung windows with shutters, bay windows, balustrades and an entrance door flanked by sidelights. Many beautiful Colonial Revival houses contain a multitude of classical elements including columns, pilasters, pediments, entablatures with egg and dart moldings and dentils, and cornices at the roofline and topping windows. With a nod to the Renaissance, those with a particularly elegant presence have prominent Palladian windows featured at the front. Many of these typical features characterize the Everett Wilson House.

Historically, the Colonial Revival style has been the most popular style selected for the design of American houses. This is because of its association with patriotism. After the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Colonial Revival became a kind of national style. The country's 1876 centennial celebrations awakened an interest in America's Colonial architectural heritage. Even before 1876, the demolition of the celebrated John Hancock House in 1863 shocked the county. The nationalism and patriotism that grew out of these events created a movement that had a profound effect on all aspects of American culture through the late 19th Century, past World War II and into the 1950s. This wave of nostalgia was immediately reflected in American architecture. The interest in Colonial architecture was reinforced by the Classical architecture of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Colonial Revival architecture, with its Classical detailing, order

and symmetry offered an alternative to the exuberance of the picturesque Queen Anne style and the informality of the Shingle Styles that preceded it.

Although the popularity and abundance of Colonial Revival houses in the United States is most often associated with those residences constructed from the late 1910s through the 1950s, the style actually began to appear here in the last few decades of the nineteenth century. A number of influences and emotions came together to ignite interest in the style. An early example of growing patriotism within the young country that predates the Philadelphia fair involves the purchase and restoration of Mount Vernon, George Washington's ancestral home. Mt. Vernon was put on the market by Washington's heirs in a deteriorated state in 1853. Over the next five years, Ann Pamela Cunningham was able to raise the \$200,000 required to secure the house and begin restoration; this project resulted in the organization of the first preservation group within the United States, known as the Mount Vernon Ladies Association.¹⁰³ However, the event most credited would be the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The focus of the Exposition was on celebrating one-hundred years of independence from England through patriotic exhibits highlighting the country's rapid development and industrial progress, as well as celebrating its colonial heritage. The Exposition, held in Fairmont Park, boasted at least two distinctive colonial structures: the Connecticut State Building which resembled a circa 1700 residence and Massachusetts's "New England Farmer's Home and Modern Kitchen," a circa 1776 log cabin.¹⁰⁴ After the Exposition, visitors to the fair returned to their hometowns throughout the country with an appreciation for Colonial architecture that stemmed from a resurgence of patriotism.

Patriotism continued to remain important even after the centennial birthday of our country's founding, particularly because of the growing number of immigrants to the United States. Citizens felt that it was important to indoctrinate the burgeoning immigrant population to American ideals through sound work as well as historical, educational and language education. Much of this work was accomplished in churches and Settlement Houses, which began to adopt Colonial motifs and materials as a further means of educating on America's Colonial heritage.¹⁰⁵

Another reason for renewed interest in Colonial architecture might have actually been opposition to the pride felt over the technological progress of the young country on display at the 1876 Exposition. For many, this progress was to be feared and viewed with reservation due to the rapidly

¹⁰³ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Henry N. Abrams, 2004), 7.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 39.

¹⁰⁵ William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and the Americanization of Immigrants," *The Colonial Revival in America* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1985): 341, 346-347.

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changing lifestyle and urbanization of the population.¹⁰⁶ Conversely, the Colonial Revival style referenced an earlier and more pastoral life. This sentiment was stated in 1881 by George C. Mason, Junior, a Philadelphia architect: “no wonder we were ready to step back a hundred years into the past, to the good old days when George the Third was King, when stately men and women glided through life in quiet dignity.”¹⁰⁷

After the Fair, interest in Colonial architecture continued. In 1877, the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, White, and Bigelow toured New England to study, sketch, and take measured drawings of the original Georgian and Adam style Colonial buildings.¹⁰⁸ This was the first time that such a study had been taken of American architecture and, as such, was greatly discussed within newspapers and professional journals. In the footsteps of McKim, Mead, White, and Bigelow’s pilgrimage, the American Institute of Architects created a committee to study American architecture during the Colonial period and in the decades following independence. The committee included several of the country’s most important architects, including George Mason Junior of Newport and Philadelphia, Robert Peabody and Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow Junior of Boston, and Josiah Cleveland Cady and Charles McKim of New York.¹⁰⁹ The committee reported back to the AIA that architects should seek to study the forms and their evolution as opposed to simply copying details.¹¹⁰ Also, in 1877, Robert Peabody of the architectural firm Peabody and Sterns, wrote in an article for the *American Architect* that Georgian mansions should be reviewed for architectural inspiration.¹¹¹ *American Architect* began to publish measured drawings and photographs of Colonial structures, which would later be compiled into a book.¹¹² This book, *The Georgian Period: Being Photographs and Measured Drawings of Colonial Work with Text*, was published in 1898.¹¹³

In 1883-84, McKim, Mead and White designed a Colonial-inspired residence, which was followed by the first house truly identified as Colonial Revival. It was the Taylor House constructed in 1885-1886 in Newport, Rhode Island.¹¹⁴ This marked a shift in approach towards Colonial Revival architecture, and Colonial Revival residences became more rectangular, without projections. They

¹⁰⁶ Wilson, 9.

¹⁰⁷ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, “Early Colonial Revival.” *Old-House Journal* (March/April 1990): 46.

¹⁰⁸ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004): 326.

¹⁰⁹ Wilson, page 48.

¹¹⁰ Massey, 48.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Wilson, 39.

¹¹³ McAlester, 326.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

often featured hipped roofs and natural materials, with the focal point becoming the door, which typically boasted a broken pediment and an elliptical fanlight; these houses were punctuated with double-hung, multi-pane windows. If a porch was part of the design it would be supported by classical columns.¹¹⁵ The interior shape and floorplan was still being adapted but the emphasis was on the main staircase and fireplaces that featured classical pilasters.

The Columbian Exposition of 1893, which highlighted classical architecture in its larger buildings and Colonial architecture on the State Buildings, supported the studied approach to Colonial Revival architecture. There were many examples. The State of Virginia provided a recreation of Mount Vernon; Massachusetts displayed a building designed by Peabody & Stearns that referenced the demolished Hancock House of Boston; and Pennsylvania borrowed the design of the tower from Independence Hall in its pavilion.¹¹⁶ The most profound and long term impact the Exposition would have on Revival architecture was the prevailing use of the color white. This is because the planners required all structures to be painted white on the exterior and interior, as opposed to the typical color palette of gray, blue or green;¹¹⁷ the white finish would be almost universally applied on later Colonial Revival residences.

Early examples of Colonial Revival houses, those dating from the late 19th and early 20th Century, retained some influence of earlier styles—Queen Anne and even features of the more progressive Arts & Crafts movement on the interior—with irregularly-sized rooms, asymmetry and an eclectic approach. Still, often the fussiness and excessiveness of detail associated with Victorian era houses was toned down. By the 1920s, gone were the heavy draperies, dark colors and varnished woodwork. The Wilson House exemplified an early Colonial Revival house. For example, the staircase is not centrally located, opposite the front door as was typical of many Colonial Revival homes. The staircase wraps around behind the front entrance. Some windows have leaded glass, a feature prevalent in Queen Anne houses. Woodwork—the baseboards, window and door casings, pocket doors—in this most important public room and in areas in the upstairs hallways are varnished—a remnant of Victorian era detailing. Ceiling beams and staircase newel posts are taken from the Arts and Crafts period that was a progressive non-historic reaction to Victorian excess.

Still, Colonial Revival detailing does dominate. The interior of the Wilson house, except for the impressive entrance hall, generally has woodwork painted white. There are fireplaces with classical detailing including the one in the library with swags and urns that mimic the urns on the exterior capping the porch posts, and one in an upstairs bedroom with a surround composed of

¹¹⁵ Massey, 49.

¹¹⁶ Wilson, 49.

¹¹⁷ Flaherty, page 9.

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marble panels with putti, a feature characteristic of Renaissance painting. There are corner cabinets in another of the upstairs bedrooms. This is a colonial feature. It is highly possible that these changes were made in the 1920s when the Hays made changes to the house. These are historic changes that reinforce the exterior's original Colonial Revival design.

The Palladian Window at the stair landing, gracing the front of the house, is the most spectacular and significant Colonial feature of the house. Andrea Palladio was born in 1508 in Padua, Italy and died in Vicenza in 1558. Recognized as the greatest northern Renaissance architect,¹¹⁸ his designs for villas/country houses and Palazzos/city houses inspired architecture in Great Britain, including the buildings of Inigo Jones and in the United States, including the work of Thomas Jefferson. Palladio arguably ranks among the most famous and influential architects of all time. His writings, *The Quattro Libri dell'architettura (Four Books of Architecture)* first published in Venice in 1570, have had a profound and wide spread impact. The motifs he incorporated into his country and city houses are imitated again and again. The window configuration consisting of a tall arched window flanked by shorter rectangular windows, typically referenced as a "Palladian Window" has been the most impactful and most consistently incorporated into Colonial Revival houses in suburbia and homes in the countryside..

The popularity of Colonial Revival architecture was fully embraced after the end of World War I when the country was once again ready to rally around patriotism and to return to 'the good old days'. The houses built in the Colonial Revival style between 1915 and 1935 have been identified as those that most closely resemble true Colonial architecture because of size, scale, and attention to historic detail.¹¹⁹ They were typically symmetrical. Most had central doorways topped by a pediment or fanlight and flanked by sidelights; many had porches supported by columns and incorporating pilasters in their design and featured double-hung windows with shutters. The Colonial Style residences built after the Great Depression through the 1950s were affected by the loss of funds, material, and manpower shortages from the war.¹²⁰ During this time, gable roofs with little or no eave overhang became predominant with simple ornamentation to suggest style, Friezes and cornices became scarce, and in fact absent from the 1940s onward.¹²¹ Attached garages became a common feature.

¹¹⁸ "Andrea Palladio" *Encyclopedia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Andrea-Palladio> (accessed December 12, 2022).

¹¹⁹ McAlester, 326.

¹²⁰ Massey, "The Changing Face of the Colonial Revival House," *Old-House Journal* (March/April 2007): 72.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, 73.

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The ca. 1897 residence built at 645 Sheridan Road is a gracious country house inspired by Colonial architecture, but with features that characterize homes built during the Victorian era—leaded glasswork, varnished woodwork and with some characteristic Arts & Crafts elements. There were several changes made during the time that the Hays lived there, beginning in 1920. Bathrooms were redecorated with jewel color tiles that were first incorporated into bathroom designs in the 1920s. A porch at the northeast corner was incorporated into the house. Three rounded bays were added—two on the south side of the house and one at the rear. The most impactful change occurred on the south elevation, where the porte-cochere and garage were removed, a stunning formal garden was added by noted landscape architect Ralph Rodney Root, and a broad porch was added to the south side of the house to enjoy views of the garden.¹²² Changes made to the house subsequent to its original construction enhance its character as a representative example of early Colonial Revival residential architecture.

Whereas Colonial Revival houses are found up and down almost every street in the North Shore suburbs, which grew exponentially in the 1920s. The style was prolific in Winnetka in the 1920s. Interestingly, many of these houses were fairly literal interpretations of Colonial architecture. They were clapboard, shingled painted white or built of brick; they were symmetrical with a center entrance, which typically consisted of a paneled door flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight. Classical detailing proliferated, with front porches that had classical columns. But that was after World War I. Earlier Colonial Revival houses incorporated remnants of earlier—Queen Anne and Craftsman--styles with a Colonial Revival emphasis. Typically these early houses, including the Wilson House, were imposing

There are relatively few Colonial Revival houses dating from the late 1890s and early 1900s in Winnetka. A windshield survey turned up four, concentrated on Cherry Street—the houses at 527, 577, 591 and 592 Cherry. The house at 527, built in 1904, has a center entrance but is not symmetrical. It has dominating two-story Ionic pilasters, one of which marks the end of a roofline, which does not extend past the pilaster. It has a bay on the east side; rounded bays are picturesque elements found in Federal style houses. The house at 577 Cherry is dominated by classical features that include a pedimented entrance porch with the center entrance flanked by columns. Ionic columns mark the corner. Shallow pediments cap the dormers but the house has a steep roof topped by a flat section encircled with a balustrade. This type of roofline is not typical of later Colonial Revival buildings. Although double hung, the windows have no shutters. This home was built ca. 1910. The house at 591 Cherry is less stately, but similar to the house at 577 Cherry.

¹²² The changes to the shape of the house and the site can be easily seen when comparing the 1914 and the 1938 Sanborn maps.

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Constructed in 1897, it is symmetrical with double hung windows. Its massing, which has a more horizontal emphasis is similar to the Wilson House, but it has a center entrance porch and is symmetrical. Like the Wilson House the front porch is topped by a balustrade. It has a one-story addition that compromised the building's integrity. The house at 592 Cherry was built in 1896. It is Queen Anne with a wrap-around porch and a two-story side bay. It has a two story center section flanked by pilasters and topped by a shallow pediment. This house incorporates classical features but is more closely associated with Victorian era picturesque styles. Three of these houses, like the Wilson House, express early examples of Colonial Revival architecture dating from around the turn of the 20th C. But none incorporate the elaborate, yet refined, detailing that distinguish 645 Sheridan Road.

Architects of 645 Sheridan Road

J. W. Foster

John W. Foster, who designed 645 Sheridan Road, was an architect who worked for the Armour & Co., as did Everett Wilson.¹²³ Little is known about him. He does not appear to have been a member of the Chicago Architectural Club. In 1898 he was listed in the *Chicago City Directory* as “architect Armour’s stk yds h. 6121 Ellis av.”¹²⁴ In that same year he was listed as a member of the Chicago Architects’ Business Association, incorporated in 1897, which later became the Illinois Society of Architects. The listing in the Handbook for Architects and Builders confirmed that he was a licensed architect In the State of Illinois. He appears as “Foster, John W., Armour & Co., Stock Yards.”¹²⁵ In 1900 he was listed in the handbook as “Foster, John W., Union Stock Yards. (Care of Armour & co.).”¹²⁶ He was not listed in the 1901 handbook.

It does not appear that Foster was a member of the American Institute of Architects and he is not listed on the “Brief Biographies of American Architects who Died between 1897 and 1947,” assembled by the Society of Architectural Historians.

In 1899, Foster designed an elevator on “the east side of the Calumet River” at 98th Street in Chicago for the W.H. Merritt & Co.¹²⁷ He designed the classical marble enclosing frame for the

¹²³ Foster was identified as the architect in *Construction News*, August 4, 1897.

¹²⁴ John W. Foster, 1898 *Chicago City Directory*, U.S., City Directories, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/372986588:2469?tid=&pid=&queryId=14fc627717bed64afbf773770b19efc4&_phsrc=zpp4240&_phstart=succesSource (accessed January 6, 2023).

¹²⁵ Charles R. Adams, ed., *Handbook for Architects and Builders*, published under the auspices of the Chicago Architects’ Business Association I (Chicago: Wm. Johnson Printing Co., 1898): 35.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ “Among Architects and Builders,” *Chicago Tribune*, August 20, 1899.

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tri-partite Louis Comfort Tiffany glass window designed by Edwin P. Sperry that overlooks the landing of the main staircase at the Main Building at Illinois Tech (formerly Illinois Institute of Technology, and previously the Armour Institute).¹²⁸ In 1901 he designed a warehouse, office and cold storage building for the Armour company at 219 – 221 N. Fifth Street. Other work he designed for the Armour & Co. between 1898 and 1912 in Chicago includes 43rd Street and Packers Avenue (1903), 912-916 W. 47th Street (1903), 946 W. 47th Street (1903), 3116 – 3122 Benson Street (1902), Center Avenue between 43rd and 44th Streets (1902), and 3100 – 3130 Putney Court (1903).¹²⁹

William A. Otis, FAIA - W.A. Otis & Son, Otis & Fuller

William A. Otis was born in 1855 in Almond, New York. He studied civil engineering at the University of Michigan, where he attended a class in architecture taught by William LeBaron Jenney. After graduation, Otis attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France, and then moved to Chicago in 1881. He joined Jenney's firm as a draftsman and became partner in 1887. A few years later he formed his own practice.

In 1894 Otis designed Northwestern University's Orrington Lunt Library, which brought him commissions for more libraries, and homes in Evanston and along the North Shore. Otis also designed Music Hall for Northwestern, which opened in 1897.¹³⁰

In 1908 he added draftsman Edwin Hill Clark as a junior partner to the firm. The firm of Otis & Clark designed numerous residences in Chicago and the North Shore, including, notably, the James Ward Thorne home in Lake Forest. In Chicago, the firm designed many residences, but is known mostly for its design and plan for the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium buildings. In 1920 the firm dissolved when Clark left to form his own firm. Otis worked with his son Samuel Otis for two years, then with Revilot Fuller, forming the firm of Otis & Fuller.

¹²⁸ *Illinois Institute of Technology; The Campus Guide*, May 14, 2012, https://issuu.com/papress/docs/campusguide_illinoisinstitutetechology_screen (accessed January 6, 2023).

¹²⁹ Index to the American Contractor's Chicago Building Permit Column, 1898 – 1912, Chicago History Museum, <http://chsmmedia.org/househistory/1898-1912permits/search.asp> (accessed December 12, 2023).

¹³⁰ "Architects in Evanston: William A. Otis," *Evanston Historical Society Newsletter* XXI, no. 6 (November – December 1990).

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Otis's work in Winnetka includes Christ Church (1905), Greeley School (1920), and numerous residences, including his family home at 644 Oak Street, and 661 Blackthorn Road, 485 Cherry Street, and 1127 Sheridan Road. William Otis died on June 9, 1929.¹³¹

Otis was featured in a lengthy article in *The Architectural Record* in May of 1915.¹³² His designs for residential, ecclesiastical and academic buildings contribute greatly to the architectural heritage of Winnetka, the North Shore and Chicago.

Samuel Otis

Samuel Shackford Otis, the son of William Otis and his wife Elizabeth Shackford, was born on February 4, 1891. He graduated from Harvard College in 1914, Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1915, and the Harvard Graduate School of Architecture in 1916. He worked as a draftsman for the firms of Chatten & Hammond, Holabird & Roche and Otis & Clark. He began as an architect in March, 1919 for his father's firm, W.A. Otis & Son.¹³³

Later, Otis worked for a variety of firms, including Graham, Anderson, Probst & White in 1940, and Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, where he participated on the firm's commission for the U.S. Air Force Academy Building in Colorado Springs, Colorado.¹³⁴ He also worked for a variety of governmental agencies, including the General Services Administration, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the U.S. Housing Division of Public Works Administration. He designed hotels for the H.L. Stevens & Co. for a number of years. In 1953 he worked on remodeling the Standard Oil Office Building in Chicago.¹³⁵

Samuel Otis was licensed as an architect and as an engineer, and was a member of the Illinois Society of Architects and the Western Society of Engineers.

He was involved and active in the Village of Winnetka, and a highly regarded member of the community. In 1956 his home and office were located at 516 Walnut Street, Winnetka. He was a

¹³¹ *Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Complex*, Final Landmark Recommendation adopted by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, City of Chicago, November 1, 2018; "W.A. Otis, 73, Architect, is Taken by Death," *Chicago Tribune*, June 10, 1929.

¹³² "Examples of the Work of Otis & Clark," *The Architectural Record* XXXVII, no. V (May, 1915).

¹³³ "Samuel Otis," American Institute of Architects, Questionnaire for Architects' Roster, October 19, 1946.

¹³⁴ Mary Anne Johnson, "Winnetka Senior Feared Drowned," *Winnetka Talk*, July 11, 1986.

¹³⁵ R.R. Bowker, 1956 *American Architects Directory*, <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/20644319/1956+American+Architects+Directory> (accessed January 6, 2023).

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member of the Winnetka Plan Commission, President of the North Shore Theatre Guild, Vice President of the Winnetka Historical Society, and chairman of various local community committees. In 1928 he received an award for the Winnetka Community War Memorial, and in 1939 he was a consulting architect for the Winnetka Park District.¹³⁶

Revilo Fuller

The only information on Revilo (sometimes Revilot) Franklyn Fuller was found in the American Institute of Architects Historical Directory. He was a member of the AIA from 1924 – 1953.¹³⁷ Work that Otis & Fuller completed includes St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church in Chicago.¹³⁸

Herman Lackner

Herman Lackner designed the teahouse in 1935. He also designed a garden gate for the house, his drawing is in the collection at the Winnetka Historical Society. It is not known if the gate was constructed or installed at the house.

Herman H. Lackner was born in Evanston, Illinois on June 20, 1912. He attended North Shore Country Day School, Harvard College from 1930 – 1932, and the Armour Institute (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) from 1934 – 1936. He worked for architect Chester Walcott during the summers of 1930 and 1931, then was a draftsman for General Houses, Inc., the firm run by Howard Fisher from 1933 – 1940. Following that, he worked for Holabird & Root until he entered the service during World War II. After the war he formed his own firm, working for 53 years until he retired in 1998.

Lackner's architecture focused mainly on residential design. He also sensitively updated historic North Shore homes, including those designed by noted architects Howard Van Doren Shaw and David Adler. Lackner, in addition, designed new homes, including his own home in Winnetka. His work was frequently published. He was a member of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Arts Club of Chicago, and the Chicago Literary Club. He died on June 24, 1988 in Evanston.¹³⁹

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ American Institute of Architects, AIA Historical Directory, <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/20381847/Browse+Fu> (accessed January 6, 2023).

¹³⁸ Philip Hampson, "Episcopalians Plan a New Home," *Chicago Tribune*, August 1, 1926.

¹³⁹ "Herman Lackner, Winnetka Architect," *Chicago Tribune*, June 28, 1998; "H. Lackner, Winnetka Architect," *Winnetka Talk*, July 2, 1998; Barbara Brotman, "Club Survives During a Dark Age for Renaissance Men," *Chicago Tribune*, October 28, 1987; Winnetka Historical Society, Herman Lackner Archival File; "American

Landscape Architects of 645 Sheridan Road

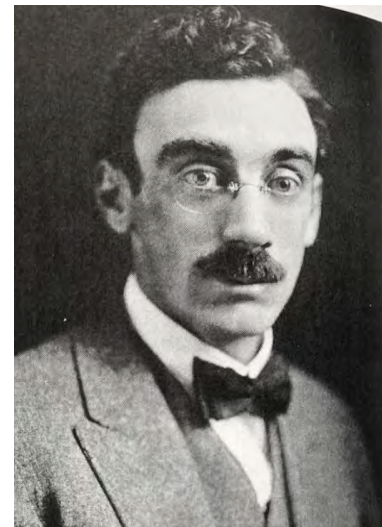
Ralph Rodney Root, Landscape Architect

(1884 – 1964)

Ralph Rodney Root received a Bachelor's of Science in Agriculture from Cornell University in 1911 and a Master's of Landscape Architecture from Harvard University, in 1912. The same year, he was appointed an instructor in the Department of Horticulture, a newly created Division of Landscape Architecture within the Department of Horticulture at the University of Illinois. The University was the largest landscape architecture school in the country at the time.¹⁴⁰ One year later, Root was promoted to Assistant Professor in charge of the Division of Landscape Architecture.

In 1914, he and Charles Faben Kelley, an art professor at Ohio State University, published a textbook entitled *Design in Landscape Gardening*, based upon lectures offered at the University of Illinois. The book became a seminal text book in landscape architecture education. In 1921, Root wrote a textbook entitled *Landscape Garden Series*, which was a series of ten volumes, and in 1924 he wrote "Country Place Types of the Middle West," published in the journal *Architectural Record*. In 1941, Root wrote *Contourscaping* and a year later he wrote another book called *Camouflage with Planting*.

In 1916, Root, along with Charles Mulford Robinson and N.P. Hollister, offered a summer program at Lake Forest College for "owners of private estates, students in professional schools and all interested in gardening and city planning." The summer school offered the opportunity to



Ralph Rodney Root, 1916
Department of Landscape
Architecture Archives, University
of Illinois Urbana Champaign

Architects Directory," R.R. Bowker, 1956, 1962, 1970,
<https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/overview> (accessed January 6, 2023).

¹⁴⁰ "Ralph Rodney Root," Charles Mumford Robinson, "City-Planning Course at the University of Illinois," *Landscape Architecture* III, No. 3 (April 1913).

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study an unusual variety of private estates, gardens and public grounds, two excellent arboreta for plant study and three weeks' study in city planning.¹⁴¹ The summer program was sponsored by the Garden Club of Illinois. In 1919, the Garden Club of America visited the North Shore, using Root's book of twenty four garden sketch plans. After he left the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, Root was a frequent lecturer, including before audiences at the Art Institute of Chicago and the American Institute of Architects."¹⁴²

In 1918 Root designed the Elawa Farm garden in Lake Forest for A. Watson and Elsa Armour.¹⁴³ Along with Noble P. Hollister, Root designed the landscape for the Charles Burrall and Frances Alger Pike house in Lake Forest and the William McCormick Blair Crabtree Farm in Lake Bluff. Both homes were designed by David Adler. Root is perhaps best known for his design of the gardens at Cantigny, Colonel Robert McCormick's estate in Wheaton, Illinois. In Winnetka, he designed The Churchyard at the Winnetka Congregational Church in 1954, which converted the former churchyard (designed by O.C. Simonds) into a columbarian (a repository for ashes).¹⁴⁴

Images of gardens that he designed or collected and used for his practice are held in the Ryerson & Burnham Archives Archival Image Collection at the Art Institute of Chicago. A blueprint for his design of a landscape for the remodeling of a farmhouse for T.H. Slusser is located in the collection of The Morton Arboretum. Root is included in a list of *Pioneers in American Landscape Design*.¹⁴⁵

Root was born on March 15, 1884, in Busti, New York. In 1918, when he registered for the draft for World War I, he was self-employed at 20 E. Jackson Boulevard in Chicago. In 1942, his firm, along with other landscape architecture firms C.B. Andrews, Fitzgerald & Atkinson, Robert Bruce Harris, Simonds West & Blair, and F.A. Cushing Smith & Associates formed the Associated

¹⁴¹ "Landscape Architecture," *The New Country Life* XXXII, (May, 1917): 131; *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America* XIX (March, 1917).

¹⁴² Eleanor Jewett, "Art Institute has Murillo's 'Mirror' Madonna on View," *Chicago Tribune*, July 5, 1925.

¹⁴³ "Elsa and A. Watson Armour Family: Elawa and Beyond," <https://lflb.passitdown.com/stories/42261>, accessed December 6, 2022.

¹⁴⁴ Barbara Geiger, M.A.L.A., "O.C. Simonds," *Winnetka Historical Society Gazette*, <https://www.winnetkahistory.org/gazette/o-c-simonds/>, accessed December 6, 2022; "Church Plans a Garden Like Burial Ground," *Chicago Tribune*, April 8, 1956.

¹⁴⁵ "Remodeling of Farmhouse: T.H. Slusser," The Morton Arboretum, <https://acorn.mortonarb.org/Detail/objects/5478>; Charles A. Birnbaum and Lisa E. Crowder, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design: An Annotated Bibliography*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, <http://npshistory.com/publications/landscapes/pioneers-am-landscape-design.pdf>, both accessed December 6, 2022.

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Landscape Architects, with their headquarters at 664 N. Michigan Avenue in Chicago. In 1950 he lived at 900 Illinois Street in Wilmette. Root lived in Lincolnwood and had a farm in Breedsville, Michigan where he died on May 28, 1964.¹⁴⁶

Louise Hubbard

1887 - 1932

The Burrows story on the house in the collection of the Winnetka Historical Society stated that the gardens were “planned” by Louise Hubbard. It is not clear if Hubbard collaborated with Root on designs for 645 Sheridan Road or if the two designed separate areas of the landscape. Burrows also noted that Alma Seipp may have had a “huge garden across Sheridan Rd. (Sheridan & Pine) which older residents here will remember.”

Louise Hubbard was born in 1887, the daughter of Chicago attorney Horace Greeley Stone. On November 21, 1906, she married Charles Walcott Hubbard in Chicago. She lived in east Winnetka with her husband and their twin sons “where their garden was well known for its spring display.”¹⁴⁷ Hubbard was a member of the original Garden Club of Illinois, organized in 1912 by women from Winnetka and Lake Forest; in 1913, that club became the westernmost founding member of the Garden Club of America.¹⁴⁸

After being widowed in 1924, Hubbard began designing gardens and landscapes along the North Shore as a profession. Her work included designs for some of the area’s most prominent residents, one being James Simpson, the president of Marshall Field & Co., whose vast gardens at Rosecrans in Glencoe were designed by a group of landscape architects including Jens Jensen and Ralph Rodney Root. Hubbard also created designs for the estate of Edward K. Welles near the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest, and for David Lasker at Old Mill Farm, where she collaborated with David Adler on designs for a rose garden and other gardens. She collaborated with Rose Standish Nichols at Two Gables, the estate of Laurence Armour.

Louise Hubbard’s work is recognized as particularly well suited to the American Country House movement that consisted of large estates and elaborate gardens and landscapes.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁶ “Ralph Rodney Root” [obit.], *Chicago Tribune*, May 30, 1964.

¹⁴⁷ “Louise Stone Hubbard,” ed. Charles A. Birnbaum and Stephanie S. Foell, *Shaping the American Landscape* (Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press, 2009): 150.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ “Hubbard,” *Shaping the American Landscape*.

Landmark Status of the Property

The house at 645 Sheridan Road is not a locally designated landmark or in a locally designated historic district. It is not listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places or in a National Register Historic District. The house was selected to be listed in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey conducted in the early 1970s. It was also selected to be included in a survey of historic Winnetka structures by Susan Benjamin in 1989.

Evaluation of Historic Significance

The house was constructed between 1897 and 1898. As such, it is among the earlier houses extant in the Village, and certainly among the grand, and undivided, estates remaining along the east side of Sheridan Road. The relatively few owners of the house have local historic significance. As vice-president of the Armour & Company, Everett Wilson was locally significant. He was an executive in a very important company with international significance, run by a very prominent local family that had state and national significance. Wilson's role, however, most likely did not rise to the level of state or national significance.

William Sherman Hay, a successful Chicago attorney, represented clients with international interests, and his representation of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, a local company that later became the Sunbeam Corporation, had international impact. As such, William Hay had significance that extended beyond Winnetka.

Alma Seipp Hay, the daughter of early Chicago brewer Conrad Seipp, was an independent, successful woman ahead of her time. She was the first woman from her family to graduate from college, and taught school. Receiving a large inheritance from her father, she invested that money in property, maintaining an office in Chicago's Loop before and after her marriage, and became extremely wealthy as a result of wise investments. She was a supporter of her alma-mater, Wellesley College, and was one of the founders and presidents of the Woman's Athletic Club of Chicago. Her interests and activities included music and gardening; she was an accomplished violinist and supporter of musical organizations. and she hired eminent landscape architects to design her gardens which were featured frequently on garden walks through the Garden Club of America and other state and local garden clubs. Through her connections, she brought well-deserved national attention to the gardens of the North Shore.

James Challenger was, and is today, considered a pioneer in the outplacement field. He was extremely successful, founding the firm of Challenger, Gray & Christmas, Inc., which continues today. Timmie Challenger was involved and active in the community; she was on the Board of

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Governors of the Winnetka Community House and in 1976 she founded the Woman's Board. She was one of the organizers of Winnetka's first Antiques Show. She and her husband James raised their five children in the house at 645 Sheridan Road, and were frequent hosts of lavish and celebrated parties. Their children and grandchildren live in the area today.

R. Marshall Barnes and his wife Margaret lived in the house for two years. While Barnes was successful, his prominence within the community does not rise to the level of local significance, nor does his success rise to the level of state or national significance.

Evaluation of Architectural Significance

The Wilson House is among very few examples of early Colonial Revival houses, built between 1895 and 1910, in Winnetka. Its design is a unique synthesis. The home's fine detailing, whether derived from Colonial sources or from earlier stylistic sources, contributes to the overall significance of the house.

The exterior of the Wilson House is clearly Colonial Revival. At the front, It is largely symmetrical, has double hung windows with shutters and features a prominent Palladian window. The house is painted white, which is typical of wood clapboard Colonial Revival houses of the period, especially those incorporating a large number of Classical details like the Wilson House. These include columns, egg and leaf and egg and dart motifs, dentil moldings, roman urns and a front facing pediment. With so many classical details it very closely resembles Classical Revival houses. It is interesting, however, that the capitals of the columns are not textbook Doric. The echinus is composed of the egg and leaf pattern.

The exterior details that signal the house was built before the 1920s, when Colonial Revival architecture dominated residential construction in Winnetka, are the chimneys and extensive use of decorative leaded glass. The molded brick pattern of the chimneys recalls those on houses built in the Victorian era. 1920s' Colonial Revival houses had rectangular glass panels in the sidelights to the front door; the finely-detailed decorative leading found in the Wilson House sidelights is generally associated with earlier houses.

Once inside the front entrance, vestiges of details from other periods are immediately evident. The vestibule woodwork is varnished as is the woodwork in the grand living hall and upstairs hallways. In later Colonial Revival houses, it is painted white. In a typical Colonial Revival house the staircase would be located opposite the front door. This one is prominent, but off to the side and is asymmetrical. There are also characteristic Craftsman features—the newel posts and the ceiling

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beams. Characteristic Colonial features include the marble fireplaces in the library and in an upstairs bedroom; they incorporate classical details. The fireplace in the library consists of urns, repeating the design of the exterior urns, connected by swags of oak leaves and acorns. Historic detailing is finely executed.

For its age the house has excellent integrity. It has quarter sawn oak floors in good condition, paneled pocket doors, doorways with cornices, historic hardware, paneled doors with original transoms to bring in light and air, historic built ins with classical details and numerous original sconces. One of the bathroom has historic color tile. The 1920s bays contribute to the significance of the house. The additions and enclosed rear porch are at the rear, not visible from the street or the historic gardens on the south side of the house. The 1920s alterations were made by William Otis, a highly regarded Winnetka architect.

The prominent location of the house is significant. It is viewed from Sheridan Road, the North Shore's iconic pleasure drive--located at the end of a long driveway. It has the status of an estate house, with a garage/chauffeur's drive at Sheridan Road. The pattern of a house on the lake with a service building on Sheridan Road established a rhythm that is characteristic of the historic properties along the east side of Sheridan Road in Winnetka. Although the service building for the Wilson House was built in 1920, 20+ years after the house was completed, it was thoughtfully designed to match the sophisticated detailing of the house and is, like the house, significant. Its design complements the Colonial Revival detailing of the exterior of the house, with an elegant doorway that is particularly noteworthy. Retaining this structure will maintain the historic use of the property, with a house on the lake and a service building on Sheridan Road. The historic street pattern is important.

Evaluation of Neighborhood Impact

Because of its setback location, the removal of the historic house will have little impact on the historic houses across Sheridan Road, nor the adjacent houses on the lake, which are newer. That said, the house is a familiar architectural feature along Sheridan Road. Removing the garage/chauffeur's quarters will negatively impact those houses as it will destroy the historic rhythm of buildings along Sheridan Road that consist of a service building on Sheridan with the main house set back along the lake.

Summary Opinion

Because of its association with distinguished owners who have had an enormous impact on the history of Winnetka, the North Shore and beyond, the house has historic significance. It has architectural significance as a distinctive example of an early Colonial Revival house with remnants of architectural detailing from previous periods, specifically the Victorian era houses and Craftsman homes. When the house was altered by the Hays, most changes contributed to the significance of the house. The formal gardens, designed by Ralph Rodney Root and Louise Hubbard were widely published and included on numerous North Shore and Garden Club of America garden walks. Biographies of these landscape architects have been published and they are highly regarded designers.

The house has a rich history and the architecture is unusual and significant. Because of the size of the house and the existence of areas that have no significance (like the service areas to the north and some additions) the historic house could be preserved, landmarked and updated to meet current needs. Doing so, it would qualify owners for the State of Illinois Property Tax Assessment Freeze. That would result in considerable property tax savings for the homeowners while preserving this historic house.

Preserving the garage/chauffeur's quarters would preserve the character of the east side of Sheridan Road. Many owners of historic properties along Sheridan Road have done this.

We recommend that copies of this report be placed on file with Black Point Estate and Gardens as well as the Winnetka Historical Society.

Appendix

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Attachment B: Exterior Photographs of 645 Sheridan Road

Exterior



West façade

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Views from Sheridan Road

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



West façade, Second floor front porch

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



West façade front entry

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



West façade details

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



West façade, north service entrance



West façade, north service entrance

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



View of Sheridan Road from West façade front porch

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



North façade of front porch



North façade, foundation

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



East Facade

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



East façade entry



East façade second floor porch

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South, East facades

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South Facade

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



North Facade

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Garage, south façade and front entry

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South façade, west end of garage



East façade of garage

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Conservatory

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Teahouse



Teahouse looking east



Teahouse looking southeast

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Landscape
South Garden



South garden looking south

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South garden looking east



Lily pond looking east



South terrace stairs to south garden



View from south terrace to teahouse

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South garden fountain

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South garden looking west



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



East terrace looking south



East terrace looking east



East lawn looking east

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attachment C: Interior Photographs of 645 Sheridan Road

First Floor



Vestibule



Vestibule looking into hall



Hall looking east



Hall looking west

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Hall looking north

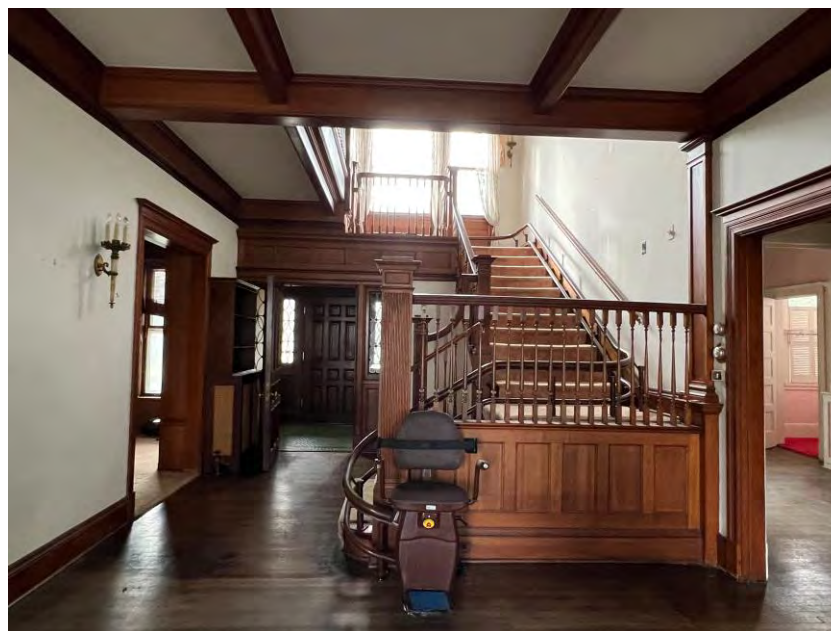


Hall looking south

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Hall looking east



Hall looking west

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Library north wall, view into hall



Library fireplace



Library, east wall
view into living room

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Living room, east wall



Living room, north wall

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Living room, south wall view to
enclosed south porch



Enclosed south porch, west wall



Enclosed south porch, east wall

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Hall, view into dining room



Dining room ceiling



Dining room south wall

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Dining room east wall looking toward enclosed east porch

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Enclosed east porch looking east



Enclosed east porch looking south



Enclosed east porch looking northwest



Enclosed east porch looking north

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Dining room looking north



Dining room north wall, view to kitchen

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Butler's pantry looking north



Pantry looking east



Pantry looking northwest



Kitchen looking northwest

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Kitchen looking west



Kitchen view to service hall looking south



First floor service stairs

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



First floor guest suite, bedroom and bath

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Staircase Landing



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Views from staircase landing
looking west

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Second Floor



Second floor hall looking east



Second floor hall looking south



Southwest bedroom looking southwest

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



South bathroom



Southeast bedroom



Hall looking east into east bedroom

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



East bedroom

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



North hall



North hall view to service hall



Laundry room, former
bedroom, looking northwest



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Northeast bedroom and bath



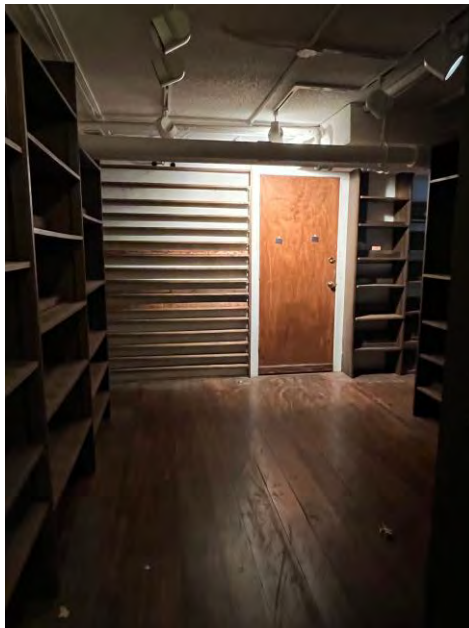
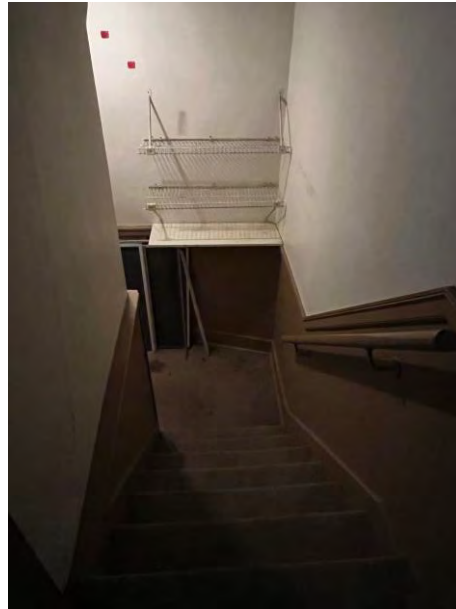
Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Former service rooms

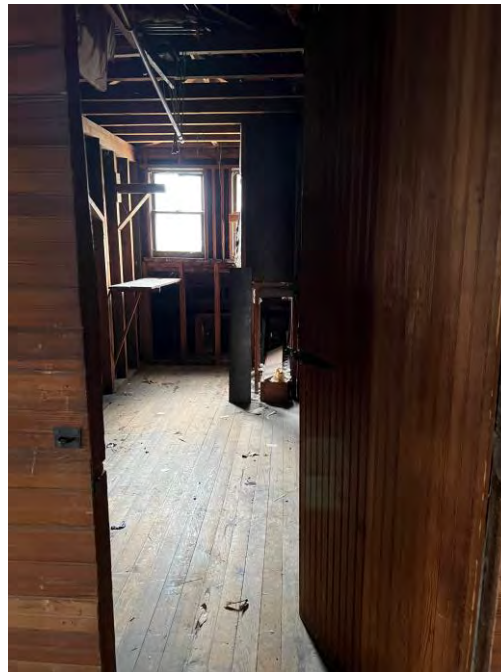
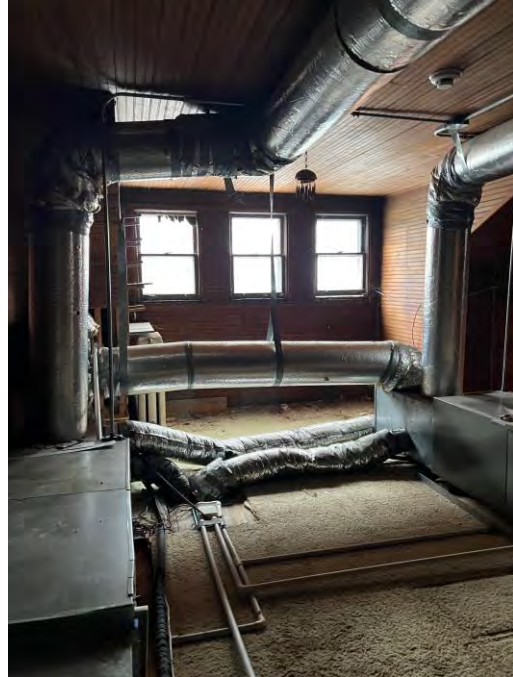
Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Basement



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attic



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attachment D. Historic Photographs of 645 Sheridan Road



Undated photograph, likely prior to 1920
Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Black Point Estate and Gardens, undated

<https://ne-np.facebook.com/blackpointestateandgardens/photos/pcb.5677846385575712/5677805452246472>

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Black Point Estate and Gardens, undated

<https://ne-np.facebook.com/blackpointestateandgardens/photos/pcb.5677846385575712/5677804758913208>

Tea house on right

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attachment E: Table of Information for Residences in the Surrounding Neighborhood

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/BUILDER	STYLE	OWNER
627 Sheridan Road	2013	Liederbach & Graham/Sturm Builders	Neo-French	Clyde McGregor/Leann Pope
645 Sheridan Road	Prior to 1902		Colonial Revival	Everett Wilson
653 Sheridan Road	1951	Dewey & Pavlovich/Colinal Construction Co.	Extensively remodeled; now Neo-Colonial	Mrs. M.F. Barrett
655 Sheridan Road	2010	Konstant Architecture/Athens Construction	Neo-Traditional	Peter & Anne McNeerney
657 Sheridan Road	2016	Robert A.M. Stern Architects	Neo-Colonial	Lake Michigan LLC
661 Sheridan Road Former coach house to 1905 Harza House (Spencer & Powers, demolished)	Prior to 1948		Prairie	
630 Sheridan Road	1972	Charles L. Page/Anastacio	Colonial Revival	Page Enterprises
650 Sheridan Road	1968	Wm. C. Tippens/Horsch, Inc.	Colonial Revival	Horsch, Inc.
656 Sheridan Road	1925	S.N. Cronin/Anderson & Nelson	French Revival	Ingo A. Esch

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attachment F: Photographs of Residences in the Surrounding Neighborhood



627 Sheridan Road



653 Sheridan Road



655 Sheridan Road



657 Sheridan Road

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



661 Sheridan Road



630 Sheridan Road



650 Sheridan Road



656 Sheridan Road

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attachment G: Other Comparable Colonial Revival Residences in Winnetka



577 Cherry Street



527 Cherry Street



591 Cherry Street



592 Cherry Street

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



990 Sheridan Road

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Attachment G: Select Research

1. Sanborn Maps



1914 Sanborn Map

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



1938 Sanborn Map

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

3. Cook County Clerk Recording Information

W.H. Garland's Subdivision of Blocks 2, 3 & 4 in John Garland's Subdivision of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17 and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ FRL. Sec. 16.42.13 - May 2, 1889



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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GRANT W. GARLANDS SUB
OF BLOCK 2, 3 & 4

LOTS 1, 2

BOOK OF PLATS No. 35 PAGE No. 3

DOC. Recd. 1105132 - May 18 1889

DOCUMENT	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INST.	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE OF FILING	DESCRIPTION
11178116	John H. Garland	Albet H. Barnum	140	Jan 3 1889	Jan 24 1889	2
11178117	Albet H. Barnum	John H. Garland	140	Jan 22 1889	Jan 24 1889	2
11178118	Isabel Reese	Albet H. Barnum	140	Aug 1 1889	Aug 5 1889	2
1341439	John H. Garland	Same	140	Aug 21 1889	Aug 24 1889	2
1341440	Albet H. Barnum	Everett Wilson	140	Aug 29 1889	Aug 24 1889	2
1341441	Everett Wilson	Norfolk Trust Co	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341442	John J. Gage and Everett Wilson	Same	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341443	Norfolk Trust Co	Same	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341444	Lucas C. Jones and John J. Gage	Everett Wilson	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341445	John J. Gage	Everett Wilson	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341446	Everett Wilson	Otto C. Butz	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341447	John J. Gage	Same	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341448	Otto C. Butz and Alice R. Butz	Same	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341449	Bertha M. H. H. H.	Page 15- Owners Homestead Subdivisions (into Bks 1, 2, 3)	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341450	Otto C. Butz	Everett Wilson	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1341451	Alice R. Butz	(D)	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1477123	Theresa C. Butz	Robert O. Butz	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1477124	Robert O. Butz	Theresa C. Butz	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2
1477125	Robert R. Butz	(D)	140	Aug 30 1889	Aug 30 1889	2

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Owner's Homestead Subdivision – July 30, 1902

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Owner's Homestead Subdivision – July 30, 1902

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

CHARTERED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572,
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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE - 15 -

DOCUMENT	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INST	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE OF FILING	DESCRIPTION
15180004	J.P. Corley of	C.T. & S.C.	TD	8-11-51	9-25-51	pt of L 2
15396211	Wm J. Siegel of	Exchange Natl Bk	TD	7-18-51	7-28-51	152 ft of 3 Lys in
15404718	C.T. & S.C.	Wm J. Siegel	R	8-1-51	8-6-51	same
15547401	Exchange Natl Bk	Frank Katym	TD	1-23-53	2-16-53	same
15601435	Frank Katym of	C.T. & S.C.	TD	4-28-53	4-24-53	150 ft of 3 Lys in of 3 Lys in
16148475	John P. Corley of	R.M. & L. Swinney	TD	2-8-55	2-14-55	same
16148476	John P. Corley of	R.M. & L. Swinney	TD	2-9-55	2-14-55	same
16166251	C.T. & S.C.	John P. Corley	R	2-28-55	3-2-55	same
16291123	Mark H. Corley of	John P. Corley	TD	4-30-55	7-6-55	same
16291724	John P. Corley of	John P. Corley	TD	4-30-55	7-6-55	same
16367691	John P. Corley of	John P. Corley	TD	9-13-55	9-20-55	same
16382034	John P. Corley of	John P. Corley	TD	9-30-55	10-5-55	same
16574760	Edwin J. Branch of	Edwin J. Branch	TD	5-4-56	5-4-56	same
16784817	Edwin J. Branch of	Edwin J. Branch	TD	12-12-56	12-14-56	3 Lys in of 3 Lys in
16784818	Edwin J. Branch of	Edwin J. Branch	TD	12-13-56	12-14-56	same
17065704	Edwin J. Branch of	Edwin J. Branch	TD	12-17-56	11-15-57	same
17186615	John P. Corley of	John P. Corley	TD	4-18-57	4-24-57	same
17200934	C.T. & S.C.	John P. Corley	TD	4-18-57	4-24-57	same
17246349	Mark H. Corley of	John P. Corley	TD	5-5-58	4-27-58	same
17426101	Corley-Cutler Sub	Corley-Cutler Sub	TD	1-12-59	1-12-59	same
17819110	Robert J. Swinney of	Kenneth M. Swinney	TD	3-28-60	4-1-60	same
17824094	Frank Katym of	Frank Katym	TD	4-1-60	4-8-60	same
18046020	C.T. & S.C.	Frank Katym	TD	12-20-60	12-20-60	same
18078118	E. J. Levine of	North T. Co.	TD	5-18-66	6-1-66	same
19842708	North T. Co.	North T. Co.	TD	6-9-66	6-13-66	same
19853687	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	5-15-67	5-23-67	same
20145167	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	4-19-67	4-19-67	same
6981189	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	6-27-67	7-5-67	same
20186725	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	6-27-67	7-5-67	same
20186726	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	6-27-67	7-5-67	same
6981189	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	6-27-67	7-5-67	same
6981189	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	6-27-67	7-5-67	same
6981189	Alma Peterson of	Alma Peterson	TD	6-27-67	7-5-67	same
20454461	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	4-5-68	4-9-68	same
20479704	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	4-26-68	5-6-68	same
20721919	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	1-6-69	1-8-69	same
20727854	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	1-13-69	1-14-69	same
21281090	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	9-20-70	10-2-70	same
21281091	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	9-20-70	10-2-70	same
21292697	R. M. Barnes of	R. M. Barnes	TD	10-19-70	10-19-70	same

Forward page 331

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

OWNER		GRANTOR		GRANTEE		INST.	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE OF FILING	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1/15/1913	32023020	Wright Mink	W. K. K. & Co.	Central Nat. Bk.	18	R	1/4/71	1/5/71	N. 1/4 150' x 1/2	✓
2/20/1913	2289 062	E. & Chas. & Co.	Central Nat. Bk.	11	M	7/10/72	9/8/72	Pl. of lot 2 by M. & B.		
2/25/1913	2576 228	Central Nat. Bk.	Central Nat. Bk.	11	D	6/27/73	7/6/73	Lot 1		
3/15/1913	3155 301	Northern T. Co.	E. & Chas. & Co.	Edgewood	21	R	8/9/75	12/20/75	same	
3/16/1913	3166 264	A. Buck w/	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/78	10/10/78	N. 1/4 of lot 34 84' x 150' of lot 3	
3/17/1913	3176 249	Buck w/	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/18/1913	3186 249	M. K. & Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/19/1913	3196 249	Buck w/	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/20/1913	3206 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/21/1913	3216 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/22/1913	3226 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/23/1913	3236 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/24/1913	3246 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/25/1913	3256 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/26/1913	3266 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/27/1913	3276 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/28/1913	3286 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/29/1913	3296 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/30/1913	3306 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/31/1913	3316 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/32/1913	3326 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/33/1913	3336 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/34/1913	3346 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/35/1913	3356 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/36/1913	3366 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/37/1913	3376 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/38/1913	3386 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/39/1913	3396 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/40/1913	3406 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/41/1913	3416 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	
3/42/1913	3426 249	1st Nat. Bk. Winnetka	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	Albany Bk. & B. Co.	19	T.D.	9/25/79	11/3/79	same	

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

UNOFFICIAL COPY

Doc# 2223142000 Fee: \$98.00
Karen A. Yarbrough
Cook County Clerk
Date: 08/19/2022 09:31 AM Pg: 1 of 3

Dec ID 20220801899339
ST/CO Stamp 0-325-415-504 ST Tax \$12,750.00 CO Tax \$6,375.00

DEED IN TRUST - QUIT CLAIM

THIS INDENTURE, WITNESSETH, THAT
THE GRANTOR,
The Estate of James E. Challenger, deceased, by John A. Challenger,
Independent Executor, pursuant to letters of office issued in the
Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, case no. 2019P006299
of the County of Cook and
State of Illinois for and
in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars
(\$ 10.00) in hand paid, and of other good
and valuable considerations, receipt of which
is hereby duly acknowledged, convey and
QUIT CLAIM unto **CHICAGO TITLE LAND
TRUST COMPANY**, a Corporation of Illinois,
whose address is 10 S. LaSalle St., Suite 2750, Chicago, IL 60603, as Trustee under the provisions of a certain Trust
Agreement dated July 27, 2022 and known as Trust Number 8002389573, the following
described real estate situated in Cook County, Illinois to wit:

(Reserved for Recordors Use Only)

SEE ATTACHED LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Commonly Known As 645 Sheridan Road., Winnetka, IL 60093
Property Index Numbers 05-16-106-051-6000

together with the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging.
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said real estate with the appurtenances, upon the trusts, and for the uses and
purposes herein and in said Trust Agreement set forth.

**THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPEARING ON PAGE 2 OF THIS INSTRUMENT ARE MADE A PART
HEREOF.**

And the said grantor hereby expressly waives and releases any and all right or benefit under and by virtue of
any and all statutes of the State of Illinois, providing for exemption or homesteads from sale on execution or
otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the grantor aforesaid has hereunto set hand and seal this 10th day of
August, 2022.

Signature _____ Signature _____
The Estate of James E. Challenger, deceased, by John A. Challenger, Independent Executor,
pursuant to letters of office issued in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, case no. 2019P006299
Signature _____ Signature _____

STATE OF ILLINOIS) I,
COUNTY OF COOK) said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify, a Notary Public in and for

personally known to me to be the same person(s) whose name(s) is ☒ subscribed to the foregoing instrument,
appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that he ☒ signed, sealed and delivered said instrument
as a free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of
homestead.

GIVEN under my hand and seal this 10th day of August, 2022

Signature _____
NOTARY PUBLIC
Prepared By:

**KIMBERLY L W SANDERS
OFFICIAL SEAL
Notary Public - State of Illinois
My Commission Expires Apr 23, 2025**

MAIL TO: CHICAGO TITLE LAND TRUST COMPANY
10 S. LASALLE STREET, SUITE 2750
CHICAGO, IL 60603

SEND TAX BILLS TO: Michael Rauchman
45 Lakewood Place
Highland Park, IL 60035

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

5. Real Estate Listings

1966

Directions: North of Pine St. RIPARIAN

Address: 645 Sheridan
City: Winnetka
Constr: White frame A-2634R
Style: Southern colonial
Roof: Asphalt shingle
Built: Approx. 1902 Facs: West

Lot Size: 150 x 495 1.69 A
Rm: 12 Bed: 6+ Baths: 4 Heat: HW Oil
Cst: \$887,656 & 67) 5-9-68
Year - Taxes: 1966 Porches: 2 Garage: 2 w/4
3327.14 screened Alt-Det rm not. Elnch 200K110V

± 195,000
Contract: Q & T, Winnetka

Basmt: Lge, laundry, fruit rm, store room.
1st: Living rm, dining rm, library, ice garden-family rm, guest room & bath, porch overlooking lake, garden house.
2nd: Three bedrms, 2 sitting rms, linen-sewing room, 2 baths, 3 single bedrms & bath.
3rd: Large, floored space for extra rms.

Check: School: Green Grovelley Jhs: SIOKITE
Transp: RR: C&N Bus: GreenBay Rd. Hs: New Ifter East
Mortgage: Existing Other: Sacred Heart
City water: 1966 Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank Available:
Special Assessments \$ for
Remarks and any special conditions: Unexcelled lake views. Beaut landscaping & gardens. 4 rm garage not a greenhouse. 1/2 acre at S.W. corner could be sold off. Archtects drawing & construction costs available for replacing most 1st floor radiation with baseboard heating & converting servant's dining rm into family rm. Remodeling 2nd fl into 5 family bedrms & 4 family baths, 2 servants bedrms & bath & add closet space.

Owner: Estate
This information is considered accurate but we accept no liability for errors. The listing may be changed without notice.

For office use only: 11166 R
Realtor Office: QUINLAN and TYSON Inc-Winnetka
Sales Person: Harriette W. Starr
Betty W. Martin
Phone: HI. 6-0177
Home Phone: HI. 6-1753
HI. 6-0085

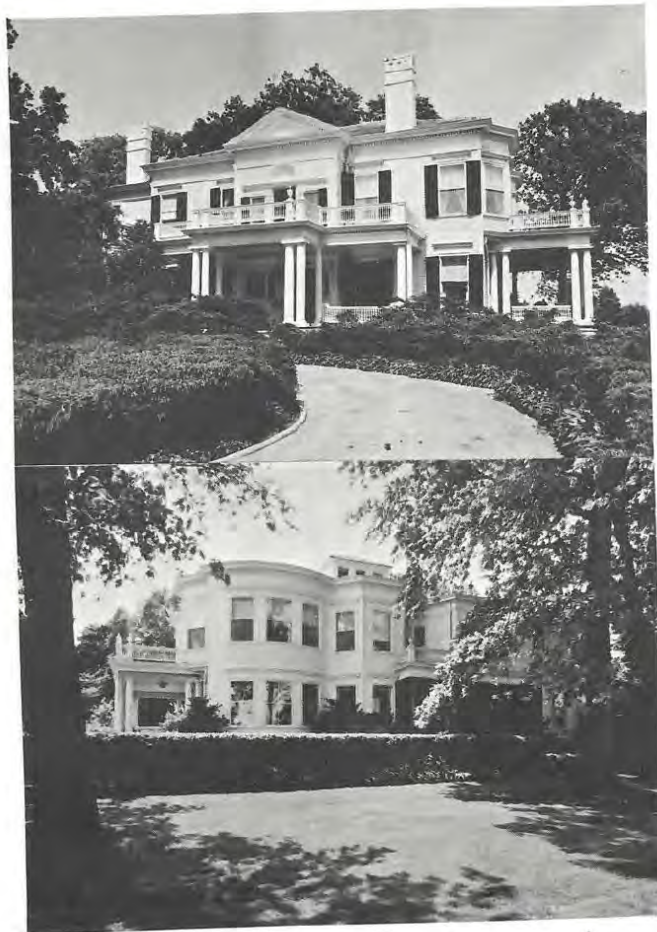
UR 26x17.6
DR 21.7x15
K 15.9x11.6
L 13.4x11
FR 18.5x13
BR's 15x11 1st fl
SW 21x12.10
SE 18.10x21
E 14x14.10
NE 22.6x17.10
11.6x10.10
14.8x10.8
(11.6x10.10)
Possession: Immediate
Reason for Sale: Estate
Title C161



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

1969

Directions: North of Pine St.		RIPARIAN	
Address: 645 Sheridan	City: Winnetka	Lot Size: Approx. 150 x 495	1.69 A
Const: White frame	Style: Southern Colonial	Year: 1969	Price: \$4798.
Roof: Asphalt shingle	Approx. 1902	Year: 1969	Price: \$4798.
Build: Approx. 1902	Faces: West	Year: 1969	Price: \$4798.
Basement: 1st	2nd	3rd	Check
Lge. laundry, fruit rm, store room, living rm, dining rm, library, lge garden-family rm, guest rm & bath, porch overlooking lake, garden house.	Three bedrms, 2 sitting rms, linen-sewing room, 2 baths, 3 single bedrms & bath.	Large floored space for extra rms.	School: Green Bay Rd. Bus: Green Bay Rd.
Remarks and map special conditions: Unexcavated lake views. Beautiful landscaping, 5 gardens. 4 rm garage apartment has greenhouse adjoining. A lot of approx 100x200 at the S.W. corner of this property could be sold off by purchaser of house if desired. House recently rewired. Inside & outside painted. Inclusions: All packed down carpeting & stove.		Titleholder: Barnes, R. Marshall and Margaret	
For office use only		Sales Person: Alice Framberg	



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6. Articles

Chicago, Ill.—Architect J. W. Foster, Union Stock Yards, has made plans for a \$16,000 residence, to be erected in Winnetka for Everett Wilson.—J. C. Moore, 1507 Ashland block,

“News of the Week: Residences, Flats, Etc.,” *Construction News*, (August 4, 1897): 31.

Everett Wilson

1900 U.S. Federal Census for Everett Wilson

[illegible]

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

660	WIL	ALPHABETICAL LIST.	WIL
	Williams Robt. C. Lieut. 476 Dearborn av.		Wilson Adelaide Miss, 4613 Drexel boul.
	Williams R. H. Mrs. 4535 Oakenwald av.		Wilson Albert B. 5460 Greenwood av. U.L.
	Williams Simeon B. The Ontario		Wilson Albert E. 21 Aldine sq.
	Williams Stalham L. 593 W. Jackson boul. Sum. res. Rochester, N. Y.		Wilson Allen C. 1287 Washington boul.
	Williams Stalham L. jr. 219 S. Marshfield av. Sum. res. Kenilworth, Ill.		Wilson Anna E. Mrs. 55, 53d
	Williams Thomas D. LaGrange		Wilson A. H. Evanston
	Williams Waldo A. 3812 Vincennes av.		Wilson A. J. LaGrange
	Williams Wardner, 5822 Drexel av.		Wilson Charles A. 5454 Washington av.
	Williams William L. Evanston		Wilson Charles B. 116 S. Leavitt
	Williams William Porter, 4221 Ellis av. U.L.		Wilson Charles H. 55, 53d
	Sum. res. Lake Beulah, Wis.		Wilson Charles H. 6125 Monroe av.
	Williams W. H. Capt. Oakland hotel		Wilson Charles L. 4584 Oakenwald av.
	Williamson Bailey F. 4311 Ellis av.		Wilson Charles Ripley, 434 N. State
	Williamson E. 4846 Washington av.		Wilson Edgar D. 3210 Malden
	Williamson Florence B. Miss, 5008 Greenwood av.		Wilson Emily L. Mrs. 331, 50th
	Williamson George T. Mrs. 5008 Greenwood av.		Wilson Eva Miss, Winnetka
	Williamson John, 482 Washington boul. C.A., Ill.		Wilson Everett, Winnetka
	Williamson John C. 951 W. Jackson boul. Sum. res. Lake Geneva, Wis.		Wilson E. Crane, 4613 Drexel boul. U.L.
	Williamson N. S. Mrs. Hotel Metropole		Wilson Frank I. 1287 Washington boul. Sum. res. Lake Geneva, Wis.
	Williamson Robert B. 951 W. Jackson boul.		Wilson Fred S. 55, 53d
	Williamson R. B. jr. 1497 W. Jackson boul. Sum. res. Lake Geneva, Wis.		Wilson F. Cortez, 123 Park av.
	Williamson Thos. F. 4214 Vincennes av.		Wilson George A. S. 3521 Vernon av.
	Williamson Wm. Mrs. Longwood		Wilson George Landis, Oak Park
	Williamson W. G. 951 W. Jackson boul.		Wilson George W. 341 Park av.
	Willing Evelyn Pierrepont Miss, 110 Rush		Wilson George W. Hinsdale
	Willing Henry J. 110 Rush. Chi., C.A., Un., U.L.		Wilson Granville M. 331, 50th
	Willing Mark Skinner, 110 Rush		Wilson Harry S. 4351 Oakenwald av. Cal., C.A., W.P.
	Willis Hattie Miss, 4517 Prairie av.		Wilson Henry L. 3210 South Park av.
	Willis Lida Ames Miss, 208 The Plaza		Wilson Henry Warren, 123 Park av.
	Willis Lillian Miss, 4517 Prairie av.		Wilson Horatio R. 4936 Ellis av. W.P.
	Willis Paul, 4740 Lake av.		Wilson Hugh M. 1807 Barry av.
	Willis T. H. 2208 Prairie av.		Wilson Hugh R. Mrs. Evanston
	Williston A. D. 1115 Early av.		Wilson James, 6344 Monroe av.
	Willits Ward W. 1921 Arlington pl. C.A., U.L.		Wilson James E. 3857 Ellis av.
	Willner Louis J. 673, 48th pl. Stan.		Wilson James H. 971 Park av.
	Willner Morris, 724 Pullman bldg.		Wilson James W. Austin
	Willner Moses, 3715 Ellis av.		Wilson John B. 4523 Oakenwald av.
	Willoughby Edward M. 1626 W. Monroe		Wilson John E. Mrs. 3307 Calumet av.
	Willoughby E. Chicago Beach hotel		Wilson John F. 2019 Michigan av.
	Wills John, 31 Aldine sq.		Wilson John H. 3870 Lake av.
	Wills Wayne. Chicago Beach hotel		Wilson John P. 564 Dearborn av. Chi., U.L., Univ.
	Willson Charles F. The Tudor		Sum. res. Charlevoix, Mich.
	Wilmarth H. M. Mrs. Auditorium annex		Wilson John P. jr. 564 Dearborn av.
	Sum. res. Lake Geneva, Wis.		Wilson John R. 434 N. State C.A., U.L.
	Wilmarth Thomas W. 3733 Forest av.		Sum. res. Lake Geneva, Wis.
	Wilmerding Charles Henry, 80 Buena av. Chi.		Wilson Joseph C. 4823 Prairie av.
	Wilnersdorf Maurice Mrs. 4621 Prairie av.		Wilson Justice, 578 Fullerton av.
	Wilmore A. G. 5018 Michigan av.		Wilson J. H. 2451 Michigan av.
	Wilms L. Mae Mrs. 531 S. Normal Park-way		Wilson J. H. 4405 Calumet av.
	Wilner Charles E. 184 Bowen av.		Wilson Louis W. 5321 Jefferson av.
			Wilson Lucius P. 6043 Woodlawn av.
			Wilson Luella M. Mrs. 4313 Drexel boul.
			Wilson Luke Ingalls, 3307 Calumet av.
			Wilson L. T. 4551 Woodlawn av.
			Wilson Maggie V. Miss, 192 Ashland boul.
			Wilson Margaret Miss, 564 Dearborn av.
			Wilson Marshall J. 2922 Prairie av. U.L.
			Wilson Martha Miss, 564 Dearborn av.
			Wilson Mary A. Miss, Park Ridge
			Wilson Milton H. Evanston. U.L.
			Wilson Monmouth B. Auditorium annex.
			Wilson Oliver T. Evanston

1901 Chicago Blue Book, University of Illinois Library
<https://libsysdigi.library.illinois.edu/oca/Books2007-10/chicagobluebooko/chicagobluebooko1901chic/chicagobluebooko1901chic.pdf> (accessed December 31, 2022).

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)

Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

[illegible]

1910 U.S. Federal Census for Everett Wilson

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)

Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

STATE Illinois
COUNTY Cook
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY New Town

2-107

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION

NAME OF INSTITUTION X

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Hamlet

INCORPORATED BY ME ON THE DAY OF January 1920

SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 122
INCORPORATION DISTRICT NO. 122

SHEET NO. 0157
B 8

WARD OF CITY Hamlet

ENGINEER

PLACE OF BIRTH	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELATION	DATE OF BIRTH	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												MARRIAGE	MOTHER TONGUE	NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE	OCCUPATION																																																																														
						None	Less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years																																																																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																																																																																								

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

WILSON—At the residence of her son, Everett Wilson, Winnetka, Ill., April 29, Mrs. Mary C. Wilson, aged 66. Services at her late residence as above, 11:30 this [Saturday] morning. Burial at Adrian, Mich.

Chicago Tribune, April 30, 1898

EVERETT WILSON, director and vice president of Armour & Co., died Monday morning at the Presbyterian hospital. Mr. Wilson was born Aug. 14, 1854, at Vernon, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1878, starting to work as a billing clerk for the company which employed him up to his death. Mr. Wilson was buried yesterday at Rosehill.

Chicago Tribune, June 1, 1927

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

June 4, 1921.

LEANINGS

DEATH OF EVERETT WILSON.

Everett Wilson, director and vice-president of Armour & Company and head of the branch house department, died Monday morning, May 30, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Mr. Wilson had been connected with Armour & Company since 1878—he had never worked for anybody else—and was one of the best-known and best-liked men in the trade.

Mr. Wilson was the founder of Armour & Company's branch house system. It was he who first inaugurated this system of distribution and who developed it to its present size. Through his untiring efforts the branch house department has become one of the company's largest departments, but at the same time its operations have been simplified so that it functions with highest efficiency.

The following tribute has been paid to Mr. Wilson by J. Ogden Armour: "Everett Wilson's death marks a distinct loss. He came to Armour & Company as a boy and had been with us ever since. Armour & Company was the only employer he ever had, and no company ever had a more faithful or loyal employee. He was known to every man in the branch house organization and will be greatly missed by all."

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hyde Lord of Springfield, Ill., February 23, 1886. Mrs. Wilson died the following July. Since that time Mr. Wilson had made his home with his sister, Miss Eva Wilson. They moved to Winnetka in 1898. Surviving are two sisters, Miss Eva and Mrs. Mary Hand, the latter of Adrian, Michigan, and two brothers, Harry and Frank.

The funeral services were held in Winnetka, Wednesday afternoon, June 1, at the home, 1089 Spruce street, and at 3 p.

m. at Christ Church. Burial took place at Rosehill Cemetery. The pallbearers were J. W. Casey, A. W. Armour, F. Edson White, C. A. Neyer, W. W. Shoemaker, R. W. Shauman, W. H. Raymond and H. H. Chapman.

BRITISH PREFER SMALL PIGS.

The interesting statement was made in the London Times of April 18 by Dr. M. J. Rowlands, a pork grower in that country, that large animals are not wanted in the English market. "The producer may look with pride on his prime animals," he says, "and so may the traders, but the consumers are the final adjudicators, and their choice is for animals of smaller proportions and more tender age." Dr. Rowlands continues, as follows:

"The butcher of today requires a pig weighing at the most 80 pounds, and for preference one of 64 pounds. For pigs of this size he will pay top price, and if farmers expect to obtain the highest rates they must produce the type and class of animal that will realize it. The Dutch, Danes, and other competitors have studied this matter closely and supply what is required. The home producer, on the other hand, insists on growing his pigs to 12 or 14 stone weight, and it is his own fault if he loses money by doing so."

The foregoing on being submitted to an American firm of outstanding importance in the importing trade for comment elicited the following additional information:

"The best weights for pork butchers are from 60 to 100 pounds. This is sold as fresh pork. Now that the Food Ministry is practically disbanded, English and Scotch bacon curers are buying imported frozen hogs for curing on this side into bacon, and for this purpose hogs weighing between 120 and 220 pounds are preferred. The heavier weights (up to any weight) are used principally by sausage makers."

The National Provisioner, June 4, 1921

EVERETT WILSON DEAD.

**Vice President of Armour & Co. Had
Been With Firm 43 Years.**

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Everett Wilson, Director and Vice President of Armour & Co., died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Wilson was born Aug. 14, 1854, at Vernon, N. Y.

He became an employe of Armour & Co. in 1878. It was his first position, and he never worked for any other firm. He went to work on the billing desk, but it was not long before his energy and ability were recognized and he progressed from one position of responsibility to another. At the time of his death he was General Branch House Superintendent.

Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Martha Hyde Lord of Springfield, Ill., Feb. 23, 1886. Mrs. Wilson died the following July. Since that time Mr. Wilson had made his home with his sister, Miss Eva Wilson.

The New York Times

Published: June 1, 1921

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New York Times, June 1, 1921

William Sherman Hay

1870 U.S. Federal Census for William Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

[7-596.]

D.

Page No. 4

Supervisor's Dist. No. 7

Enumeration Dist. No. 260

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1870, and ends May 31, 1880.

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 14, 16, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Ward Belleville, in the County of St. Clair, State of Illinois

enumerated by me on the twentieth day of June, 1880.

Charles D. Herod
Enumerator

No. in Fam.	Name	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Father	Place of Birth of Mother
1	John Walker	M	31	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
2	John Walker	M	27	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
3	John Walker	M	24	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
4	John Walker	M	20	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
5	John Walker	M	18	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
6	John Walker	M	16	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
7	John Walker	M	14	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
8	John Walker	M	12	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
9	John Walker	M	10	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
10	John Walker	M	8	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
11	John Walker	M	6	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
12	John Walker	M	4	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
13	John Walker	M	2	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
14	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
15	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
16	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
17	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
18	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
19	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
20	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
21	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
22	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
23	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
24	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
25	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
26	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
27	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
28	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
29	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
30	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
31	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
32	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
33	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
34	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
35	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
36	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
37	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
38	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
39	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha
40	John Walker	M	0	Den		Illinois	Kanawha	Kanawha

NOTE.—In columns 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

1880 U.S. Federal Census for William S. Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

STATE Illinois COUNTY Cook TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Winnetka NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Chicago City WARD OF CITY 2 SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 15 SHEET NO. 450

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 17 DAY OF January 1920

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	SEX	RACE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE		OCCUPATION
							Place of Birth	Mother Tongue	
3301 34 50	Barbara Louise	Servant	F	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 51	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 52	William	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 53	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 54	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 55	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 56	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 57	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 58	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 59	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 60	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 61	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 62	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 63	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 64	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 65	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 66	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 67	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 68	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 69	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 70	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 71	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 72	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 73	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 74	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 75	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 76	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 77	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 78	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 79	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 80	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 81	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 82	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 83	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 84	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 85	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 86	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 87	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 88	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 89	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 90	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 91	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 92	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 93	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 94	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 95	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 96	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 97	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 98	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 99	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife
3301 34 100	John	Servant	M	W	al	al	Poland	Polish	Housewife

1920 U.S. Federal Census for W. Sherman Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)

Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

[illegible]

1930 U.S. Federal Census for William Sherman Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

[illegible][illegible]

1905 U.S. City (Chicago) Directory for William S. Hay

1925 U.S. City (Chicago) Directory for William

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DEARBORN LETTER SERVICE
COMPLETE MAILING SERVICE

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



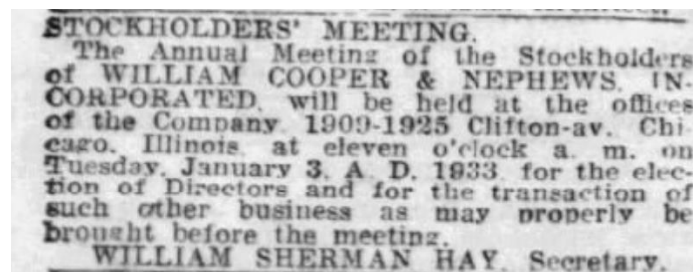
Belleville Daily Advocate, August 27, 1912



Chicago Tribune, December 25, 1919



Chicago Tribune, June 26, 1927



Chicago Tribune, December 29, 1932

POLICE DIG UP NEW CLEWS IN GARAGE MURDER

Swen Johnson Still Held for Kanstrop Slaying.

Capt. Thomas Caughlin of the Cottage Grove police district last night said he had a new clue to the identity of the slayer of Paul Kanstrop, but he is still holding Kanstrop's friend, Swen Johnson.

Kanstrop, chauffeur for William Sherman Hay, was found with his head battered Saturday in a garage at the rear of the Hay residence at 3300 Michigan avenue.

Screw Driver Through Head.

Yesterday it was found the slayer had not only beaten Kanstrop with a "billy" and a hammer but had inflicted other wounds which caused the police to conclude that the slayer is one of low mentality.

Andrew Kanstrop, a brother, and Paul Krause, a friend of the slain man, came to Chicago yesterday from Milwaukee to aid in clearing up the mystery. They say Paul was in Milwaukee a week ago Saturday. He was to have taken Johnson with him, but Johnson gave an excuse and stayed here. The two Milwaukeeans said they understood Johnson was to go somewhere with Kanstrop last Saturday, the day of the murder.

Johnson denies this. He has admitted owing Kanstrop \$40, but says he knows nothing of the slaying.

Seek Clews in Letters.

Some old letters in Kanstrop's trunk in his quarters over the garage were taken by the police for possible clews. Capt. Caughlin would not reveal their contents.

Andrew Kanstrop will accompany the police to Winnetka today. The dead man had been in Winnetka recently. Hay has a summer home there.

Chicago Tribune, April 26, 1920

Funeral Services for William Hay Held in Chicago

Last Son of Former County Judge
John Hay Succumbs at Winnetka Home to Heart Trouble.

Funeral services for William Sherman Hay, 65 years old, native of Belleville who died at his home in Winnetka, Ill., early Monday morning, were held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Burial was made in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Local relatives were notified of the death of Mr. Hay by telegram Monday morning and exclusive announcement here of his passing was made in the News-Democrat that afternoon. His death was due to a heart attack.

Mr. Hay was born in Belleville, a son of the late John and Maria Hay, nee Hinckley. His father was one of the prominent men of the city, having served as county judge for many years. During the presidency of Abraham Lincoln the father represented this district in Congress.

Mr. Hay was a graduate of the law department of Washington University, St. Louis. After his graduation in 1890 he went to Chicago where he had practiced law ever since. He was formerly engaged in general practice but during recent years had devoted himself to corporation matters, representing a number of corporations and railroads.

He was a Mason, a member of Oriental Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hay was a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, and the Chicago Bar Association. He was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and also a member of the Chicago Club, the City Club of Chicago and the Hamilton, Middy and Century Clubs, and of Exmoor and Indian Hill Country Clubs.

He was the last member of the immediate family of County Judge John Hay. His only brother, John Hay, who had made his home with him in Winnetka, passed away about four years ago, also a victim of a heart attack.

Mr. Hay leaves his wife, Mrs. Alma Seipp Hay, to whom he was married after going to Chicago.

William Hay, Son of Former County Judge, Dies Today

William Sherman Hay, last of the immediate family of former County Judge John Hay of Belleville, died at his home in Winetka, Ill., early this morning, according to telegraphic advices received here by relatives.

No details were given but it is understood he had been in good health and that his death was sudden. He was about seventy years of age.

Mr. Hay was a native of Belleville and had been a practicing attorney here for a number of years prior to his departure for Chicago and Winetka where he had lived for about a quarter of a century. He was a son of the late John and Maria Hay, nee Hinckley. He was married to Miss Alma Seip in Chicago.

Besides his wife he leaves several cousins who are residents of Belleville: Ed Hay of North Jackson street; Walter Hinckley, Signal Hill boulevard, and Russell Hinckley, 15 South Seventy-sixth street.

His only brother, John Hay, who had made his home with him in Winetka, passed away about four years ago.

No announcement of funeral arrangements has been made here.

The Belleville News-Democrat July 12, 1933

Belleville News-Democrat, July 10, 1933

[illegible]

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. 202 A

State Illinois County Cook SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION. Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 19
Enumeration District No. 83

Township or other division of county South Town Name of Institution, X
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, Chicago City Ward of city, 4
Enumerated by me on the 14 day of June, 1900, Clarence J. Ruby, Enumerator.

LOCATIONS	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION	SPEECH OF EAR
				Place of birth of this person	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother				
1	Tall, Frank	Head	W. M. Mar. 1850 57 1/2 19	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
2	Fanny	Wife	W. F. Aug. 1849 51 1/2 19 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
3	Blanche	Daughter	W. F. Sept. 1881 18 5	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
4	Edna	Daughter	W. F. Mar. 1884 15 5	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
5	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
6	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
7	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
8	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
9	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
10	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
11	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
12	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
13	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
14	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
15	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
16	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
17	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
18	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
19	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
20	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
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22	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
23	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
24	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
25	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
26	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
27	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
28	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
29	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
30	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
31	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
32	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
33	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
34	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
35	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
36	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
37	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
38	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
39	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
40	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
41	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
42	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
43	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
44	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
45	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
46	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
47	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
48	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
49	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2
50	William	Son	W. M. Aug. 1884 15 2	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	1870 3	At School	Q. F. H.	13 1/2

1900 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Seipp

1910 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Seipp

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

STATE Illinois COUNTY Cook TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Winnetka

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Chicago City NAME OF DIVISION Winnetka ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 7 DAY OF January, 1920

SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 85 SHEET NO. 6570

NAME OF INSTITUTE Alma Hay

PLACE OF BIRTH	AGE	SEX	RELATION	MARRIAGE	EDUCATION	ACTIVITY AND BROTHER TOWNSHIP		INTERESTS
						FRONT	BACK	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3315 34 51	34	M	Head	Married	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3316 35 52	35	F	Wife	Married	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3317 36 53	36	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3318 37 54	37	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3319 38 55	38	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3320 39 56	39	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3321 40 57	40	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3322 41 58	41	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3323 42 59	42	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3324 43 60	43	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3325 44 61	44	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3326 45 62	45	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3327 46 63	46	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3328 47 64	47	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3329 48 65	48	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3330 49 66	49	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3331 50 67	50	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3332 51 68	51	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3333 52 69	52	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3334 53 70	53	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3335 54 71	54	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3336 55 72	55	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3337 56 73	56	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3338 57 74	57	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3339 58 75	58	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3340 59 76	59	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3341 60 77	60	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3342 61 78	61	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3343 62 79	62	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3344 63 80	63	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3345 64 81	64	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3346 65 82	65	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3347 66 83	66	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3348 67 84	67	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3349 68 85	68	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3350 69 86	69	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3351 70 87	70	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3352 71 88	71	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3353 72 89	72	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3354 73 90	73	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3355 74 91	74	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3356 75 92	75	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3357 76 93	76	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3358 77 94	77	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3359 78 95	78	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3360 79 96	79	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3361 80 97	80	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3362 81 98	81	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3363 82 99	82	M	Son	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher
3364 83 100	83	F	Daughter	Single	High School	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher

1920 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

State Illinois Incorporated place Winnetka Village Examination District No. 4-2221 Sheet No. 28B

County Cook Ward of city Winnetka Block No. 100 Superintendent's District No. 3

Enumeration by one on Apr 17, 1930 Elmer L. Leach Enumerated by one on Apr 17, 1930 Elmer L. Leach

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTY-THIRD CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Place of birth of each person enumerated and of his or her parents. It has to be the place of birth of the person, not the place of birth of the parents. It has to be the place of birth of the person, not the place of birth of the parents. It has to be the place of birth of the person, not the place of birth of the parents.

LINE NO.	NAME	RELATION	BIRTH DATE	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH			NATURALIZATION	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	MARRIAGE	MILITARY
						PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER					
1	Alma Hay	Head	1890	White female	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1890	1890	Teacher	Married	1890
2	John Hay	Wife	1890	White female	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1890	1890	Teacher	Married	1890
3	Robert Hay	Son	1910	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1910	1910	Teacher	Married	1910
4	William Hay	Son	1915	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1915	1915	Teacher	Married	1915
5	Charles Hay	Son	1920	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1920	1920	Teacher	Married	1920
6	Elizabeth Hay	Daughter	1925	White female	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1925	1925	Teacher	Married	1925
7	John Hay	Son	1930	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1930	1930	Teacher	Married	1930
8	William Hay	Son	1935	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1935	1935	Teacher	Married	1935
9	Charles Hay	Son	1940	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1940	1940	Teacher	Married	1940
10	Elizabeth Hay	Daughter	1945	White female	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1945	1945	Teacher	Married	1945
11	John Hay	Son	1950	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1950	1950	Teacher	Married	1950
12	William Hay	Son	1955	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1955	1955	Teacher	Married	1955
13	Charles Hay	Son	1960	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1960	1960	Teacher	Married	1960
14	Elizabeth Hay	Daughter	1965	White female	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1965	1965	Teacher	Married	1965
15	John Hay	Son	1970	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1970	1970	Teacher	Married	1970
16	William Hay	Son	1975	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1975	1975	Teacher	Married	1975
17	Charles Hay	Son	1980	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1980	1980	Teacher	Married	1980
18	Elizabeth Hay	Daughter	1985	White female	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1985	1985	Teacher	Married	1985
19	John Hay	Son	1990	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1990	1990	Teacher	Married	1990
20	William Hay	Son	1995	White male	High School	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	1995	1995	Teacher	Married	1995

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS DESIGNATED BY THESE NUMBERS: 1. Name, 2. Relation, 3. Birth date, 4. Personal description, 5. Education, 6. Place of birth, 7. Naturalization, 8. Citizenship, 9. Occupation and industry, 10. Marriage, 11. Military.

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS: 1. Name, 2. Relation, 3. Birth date, 4. Personal description, 5. Education, 6. Place of birth, 7. Naturalization, 8. Citizenship, 9. Occupation and industry, 10. Marriage, 11. Military.

1930 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Date March 1936 Incorporated place Winnetka Ward of city Unincorporated place
 County Cook Township or other division of county New Trier Block No. 1 Enumeration 1
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940
 Enumeration by no. 1 R. D. No. 14-3154 Sheet No. 2
 POPULATION SCHEDULE

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS										PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS										PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS																			
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS										PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS										PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS																			
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS										PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS										PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS																			
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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452																												

1940 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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1950 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Hay

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

[illegible]

1950 U.S. Federal Census for Alma Hay, continued

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

23 Gardens to Be Opened to Tour Visitors

BY IRVING STETSKAL

This is the week to plunge knee deep in June, as the flower pot pleasantly puts it, with the Garden Club of Illinois. Circling out thru the western suburbs and up the north shore, bridled wreath spills a summer snowdrift over fences and hedgerows, the blue foam of lilies surges along along the edges of wading ponds and fountain pools the first roses are peering like so many shapely young beauties entranced with their own reflection in a sylvan looking glass.

The loveliness of 23 gardens, magnificently landscaped estates and intimate little places scaled down to Lullabyland perfection, will be open to visitors on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday for the first "Garden Week in Illinois." It is the advice of Mrs. Louis E. McCauley of Winnetka, chairman of the Garden week project, and Mrs. A.O. Flagg of River Forest, president of the Garden Club of Illinois, that those planning to make the tour give the first two days to the 18 gardens opened on the north shore and the third day to the seven gardens included in the west coast, starting with Mrs. Charles Walgreen's historic Fox river estate, Hazelwood, at Dixon.

Green arrows will mark the routes and flag the gardens. Tickets for the entire tour will be \$5 and a day's ticket \$2, and they may be procured at any of the gardens.

Three Lake Forest estates in Green Bay rd. alone offer the visitor an abbreviated European tour. Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy's home, designed by David Adler, is of French architecture. A west terrace overlooks a breadth of lawn, north of it is a border garden and large greenhouse, and to the south a small natural garden designed by Lois Cottrell. The garden is landscaped in the style of Italian inspiration, and there the visitor will find an intriguing garden where a Chinese figure stands at a small swimming pool.

Howard Shaw, who designed the Clows' Italian place, modified to American country home needs an old English style for Thomas E. Donnelly. It all started with a corn field, Mr. Donnelly explains. The gardens were planned before the house was built, and Mr. Donnelly planted all the trees and the shrubs. The house commands a three mile view to the west.

Mrs. Cudahy's home is at 830 Green Bay rd., the Clows' at 900 and Mr. Donnelly's at 903.

In Lake Forest also the tour will take in Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Furwell's home at 123 Stonegate rd. and Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Lawrence's at 620 N. Lake av. The Furwell home is of early English architecture and was designed by Arthur Hens. Penelope Viale and Lois Cottrell landscaped the estate, but Mrs. Furwell herself designed her famous medieval herb garden. The Lawrence's distinguished Georgian home set in formal gardens is by Lawrence Bottomley.

Winnetka homes on the list are the Arthur C. Sullivan's at 830 Hill rd., the Robert H. Gardner's at 84 Indian Hill rd., the Michael Bleckers' at 50 Indian Hill rd., and Mrs. William Sherman Hay's at 645 Sheridan rd.

Mrs. Hay's late Colonial house was remodeled by Samuel Otis, and formal gardens overlooking the lake were designed by Rodney Root.

The rose and formal gardens, designed by Henry Schaeffer, distinguish the Bleckers' place and the evergreen also are notable. Theirs, too, is a Colonial home. The Sullivan's English house was designed by Edwin Clark, but the owners did the landscaping of their grounds, which includes a lovely formal terrace.

The Gardner's house is French manner. Philip Huber and Anne Ross were the architects. The Gardner's themselves landscaped their one acre.

In Hubbard Woods is the John Stuart's place at 990 Sheridan rd. On the grounds are woods with masses of bloom and ravines where Juneteenth ferns grow.

In Glenview two gardens will be opened to visitors, the William J. Hagenah's at 521 Longwood av., and Jesse L. Strauss' at 100 Maple Hill rd. On the Hagenah's place, known as White Gate, is a charming early American house of brick painted white. It was designed by E.M. Tountout.

In Highland Park, the tour will

Engaged



Miss Barbara Joan Maloney, whose engagement to Midshipman Albert LeRoy Jenks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jenks of Dixon, Ill., formerly of Flossmoor, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loy Maloney of Flossmoor. Miss Maloney will be graduated June 14 from Smith college. Midshipman Jenks, who saw a year of active duty with the navy, will receive his commission in June, 1949, from the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. (Inset Photo)

take in the Lawrence F. McClure's place at 333 Woodland rd., the Harold M. Florabell's home at 1830 S. Sheridan rd., the Richard H. Hagenah's at 1431 Oakmont, and the Maurice Hanks' at 1107 S. Sheridan rd.

The McClure's is one of the interesting small places where the owners did their own landscaping. The English cottage is a Harry Royce Bentley design and the stonework is by Viale. At the street side, the McClures have a wild planting. One of two "living" terraces has a reflecting pool, and on the other Mrs. McClure will have a table set.

The Florabell house is English. Archibald McRobert designed the handsome swimming pool and bath house, and the landscaping is by Jens Jensen.

Louise Hubbard designed the green knot garden and planted the small orchard in front of the Hagenah's fine white Georgian house which Samuel A. Marzio built. There also are terraces, which Gertrude Delmar Kub designed and a delightful small walled garden. The house is above a ravine, and the lake glimmers thru an intervening screen of leafy branches.

David Adler designed the Walker's French Provincial house, which stands on a bluff and offers a heroic picture of the lake and sky. The approach to the house is by a long avenue. The landscaping was originally done by David Adler with Thomas Seyster. Other plantings are by Louise Hubbard and Ralph E. Griswold. There is a formal rose garden and in a French garden are imported lilac trees.

Gardens open for the west tour include two in River Forest, those at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sloan, 1800 Augusta av., and Dr. and Mrs. John R. Orendorf, 1044 Forest av. Two in Oak Park are the gardens of Dr. and Mrs. George Moxon, 677 Euclid av. and Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Tice, 440 N. Linden av.

Also, there are two in Wheelon, the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson Burt at 712 N. West st., and at Chautauk Farm, the home of Col. and Mrs. Robert B. McCormick. Finally, the west tour takes in Hazelwood, the home of Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen at Dixon.

Herrick House to Stage Home Garden Walk

By Patricia Henchie

"A Century of Gracious Living" will be on view to the public Wednesday, June 25, the date chosen by the board of Herrick House for its annual home and garden walk. The tour has been planned to include houses of traditional and formal style as well as the newest examples of contemporary design and architecture. Proceeds [admission is \$2] will benefit the unique institution where youngsters with defective hearts are taught to live normal and healthy lives.

In Winnetka, overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan, is the handsome Victorian home of Mrs. William Sherman Hay, whose niece, Mrs. William F. Petersen, is on the board of Herrick House. Delphiniums and lilies now are in bloom in the lake front formal gardens. From the veranda, guests will look out over the gardens and lily pool. The house, with its fine period furniture, also will be open.

Across Sheridan rd. to the west is Mrs. Hay's vegetable and cutting gardens, which one enters



Mrs. John G. Searle



Mrs. George W. Dixon Jr.

thru a wrought iron gate that once belonged to Mrs. Hay's mother, the late Mrs. Conrad Seipp.

Chicago Tribune, June 6, 1948

Chicago Tribune, June 8, 1952

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Hay
Alma Seipp Hay, age 89, suddenly, of 645 Sheridan road, Winnetka, Ill., Sept. 14, 1966, beloved wife of the late William Sherman Hay. Services will be held at her home Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 p. m. Interment private. Memorials may be sent to Grant hospital, Chicago, or the Chicago Orchestral association. Friends may call Friday afternoon or evening at her home. Info., 281-3450.

Chicago Tribune, September 17, 1966

Seipp Daughter Dies; Rites In Illinois
A daughter of Conrad Seipp, Mrs. Alma Seipp Hay, 89, died last Wednesday in Evanston hospital, Evanston, Ill. Seipp, a pioneer Chicagoan, was one of the first to settle a large estate in Lake Geneva, and named his area Black Point.
Mrs. Hay was the widow of William Sherman Hay, an attorney, who died in 1933. She was an 1899 graduate and a trustee of Wellesley college in Massachusetts, and had donated a Greek theater to the school. She had begun volunteer work at Grant hospital in 1942 and donated the Alma S. Hay out-patient clinic to the hospital in 1961. She was a life member of the women's auxiliary of the hospital.
Mrs. Hay was an accomplished violinist and a guarantor of the Ravinia association and a governing member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra association. She was president of the Women's Athletic club, a member of the Chicago Historical Society and a member of the Winnetka Garden club. Survivors include nieces and nephews.
Funeral services were held in the Hay Winnetka, Ill., home.
Linters have more uses than any other cottonseed product.

The Lake Geneva Regional News
September 22, 1966

SERVICES SET TOMORROW FOR ALMA S. HAY

Services for Mrs. Alma Seipp Hay, 89, of 645 Sheridan rd., Winnetka, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow in her home. Mrs. Hay died Wednesday in Evanston hospital.

Mrs. Hay, who began volunteer work at Grant hospital in 1942, donated the Alma S. Hay



Mrs. Hay

out-patient clinic to the hospital in 1961. She was a life member of the women's auxiliary of the hospital.

Donated Greek Theater

An 1899 graduate and a trustee of Wellesley college, Mrs. Hay donated a Greek theater to the Massachusetts school.

Music always was Mrs. Hay's avocation. She was an accomplished violinist. She was a guarantor of the Ravinia association and a governing member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra association.

Husband Was Attorney

Mrs. Hay was the widow of William Sherman Hay, an attorney, who died in 1933. She was the daughter of Conrad Seipp, a pioneer Chicagoan.

She was president of the Woman's Athletic club, a member of the Chicago Historical society, and a member of the Winnetka Garden club.

Mrs. Hay is survived by nieces and nephews. Memorials may be sent to either Grant hospital or the Chicago Symphony Orchestra association.

Chicago Tribune, September 16, 1966

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

R. Marshall Barnes

3129 So. Harlem Ave - Berwyn, Ill.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after January 1, 1922 and on or before June 30, 1924)

SERIAL NUMBER N 299	1. NAME (Print) Robert Marshall Barnes	ORDER NUMBER 12228
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 195 Clinton Place, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N.J.		
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same		
4. TELEPHONE Hackensack 2-3348	5. AGE IN YEARS 19 DATE OF BIRTH May 3, 1923	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Jersey City, N.J.
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Mabelle Barnes, 195 Clinton Place, Hackensack, N.J.		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Dugan Bros. of N.J., Madison, N.J.		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 16 Prospect St., Madison, Morris, N.J.		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 6-1-42)	(over)	016-21630-3 R. Marshall Barnes

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	6'2"	192	Sallow
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Light
Oriental	Gray	Red	Ruddy
Indian	Hazel	Brown	Dark
Philipino	Brown	Black	Freckled
	Black	Gray	Light brown
		Bald	Dark brown
			Black

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification:
Limp in left leg - result of infantile paralysis.

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Registrar for Local Board: Dorothy C. Pettit
Date of registration: June 30, 1942

LOCAL BOARD
For Bergen County
Room 5
Bergen County Court House
Hackensack, N. J.
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-21630-1

U.S. World War II Draft Cards, 1940 – 1947 for Robert Marshall Barnes

**BARNES ELECTED
CHAIRMAN OF
N. A. S. D. DIST. 8**

R. Marshall Barnes, chairman of the investment firm of Howe, Barnes & Johnson, Inc., has been elected chairman of the District No. 8 committee of the National Association of Securities Dealers.



Barnes

The committee, which serves as the chief enforcement body in the area for the N. A. S. D., covers the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Also named to the committee were Fred T. Rahn, senior vice president of the Illinois company, and William M. Witter, executive vice president of Dean Witter & Co. The N. A. S. D. is a 3,900 member self-regulatory organization for the over-the-counter securities industry.

Chicago Tribune, January 14, 1969

**I.B.A. District
Elects Barnes
as Chairman**

R. Marshall Barnes, chairman of the investment banking firm of Howe, Barnes & Johnson, Inc., has been elected chairman of the Mid-Continental District, Central States Group, of the Investment Bankers Association of America.



Barnes

Elected vice chairman was William L. Ostrander of First Boston Corp. Russell T. Stern Jr. of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., was elected secretary-treasurer.

Also elected at the group's annual meeting to serve as members of the executive committee for three-year terms were Robert F. Seebeck, Smith, Barney & Co.; Don Ameche Jr., Bacon, Whipple & Co.; Gordon L. Teach, Shearson, Hammill & Co.; Stacy Henderson, Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Des Moines; and Thomas W. Payne, Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., Denver.

Chicago Tribune, November 11, 1970

Obituaries

Investment broker Marshall Barnes

By Kenan Heise

R. Marshall Barnes, 68, chairman emeritus of Howe Barnes Investments Inc., was an investment broker in Chicago for more than 40 years. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Midwest Stock Exchange.

A resident of Glencoe, he died Wednesday.

Mr. Barnes earned a reputation in the 1950s and 1960s for investing in what he called "wounded securities."

"When things go bad," he told the Tribune, "there's not much advice around. I realized there was a place for a firm that would specialize in following companies for which things had gone badly."

He investigated such firms closely and recommended them when he could to institutional investors, often with great success.

According to the Tribune article, Mr. Barnes very nearly entered the ministry and projected "a genuine sense of mission, a deep-seated concern for moral values."



R. Marshall Barnes in 1973.

Mr. Barnes graduated from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce with a bachelor's degree in economics and a master's degree in banking. He started a bakery after having worked in one while in school.

"Ethics were extremely important to Marshall Barnes," said George Shelton, president of Howe Barnes Investments. "He was proud of looking back over the investments he had guided over the years and see how much he had helped people."

Mr. Barnes was a past national governor of both the Investment Bankers Association of America and the National Association of Security Dealers Inc.

He was a past president of the Chicago Association for Retarded Citizens.

Survivors include his wife, Margaret; three daughters, Nancy Day, Jo Anne and Carol; four sons, James, Henry, William and John; and five grandchildren.

Services for Mr. Barnes will be held at 11 a.m. Oct. 19 in North Shore United Methodist Church, Hazel and Greenleaf Avenues, Glenview.

Chicago Tribune, October 11, 1991

R. Marshall Barnes

Robert Marshall Barnes, 68, chairman emeritus of Howe Barnes Investments Inc., died Oct. 9. He was past president of the Chicago Association for Retarded Citizens. Survivors include his wife, Margaret; three daughters, Nancy Day, Jo Anne and Carol; four sons, James, Henry, William and John; and five grandchildren. Services for Mr. Barnes will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday in North Shore United Methodist Church, Hazel and Greenleaf Avenues, Glencoe.

Chicago Tribune, October 16, 1991

OBITUARIES

R. Marshall Barnes, retired chairman of brokerage firm

R. Marshall Barnes, chairman emeritus of a La Salle Street investment banking and brokerage house, died Wednesday in Northwestern Memorial Hospital. He was 68.

Mr. Barnes, a member of the New York and Midwest stock exchanges, became chairman of Howe Barnes Investments, 135 S. La Salle, in 1965. In 1979, he stepped down but continued to serve as a board member until his death.

"He was a man of high ethical standards, widely known and respected, who made many contributions to our firm, to the securities industry and to the community at large," said George Shelton, president of Howe Barnes.

Mr. Barnes joined the Chicago-

based company as a partner in 1963 when it was Chapman, Howe & Co.

A 1973 Sun-Times article said he "did business from a roll-top desk that was originally purchased in 1869 and handed down to Barnes by a succession of partners. To Barnes, the desk is a symbol of solidity."

Mr. Barnes, of Glencoe, received a degree in economics and a master's in banking from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in 1944.

His many activities included lecturing, serving as trustee, vice president and president of the Chicago Association of Retarded Children (1974-1982); director of the Union League Club (1984-1987); national governor for the Investment Bankers Association of America (1971-1974) and the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. (1971-1974).

Mr. Barnes was a director of the Union League Club and chairman of its admissions committee.

He leaves his wife, Margaret; four sons, James, Henry, William and John; three daughters, Nancy Day, Jo Anne and Carol, and five grandchildren.

Memorial services will be at 11 a.m. Oct. 19 at the North Shore United Methodist Church, Hazel and Greenleaf, Glencoe. Burial will be private.

Theodore C. Eppig

Theodore C. Eppig, a former deputy commissioner of the Streets and Sanitation Department who battled some of the city's heaviest snowfalls, died Wednesday in St. Francis Hospital, Evanston.

Mr. Eppig, 83, retired in 1972

after working for the city for 35 years.

During his 14-year tenure as deputy commissioner, he supervised snow removal, including snow from the blizzard of 1967 that dropped 23 inches on Chicago in early February. That winter, a total of 66 inches fell. Others he fought were the winters of 1951-52 (64 inches) and 1969-70 (77 inches).

Mr. Eppig began working for the city in June, 1937, as manager of properties, including refuse disposal sites and landfills. He quickly rose to division superintendent, ward superintendent and, in 1943, headed the bureau of equipment.

In 1948, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly named him supervisor of refuse collections, with Mayor Daley naming him deputy commissioner in 1958.

Mr. Eppig, the nephew of the late George Cardinal Mundelein, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. He came to this area after attending Xavier University in Cincinnati. He briefly worked for a furniture company before taking a city civil service exam.

In his Sauganash neighborhood, he was an active member of Queen of All Saints Church and belonged to the Knights of Columbus.

Survivors include his wife, Evelyn; two daughters, Julianne Keough and Mary Kelling; a son, Theodore; a brother, George; a sister, Rita Kearney; 10 grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren.

Visitation will be from 3 to 9 p.m. today at Smith-Corcoran Funeral Home, 6150 N. Cicero. Services will be at 10 a.m. tomorrow in the chapel. Mass will follow at 11 a.m. in Queen of All Saints Catholic Church, 6280 N. Sauganash. Burial will be in All Saints Cemetery, 700 N. River Rd., Des Plaines.

World War II

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Oct. 11
1-9-4-1

The Red Army calls on Britain to open a second front in the West to draw off German strength from the Soviet campaign. Canada restricts consumer credit purchases to allow the diversion of more factory capacity to war production.

SOURCE: The Associated Press



Miss Hickman To Be Married To R.M. Barnes

Frederick Barneses' Son To Wed At Philadelphia

Miss Margaret Carolyn Hickman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hickman, of Brookline, Mass., and R. Marshall Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barnes of Hinsdale, Ill., formerly of 195 Clinton Place, Hackensack, will be married tomorrow at 4 P. M. in Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Chaplain J. Clemens Kolb of the University of Pennsylvania will officiate.

Mrs. Earl Otis Hubbard of New York City will be matron of honor. Bridesmaids will be Mrs. George R. Hickman Jr. of Harrisonburg, Va.; Miss Barbara Fischer of Germantown, Pa., and Mrs. Richard L. Wainwright of Washington, D. C.

Private Raymond M. Barnes will serve as best man for his brother. Ushers will be William W. Unangst and Robert P. Brundage, University of Pennsylvania Medical School students, and Lieutenant George R. Hickman, who was graduated last year from Pennsylvania Veterinary School.

The reception will be given at Houston Hall on the University of Pennsylvania campus immediately following the ceremony.

The bridegroom-elect was graduated from Hackensack High School in 1940. He is now assistant director of Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania student union.

Barnes, Margaret Hickman



Margaret Hickman Barnes, 99, of West Hartford, CT, and formerly of Glencoe, IL, died peacefully, March 9, 2021. Born February 16, 1922, in Greensboro, NC, Margaret was the daughter of the late George R. and the late Henrietta D. Hickman. She moved extensively as a girl, living in Birmingham, AL, San Francisco, CA (her favorite city), Arlington, NJ, and Boston, MA, where she attended Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School, graduating in 1942.

A devoted wife and mother, Margaret was predeceased by her husband, the late R. Marshall Barnes, who was the love of her life. She was also predeceased by her brother, the late George R. Hickman, and by her best friend, the late Barbara Fisher.

Margaret is survived by her seven children, Nancy B. Day of New York, NY, Jo Anne Barnes of Newark, DE, James H. Barnes (Mary) of New Haven, CT, Henry M. Barnes (Linda) of Franklin, TN, William R. Barnes of Fraser, CO, Carol M. Barnes of West Hartford, CT, and John H. Barnes (Eleanor) of West Hartford, CT, as well as seven grandchildren, Katherine Schock, Alice Schock, Meredith Barnes, Sarah Barnes (Aaron McClatchy), Alexander Barnes (Tory), R. Marshall Barnes II, and Caroline Barnes, and one great grandchild, James McClatchy.

Margaret's vivacious and radiant beauty could light a room. She read extensively her entire life, and was particularly fond of biographies. Her frequent letters, written in stylish and distinctive penmanship, will be cherished by family and friends alike. She had many interests throughout her life, beginning with roller skating as a girl, going to the movies, gardening, foreign languages (especially French), needlepoint, painting, chocolate desserts, Scrabble, crossword puzzles, conversation, and above all else spending time with family and friends. She also enjoyed taking walks, watching national news, attending courtroom closing arguments, and dog-sitting her son's golden retrievers. She had little tolerance for pretension, and avoided anything fake. She detested plastic, shopping malls, showy houses, and she never really cared much for the beach.

With her focus on creating a comfortable loving home, she, together with Marshall, gave their children the gift of a strong and secure family in which to grow up. She gracefully sat through countless hours of ballet and music recitals, or on the sidelines of sports fields and ice skating rinks.

What she sought out were all things natural and authentic. She found deep pleasure when, out for her daily walks, she happened upon a wildflower or fall leaf which she would save and use as inspiration for the witty and beautiful greeting cards she made.

She will be remembered for her quick wit and warm smile, as well as for her patience, her kindness, and her unconditional devotion and love to her family. She will be missed by all who knew her.

The family wishes to express its gratitude to McLean Hospice (especially Cassandra, Robin, Susan, Urszula, Leah, and Michelle), for the exceptional care given to Margaret, allowing her comfort and peace during her final days.

In lieu of flowers, contributions in Margaret's memory can be made to McLean Hospice, Simsbury CT, or The Salvation Army of Hartford, CT. Burial will be private.

Hartford Courant (Hartford, CT), March 12, 2021

The Record (Hackensack, NJ), June 30, 1944

James Challenger

[illegible]

1930 U.S. Federal Census, James E. Challenger

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

State Illinois Incorporated place Park Ridge Ward of city 1 Unincorporated place _____
County Cook Township or other division of county North Black Box _____ Institution _____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration by James E. Challenger S. D. No. 29 E. D. No. 16-227
Enumerated by James E. Challenger on April 22, 1940

LOCATION	HOUSEHOLD DATA	NAME	RELATION	SEX	AGE	EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	RACE	RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1940												PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER-EMPLOYMENT STATUS																																																																																							
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
41		Mellon, George	Wife	F	41	11	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
42		George W. Smith	Head	M	19	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
43		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
44	316	Mellon, George	Head	M	42	11	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
45		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
46	310	George W. Smith	Head	M	19	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
47		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
48	318	George W. Smith	Head	M	19	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
49		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
50	322	George W. Smith	Head	M	19	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
51		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
52	322	George W. Smith	Head	M	19	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
53		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
54	322	George W. Smith	Head	M	19	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
55		George W. Smith	Head	M	15	5	Illinois	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58</																																										

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Illinois
Cook

Albert Hall
Patricia Brydson

103-3993
Line #7, question #25, was born in Holland
Line #10, #25, mother was born in Switzerland

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM P

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

April 7
Gester Kaderak
Julia Buckner #15

FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

What is the name of the head of the household?
What are the names of all other persons who live here?

FOR ALL PERSONS

What is the name of the person in this household?
What is the name of the person in this household?

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

What kind of work was he or she doing?
What kind of work was he or she doing?

FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD										FOR ALL PERSONS										FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER									
What is the name of the head of the household? What are the names of all other persons who live here?										What is the name of the person in this household? What is the name of the person in this household?										What kind of work was he or she doing? What kind of work was he or she doing?									
Name (Last, first, middle)										Name (Last, first, middle)										Name (Last, first, middle)									
Sex (M, F)										Sex (M, F)										Sex (M, F)									
Age (Years)										Age (Years)										Age (Years)									
Race (White, Negro, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Native, Other)										Race (White, Negro, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Native, Other)										Race (White, Negro, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Native, Other)									
Marital Status (Married, Single, Widowed, Divorced)										Marital Status (Married, Single, Widowed, Divorced)										Marital Status (Married, Single, Widowed, Divorced)									
Occupation (Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Service, Government, Unemployed)										Occupation (Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Service, Government, Unemployed)										Occupation (Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Service, Government, Unemployed)									
Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, College, Graduate School)										Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, College, Graduate School)										Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, College, Graduate School)									
Income (Less than \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,499, \$5,500-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,499, \$6,500-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$7,499, \$7,500-\$7,999, \$8,000-\$8,499, \$8,500-\$8,999, \$9,000-\$9,499, \$9,500-\$9,999, \$10,000-\$10,499, \$10,500-\$10,999, \$11,000-\$11,499, \$11,500-\$11,999, \$12,000-\$12,499, \$12,500-\$12,999, \$13,000-\$13,499, \$13,500-\$13,999, \$14,000-\$14,499, \$14,500-\$14,999, \$15,000-\$15,499, \$15,500-\$15,999, \$16,000-\$16,499, \$16,500-\$16,999, \$17,000-\$17,499, \$17,500-\$17,999, \$18,000-\$18,499, \$18,500-\$18,999, \$19,000-\$19,499, \$19,500-\$19,999, \$20,000-\$20,499, \$20,500-\$20,999, \$21,000-\$21,499, \$21,500-\$21,999, \$22,000-\$22,499, \$22,500-\$22,999, \$23,000-\$23,499, \$23,500-\$23,999, \$24,000-\$24,499, \$24,500-\$24,999, \$25,000-\$25,499, \$25,500-\$25,999, \$26,000-\$26,499, \$26,500-\$26,999, \$27,000-\$27,499, \$27,500-\$27,999, \$28,000-\$28,499, \$28,500-\$28,999, \$29,000-\$29,499, \$29,500-\$29,999, \$30,000-\$30,499, \$30,500-\$30,999, \$31,000-\$31,499, \$31,500-\$31,999, \$32,000-\$32,499, \$32,500-\$32,999, \$33,000-\$33,499, \$33,500-\$33,999, \$34,000-\$34,499, \$34,500-\$34,999, \$35,000-\$35,499, \$35,500-\$35,999, \$36,000-\$36,499, \$36,500-\$36,999, \$37,000-\$37,499, \$37,500-\$37,999, \$38,000-\$38,499, \$38,500-\$38,999, \$39,000-\$39,499, \$39,500-\$39,999, \$40,000-\$40,499, \$40,500-\$40,999, \$41,000-\$41,499, \$41,500-\$41,999, \$42,000-\$42,499, \$42,500-\$42,999, \$43,000-\$43,499, \$43,500-\$43,999, \$44,000-\$44,499, \$44,500-\$44,999, \$45,000-\$45,499, \$45,500-\$45,999, \$46,000-\$46,499, \$46,500-\$46,999, \$47,000-\$47,499, \$47,500-\$47,999, \$48,000-\$48,499, \$48,500-\$48,999, \$49,000-\$49,499, \$49,500-\$49,999, \$50,000-\$50,499, \$50,500-\$50,999, \$51,000-\$51,499, \$51,500-\$51,999, \$52,000-\$52,499, \$52,500-\$52,999, \$53,000-\$53,499, \$53,500-\$53,999, \$54,000-\$54,499, \$54,500-\$54,999, \$55,000-\$55,499, \$55,500-\$55,999, \$56,000-\$56,499, \$56,500-\$56,999, \$57,000-\$57,499, \$57,500-\$57,999, \$58,000-\$58,499, \$58,500-\$58,999, \$59,000-\$59,499, \$59,500-\$59,999, \$60,000-\$60,499, \$60,500-\$60,999, \$61,000-\$61,499, \$61,500-\$61,999, \$62,000-\$62,499, \$62,500-\$62,999, \$63,000-\$63,499, \$63,500-\$63,999, \$64,000-\$64,499, \$64,500-\$64,999, \$65,000-\$65,499, \$65,500-\$65,999, \$66,000-\$66,499, \$66,500-\$66,999, \$67,000-\$67,499, \$67,500-\$67,999, \$68,000-\$68,499, \$68,500-\$68,999, \$69,000-\$69,499, \$69,500-\$69,999, \$70,000-\$70,499, \$70,500-\$70,999, \$71,000-\$71,499, \$71,500-\$71,999, \$72,000-\$72,499, \$72,500-\$72,999, \$73,000-\$73,499, \$73,500-\$73,999, \$74,000-\$74,499, \$74,500-\$74,999, \$75,000-\$75,499, \$75,500-\$75,999, \$76,000-\$76,499, \$76,500-\$76,999, \$77,000-\$77,499, \$77,500-\$77,999, \$78,000-\$78,499, \$78,500-\$78,999, \$79,000-\$79,499, \$79,500-\$79,999, \$80,000-\$80,499, \$80,500-\$80,999, \$81,000-\$81,499, \$81,500-\$81,999, \$82,000-\$82,499, \$82,500-\$82,999, \$83,000-\$83,499, \$83,500-\$83,999, \$84,000-\$84,499, \$84,500-\$84,999, \$85,000-\$85,499, \$85,500-\$85,999, \$86,000-\$86,499, \$86,500-\$86,999, \$87,000-\$87,499, \$87,500-\$87,999, \$88,000-\$88,499, \$88,500-\$88,999, \$89,000-\$89,499, \$89,500-\$89,999, \$90,000-\$90,499, \$90,500-\$90,999, \$91,000-\$91,499, \$91,500-\$91,999, \$92,000-\$92,499, \$92,500-\$92,999, \$93,000-\$93,499, \$93,500-\$93,999, \$94,000-\$94,499, \$94,500-\$94,999, \$95,000-\$95,499, \$95,500-\$95,999, \$96,000-\$96,499, \$96,500-\$96,999, \$97,000-\$97,499, \$97,500-\$97,999, \$98,000-\$98,49																													

1950 U.S. Federal Census, James E. Challenger

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

FORM APPROVED
Budget Bureau No. 23-R012-42

REGISTRATION CARD (Men born on or after July 1, 1924, and on or before December 31, 1924)
(Also for the registration of men as they reach the 18th anniversary of the date of their birth on or after January 1, 1943.)

SERIAL NUMBER 277 1. NAME (Print) JAMES EDGAR CHALLENGER ORDER NUMBER 12555
W (First) (Middle) (Last)

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) DUNSTER HOUSE - B-21 CAMBRIDGE MIDD-MASS.
(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)

[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON LINE 2 ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2, if same, insert word same)

4. TELEPHONE NONE 5. AGE IN YEARS 18 6. PLACE OF BIRTH CHICAGO
(Exchange) (Number) (Date of birth) (Town or county) (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS DR. C. J. CHALLENGER - 400 SIBLEY ST. PARK RIDGE - ILLINOIS
(Name) (Address) (City) (State)

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS STUDENT
(Name) (Address) (City) (State)

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS HARVARD UNIV. CAMBRIDGE MIDD-MASS.
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

DSS Form 1 (Rev. 11-16-42) 016-21630-4 (OVER) James E. Challenger (Registrant's signature)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION	
White ☒	<u>5'7"</u>	<u>124</u>	Sallow	☒
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Light	☒
Indian	Gray	Red	Ruddy	
Pilipino	Hazel	Brown	Dark	
Japanese	Brown ☒	Black	Freckled	
Other Oriental	Black	Gray	Light brown	
		Bald	Dark brown	
			Black	

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification:
SCAR ON LEFT THUMB
2 SMALL SCARS ON BACK

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Amos S. Quisenberry
(Signature of Registrar)

Registrar for Local Board 47 Cambridge Mass.
(Name) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration December 17 1943

Middlesex County 017
DEC 17 1943
Phillips Brooks House
Cambridge, Mass.

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

016-21630-2

U.S. World War II Draft Card, James E. Challenger

Ruth Rozier Challenger

[illegible]

1940 U.S. Federal Census, Ruth Challenger

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)

Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM P-1

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

FOR ALL PERSONS

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

THE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE FOR PERSONS LISTED ON SAMPLE LINES

FOR ALL AGES

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM P-1

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

FOR ALL PERSONS

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

THE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE FOR PERSONS LISTED ON SAMPLE LINES

FOR ALL AGES

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

RUTH CHALLENGER OBITUARY

Ruth R. Challenger, age 83, of Winnetka, beloved wife
of James E. Challenger; loving mother of John (Nancy),
Jim, Mark

(Margarita), Tom (Yelena) and Annie

(Michael) Jayko; dear grandmother of

Andy, Jack, Teddy, Claire, Eleanor, Jim,

Julia, Billy, Brian, Hope, Christian, Mercy, Kati, Emily,
Ty, Catherine, Bailey, Olivia, Caroline, Meadow and
Gage. Memorial Service Friday, 11 a.m. at Christ
Church, 784 Sheridan Rd. at Humboldt Ave., Winnetka.
Interment private. In lieu of flowers, memorials may
be made to Winnetka Community House, 620 Lincoln
Ave., Winnetka, IL 60093 or Rehabilitation Institute of
Chicago-RIC Foundation, 345 E. Superior St., Chicago,
IL 60611. Info 847-675-1990 or
www.donnellanfuneral.com



Published by Chicago Tribune on Sep. 21, 2008.



Chicago Tribune Legacy,
<https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/chicagotribune/name/ruth-challenger-obituary?id=2524877> (accessed December 5, 2022).

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Random-width floorboards, custom-made shelves, and authentic country-store cabinetry create a fitting gallery for a collection of vintage paper packaging, posters, counter cards, and thousands of lithographed tin canisters.

TIN CAN ALLEY

With polished oak counters, vintage display cases, and 17,000 advertising tins (give or take 100), a Midwestern couple transformed the basement of their big, old suburban home into a turn-of-the-century-style general store, where absolutely nothing is for sale.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JESSIE WALKER

114 COUNTRY LIVING FEBRUARY 1993

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Some people consider jazz the only truly American art form," muses the owner/manager of this subterranean tin can alley, "but devotees of vintage lithography believe that advertising art deserves that title." For this collector and his wife (and hundreds of others like them), the period between 1890 and the close of the First World War embodied the golden age of advertising: Without sexy models, actors, sports figures, and celebrities to sing a product's praises in radio spots and TV ads, early packages and store shelves were required to speak for themselves. Many did so quite eloquently, indeed.

116 COUNTRY LIVING FEBRUARY 1993

To keep their collection neatly contained, the couple built plenty of display space into their basement gallery. Items are arranged according to category. Above: Long shelves serve as a parking deck for wheeled biscuit and toffee tins. These primarily British vehicles were intended to have two lives: the first as a novel Christmas gift, the second as a toy. Lithographed trays and ledger markers (an uncommon item issued mainly by insurance companies) punctuate the walls. On the opposite page, notable items include (1) a series of counter cards for Munsingwear union suits; (2) a rare cigar-store figure; (3) pocket-size tobacco tins; (4) canisters emblazoned with sailing vessels (French, British, and American); (5) a paper parasol from the 1893 World's Fair; (6) and a double-jointed band leader for GE radio.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Country Living, February, 1993

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Sources for Architects:

J.W. Foster

Foster, John W., Armour & Co., Stock
Yards.

1898 *Handbook for Architects and Builders*

Foster, John W., Union Stock Yards.
(Care of Armour & Co.)

1900 *Handbook for Architects and Builders*

William A. Otis

"O" is for Otis

Gazette Article by Nan Greenough, Winter 1998



William Otis, c. 1890

One of Winnetka's first resident architects, William A. Otis designed a number of exceptional houses and two special public buildings: Christ Church on the hill and Greeley School.

Christ Church, built in 1905, may be Winnetka's most beautiful building. Sensitively tucked into its sloping site, it blends with the landscape. Every detail, from the copper-clad steeple and crenellated tower to the irregularly coursed limestone block walls and switchback stairway leading to the main entrance, is exquisite.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)

Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

The original 1912 Greeley School forms the northwest section of the current building (the white columns and pediment were added later). The school echoes the Arts and Crafts-influenced public architecture of Otis's demolished Winnetka buildings: Horace Mann School (1899-1939) stood on the site of the present post office, and the Lloyd Memorial Library (1910-1957) made way for the library we now use.

Trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and a longtime lecturer on architectural history at The Art Institute of Chicago, Otis brought a solid sense of historical architecture to his work at a time when clients craved revival styles. Otis was born in New York State in 1855. He came to Chicago in 1881, joining the office of renowned architect William LeBaron Jenney, where he later became a partner.

In 1888 he married Elizabeth Shackford, the daughter of a Maine sea captain, Samuel Shackford. Shackford, a former Winnetka village president (elected in 1877), was deeply involved in village affairs and passed this sense of civic duty on to succeeding generations.

Shortly after marrying, Otis opened his own practice. A little more than ten years later, he took in the younger Edwin H. Clark, who became a partner in 1908.

The Otis and Clark partnership lasted until 1920, producing the Lloyd Library, Greeley School, and a number of beautiful houses in Winnetka including a Colonial Revival at 661 Blackthorn Road and red brick Georgian Revivals at 485 Cherry Street (at the corner of Sheridan Road) and 1127 Sheridan Road.

Outside Winnetka William Otis designed many private houses and public buildings including the Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University.

Otis was a man with passionate interests. He wrote a 700-page history of the Otis family in America. He was also an early, tireless advocate of lowering the train tracks through Winnetka. After studying the topic thoroughly, he gave many lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, to railroad officials and groups up and down the North Shore.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Both Elizabeth and William Otis held positions on various village boards, as did their architect son Sam, who designed the cenotaph on the Village Green. William and Sam were members of the Winnetka Plan Commission, which completed the village's first comprehensive plan in 1921.

One of William Otis's more interesting designs is the house facing the Village Green at 644 Oak Street, which he built for his family in 1894.

Unlike the historic revival houses that he designed for clients, the house at 644 Oak is an eclectic fantasy that draws liberally from a variety of styles: medieval, Victorian Gothic, and Shingle Style. This refined, unique house demonstrates Otis's ability to mix stylistic elements with sophistication and confidence. The result is a singular, personal statement that is also one of the most architecturally important houses in Winnetka.

Nan Greenough, *Gazette*, Winter, 1998

1990-118

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

newsletter

VOL. XXI, NO. 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1990

ARCHITECTS IN EVANSTON: WILLIAM A. OTIS

(Editor's note--Evanston, with its two historic districts and a thematic apartment district listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a treasure trove of architecture from the mid-nineteenth century up to the present day. Many architects have also chosen Evanston as the place to make their homes. Therefore, from time to time the newsletter will highlight the careers of architects who have lived and/or worked here.)

William Augustus Otis was born in Almond, a little town on the eastern border of Allegany County in southwestern New York, on August 14, 1855. Will Otis grew up in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the University of Michigan in 1874, where he studied civil engineering for three years. In 1877 he went to Lansing and served as a carpenter's apprentice, working on the erection of a dormitory at the State Agricultural College. He worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, spending winters as a draughtsman in the architectural office of Watkins & Arnold. In the summer of 1879 his father sent him to Paris to study at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux Arts. While he was in Europe (until the winter of 1881), he traveled extensively in Germany, Austria, France, and Italy.

Upon returning to the United States he moved to Chicago and entered the office of Chicago architect William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907) in 1882. Jenney, who had studied engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and in 1856 received a degree from the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, had moved to Chicago after the Civil War. He had taught architecture at the University of Michigan from 1876 to 1880, where it may be presumed that Otis met him. Will Otis was working for Jenney in 1885 when Jenney designed the Home Insurance Building, the nine-story building known as the first skyscraper of

skeletal construction. Otis was promoted to head draughtsman and on July 1, 1886, became Jenney's partner in the firm of Jenney & Otis. Their practice was quite varied and successful and included a large number of residences.

In January 1889 the partnership of Jenney & Otis was dissolved and Will Otis opened his own firm in the Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn, Room 86. Many of his earliest independent works are no longer standing: the H. H. Porter residence, a building for C. W. Butterfield, the Edward Larned Ryerson residence, store and flats for Michael Cahill, the Roth & Engelhardt factory, the Kingsford & Son factory, the W. Rimmer residence, and the Berkshire Apartment Building, all of which were in Chicago. His earliest residential design still extant is the Charles S. Kilbourne residence, 420 W. Downer Place, Aurora, which was built in 1891. A Queen Anne design with a shingled upper story, it is now the parish house of Our Savior Lutheran Church.

Of similar design and completed the following year is the Clement Knowles and Georgian Greene Pittman residence, 1232 Asbury Avenue, Evanston. Pittman (1850-1921), a coal dealer who had offices in the Old Colony Building, was president of the Coal Shippers' Association of Chicago. Although the country faced a depression during 1892, Otis continued to receive commissions for a number of houses as well as one of the hotels that was erected to house visitors to World's Columbian Exposition.

Otis' next important commission was another Queen Anne design: the Dr. Charles Joseph and Anna Marina Schultze Little residence, 2016 Sheridan Road, Evanston. Completed in 1894, the three-story frame house cost \$6,500. Little (1840-1911) served as Professor of Historical Theology at Garrett Biblical Institute from 1891 to 1895, and

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Garrett's president from 1895 to 1911. The house is now Northwestern's Department of Linguistics.

Otis' first major work was also completed in 1894--Orrington Lunt Library, Northwestern University. The plans were adopted and approved in March 1893 and Otis was instructed to prepare detailed drawings. He reported that the cost would be \$100,200, but he hoped to "get rid of" \$200 by omitting the iron staircase, the conduit system of electric lighting, the marble wainscot in the vestibule, copper gutters, etc. His fee was 5%. Although he had received the go-ahead, work was delayed because of the demand for labor and materials for the construction of the World's Columbian Exposition. The design of the library was based upon the Italian Renaissance; built of dressed Bedford limestone, it had a roof of red Conosera tile. The opening ceremonies for Orrington Lunt Library were held at the First Methodist Church on Wednesday, September 26, 1894. Emily Huntington Miller (1833-1913), one of the founders of the Evanston College for Ladies and Dean of Women at Northwestern University from 1891 to 1898, wrote an ode in honor of the day. Orrington Lunt (1815-1897), who had donated \$50,000 for a proper library for the university in 1891, was also in attendance and addressed the throng: "We owe a lasting debt to our conscientious and accomplished Architect, Mr. William A. Otis, who has put into this beautiful form what will fulfill its promise to all student life here, and prove a general source of helpfulness and inspiration. His watchful personal attention has been invaluable in producing the harmony, solidity, convenience, and general excellence of this structure; we take pleasure in assuring him of our appreciation."

After a successful first five years in practice Otis was able to begin plans for his own home in Winnetka: an elaborate Queen Anne design at 644 Oak Street was built in 1894-95. The house that an architect builds for himself often is his ideal: his home reiterates the themes that he had used previously in the Kilbourne, Pittman, and Little houses. The plans were ready in June 1894 and Otis and his wife and two children moved in in April 1895.

Another major commission was for the Evanston home of Humphrys Henry Clay and Harriet Lewis Miller, 1707 Hinman Avenue, which was built in 1895. Miller (1845-1910), who was a lawyer, served as president of the Evanston Board of Education from 1880 until his death; village corporation counsel from 1886 to 1887; village president from 1887 to 1890; and vice-president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University. We are fortunate to have a series of period photographs of the interior in the collection of the Evanston Historical Society.

In 1896 Otis received another handsome commission from Northwestern University. Plans for Music Hall on University Place were accepted and excavation begun in September 1896. Built of red pressed brick and trimmed with terra cotta, the new building opened on April 8, 1897. The first floor contained the office, library, and class and practice rooms; the second floor had a 500-seat hall as well as classrooms; and the basement had a gym.

Another of his residential commissions was designed for Thomas Collier and Edith Smith Clark at 1424 Judson Avenue, Evanston. The permit was issued on April 16, 1902. Clark (1860-1915), who came to Chicago in 1893, was a member of the legal firm of Smiley & Clark from 1895 to 1910; he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in November 1910.

In April 1908 Otis announced that he had admitted to partnership Edwin Hill Clark (1878-1967). The firm name was William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, Architects. The name was not officially changed to Otis & Clark until 1914. The offices remained at 175 Dearborn through 1914. Clark, who was an 1896 graduate of Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and of Yale University in 1900, began his career as assistant superintendent of his brother's paint company of Wadsworth-Howland. He went into the practice of architecture in 1903 when he entered the office of William A. Otis. On May 19, 1903, he married Katherine Bayley, a cousin of William A. Otis.

The University Club, 1704 Hinman Avenue, which was built in 1909-10, was a Federal Revival design built of red brick laid in Flemish bond. It

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

was announced in the *Evanston Index* on March 20, 1909, that "the architects have the plans ready for the club house to be built by the University club on Hinman avenue, just north of the First Methodist church and are now taking figures on it. It is to be of three stories, 50 x 90 feet, of pressed brick and stone, tile roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, mantels, marble and tile work, and structural iron work and cost \$30,000." The two upper floors housed eighteen apartments for the residents and servants' quarters; the club opened on May 7, 1910. After the University Club could no longer keep up the building, it was turned into the Byer Museum. After protracted testimony regarding the devastating fire that the building suffered on December 31, 1984, it was finally demolished on July 1, 1988.

In 1911 Otis & Clark remodeled the house at 1401 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, for William S. Mason (1867-1961). It had been built originally in 1867 for lawyer Hugh Alexander White. Mason, who had inherited \$10 million from his uncle, founded the real estate firm of Smith Morse & Mason in 1885. He donated land for three parks in Evanston, endowed a chair in history at Northwestern University, and donated his extensive collection of works about Benjamin Franklin to Yale University. The house was purchased in 1940 by Major Lenox Riley Lohr (1891-1968), director of the 1933-34 Century of Progress Exposition and later president of the Museum of Science and Industry. Although the house and garage were each converted into two residences in the early 1970s, the exteriors have remained unchanged since the 1911 remodeling by William A. Otis & Edwin Hill Clark.

As a result of his work on Northwestern's library William A. Otis received commissions for a number of libraries. In addition to the Winnetka Public Library, built by Jessie Bross Lloyd as a memorial to her husband Henry Demarest Lloyd, and the O. B. Dodge Library in Dixon, Illinois, a \$20,000 gift to the city of Dixon from Orris B. Dodge, Otis also designed several Carnegie libraries: the St. Joseph (Michigan) Public Library; the Marseilles (Illinois) Public Library; the Lincoln

(Illinois) Public Library, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; the Blue Island (Illinois) Public Library, which has been demolished; and the Aurora (Illinois) Public Library, which has been remodeled beyond recognition.

Otis' place in society in Chicago and on the North Shore brought his firm many residential commissions. Listed on the Social Register, Otis was at home with the revival styles sought after by his affluent peers. His connections also brought his firm the much-prized commission for the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, built 1911-15 on a 160-acre site at Bryn Mawr and Pulaski in Chicago. It was hailed as a place exhibiting "more of the well ordered life of leisure than of a giant institution."

William Augustus Otis died of heart disease at the age of 73 about midnight on Sunday, June 9, 1929, at the Evanston Hospital. He had been ill only three weeks.

Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green

100 YEARS AGO--NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1890

The new Catholic church [St. Mary's] is gradually rising at the corner of Oak Avenue and Lake Street . . . The interior woodwork and the plastering of the Episcopal Church [St. Mark's] are progressing rapidly . . . Edgar O. Blake married Annie E. Bradley . . . The new pickle factory of S. M. Dingee & Son on the prairie west of the Montrose branch of the Northwestern railroad and north of Emerson Street is ready. . . Leonhardt Bros. is putting up a \$1,500 flour and feed store just north of its office on Church Street; it will be ready in a week or two . . . There was a fire in Turner's brick livery barn behind the old Evanston Hotel on Davis Street . . . The name of Lake Street in North Evanston has been changed to Noyes Street . . . Preston Street from Emerson to Grant has been renamed Darrow Avenue . . . Alice Street has been renamed Livingston Street . . . an opera house is to be built on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Lincoln Street [Main Street] in South Evanston . . .

Evanston Historical Society Newsletter
XXI, no. 6, November – December, 1990

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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 38 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET



CHICAGO CHAPTER
OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

June 18, 1929

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
1928-1929
PHILIP B. MAHER, A. I. A. 2 YEARS
RICHARD POWERS, A. I. A. 2 YEARS
CLARENCE W. FARRIER, A. I. A. 1 YEAR
HARRY B. WHEELOCK, F. A. I. A. 1 YEAR

MEETINGS AT THE ARCHITECTS CLUB OF CHICAGO
 1601 PRAIRIE AVENUE ON THE SECOND TUESDAY
 OF EACH MONTH EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST



Mr. Frank C. Baldwin
 Secretary of the Institute
 The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is with great regret that I
 inform you of the death of Mr. Wm. A. Otis,
 Sunday, June 9, 1929.

Mr. Otis' application to be placed
 on the Retired list of the Institute, is now
 before the Board of Directors of the Insti-
 tute.

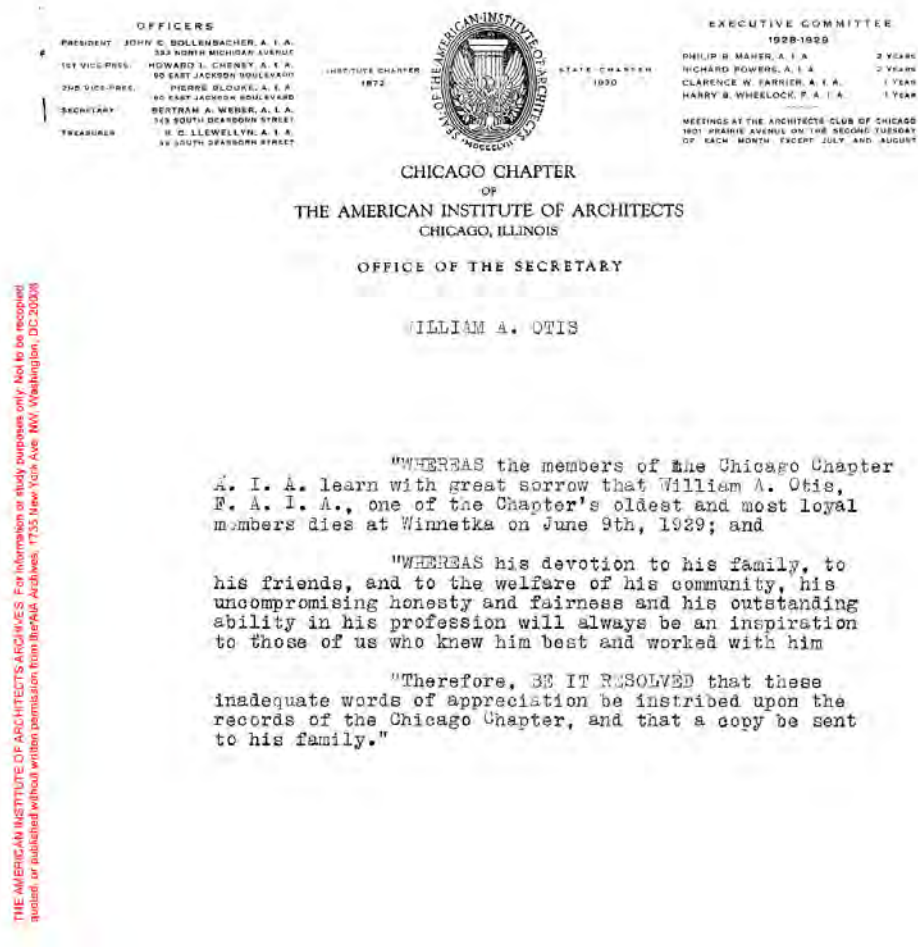
Very truly yours,

B. A. Weber
 Bertram A. Weber
 Secretary

BAW/J

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



William A. Otis, American Institute of Architects File

W. A. OTIS, 73, ARCHITECT, IS TAKEN BY DEATH

William Augustus Otis of the architectural firm of Otis & Fuller, died at the Evanston hospital last evening of heart disease following an illness of three weeks. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Otis designed the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, the Orrington Lunt library at Northwestern university, and other important structures in Chicago. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and had studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was a charter member of the University club and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. In Winnetka he interested himself in civic affairs, having served as president of the village improvement commission and as a member of the planning commission. ♦

Mr. Otis is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Shackford Otis; a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Louise. The family home is at 644 Oak street, Winnetka.

Chicago Daily Tribune, June 10, 1929

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Samuel Shackford Otis

OTIS, SAMUEL S(HACKFORD). (AIA)

Office & Home: 516 Walnut St, Winnetka, Ill.
b. Chicago, Feb. 4, 91. M. 25, Children 1. Educ: Harvard, A.B, 14. & Grad.
Sch. of Arch, 16-17; MIT, 15. For. Trav: Eng, Scand, Ger, Fr. & others in
Europe, Asia & Africa. W. Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, 40; H. L.
Stevens & Co, 24-30 & 40-41. Prev. Firms: W. A. Otis & Son, 19-22; & in
practice alone, 30-35, & 39. Present Firm: Samuel S. Otis, Archt, org. 17.
Present Occup: Archt, U.S. Gen. Serv. Admin. since 55. Reg: Ill; Lic. Engr.
Prin. Wks: Hotel Chieftain, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 25; Community War Mem,
Winnetka, Ill, 28; Hotel Kirkwood, Des Moines, Iowa, 28; Hotel Onesto, Can-
ton, Ohio, 41; Hotel St. Francis, Canton, Ohio, 46; Standard Oil Co. Off. Bldg,
Chicago (remodelling), 53. Super. Archt: U.S. Housing Div, Pub. Works
Admin, 35-37; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv, 44-46. Con. Archt: Park Dist,
Village of Winnetka, Ill, 39. Gen. Types: 1,2,3,6,10. Hon: Award of Com-
mission for Winnetka Community War Mem, 28. Mem: Sons of the Revolution,
Pres, Chicago Chapter; Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Dir, Chicago Chapter;
Winnetka Hist. Soc, Pres, 52. Educ. Activities: Educ. Comm. for Chicago
Chapter of AIA, 52-53. Gov. Serv: P.W.A. Admin. Serv, 35-41; Army Ord-
nance War Dept, 44-45; Dept. of Int, Fish & Wildlife Serv, 45-46. AIA Mem:
Chicago Chapter.

AIA, Guide, 1956

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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IMPORTANT NOTE—If you reside or have your principal office in the localities of a Chapter or Chapters of The Institute which are opposed to the "Architects' Roster" or the "Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works", do not answer or fill out the questionnaire.

RECEIVED

CITY OF Winnetka, ✓

OCT 19 1946

STATE OF Illinois

DATE Oct. 15, 1946

EDMUND R. PURVES

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ARCHITECTS' ROSTER AND/OR
REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS QUALIFIED FOR
FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS**

TYPING IS MANDATORY. PARTNERSHIPS SHOULD MAKE A JOINT RETURN ONLY.
Pink copy is to be retained by the author; other copies to be mailed to The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1. (a) **FIRM** (individual or partnership) Samuel S. Otis, Architect
- (b) **FORMER FIRM**, if any W. A. Otis & Son
2. **BUSINESS ADDRESS** (for present purposes) 516 Walnut St., Winnetka, Ill.
3. **YEAR ESTABLISHED** 1919
4. **PERSONAL HISTORIES OF PRINCIPALS**

Name of Principal	Name of Principal
<u>Samuel S. Otis</u>	

Furnish data complete, but keep to essentials. Describe each member of firm individually; if more than two, append extra sheets.

- (a) **Date of Birth** February 4, 1891
- (b) **Education** Harvard College B.A. Degree Class 1914
Mass. Inst. of Tech. " 1915
Harvard Graduate School of Architecture 2 1/2 years to Jan. 1916
- (c) **Experience Prior to Own Practice**
 (Give architect or architectural firm affiliations, positions held, and approximate dates of employment.)

<u>Chatten & Hammond</u>	draftsman	about 1912 (summer only)
<u>Holabird & Roche</u>	draftsman	about 1913
<u>Otis & Clark</u>	draftsman	balance of time outside of education till 1919
- (d) **Commenced Practice** March 1919 W.A. Otis & Son 6 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago
- (e) **Number of Years a Principal** Off and on for 27 years

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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(f) Architectural Licenses

(Give State, Number and Year Issued.)

Architects license State of Illinois - Certificate No. 1642 - original issue 1917
Engrs. license State of Illinois - Applied for as of July 1946
N. B. Architectural work out of state has been by "association arrangements" with other architects.

(g) Professional Societies and Offices Held

Illinois Society of Architects
Western Society of Engineers

(h) Service in World Wars I and II. (Append data if desired.)

Line Officer, World War I - U.S. Naval Reserve - In command of submarine chaser - operating in European waters. Total Service in U.S.N.R.F. - 8 years.

(i) Civic Activities

Associated with Winnetka Ill. Plan Commission 1921
President-North Shore Theatre Guild
Vice President - Winnetka Historical Society
President (elect) - Illinois Society Sons of the Revolution
Chairmen various local community committees
Member - Chicago Metropolitan Housing Council

5. CONSULTANTS USUALLY EMPLOYED:

(If a member of your staff, so state)

(a) STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual Raymond J. Graham
Business Address 618 Wesley, Oak Park, Illinois

(b) HEATING & VENTILATING ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual Arthur W. Nelson of Nelson & Nettin Inc.
Business Address 343 E. Dearborn, Chicago
formerly used Neiler Rich & Bladen, also Samuel R. Lewis, 100 W. Monroe, Chicago

(c) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual
Business Address

(d) PLUMBING OR SANITARY ENGINEERS

Plumbing and electrical work handled through general mechanical engineers as above.

Name of Firm or Individual
Business Address

(e) LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Name of Firm or Individual Roy West, Winnetka, Illinois
Business Address also Root & Hollister
75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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6. OTHER REMARKS RE QUALIFICATIONS:

(Append extra sheet if necessary)

see attached record sheet

also attached remarks (on original copy only)

also my record in Whose Who in Chicago, 1946

7. SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS:

	Largest Single Job	All Jobs Valuation	Annual Average
Work Completed 1930-1940	see attached record		
Work Completed 1941-1946			
Current Work under construction or working drawings authorized	Hotel St. Francis, Canton, Ohio, 225 rms Approx. cost \$700,000 associated with Firestone & Notter architects of Canton, Ohio		

8. REPRESENTATIVE WORK FOR WHICH YOU WERE ARCHITECT OR WERE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHERS:

(a) Three Projects Not Exceeding Cost of \$300,000:

Name of Project	Cost	Location	Owner
see attached record			

(b) Three Projects Costing From \$300,000 to \$1,000,000:

Name of Project	Cost	Location	Owner
see attached record			

(c) Three Projects Costing Over \$1,000,000:

Name of Project	Cost	Location	Owner
see attached record			

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

9. PHOTOGRAPHS/PHOTOSTATS:

The author submits herewith photographs or photostats (size 8" x 10") of several buildings for which he has been the Architect, as follows: (N.C.A.R.B. presentation acceptable.)

attached herewith - & on this copy only.
1 photostat- "THE HOTEL ONEIDA," CANTON, OHIO. - *typical of my ten other hotels*
" " "THE LOGAN-FONTENELLE HOMES," OMAHA, NEB. *typical of my 4 other housing projects on which I was supervising architect*
" " "CENOTAPH PORTION," WINNETKA, WAR MEMORIAL - *won on competitive design*
" " "SMALL GOLF CLUB HOUSE" - *all fire proof construction.*

10. COLLABORATION WITH JUNIOR ARCHITECTS:

- (a) If an established individual or firm, are you willing to collaborate with other firms or individuals which would permit junior architects to qualify and help further their professional careers?

yes

- (b) If in private practice at this time, name associates (if additional architects are to be added to your organization) for the purpose of qualifying:

- (c) If **not** in private practice at this time, name established architect or firm with whom you have agreed to collaborate, for the purpose of qualifying:

Quinn & Christiansen, 134 N. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

11. (a) I/We wish to be ☒ included in the Architects' Roster
~~do not wish to be~~ ☐

- (b) I/We would like to be ☒ considered for the Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works
~~do not wish to be~~ ☐

I/We hereby certify that the above is a true statement of facts.

Name of Firm or Individual

Samuel S. Otis, architect

Signed by all Principals:

Sam S. Otis

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Outline of Training and Experience

SAMUEL S. OTIS
516 Walnut St., Winnetka, Ill.
Tel. Winnetka 3821

Personal History

Born 1891 in Chicago. Race - Anglo-Saxon. All parents, grandparents and relatives, U.S. citizens. Complexion fair - present weight 180 lbs., height 5' - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". - present health, excellent. Religion - Protestant. Married in 1925 - one daughter born 1930.

Education

1907-'10 College preparatory School, Morristown, N. J.
1910-'14 Harvard College - A.B. Degree (Extra curricular activity, -Editor of Harvard Lampoon, same board as Robt. Benchly and Gluyas Williams.) (Concurrently) Mass. Inst. of Technology Class 1915 - Engineering and architectural courses.
1914-'16 Graduate School of Architecture, Harvard.

Experience

1916-'17 (et ante) varied architectural work for various Chicago architects. Obtained first license as architect - State of Illinois.
1917-'19 Officer U. S. Naval Reserve - in command of submarine chaser operating in European waters. Attached to U.S.N.R. until 1925. Total service 8 years.
1919-'22 Associated with my father in the practice of architecture. Firm name W. A. Otis & Son, successor to Otis and Clark. - W.A. Otis was an Eleve ancien de l'ecole des Beaux Arts Paris, and also "a fellow" in the A.I.A. - Specialty tuberculosis sanitarium and residences.
1922-'23 Maintenance engineer - buildings and equipment for Henrici Restaurant Co., Randolph Street, Chicago.
1923-'24 Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio - Design, promotion, and sale of steel double-hung windows.
1924-'30 Architect with H. L. Stevens & Co., 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, designers and builders of commercial hotels. During this period the following work was executed under my direction and design - salary \$5200 per annum:

List of Work Executed for H.L. Stevens & Co., 1924 to '30

Name of Hotel	Location	Approx. Room Count	Approx. Cost	Completion, Date, etc.
Hotel Chieftain	Council Bluffs, Iowa	200	500,000	1925
" Russell-Lamson	Waterloo, Iowa	300	500,000	(1927 remodelin
" President	Waterloo, Iowa	200	500,000	"
" Bothwell	Sedalia, Missouri	150	300,000	1926
" Northland	Marquette, Michigan	200	500,000	1928
" Vicksburg	Vicksburg, Mississippi	250	700,000	1928
" Onesto	Canton, Ohio	200	600,000	1930
" Kirkwood	Des Moines, Iowa	250	700,000	1929
" Tall-Corn	Marshalltown, Iowa	200	500,000	1927
" Bankhead	Birmingham, Alabama	200	700,000	1925
Total		2050 rooms	\$5,500,000	

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

- 2 -

During this period I was also the winner in an architectural competition for a \$50,000 war memorial. Still other, varied commissions handled by me independently as an architect, such as club houses, residences, etc, during this period would bring the total construction cost with which I was associated to about six million dollars including the hotel work listed above.

1930-'35 In practice of architecture by myself.
1935-'37 In Washington, D. C. Housing Division Public Works Administration. Architectural supervisor for all projects located in Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, - see following list of projects:

List of Housing Projects on which I was "supervising architect" for the "Housing Division" of the Public Works Administration, Washington, D. C.

Name of Project	Location	Room Count	Cost	Approx. Completion Date
Cedar Springs Place	Dallas, Texas	664	900,000	
Cherokee Terrace	Enid, Oklahoma	351	435,100	1937
Will Rogers Courts	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1500	2,000,000	
Logan Fontenelle Homes	Omaha, Nebraska	1166	2,000,000	
Total		3681	\$ 5,335,100	
		Rooms		

1938-'39 Chicago Office, U. S. Public Works Administration - "Engineer" for various "projects and docketts."
1939 - In practice for myself
1940 - Architect - employed by Graham Anderson Probst & White, Chicago.
1940-'41 Architect (again) for H. L. Stevens & Co., commercial Hotels.
1941-'42 Architect for addition to the Hotel Onesto, Canton, Ohio - office at jobsite, employment direct by client, salary \$6,500.00.
1943 - Industrial engineering - design of annealing furnaces ("stress relief" for metals) for Russian government.
1945 - with Purchasing Agents for Bu. Docks & Yards. U.S.N. Furniture Mart, Ch'go.
1946 - Architect - (U.S. Civil Service) for all pertinent construction for U. S. Fisheries & U.S. Wildlife Service - throughout entire country. (See remarks at end hereof).

Avocational Interest, Hobbies, etc.

Amateur Theatre:

One time president North Shore Circuit Theatre, Inc., producing 32 amateur performances a year. Maximum business (not for profit) \$14,000 per annum. Active duration of organization, 1922 to 1932.

Cooking and Culinary Arts:

Have run a successful cooking school. Member Amateur Chefs Association of America.

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Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

ADDRESS ONLY THE
DIRECTOR, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IN REPLY REFER TO
person a/

Oct 15 1946

Remarks concerning my activities as Architect
for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

In view of the expressed concern by the A.I.A.
in "the steady growth of governmental architectural bureaus"
and since I have, in the past year or so, been the
architect for just such a bureau, I feel a few remarks
by me at this time may not only be appropriate,
but possessed of rather special understanding and
insight.

Engaged with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
when the war was still in progress, although nearing
an end. Other architectural work was virtually nil.

The scope of operations here has included,
broadly, the maintenance and repair of some one thousand
buildings possessed jointly by the Fisheries and the Wildlife
Service, together with the design of such new buildings
as have been required from time to time. The types
of construction vary from the simplest, built of logs or
adobe for example, to complicated designs in
modern fireproof, concrete, and steel construction.

The buildings are widely dispersed geographically,
and involve different regional outlooks. Moreover,
they are required for widely diversified uses.
Thus to name a few: -



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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- A fur drying and processing house in Oregon. (new bldg. for which I was the architect)
- A cold storage establishment in combination with a fish food processing house, in Utah. (" ")
- A boat storage and machine shops on the Gulf of Mexico. - and again, - (" ")
- Two complete "headquarters developments" in Oklahoma and Texas respectively for housing regional personnel, and including shelter and repair facilities for vehicles and machines, together with all necessary appurtenances for sewerage, water supply, gas, electricity and landscape work.

In all this procedure, a rather unusual combination of wisdom, resourcefulness, and professional capability is (or was) required of the architect, especially when his office is (or was) badly understaffed (as mine has been). In this connection I have been deprived of adequate engineering and auxiliary professional services to a large degree. Thus, (while perhaps flattering to some extent) I have had to pose not only as architect, but as landscape architect, structural engineer, heating and ventilating engineer, refrigerating engineer, electrical engineer, sanitary engineer, industrial engineer, ^{costs} refrigerating engineers, and the Lord knows what else. In most of these instances, I know full well my own incompetence.



Again, work procedures and policies have never been defined. There is no working code insuring decent minimum standards of construction (and I was not allowed to make one). There has been no

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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cost accounting or amortization programs for construction affairs, and to add to the confusion there has lately been much so called "Force Account" construction (our own common laborers performing, trying to perform, the work of skilled trade workers). This is in opposition to work performed under a regular contract. And this "force account" work has produced rankly amateurish results, no adherence to approved designs, and complete dissatisfaction, so far as I am concerned! An example of this latter state of affairs would be a certain fireplace, so badly constructed as to set fire to the building whenever the former is used. I have argued again and again (if we are to do "our own" construction) for a decent and intelligent construction dept, together with an adequate estimating and inspection dept. but to no avail.

All this is the sort of thing that I hope the A.I.A. can manage to stop. If government architecture and construction can not be properly, adequately, and competently handled, then I say — such construction should not be undertaken! Competent architectural and engineering services should be made available, and what is more, they should be adequately paid and empowered with sufficient authority to get results. (Were this the case I believe I could function here very nicely as an independent architect working on commission, in most instances)



Although my father was an architect and a "fellow" in the A.I.A., I myself have never joined

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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IN REPLY REFER TO
4) *personal*

the organization (as yet). This is chiefly because I
have been disgusted with ^{the} lack of accomplishment
(particularly in regard to ^{checking} fee cutting) on the part
of the organization.

However, you are now engaging ^{to put} ~~putting~~ real
architecture and architects at the service of the government
bureaus. Will you do it, or will it be just some
more "talks"? Will you also see to it that the architects
are given a decent scope of authority and operation? —
and above all, will you see to it that they are
paid according to A.I.A. standards ~~and not some inadequate compensation~~

If you can do this, or if you can even give
decent assurance that such can be accomplished,
I should like to join the A.I.A. and help push.
On the other hand — if it's just more "talks," —
why bother?

Samuel S. Otis
architect

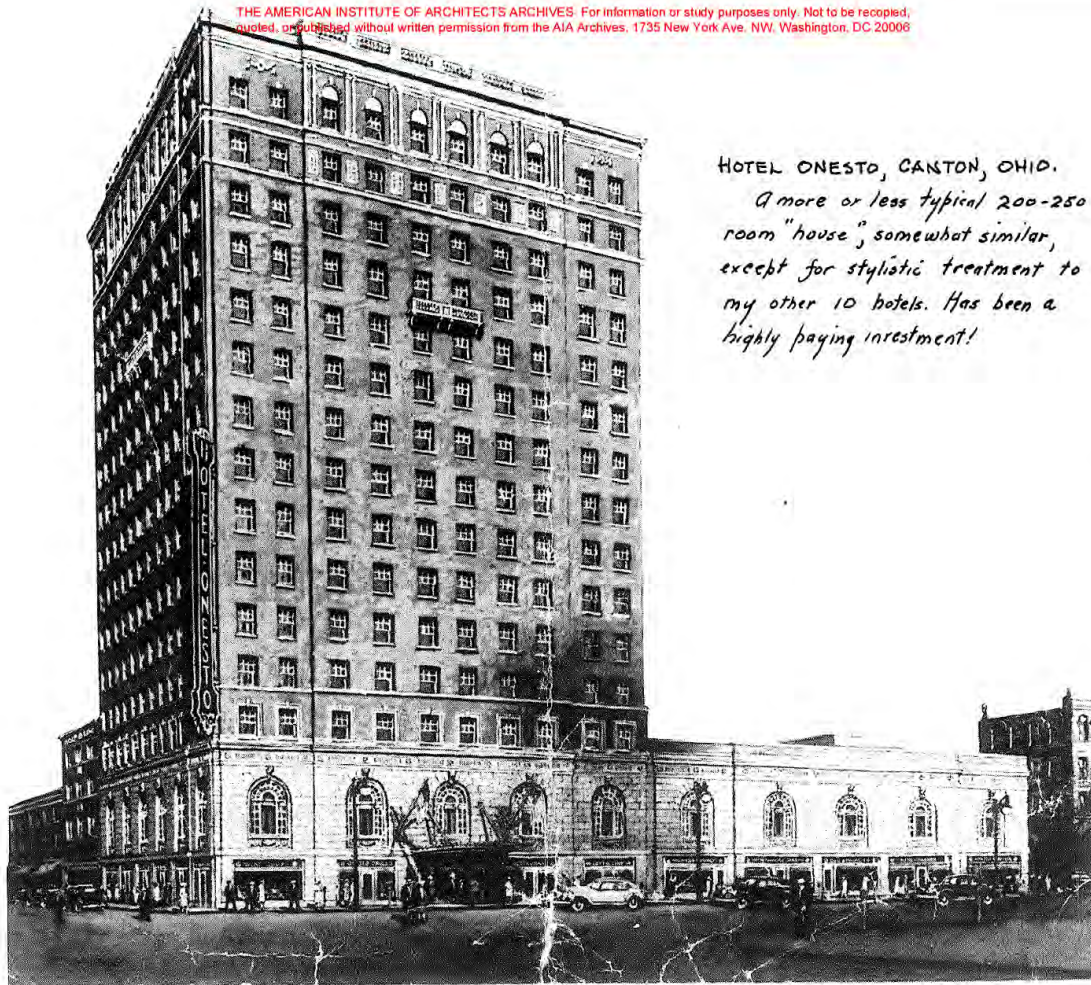
516 Walnut St.

Winnetka

Illinois



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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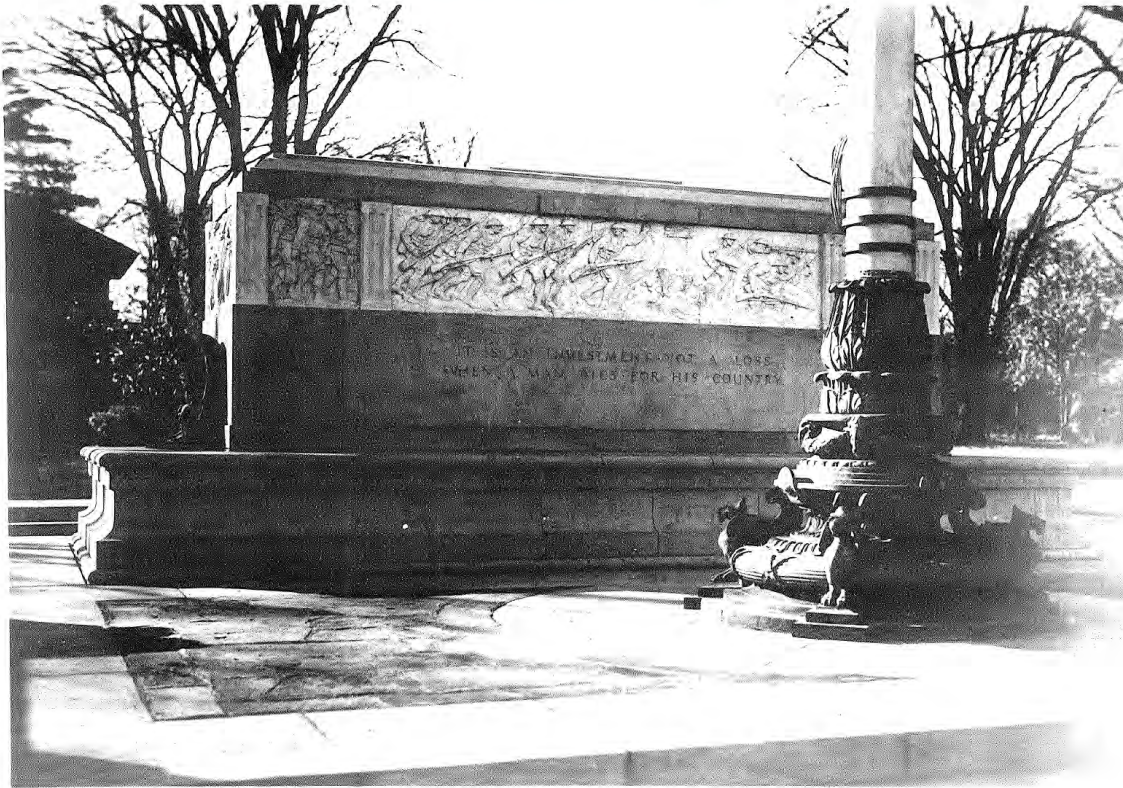


LOGAN FONTENELLE HOMES, NORTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

This housing project, typical of others on which I was supervising architect. However, this particular picture. (only one available) shows, unfortunately, the least attractive portions of the ensemble.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

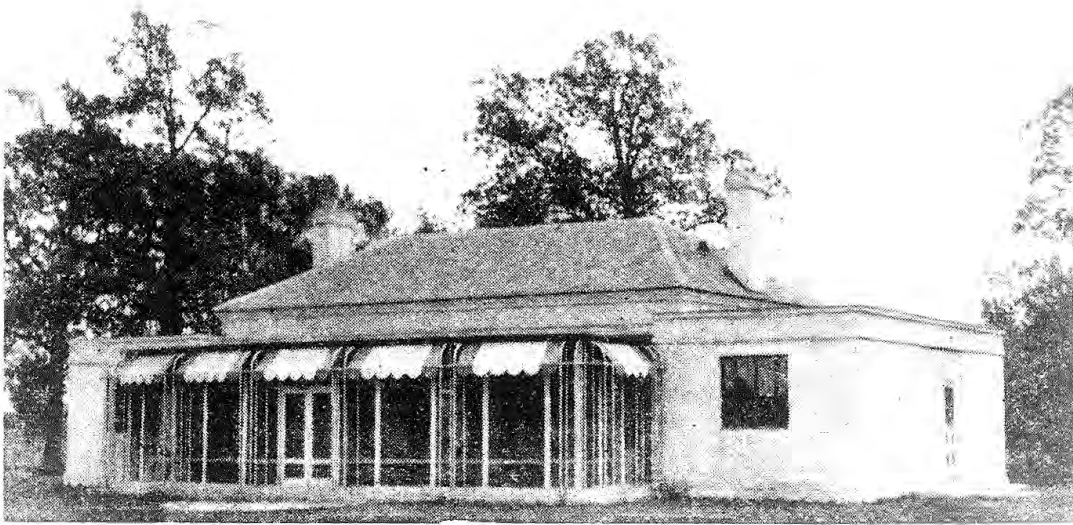
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CENOTAPH PORTION, WINNETKA, ILL. WAR MEMORIAL. (won on competitive design).
Frieze shown here is plaster pilot model, later replaced, (with some changes) by carved marble frieze to match
marble and bronze of balance of the work.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

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SMALL CLUB HOUSE FOR MUNICIPAL GOLF LINKS.
*Walls of solid white Medusa Cement concrete - insulated - "golden tile" roof and awnings
of treated copper. - (Maintenance cost extremely low).*

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

NOTE: The American Institute of Architects in compiling, keeping and servicing this Architects' Roster, does so purely as a service to the profession. The A.I.A. has not checked this questionnaire for accuracy and assumes no responsibility as to the statements made herein.

CITY Winnetka COUNTY _____

STATE Illinois

DATE October 27, 1947

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ARCHITECTS' ROSTER

TYPING IS MANDATORY. PARTNERSHIPS SHOULD MAKE A JOINT RETURN ONLY.

Green copy to be retained by the author; original and other copy to be mailed to the Director of Public and Professional Relations, The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1. (a) FIRM (individual or partnership) Samuel S. Otis

(b) FORMER FIRM, if any Architect

2. BUSINESS ADDRESS 516 Walnut Street, Winnetka, Illinois

3. YEAR ESTABLISHED 1917

4. PERSONAL HISTORIES OF PRINCIPALS

Name of Principal	Name of Principal

Furnish data complete, but keep to essentials. Describe each member of firm individually; if more than two, append extra sheets.

(a) Date of Birth _____

(b) Education _____

(c) Experience Prior to Own Practice
(Give architect or architectural firm affiliations, positions held, and approximate dates of employment.)

Remarks

I desire that the form filled out and sent you earlier in re "Architects qualified for Federal Public Works" be attached hereto and made part hereof. The record as declared therein is complete with the exception of 2 additional commissions namely, the remodeling of the 20 story Standard Oil Building in Chicago, and remodeling the hotel St. Francis (150 rooms) in Canton, Ohio. (see also last page herewith)

(d) Commenced Practice _____

(e) Number of Years a Principal _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA SHEET

STATE Illinois
CITY Chicago COUNTY Cook
DATE February 6, 1953

ARCHITECTS' ROSTER QUESTIONNAIRE

Original and one copy to be mailed to THE ARCHITECTS' ROSTER, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. One copy to be retained by the author.

1 a FIRM (Indicate whether individual, partnership or corporation.)
Samuel S. Otis, architect, engineer

b FORMER FIRM, Name if any See prior record

2 BUSINESS ADDRESS Room 503, 139 N. Clark St. Randolph 6-8000
Chicago 2, Illinois PHONE Ext. 2108

3 REPRESENTATIVE WORK FOR WHICH YOU WERE OR ARE ARCHITECTS; OR WERE OR ARE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHERS SINCE FILING ORIGINAL QUESTIONNAIRE:
(In left margin, mark *—U. S. Government Projects, **—projects not yet complete.)

Name and type of project	Location	Date	Cost	Indicate whether as Architect or Associate Architect
See original form filled out in 1946 with added information up to 1947				

4 Use the following space to bring your original Roster Questionnaire up to date by listing new licenses obtained, new memberships in professional societies, or other new qualifications.

I desire that the information herewith be added to, and supplement, my prior record last dated as October 27, 1947.
Remodeling work for Standard Oil Co. office building, etc. until 1947.
Architect for the Division of Bridges & Viaducts City of Chicago 1948-53.
a) Architectural work performed here for the following new bridges, or contemplated bridges: Congress St. Bridge, Van Buren St. Bridge, Archer Ave. Bridge, Irving Park Blvd. Bridge, Harrison St. Bridge, 95th St. Bridge. b) Architectural work performed on the following revisions: State St. Viaduct widening, Roosevelt Rd. Repair.

5 THIS QUESTIONNAIRE MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES. ☒ ☐

The undersigned hereby certify that the above is a true statement of facts.

Name of Firm or Individual Samuel S. Otis

Signed by all Principals: Samuel S. Otis

(Use reverse side for additional information.)

3M-52

Samuel Otis, American Institute of Architects File

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Sam Otis

Winnetka senior feared drowned

By MARY ANNE JOHNSON

The dining room table in Sam Otis' house is still set with a plate, cup, carefully folded napkin and knife, spoon and fork. On the table are two small, white pills. It was his custom, Otis set out these pills last Thursday night in preparation for the next day's breakfast. Then Otis told Lorraine Fallarme, who lives with him at 313 Walnut St., Winnetka, that he was going to the beach to watch the fireworks. The 83-year-old Otis still hasn't returned. Winnetka police theorize that he slipped off the rocks at the end of Elm St., into Lake Michigan and drowned. Otis, the architect who designed the sculpture on the village common, was seen on his way to the beach by Nancy Mengel

of 313 Walnut St. at about 8:15 p.m. He was dressed in a short-sleeved shirt, pants and his traditional tennis shoes and yellow straw hat, and was carrying a paper shopping bag.

POLICE LATER FOUND the hat, bag and a boat cushion (which Otis had evidently been carrying inside the bag) on the rocks about four feet from the edge of the water at Elm St. About a foot and a half from the water they found Otis' flashlight—which he usually carries at night.

Police Capt. Art Braun speculates Otis may have dropped the flashlight and then fallen into the water as he leaned over to pick it up. During the last week Otis had complained to Fallarme of pains in his legs

and blurred vision.

Fallarme, a counselor at the North Shore Country Day School camp, called police to report Otis missing at 12:29 a.m. Friday. In searching the area, police found only Otis' belongings. There was no evidence of foul play. Police notified the U.S. Coast Guard and also sent a diver, Floyd Ambrogio of the Northfield Fire Department, to search the waters off Elm St.

THE CREW OF THE Winnetka police patrol boat saw a man sitting on the rocks at Elm St. last Thursday night. That same crew is now involved in the search for Otis. Fallarme has spent much of his own time combing the bushes in the neighborhood and along the beach for any sign of Otis, with whom he has lived since December.

Police has not discounted the possibility that Otis may have wandered away.

Otis, who was president of the Winnetka Historical Society in the early 1950's, moved to the village from Chicago in 1953 with his parents, William A. and Elizabeth Shackford Otis. His father, also an architect, designed the family's first home at 644 Oak St.

"As a boy," says Otis in Lora Dickinson's "The Story of Winnetka," "I played on the wreckage of the 'Lady Elgin' (which sank in 1860) on the beach at the foot of Spruce St. I often wonder what timbers—or bones—are buried deep within the sands."

INCLUDED IN MRS. Dickinson's book is a picture of the young Otis playing on the beach at Spruce St.—just one block north of where he may have drowned.

Otis started at New Trier High School with the class of 1908 but later transferred to the Morristown (N.J.) School from which he graduated.

Helen Calhoun Woolson, a 1910 New

Trier graduate, remembers Otis for his interest in dramatics. "His favorite character was Benjamin Franklin," she says. Otis played the part of Franklin in several films on American history produced by the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Otis received a bachelor's degree from Harvard College, where he was editor of the "Harvard Lampoon," in 1914. He then did two years of work at the Harvard Graduate School of Architecture and also

(Continued on page 72)



Young Sam Otis (background, center) was photographed around the turn of the century playing on the wreck of the Lady Elgin, about one block north of the spot where he was feared drowned last Thursday. (Chicago Historical Society photo).



Sam Otis (standing, left) as he appeared in 1965 talking with Explorer Scouts from Winnetka Post No. 2 during a break on their hike along what would become the Green Bay Trail. (Taylor Drake photo).

Sam Otis

Continued from page 35

studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As an officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War I, Otis was in command of a submarine chaser off the coast of England. His navy service led him to become active in Winnetka's American Legion Post where he was commander during the 1960's. Up until the last couple years, it was Otis' job to call the roll of the war dead at Memorial Day services on the common.

AFTER THE WAR, Otis worked with his father—who had designed the village's Horace Mann School, now the site of the post office—for a few years and then with various private firms and governmental agencies. He went to Paris, graduated from the Cordon Bleu School and, returning to Winnetka, set up a cooking school in the house at 316 Walnut St. which he had built for his bride, Gertrude, who came from New York State.

Otis and his wife, who died in the late 1960's, had one daughter, Elizabeth, now married to Merrill Conoway and living in Rolling Hills Estates, Cal. The Conoway's have a son, James Otis, and a daughter, Linda.

Mrs. Woolson remembers that Otis didn't want his wife to drive a car so, instead, Mrs. Otis would travel around the village in a golf cart on which she had painted flowers. Mrs. Otis' other works of art, including pottery and hand painted cabinets, still fill the home on Walnut St.

ACCORDING TO "WHO'S Who in the Midwest" (1994-95), Otis spent some of his later years as an architect as an associate with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in Chicago. It also says he worked on the plans for the U.S. Air Force Academy in

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Otis, a member of Christ Church and the North Shore Senior Center, is also an inventor and holds a patent on an electronic check-out and automatic inventory control system for supermarkets. He has not been able to market the invention.

Calling Otis "a walking history book of Winnetka," Barbara Mengel, Nancy's mother, says "his whole life revolved around what happens in the village." Nancy agrees saying, "You'd go over to his house and ask who used to live on a certain corner and he would know."

Nancy, a student at Bradford College in Massachusetts, thinks Otis was lonely during the last few years.

"I'd come home from school and he'd call me up and say he had something very important to discuss with me. I'd go over there and he'd have some punch and cookies ready. We'd sit down at the table and he'd start to read me a letter—one I had written him in fourth grade."

Nancy's letters aren't the only things Otis saves. Besides Winnetka memorabilia—much of which is already in the historical society's archives—his closet doors are covered with pictures of the neighborhood children.

"CHILDREN ARE SO important to him," says Fallarme. "They come over here every day and can select any candy or goodies they want."

Mrs. Mengel says until a few years ago, as many as 60 children a day came to see Otis. "He'd have little bags of goodies already made up for each of them."

As a member of the Volunteer Talent Pool, Otis spent much of his time in the 1990's talking to school children about village history. Mrs. Woolson's husband, Theron, says Otis was quite proud of having helped a Hubbard Woods School



student construct a replica of Ft. Dearborn.

Mrs. Mengel says Otis' fondest wish is to have something in the village named after

Hubbard. Winnetka student Scott Hubbard with Sam Otis in 1965 when Otis helped youngster design model of old Dearborn.

Obituary

Gustave Patrick Topf

Gustave Topf, a 48 year resident of the Northbrook area, died July 8th at his son's home in Northfield. He was 63 years old. Born in Colone, South Dakota, he lived on Sanders Rd. in the village. He was head of the Gustave Topf Landscaping Co. and was formerly employed at Techy Farms for 12 years. He was a member of the

Illinois Landscaping Center Association. Topf was a member of Our Lady of the Brook parish.

He is survived by a son, Marvin B. Northfield and by two daughters, Pam DeZell of Waco, Texas and Pamela of Colorado Springs.

Services were held at St. Philip's Apostolic Church in Northfield and interment at St. Mary's Cemetery, N.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road



Sam Otis

Samuel Shackford Otis

The body of Samuel Shackford Otis, the 83-year-old Winnetkan missing and feared drowned in Lake Michigan since July 4, washed up on shore at Hoyt Ln. last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Newcombe of 505 Hoyt Ln. discovered the body at about 8 p.m. when they were on the beach securing their boat. The couple called police who summoned Dr. Clarence Minnema to the scene. Dr. Minnema, who told police he had known the victim for over 50 years, pronounced Otis dead.

At an inquest in the William H. Scott

Funeral Home in Wilmette on Saturday, Deputy Cook County Coroner Robert Myers ruled Otis' death accidental. The coroner's physician who examined the body said there was no need for an autopsy.

Otis was last seen at about 8:15 p.m. on July 4 when he left his home at 516 Walnut St. to sit on the rocks at the end of Elm St. and watch the fireworks. When he failed to return within a few hours, Valentino Fallarme, who lived with Otis, called police.

Police found Otis' straw hat, shopping bag and boat cushion about four feet from the water on the Elm St. rocks. They discovered his flashlight about a foot from the water. Police theorize Otis dropped the flashlight and fell into the water when he leaned over to retrieve it. When found, Otis had a bruise and abrasion on his right temple which, police say, could have been caused by his head striking the rocks.

Otis, an architect, designed the cenotaph on the village common. Born in Chicago, he had lived in the village since 1895. He was a past president of the Winnetka Historical Society.

He is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth Otis Conaway of Rolling Hills Estates, Cal.; a sister, Louise Burlinson of Claremont, Cal. and two grandchildren. Funeral services were held Sunday at

Unsourced newspaper clipping, Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

Herman Lackner

Herman Lackner, Winnetka architect

By Steven J. Stark
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

Herman H. Lackner, 86, an architect and longtime Winnetka resident, died Wednesday in the King Home in Evanston.

An Evanston native, Mr. Lackner attended Harvard University and the Armour Institute of Technology, now the Illinois Institute of Technology.

He served in the U.S. Navy construction battalion and helped build bases in Guadalcanal and the Philippines during World War II.

While a student, Mr. Lackner worked as an office boy for architect Chester H. Wolcott. From 1933 to 1940, he was a

draftsman for General Homes, one of the first architectural firms to design prefabricated housing. Mr. Lackner worked for the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Root for two years before opening his own office in Winnetka in 1945. He became known for work on residences on the North Shore.

In a 1983 interview with the Art Institute of Chicago's Architects Oral History Project, Mr. Lackner talked about a job designing a building for Chapin Hall, a children's home in Chicago. He recalled how a Chapin Hall official described the structure's requirements, which included playrooms, study rooms and accommodations for 30 chil-

dren and six house parents.

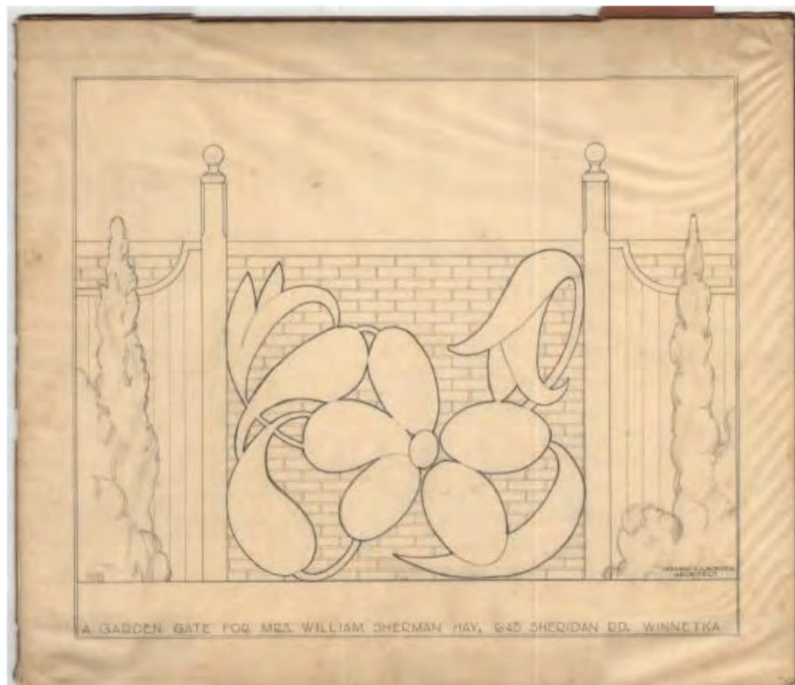
"It was a short list on half a piece of paper, and so then I called the head or the director or whatever they call him, whom I knew well, and I said, 'George, what more do you want than this?' 'That's it.'"

He added, "Everyone does it their own way, but I think sometimes in the present day and age, people rely too much on elaborate studies and statistics and getting it all in the abstract."

Survivors include a sister, Antoinette Webster.

Funeral services will be at 3 p.m. Wednesday in Winnetka Congregational Church, 725 Pine St., Winnetka.

Chicago Tribune, June 28, 1998



Herman Lackner, design for garden gate at 645 Sheridan Road, Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

8. Permits

(THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Illinois, 7/7 1920

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a _____ Story
and Basement Alteration on residence
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—Lot 1, Block _____, Subdivision Owners
Honestead Sub.

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

TOTAL COST \$15000.00

OWNER W.S. Hay Address Winnetka

ARCHITECT W.A. Otis & Son " _____

BUILDER Boettcher " Evanston

CARPENTER 11 " _____

MASON J. Wigginton " Evanston

PLUMBER _____ " _____

ELECTRICIAN _____ " _____

REMARKS _____

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described Building in accordance with Plans and
(I OR WE) Specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all the provisions in Chapter VI of the
Village Code, entitled "Buildings."

SIGNED W.L. Boettcher
ADDRESS 2119 Ridge Ave
Evanston

Permit Issued 7/1 1920
Permit Number 1026

(THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Illinois, July 13 1920

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a two Story
~~and Basement~~ Garage
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—Lot 1, Block , Subdivision
Owners Homestead

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 54 feet. Depth 22 feet. Height 24 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS Garage & 4 rooms

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

TOTAL COST \$12000.00

OWNER Wm S. Hay Address

ARCHITECT Atlas & Son " Chi

BUILDER Baettcher " Evansston

CARPENTER " "

MASON Wigginton " Evansston

PLUMBER " "

ELECTRICIAN Bond Brothers Co " Evansston

REMARKS

(I OR WE) hereby agree to construct the above described Building in accordance with Plans and Specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all the provisions in Chapter VI of the Village Code, entitled "Buildings."

Permit Issued 7/15 1920

Permit Number 7030

SIGNED W L Baettcher

ADDRESS 2119 Ridge Ave
Evansston

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

(THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Illinois, 9-7 19 24
TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:
Application is hereby made for a permit to build 3 - 1 Story
and Basement frame bay windows
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION Lot 1 Block _____
Subdivision _____
STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan
DIMENSIONS of BUILDING Front _____ feet Depth _____ feet Height _____ feet
NUMBER of ROOMS _____
KIND of MATERIAL frame
TOTAL COST \$4000.00
OWNER Wm. Sherman Day Address Winnetka
ARCHITECT Otis & Fuller Address _____
BUILDER W. L. Boettcher Address Evanston
CARPENTER _____ Address _____
MASON _____ Address _____
SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____
PLUMBER _____ Address _____
ELECTRICIAN _____
REMARKS _____

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building
(I OR WE)
plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance and the Building Regulations of the Village Code and amendments thereto.

Permit Issued 9-15 19 24 SIGNED W. L. Boettcher
Permit Number 2357 ADDRESS Evanston Ill
none B

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

(

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000

Winnetka, Illinois, August 31, 1926

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 2 Story
and Basement _____
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION - Lot _____, Block _____
Subdivision _____

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING - Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER W. S. Hays Address 645 Sheridan Rd

TOTAL COST 8000.00

ARCHITECT Otis & Fuller Address _____

BUILDER _____ Address _____

CARPENTER Boettcher Co Address 1918 Lake St

MASON Wigginton Address Granston Oak St

SEWER BUILDER Leo Pack Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans (as we) and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 9-1 1926

Permit Number _____

Fee 21.00

SIGNED Boettcher Co
Per J. D. Thiele

ADDRESS 1918 Lake St
Granston Oak St

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 9-7 1927

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 1 Story
and Basement greenhouse
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — Lot _____, Block _____
Subdivision _____

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER Sherman Hay Address _____

TOTAL COST \$8000

ARCHITECT Otis & Fuller Address _____

BUILDER Fred L. Low Address Highland St

CARPENTER h q Address _____

MASON h h Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans
(I OR WE) and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 9-7 1927

Permit Number 3184

Fee none

SIGNED Fred L. Low

ADDRESS _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 3-1 1932

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 2nd Story
and ~~Basement~~ Alterations to prev garage & chauffeur quarters
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION LOT 1, Block
Subdivision Owner Homestead Sub.

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER Wm S Hay Address _____

TOTAL COST 600

ARCHITECT owner Address _____

BUILDER John Thiel Address 1918 Lake St, Evanston

CARPENTER " Address _____

MASON none Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER none Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building

I (OR WE) hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 3-1 1932

Permit Number 3980

Fee none

SIGNED Wm S Hay

ADDRESS by John J Thiel

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, AUGUST 8, 1935

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS;
Application is hereby made for a permit to CONSTRUCT a 1 story
and Basement ACCESSORY BLDG. (TOOL HOUSE)
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT 4, Block 83
Subdivision W. H. GARLAND'S
645
STREET and NUMBER 645 SHERIDAN RD.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet
NUMBER of ROOMS _____
KIND of MATERIAL FRAME

OWNER MRS. W. S. HAY Address 645 SHERIDAN RD
TOTAL COST 750.00

ARCHITECT Herman Lackner Address Job #1
BUILDER W. SALMEN Address _____
CARPENTER _____ Address _____
MASON _____ Address _____
SEWER BUILDER NONE Address _____
PLUMBER NONE Address _____
ELECTRICIAN _____ Address _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance to be issued after the completion of the building.

I hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 8-8- 1935
Building Permit Number 4219
Occupancy Permit Number 1767 108
9/12

SIGNED Mrs. Hay by Wm. Salmen
ADDRESS _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, Oct 30, 1969

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:
Application is hereby made for a permit to _____
(work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.) _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION _____

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER	
Vol. _____	ITEM _____

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER OF ROOMS Proposed Rooms in Basement

EST. CONST. COST _____ KIND OF MATERIAL _____ PHONE NO. _____

OWNER R.M. Barnes Address _____

ARCHITECT _____ Address _____

BUILDER Virgil Clary Address _____

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON (North Shore Builders) Address 1083 Gage St

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____ Address _____

REMARKS
Refused light - air - not habitable
Paul G. 10/30/69 visited the site with Mr. Clary
_____ Date Job Completed _____

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby certify that _____ the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising _____
(I or We) (I am or We are)
the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and _____ hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.
(I or We) (I or We)

Permit Issued _____ by _____ SIGNED _____

Building Permit Number _____ ADDRESS _____

Occupancy Permit Number _____

C. B. No. _____ PHONE NO. _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

9. 1989 Survey, Susan Benjamin

1




(Photograph)



Roll # 5 Photographer WB
 Frame # 7-9 Date 8/2/89
 Building facing W

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
Other (describe) _____

2. Original Use: RESID 3. Current Use: RESID

4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ 5. Public or Private? PR

6. Open to Public? N 7. Integrity: Unaltered ☐ Altered ☐ Unsure ☐
Work in Progress (describe) _____

8. Type of Alteration: Restoration ☐ Rehabilitation ☐ Remodeling ☐
Addition ☐ Building Sided? ☐ Material ☐
Building Moved (Date): _____ Orig. Location: _____
Describe Alterations, with dates: _____

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

9. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

10. Noteworthy Features: WINDMILL, PAPERING, STAIRS

11. Architect: _____ 12. Builder: _____

Source of Information: _____

13. Date of Construction: 1910 Source: L

14. Comments on Significance: Large, elegant Colonial Revival
Contrib Bldg in HD

OTHER SURVEYS _____

 LOCAL CRITERIA 46

 SUPERVISOR SG

ADDRESS 645 SHERIDAN RD
 HISTORIC NAME _____
 COMMON NAME _____
 TARGET AREA II
 DATE 8/2/89

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

PHYSICAL FEATURES

15. Overall Shape or Plan: IRREG

16. Stories: 2 1/2 Approx. Dimensions (see Sanborns): _____

17. Foundation (Material and Color): _____

18. Walls (Material and Color): WHITE CLAYBOARD

19. Roof: Type HIP Material SHINGLE Original? N
Pitch SHALLOW Color BL

20. Dormers? No., Location, Material: 2 - 1 ON EACH SIDE

21. Chimneys? No., Location, Material: 1 BRICK - S SIDE OF FRONT
2. BRICK IN ORNAMENTAL PATTERN AT TOP

22. Ornamental Trim (Material and Color): WOOD BALUSTRADES DENTILED
CORNICE MOLDINGS & WINDOW MOLDINGS ALL PAINTED
WHITE

23. Entrance(s) (Location and Description): PANELLED DOOR W/ FLATTENED
SIDEWAYS JUST TO S OF CENTAL

24. Porches: WIDE FRONT PORCH - 4 BACK ON SIDES W/
DENTILED CORNICE & ROOF BALUSTRADE W/ URNS - UNPAINTED

25. Window Treatment: 4 ROUND DORIC COLUMNS
1 WINDOW W/ 1ST PROTECTING CORNICE
4 GREEN SHUTTERS - PALLADIUM WINDOW OVER

26. Other: DOOR

SITE INFORMATION

27. Landscape Description: Style _____
Ravine _____ Riparian ☒ Other _____

Noteworthy Features: Elegant 2 story Colonial Revival
coach house w/ classical detail - 645A SHERIDAN RD

28. Landscape Architect: _____ Source of Info.: _____

29. Secondary Structures? _____ Type: Fence _____ Wall _____ Coach House ☒
Barn _____ Detached Garage _____ Greenhouse _____ Other Green House

30. Relation to Streetscape: Set back - unsu bdivided

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

BACKGROUND DATA

Present Owner: _____ Address: 645 SHERIDAN Phone: _____
Occupant: _____ 33. Original Owner: _____
Historical Information on Ownership: _____

35. Permit Information: Severely app 7-19-97 Owner W.H. Gasklands
Greenhouse was added 9-7-27 per # 3184 Arch Otis Fuller
Cost \$8000. An accessory bldg was added 8-8-35
per # 1219 (Zoning Board)

36. Legal Description: _____

(Location) _____

37. P.I.N. #: _____ 38. Zoning Classification: _____

39. Listing on Existing Surveys (Give Date Listed):
National Register _____ Heritage Home _____ IHSS _____
IHLS _____ Other: NHL _____ IR _____ HABS _____ HAER _____

40. National Register Potential: Individual _____ Contrib. in District _____
Architectural Merit But Sided _____

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

41. Area of Significance: _____
42. Historic Information on Historic Events, Persons identified with Building, Importance
in Area of Significance: _____

Sources of Information: _____

43. Level of Significance: Local _____ State _____ National _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road




(Photograph)



Roll # 5 Photographer SB
 Frame # 79 Date 8/2/09
 Building Facing W

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
 Other (describe) _____

2. Original Use: RESID 3. Current Use: RESID

4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ 5. Public or Private? Priv

6. Open to Public? N 7. Integrity: Unaltered ☐ Altered ☐ Unsure ☒
 Work in Progress (describe) _____

8. Type of Alteration: Restoration ☐ Rehabilitation ☐ Remodeling ☐
 Addition ☐ Building Sided? ☐ Material _____
 Building Moved (Date): _____ Orig. Location: _____
 Describe Alterations, with dates: _____

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

9. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

10. Noteworthy Features: Windows, Massing, S. side

11. Architect: _____ 12. Builder: _____

Source of Information: Photo Source: SB

13. Date of Construction: 1910

14. Comments on Significance: Large, elegant two-story
Really typical of a Col. Revival style
Chic Deco in 1920

OTHER SURVEYS _____

LOCAL CRITERIA 4.1

SURVEYOR SB

ADDRESS 645 Sheridan Rd

HISTORIC NAME _____

COMMON NAME _____

TARGET AREA II

DATE 8/2/09

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

PHYSICAL FEATURES

15. Overall Shape or Plan: IRREG
16. Stories: 2 1/2 Approx. Dimensions (see Sanborns): _____
17. Foundation (Material and Color): _____
18. Walls (Material and Color): WHITE CLAPBOARD
19. Roof: Type HIP Material ASPHALT Original? N
Pitch SHALLOW Color BL
20. Dormers? No., Location, Material: 2 - 1 on each side
21. Chimneys? No., Location, Material: 1 BRICK - S SIDE OF FRONT
BRICKWORK in ORNAMENTAL PATTERN at TOP
22. Ornamental Trim (Material and Color): WOOD BALUSTRADES, DENTILED
CORNICE MOLDING & WINDOW MOLDINGS ALL PAINTED
WHITE
23. Entrance(s) (Location and Description): PANELLED DOOR w/ LEADED
GLASS JUST TO S. of CENTER
24. Porches: WIDE FRONT PORCH - SET BACK on SIDES w/
DENTILED CORNICE & FOOT BALUSTRADE w/ URNS - SUPPORTED
25. Window Treatment: by ROUND DARK COLUMNS
1/2 windows w/ flat projecting LINTELS
& GREEN SHUTTERS. PALLADIUM WINDOW OVER
26. Other: DOOR

SITE INFORMATION

27. Landscape Description: Style _____
Ravine _____ Riparian ☒ Other _____
- Noteworthy Features: elegant 2-story Colonial revival
COACH house w/ classical details - 645A SHERIDAN
28. Landscape Architect: _____ Source of Info.: _____
29. Secondary Structures? _____ Type: Fence _____ Wall _____ Coach House ☒
Barn _____ Detached Garage _____ Greenhouse _____ Other green house
30. Relation to Streetscape: Set back - unscreened

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 645 Sheridan Road

BACKGROUND DATA

Current Owner: _____ Address: 645 SHERIDAN Phone: _____

Occupant: _____ 33. Original Owner: _____

34. Historical Information on Ownership: _____

35. Permit Information: Source app 7-19-97 Bume W.H. Garlands
Greenhouse was added 9-7-27 per #3184 Arch Otis Fuller
Ct \$8000. An accessory bldg was added 8-8-35
per #1219 (TOOL HOUSE)

36. Legal Description: _____

(Location) _____

37. P.I.N. #: _____ 38. Zoning Classification: _____

39. Listing on Existing Surveys (Give Date Listed):
National Register _____ Heritage Home _____ IHSS _____
IHLS _____ Other: NHL _____ IR _____ HABS _____ HAER _____

40. National Register Potential: Individual _____ Contrib. in District _____
Architectural Merit But Sided _____

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

41. Area of Significance: _____

42. Historic Information on Historic Events, Persons identified with Building, Importance
in Area of Significance: _____

Sources of Information: _____

43. Level of Significance: Local _____ State _____ National _____

10. Pat Burrows, March 6, 1984, Winnetka Historical Society

James E. Challenger Home
645 Sheridan Rd.
Possibly built 1902.
Mr & Mrs. William Sherman Hay, (Alma)
bought in 1919. Extensive remodeling
to house + garden's house. Entrance
formerly on south side. The Hays
changed entrance to West side + added
the porch to the south - & be able
to see the gardens there. They
also had a huge garden across
Sheridan Rd. (Sheridan + Pine) which
older residents here will remember -
b. E. St. Louis - Father a U.S. Senator
Mr. Hay was a Chicago attorney
& started the Sunbeam organization.
The Hays had no children. They
travelled extensively + frequently
took nieces + nephews with them.
Mrs. Hay was a great supporter
of the Orchestra Association. Had
a box + always attended with guests.
She also was a great opera lover.
The Hays did much entertaining. →

3/6/84
Some of this information came
from Mrs. William F. Petersen
of Chicago (1360 Lake Shore Drive)
a niece of Mrs. Hay & now 89
years old. She is a long time
member of the Hull House
Board & friend of Jane Addams.
Herman Lockner got me in
touch with her & had other info.
Challenger bought house from
Barnes family who had bought
from Alva Hay's estate. Barnes
lived there briefly.
Garden planned by Louise Hubbard

Pat Burrows

ATTACHMENT B



January 18, 2023

Christopher Marx, AICP
Associate Planner
Village of Winnetka – Department of Community Development
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

Dear Mr. Marx,

The Winnetka Historical Society has reviewed Benjamin Historic Certification's thorough research of the Everett Wilson House at 645 Sheridan. We agree with Jeanne Sylvester and Susan Benjamin's assessment that 645 Sheridan maintains historical and architectural significance as a distinctive example of an early Colonial Revival house and for its association with distinguished owners who contributed to the history of Winnetka and beyond.

Sincerely,

Mary Trieschmann
Executive Director

Meagan McChesney, PhD.
Curator

ATTACHMENT C



0 100 200
ft

Disclaimer: The GIS Consortium and MGP Inc. are not liable for any use, misuse, modification or disclosure of any map provided under applicable law. This map is for general information purposes only. Although the information is believed to be generally accurate, errors may exist and the user should independently confirm for accuracy. The map does not constitute a regulatory determination and is not a base for engineering design. A Registered Land Surveyor should be consulted to determine precise location boundaries on the ground.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: WINNETKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM: CHRISTOPHER MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: SEPTEMBER 12, 2022
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 22-23: 645 SHERIDAN ROAD

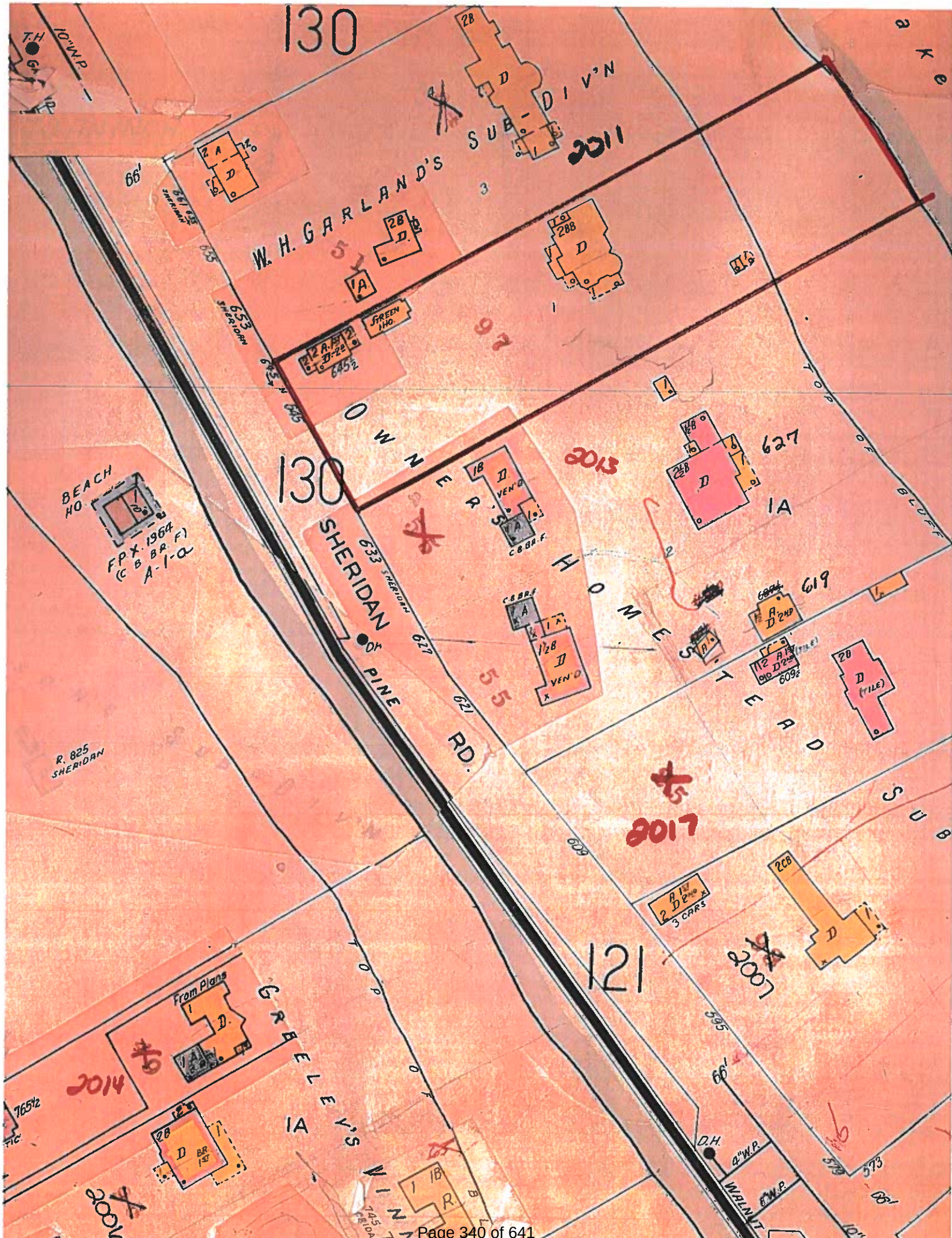
INTRODUCTION

On October 3, 2022, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the residence at 645 Sheridan Road. Please return any available information regarding the architectural and historical significance of the structure to my attention by the end of the day on Tuesday, September 27, 2022. If you have any questions, please feel free to send an email to cmarx@winnetka.org or call me at (847) 716-3587.

PRELIMINARY PROPERTY HISTORY STUDY/VILLAGE HALL RECORDS

Building Permits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Architect</u>
7-2-1920	Alterations on residence	WS Hay	W.A. Otis & Son
7-5-1920	Build two-story garage	WS Hay	W.A. Otis & Son
9-15-1924	Build three one-story frame bay windows	WS Hay	Ottis & Fuller
9-1-1926	Build two-story brick addition to residence	WS Hay	Ottis & Fuller
9-7-1927	Build one-story greenhouse	WS Hay	Ottis & Fuller
3-1-1932	Alteration to garage and chauffeurs quarters	Mr.s W.S. Hay	Not Listed
8-8-1935	Construct one-story accessory building (tool house)	Mrs. W.S. Hay	Herman Lackner
10-30-1969	Proposed rooms in basement	R.M. Barnes	Not listed



Photos – August, 2022





PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 645 Sheridan

Construction Details:

Original construction date: c. 1897

Construction type: clapboard

Style: Colonial Revival

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
Everett and Martha Wilson	By 1900 at least 1917	1900 directory, 1917 directory, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> obituary	Everett was the vice president of the meatpacking company Armour & Co. in Chicago.
William Sherman and Alma Hay	1919 – 1968	Building permit applications, real estate listing, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> article and obituaries.	William was a prominent attorney in Chicago with Hay & Brown. Alma was an accomplished violinist and ardent supporter of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Ravinia.
R. Marshall and Margaret Barnes	1968 – 1970	Building permit application, Article on Patch.com, real estate listing, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> obituary	R. Marshall was an investment banker and chairman of Howe Barnes Investments, Inc.
James Challenger	1970 – 2022	Article on Patch.com, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary	Founder of outplacement firm Challenger, Gray & Christmas

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
J. W. Foster	1897 – build single family home	Clip from <i>The Economist</i>
Otis and Son (William Otis and Sam Otis)	1920 – alterations on residence, build two-story garage	Selection of WHS materials on William and Sam Otis

Otis and Fuller (William Otis and Revilo F. Fuller)	1924 - build three one-story frame bay windows; 1926 – build two-story brick addition to residence; 1927 – build one-story greenhouse	Selection of WHS materials on William Otis; clip from <i>The American Architect</i> ; <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary
Herman Lackner	1935 – construct one-story accessory building (tool house)	WHS materials on Herman Lackner

RESEARCH SOURCES USED: *Winnetka Talk*, Cook County Assessor records, Cook County Recorder records, historic phone books, WHS property files, WHS digital files, Ancestry.com, *Chicago Tribune*

Findings:

Our research indicates that the property at 645 Sheridan maintains both historical and architectural significance due to its association with several prominent Winnetkans and as a quintessential Colonial Revival with additions and accessory buildings designed by notable architects William Otis and Herman Lackner.

The main house at 645 Sheridan was built c. 1897 by Everett Wilson, vice president of the large meatpacking company, Armour & Co. The original architect (noted as such by Granacki Historic Consultants) was J. W. Foster, an architect employed by Armour & Co.

In the 1920s, prominent Winnetkans William and Alma Hay hired William Otis (both with his son, Sam, and later with his partner, Revilo Fuller) to renovate the property, add an addition, and design the garage and green house. Otis designed several historic buildings in Chicago and its suburbs, including St. Peter’s Episcopal Church in Lakeview (a designed Chicago Landmark since 2018), the City Library in Aurora, and the Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University, to name a few. In Winnetka, Otis (as Otis & Son, Otis & Clark, Otis & Fuller and on his own), designed several of Winnetka’s most recognizable historic buildings and homes, including Christ Church, the Greeley School, 661 Blackthorn, 1127 Sheridan, and his own house at 644 Oak. The Hays also hired notable local architect Herman Lackner to construct an additional accessory building on the property in 1935.

The last owner of 645 Sheridan was James Challenger, a longtime Winnetka resident who is credited with establishing the outplacement industry when he founded his firm, Challenger, Gray & Christmas.

In addition, this property has appeared in several recognizable publications, and was listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey as “significant as an individual structure.” It is currently cited on the Historic & Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) database as an historic property.¹

¹ HARGIS indicates that this property is historic but it has not yet been determined whether it would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Date of Research: 9/14/2022

Submitted by:

Meagan McChesney, PhD
Curator, Winnetka Historical Society

Mary Trieschmann, MS Ed
Executive Director, Winnetka Historical Society

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Illinois,

7/7 1920

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a _____ Story
and Basement Alteration on residence
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—Lot 1, Block _____, Subdivision Owners
Homestead Sub.

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sherman Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

TOTAL COST \$15000.00

OWNER W.S. Hay Address Winnetka

ARCHITECT W.A. Otis & Son " _____

BUILDER Boettcher " Evanston

CARPENTER " " _____

MASON J. Wigginton " Evanston

PLUMBER _____ " _____

ELECTRICIAN _____ " _____

REMARKS _____

(I OR WE) hereby agree to construct the above described Building in accordance with Plans and Specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all the provisions in Chapter VI of the Village Code, entitled "Buildings."

SIGNED W.L. Boettcher

ADDRESS 2119 Ridge Ave
Evanston

Permit Issued 7/1 1920

Permit Number 1026

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Illinois, July 13 1920

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a two Story
~~and Basement.~~ Garage.
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—Lot 1, Block _____, Subdivision _____
Owners Homestead

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 54 feet. Depth 22 feet. Height 24 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS Garage & 4 rooms.

KIND of MATERIAL Frame.

TOTAL COST \$12000.00

OWNER Wm S. Hay Address _____

ARCHITECT Olth & Son " Chi

BUILDER Boettcher " Evanston

CARPENTER " " _____

MASON Wigginton " Evanston

PLUMBER _____ " _____

ELECTRICIAN Bond Brothers Co " Evanston

REMARKS _____

(I OR WE) hereby agree to construct the above described Building in accordance with Plans and Specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all the provisions in Chapter VI of the Village Code, entitled "Buildings."

SIGNED W L Boettcher

ADDRESS 2119 Ridge Ave

Permit Issued 7/15 1920

Permit Number 7030

(THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Winnetka, Illinois, 9-7 1924

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build 3 - 1 Story
and Basement frame bay windows.

(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — Lot 1, Block _____

Subdivision _____

STREET and NUMBER Owner Homestead
645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL frame.

TOTAL COST \$4009.00

OWNER Wm. Sherman Day Address Winnetka

ARCHITECT Otis & Fuller Address _____

BUILDER W L Boettcher Address Evanston

CARPENTER " " " Address " "

MASON " " " Address " "

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building
(I OR WE)
plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance and the Building Regulations of the Village Code and amendments thereto.

SIGNED W L Boettcher

ADDRESS Evanston Ill

Permit Issued 9-15 1924

Permit Number 2357
none

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, August 31 1926

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 2 Story and Basement

(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — Lot , Block

Subdivision

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front feet. Depth feet. Height feet

NUMBER of ROOMS

KIND of MATERIAL

OWNER W S. Hays Address 645 Sheridan Rd

TOTAL COST 8000.00

ARCHITECT Otis & Fuller Address

BUILDER Address

CARPENTER Boettcher Co Address 1918 Lake St

MASON Wigginton Address Granton Oak St

SEWER BUILDER Geo Pack Address

PLUMBER Address

ELECTRICIAN

REMARKS

Application is also made for a Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance to be issued after the completion of the building.

hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 9-1 1926

Permit Number

Fee

SIGNED Boettcher Co Per J J Thiele

ADDRESS 1918 Lake St

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois,

9-7-27

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 1 Story
and Basement greenhouse
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — Lot _____, Block _____
Subdivision _____

STREET and NUMBER 645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER Herman Kay Address _____

TOTAL COST 48000

ARCHITECT Otis & Fuller Address _____

BUILDER Fred C. Low Address Highland Park

CARPENTER " " Address _____

MASON " " Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans
(I OR WE)
and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 9-7-27

Permit Number 3184

Fee none

SIGNED Fred C. Low

ADDRESS _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, AUGUST 8, 1935

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS;

Application is hereby made for a permit to CONSTRUCT a 1 story
and Basement ACCESSORY BLDG. (TOOL HOUSE)

(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT 4, Block 83

Subdivision W. H. GARLAND'S

STREET and NUMBER 645 SHERIDAN RD.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL FRAME

OWNER MRS. W^M S. HAY Address 645 SHERIDAN RD

TOTAL COST 750⁰⁰

ARCHITECT Herman Lackner Address Jolo #1

BUILDER W^M SALMEN Address _____

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER NONE Address _____

PLUMBER NONE Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____ Address _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance to be issued after the completion of the building.

I hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 8-8- 1935

Building Permit Number 7219

Occupancy Permit Number 1767 OP 9/12

SIGNED Mrs Hay by Wm Salmen

ADDRESS _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 3-1 1932

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 2nd Story
~~and Basement~~ Alteration to front garage & chauffeur quarters
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION LOT 1, Block _____
Subdivision Owner Homestead Sub.

STREET and NUMBER 645 Shelden Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER Wm S Hay Address _____

TOTAL COST 600

ARCHITECT owner Address _____

BUILDER John Thiel Address 1918 Lake St, Evanston

CARPENTER " Address _____

MASON none Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER none Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building

I hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 3-1 1932

Permit Number 3980

Fee none

SIGNED Wm S Hay

ADDRESS by John J Thiel

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois,

Oct 30, 1969

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to _____

(work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER

Vol.

ITEM

STREET and NUMBER

645 Sheridan

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS

Proposed Rooms in Basement

EST. CONST. COST _____

KIND of MATERIAL _____

PHONE NO.

OWNER

R. M. Barnes

Address _____

ARCHITECT

Address _____

BUILDER

Virgil Clary

Address _____

CARPENTER

Address _____

MASON

(North Shore Builders)

Address _____

1083 Gage St

SEWER BUILDER

Address _____

PLUMBER

Address _____

ELECTRICIAN

Address _____

REMARKS

Refused

light - air & not habitable

Paul Lee 10/30/69

visited the site with Mr. Clary

Date Job Completed _____

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby certify that _____ the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and _____ hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.

Permit Issued _____ by _____

SIGNED _____

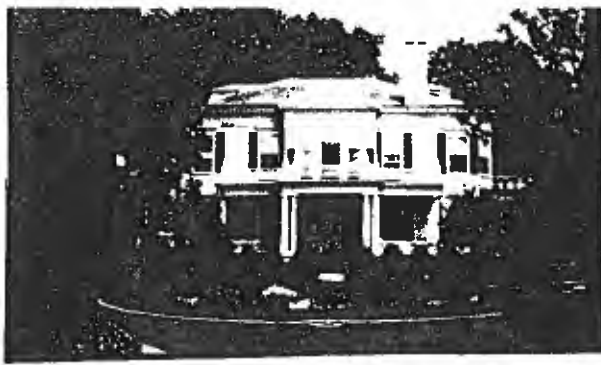
Building Permit Number _____

ADDRESS _____

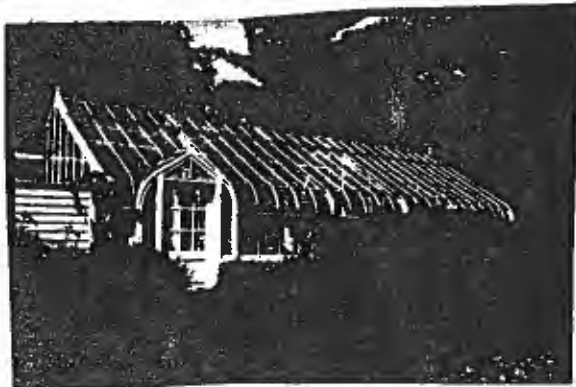
Occupancy Permit Number _____

C. B. No. _____

PHONE NO. _____



(Photograph)



Roll # 5 Photographer SC
Frame # 7-9 Date 2/2/79
Building facing W

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building ☒ Site _____ Structure _____ Object _____
Other (describe) _____
2. Original Use: RESID 3. Current Use: RESID
4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied _____ 5. Public or Private? PRV
6. Open to Public? N 7. Integrity: Unaltered _____ Altered _____ Unsure _____
- Work in Progress (describe) _____
8. Type of Alteration: Restoration _____ Rehabilitation _____ Remodeling _____
Addition _____ Building Sided? _____ Material _____
Building Moved (Date): _____ Orig. Location: _____
Describe Alterations, with dates: _____

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

9. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
10. Noteworthy Features: Windows, Porches, Style
11. Architect: _____ 12. Builder: _____
- Source of Information: _____
13. Date of Construction: 1910 Source: SC
14. Comments on Significance: Large, elegant - for the time

Really typical of Col. Revival Style
Contrib Bldg in HD

OTHER SURVEYS

155

LOCAL CRITERIA

4, 6

SURVEYOR

SC

ADDRESS

645 SHRIDEN RD

HISTORIC NAME

COMMON NAME

TARGET AREA

DATE

2/2/79

II

PHYSICAL FEATURES

15. Overall Shape or Plan: IRREG
16. Stories: 2 1/2 Approx. Dimensions(see Sanborns): _____
17. Foundation (Material and Color): _____
18. Walls (Material and Color): WHITE CLAPBOARD
19. Roof: Type HIP Material KEPKAST Original? N
Pitch SHALLOW Color BL
20. Dormers? No., Location, Material: 2 - 1 on each side
21. Chimneys? No., Location, Material: 1 Brick - S Side of Front
Brick set in Ornamental pattern at top
22. Ornamental Trim (Material and Color): WOOD BALUSTRADES DENTILED
CORNICE MOLDINGS + WINDOW MOLDINGS all painted
WHITE
23. Entrance(s) (Location and Description): PANELLED DOOR w/ 2 sided
SIDELIGHTS JUST TO S of CENTAL
24. Porches: WIDE front porch - 1st back on sides w/
Dentiled cornice + roof BALUSTRADE w/ URNS - supported
25. Window Treatment: by round DORIC COLUMNS
1/2 windows w/ 1st protecting LINTLS
4 GREEN SHUTTERS. PALLADIAN WINDOW OVER
26. Other: DOOR

SITE INFORMATION

27. Landscape Description: Style _____
Ravine _____ Riparian ☒ Other _____
- Noteworthy Features: elegant 2 story Colonial Revival
coach house w/ classical details - 64-A Sheridan
28. Landscape Architect: _____ Source of Info.: _____
29. Secondary Structures? _____ Type: Fence _____ Wall _____ Coach House ☒
Barn _____ Detached Garage _____ Greenhouse _____ Other green house
30. Relation to Streetscape: Set back - unsubdivided

BACKGROUND DATA

Present Owner: _____ Address: 615 SHERIDAN Phone: _____

Occupant: _____ 33. Original Owner: _____

Historical Information on Ownership: _____

35. Permit Information: Sewer app 7-19-92 owner W.H. Gasklands
Greenhouse was added 9-7-27 per #3184 Arch Otis Fuller
Cost \$8000. An accessory bldg was added 8-8-35
per #1219 (2006 HOUSE)

36. Legal Description: _____

(Location) _____

37. P.I.N. #: _____ 38. Zoning Classification: _____

39. Listing on Existing Surveys (Give Date Listed):
National Register _____ Heritage Home _____ IHSS _____

IHLS _____ Other: NHL _____ IR _____ HABS _____ HAER _____

40. National Register Potential: Individual _____ Contrib. in District _____
Architectural Merit But Sided _____

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

41. Area of Significance: _____

42. Historic Information on Historic Events, Persons identified with Building, Importance
in Area of Significance: _____

Sources of Information: _____

43. Level of Significance: Local _____ State _____ National _____



(Photograph)



Roll # 5 Photographer SB
 Frame # 7-9 Date 8/2/89
 Building facing W

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
 Other (describe) _____
2. Original Use: RESID 3. Current Use: RESID
4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ 5. Public or Private? Priv
6. Open to Public? N 7. Integrity: Unaltered ☐ Altered ☐ Unsure ☒
- Work in Progress (describe) _____
8. Type of Alteration: Restoration ☐ Rehabilitation ☐ Remodeling ☐
 Addition ☐ Building Sided? ☐ Material ☐
 Building Moved (Date): _____ Orig. Location: _____
 Describe Alterations, with dates: _____

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

9. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
10. Noteworthy Features: WINDOWS, MASSING, SCALE
11. Architect: _____ 12. Builder: _____
- Source of Information: _____
13. Date of Construction: C1910 Source: SB
14. Comments on Significance: Large, elegant though not
Really typical ex. of Col. Revival style
Contrib Bldg in HD

OTHER SURVEYS

188

LOCAL CRITERIA

46

SURVEYOR

SB

ADDRESS 645 Sheridan Rd

HISTORIC NAME

TARGET AREA

II

COMMON NAME

DATE

8/2/89

PHYSICAL FEATURES

15. Overall Shape or Plan: IRREG
16. Stories: 2 1/2 Approx. Dimensions (see Sanborns): _____
17. Foundation (Material and Color): _____
18. Walls (Material and Color): WHITE CLAPBOARD
19. Roof: Type HIP Material ASPHALT Original? N
Pitch SHALLOW Color BI
20. Dormers? No., Location, Material: 2 - 1 on each side
21. Chimneys? No., Location, Material: 1 BRICK - S SIDE OF FRONT
BRICKWORK in ORNAMENTAL PATTERN at TOP
22. Ornamental Trim (Material and Color): WOOD BALUSTRADES, DENTILED
CORNICE MOLDING & WINDOW MOLDINGS ALL PAINTED
WHITE
23. Entrance(s) (Location and Description): PANELLED DOOR w/ LEADED
SIDELIGHTS JUST to S. of CENTER
24. Porches: WIDE front porch - set back on sides w/
DENTILED CORNICE & ROOF BALUSTRADE w/ URNS - SUPPORTED
25. Window Treatment: by round DORIC COLUMNS
1/2 windows w/ flat PROJECTING LINTELS
& green SHUTTERS, PALLADIAN WINDOW OVER
26. Other: DOOR

SITE INFORMATION

27. Landscape Description: Style _____
Ravine _____ Riparian ☒ Other _____
- Noteworthy Features: elegant 2-story Colonial revival
coach house w/ classical details - 645A SHERIDAN
28. Landscape Architect: _____ Source of Info.: _____
29. Secondary Structures? _____ Type: Fence _____ Wall _____ Coach House ☒
Barn _____ Detached Garage _____ Greenhouse _____ Other green house
30. Relation to Streetscape: Set back - unsuit. divided

BACKGROUND DATA

Current Owner: _____ Address: 615 SHERIDAN Phone: _____

Occupant: _____ 33. Original Owner: _____

34. Historical Information on Ownership: _____

35. Permit Information: Sever app 7-19-97 owner W. H. Garlands
Greenhouse was added 9-7-27 per #3184 Arch Otis Fuller
Ct. \$8000. An accessory bldg was added 8-8-38
per #1219 (TOOL HOUSE)

36. Legal Description: _____

(Location) _____

37. P.I.N. #: _____ 38. Zoning Classification: _____

39. Listing on Existing Surveys (Give Date Listed):
National Register _____ Heritage Home _____ IHSS _____

IHLS _____ Other: NHL _____ IR _____ HABS _____ HAER _____

40. National Register Potential: Individual _____ Contrib. in District _____

Architectural Merit But Sided _____

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

41. Area of Significance: _____

42. Historic Information on Historic Events, Persons identified with Building, Importance
in Area of Significance: _____

Sources of Information: _____

43. Level of Significance: Local _____ State _____ National _____

Directions: **North of Pine St. RIPARIAN**

Address: 645 Sheridan		Lot Size 150 x 495 1.69 A		\$ 195,000 <i>5-9-68</i> & 67) Sold <i>Q + T. Wain</i>
City: Winnetka	A-2454R	Rms. 12	Bed 6+	
Constr: White frame		Baths 4	Heat HW Oil	
Style: Southern colonial		Year — Taxes 1966	Cost \$687.65	
Roof: Asphalt shingle		Porches 2	Garage 2 w/4	Contract:
Built: Approx. 1902	Faces: West	3327.14	Att-Det. rm apt. Elect: 220V-110V	
Basmt: Lge, laundry, fruit rm, store room. 1st Living rm, dining rm, library, lge garden-family rm, guest room & bath, porch overlooking lake, garden house. 2nd Three bedrms, 2 sitting rms, linen-sewing room, 2 baths, 3 single bedrms & bath. 3rd Large, floored space for extra rms.				
Check:	School: Grade: Greeley	JHS: Skokie	HS: New Trier East	LR 26x17.6 DR 21.7x15 K 15.9x11.6 LBN 13.4x11 FR 18.5x13 BR's 15x11 1st fl SW 21x12.10 SE 18.10x21 E 14x14.10 NE 22.6x17.10 11.6x10.10 13x9 14.4x10.8 (1 linen rm)
	Transp: RR. C&NW	Bus: GreenBay Rd.	Other: Sacred Heart	
	Mortgage: Existing	Available:		
	City water, W&A , Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank			
	Special Assessments \$ _____ for _____			
	Remarks and any special conditions: Unexcelled lake views. Beaut landscaping & gardens. 4 rm garage apt + greenhouse. 1/2 acre at S.W. corner could be sold off. *Architects drawing & construction costs available for replacing most 1st floor radiation with baseboard heating & converting servant's dining rm into family rm. Remodeling 2nd fl into 5 family bedrms & 4 family baths, 2 servants bedrms & bath & add closet space.			
Owner: Estate	Bus. Phone:		Res. Phone:	
This information is considered accurate but we accept no liability for errors. The listing may be changed without notice.				
For office use only	Realtor Office: QUINLAN and TYSON Inc-Winnetka		Phone: HI. 6-0177	
1168 R	Sales Person: Harriette W. Starr Betty W. Martin		Home Phone: HI. 6-1755 HI. 6-0085	
	Title CT&I			



Directions: North of Pine St.

RIPARIAN

Address: 645 Sheridan		Lot Size		Approx. 150 x 495 1.69 A		\$ 225,000 or will rent for \$1500 Mo w/ 3 yr lease. (6 Mo rent in advance) Contract:
City: Winnetka	F-468	Rms. 12	Bed. 6+	Baths 4	Heat HW Oil	
Constr: White frame		Year — Taxes 1969	Porches 2		Cost app. \$850.	
Style: Southern Colonial		Garage 2 w/4		A/C Det. rm apt.		
Roof: Asphalt shingle		Built: Approx. 1902		Faces: West		
Basmt: Lge, laundry, fruit rm, store room.						
1st Living rm, dining rm, library, lge garden-family rm, guest rm & bath, porch overlooking lake, garden house.						
2nd Three bedrms, 2 sitting rms, linen-sewing room, 2 baths, 3 single bedrms & bath.						
3rd Large, floored space for extra rms.						
Check:	School: Greeley	JHS: Skokie	HS: New Trier East		Approximate	
	Transp: RR. C&NW	Bus: Green Bay Rd.	Other: Sacred Heart		LR 26x17'6"	
	Mortgage: Existing none	Available:		DR 21'7x15		
	City water, Sewer, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank	Attractive financing available		K 15'9x11'6"		
	Special Assessments \$ None for	Please call broker.		L DEN 13'4x11		
Remarks and any special conditions: Unexcelled lake views. Beautiful landscaping, & gardens. 4 rm garage apartment has greenhouse adjoining. A lot of approx 100x200 at the S.W. corner of this property could be sold off by purchaser of house if desired. House recently rewired. Inside & outside painted. Inclusions: All tacked down carpeting & stove.						
Titleholder: Barnes, R. Marshall and Margaret				Phone: HI. 6-1610		FR 18'5x13
This sheet is printed from information supplied by others. This information is considered accurate but neither the Corporation nor the Realtor is liable for errors. The listing may be changed without notice.						BR's 15x11 1st fl
For office use only 060270						SW 21x12'10"
Realtor Office: QUINLAN and TYSON Inc-Winnetka Phone: HI. 6-4500						SE 18'10x21
Sales Person: Alice Framberg Home Phone: UN. 9-0293						E 14x14'10"
						NE 22'6x17'10"
						11'6x10'10"
						13x9
						linen 14'4x10'8
						Possession: August 1, 1970
						Reason for Sale: Smaller
						Title CT&T





GRANACKI
HISTORIC CONSULTANTS

1105 WEST CHICAGO AVENUE, SUITE 201 ■ CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60642
(312) 421-1131 ■ (312) 421-1295 fax ■ www.HistoricPreservationChicago.com

Neighborhood Character
627 Sheridan Road, Winnetka

Address	Architectural Style	Architect	Date	No of stories	Exterior material	Rating
595 Sheridan Road	Neo-Traditional		2007	2 ½	brick; stone	NC
609 Sheridan Road	Mediterranean Revival	R. L. Huszagh	1922	2	stone	S
619 Sheridan Road	Neo-Dutch Colonial		2001	2	shingle	NC
621 Sheridan Road	Ranch/Dutch Colonial	J. R. Cerny	1955	1 ½	brick; frame	C
627 Sheridan Road	Colonial Revival	Frommann & Jebsen	1897	2 ½	brick	S/IHSS
633 Sheridan Road	Ranch/Contemporary	N. R. Rosen	1955	1	brick	C
645A Sheridan Road 645	Colonial Revival Coach House	Otis & Son	1920	2	frame	C
645 Sheridan Road	Colonial Revival	J. W. Foster	c.1897	2 ½	frame	S/IHSS
653 Sheridan Road	L-Form	Dewey & Pavlovich	1951	2	frame	C
655 Sheridan Road	Neo-Traditional	Heritage Builders	1998	3		NC
661 Sheridan Road	Prairie	Spencer & Powers	1905	2	stucco	S/IHSS/WS

This list contains buildings on the east side of Sheridan Road along Lake Michigan, both north and south of the subject property.
The meaning of the ratings are as follows:

IHSS = Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Building was included in the State Survey conducted in 1971-1975 which identified architecturally distinctive structures throughout the state of Illinois.

WS = Winnetka Survey. Building was included in the Winnetka survey conducted in 1989.

S = Significant as an individual structure. (Rating assigned by consultant). Is at least 50 years old and possesses architectural distinction in one of the following: embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style; is the work of a master architect or builder; has significant craftsmanship; is a fine example of a vernacular type with a high level of historic integrity.

C = Contributing to a historic district. (Rating assigned by consultant). Is a historic building at least 50 years old with the characteristic stylistic design and details of its period but is not particularly distinctive.

NC = Non-contributing to a historic district. (Rating assigned by consultant). Is less than 50 years old; or is a historic building more than 50 years old with such poor integrity that it is no longer recognizable as historic.



Residence of Everett Wilson, Winnetka, Ill., Sheridan Road near Pine Street.

James E. Challenger Home
645 Sheridan Rd.
Possibly built 1902.

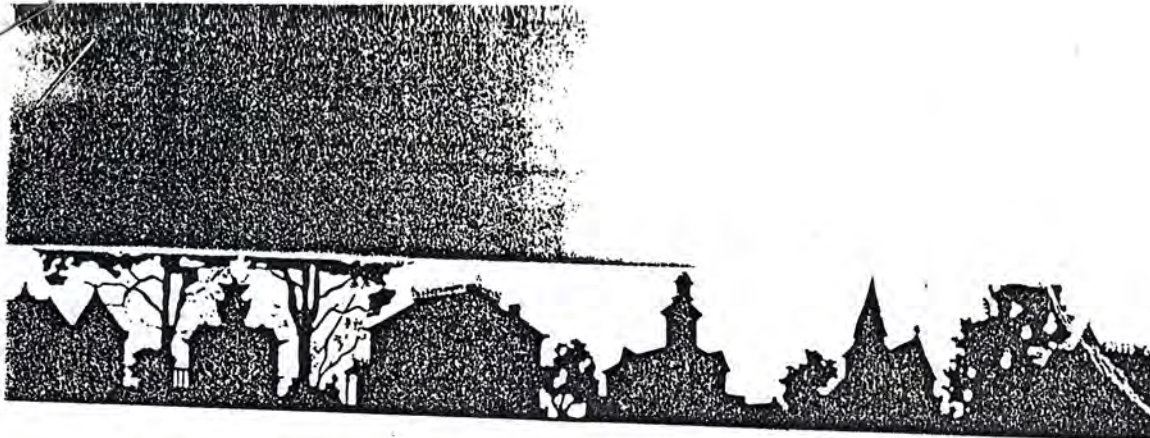
Met Mrs. William Sherman Hay (Alma)
bought in 1919. Extensive remodeling
to house + garden's house. Entrance
formerly on south side. The Hays
changed entrance to West side + added
the porch to the south - to be able
to see the gardens there. They
also had a huge garden across
Sheridan Rd. (Sheridan + Pine) which
older residents here will remember -
W. E. St. Louis - Father a U.S. Senator
Chicago attorney

Mr. Hay was a Sunbeam organization.
+ started the Sunbeam organization.
The Hays had no children. They
travelled extensively + frequently
took niece + nephews with them.
Mrs. Hay was a great supporter
of the Orchestral Association. Had
a box + always attended with guest.
She also was a great opera lover.
The Hays did much entertaining. →

3/6/84
Some of this information came
from Mrs. William F. Petersen
of Chicago (1360 Lake Shore Drive)
a niece of Mrs. Hay & now 89
years old. She is a long time
member of the Hull House
Board & friend of Jane Addams.

Herman Lackner got me in
touch with her & had other info.
Challenger bought house from
Barnes family, who had bought
from Alma Hays' estate. Barnes
lived there briefly.
Gardens planned by Louise Hubbard

Pat Burrows



10/12
Pr 8.11 11/12

Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage, Will, & Cook Counties

A Guide To CHICAGO'S HISTORIC SUBURBS

On Wheels & On Foot

by **IRA J. BACH**
Assisted by Susan Wolfson

the lower slope characteristic of the classical revival styles, but all else about it is an excellent example of the Carpenter Gothic style. Notice how it projected the power driven scroll saw to produce decorative work to lend a sense of magnificence to an otherwise humble structure. The center of the building is marked by a small gable, breaking the roof plane, supported by curved brackets. Below it is a window, and below that window is a gabled porch flanked on either side by extensions of its gable field. The lintels are filled with scroll-cut work featuring stars, roundels, and abstracted foliate designs. Variations on those motifs appear in the porch and stair railing among single bottle balusters supporting the very broad bannister characteristic of the Italianate style. Additional scroll-cut abstracted foliate ornament appears in the gable tops. The window-heads throughout the building are especially interesting. On the eastern side facing the side street is a special treat: a polygonal bay window with the outer face topped by its own pediment filled by its own scroll-cut ornament.

Turn left (north) on Walnut Street until it merges with Sheridan Road. Turn left on Sheridan Road and continue north 1½ blocks. Just before the intersection on your right is

4. 645 SHERIDAN ROAD—1902

This 1902 structure illustrates the formality of gracious lakefront living. The broad front of the frame clapboard-covered structure has a projecting front section containing a Palladian window on the second floor. A pediment, above, stands behind a porch extending across the middle half of the facade. It projects outward over the entrance with coupled columns on the front face. These have especially fine Italian Renaissance Doric columns with an egg and leaf molding in the echinus. Projecting to the south is a porch, originally open, supported by pairs of the same columns. The cornice with an egg and leaf molding below the dentils, the windows, and the doorway contain additional examples of studied classical detailing. The entrance to this estate is marked by a gatekeepers' lodge which is an informal version of the same design with a simplified molding atop its second story and a corbelled, hooded, shell-filled roof over the front door. On the second story of the wings that project to the east and the west are open porches with delightful trellis work.

Continue north on Sheridan Road 1½ blocks. On the NW corner of Sheridan Road and Humboldt Avenue is

5. CHRIST CHURCH AND GARLAND CEMETERY 784 Sheridan Road—grounds from 1870s

This cemetery was begun in 1876 after a church had been established here in 1869. The grounds surrounding the church and containing the cemetery are exquisite. This church was one of the first churches in the area to use crypts. Stone markers along the ivy covered wall identify the remains buried there. The present church building dates from the twentieth century.

Continue north 1 block. On the NW corner of Sheridan Road and Lloyd Place is

6. 830 SHERIDAN ROAD

The Wayside—Henry Demarest Lloyd House
—1850s, with additions

This National Historic Landmark once served as an inn and stopping place for those interested in lively conversation. The original section was built in the 1850s, across the road, and moved here a generation later. It was added to from time to time. The portions visible now are from the 1870s. The site is historically significant as the home of Henry Demarest Lloyd, a very prominent citizen of the country, at one time economics editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. He had married into the Medill family which controlled the *Tribune*. His books and pamphlets from the 1890s and early twentieth century assisted in promoting both liberal and libertarian causes and in bringing reform to politics, government, and economics. The house was given by the Lloyd family to the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois which established a means to assure its preservation and, with the Lloyd Fund, assists in preserving other historically and architecturally significant structures. Facing Sheridan Road, on the southeast corner of the property, is a monument that commemorates Henry Demarest Lloyd's ideals; its base is inscribed with quotations from his works.

Walk west on Lloyd Place past Bryant Avenue on your left to a triangular island with street signs demarcating the intersection of Bryant Avenue and Lloyd Place. Veer left, still on Lloyd Place. The first house on your right is

7. 822 BRYANT AVENUE—1901

This is a fine example of the Shingle style as it grew through the Arts and Crafts movement in the direction of the basic horizontality and openness of the Prairie style. It represents an important variant of the exploration of

645 Sheridan Road

Gazette Article by: Cindy Fuller

Appeared in the Gazette: Fall 1999

A turn-of-the century classic

The house at 645 Sheridan Road is a stately, gracious reminder of lakefront living from the turn of the century. Constructed in about 1902, its Classical Revival proportions and details reflect a grand lifestyle enjoyed by many of its owners. The estate encompasses a long circular drive with coach house and connecting conservatory – a simplified version of the main house and formal gardens.

Although the original owner and architect are unknown, the property was purchased in 1919 by Mr. and Mrs. William Sherman Hay. A Chicago attorney, Hay founded the Sunbeam Corporation. He and his wife, Alma, actively supported the arts and music in Chicago, traveled extensively, and entertained frequently, according to a niece, Mrs. Petersen, of Chicago. The Hays had no children but spent time and traveled with their nieces and nephews.

Following the purchase of the house, they hired Winnetka architect William A. Otis to make alterations. The most notable changes included relocating the main entrance from the south to the west side of the house and designing the south porch, which balances the porch on the north side of the house. The result was a classically inspired symmetrical façade. The projecting front entrance with Palladian window on the second floor is topped by a triangular pediment, providing the focus on the main façade. A first floor porch, with paired Doric columns and egg and leaf molding at the roofline, extends across most of the front and is topped by a second story balustrade with decorative urns. Columned porches projecting on both ends of the house complete the classical detailing.

Classical Revival architecture received a boost in popularity following the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, held in Chicago. Fair architects Burnham and Root mandated a classical theme. Designers of the exhibition halls created monumental white structures, drawing design inspiration from Italian Renaissance, Greek, Roman, and European examples. The "White City," as the fair was nicknamed, was widely visited and photographed. Commercial and residential architecture reflected its impact for the following two decades.

Today the house at 645 Sheridan Road continues to delight and entertain. Details, proportion, scale and setting still define classic architecture as we head into the next century.



Random-width floorboards, custom-made shelves, and authentic country-store cabinetry create a fitting gallery for a collection of vintage paper packaging, posters, counter cards, and thousands of lithographed tin canisters.

TIN CAN ALLEY

With polished oak counters, vintage display cases, and 17,000 advertising tins (give or take 100), a Midwestern couple transformed the basement of their big, old suburban home into a turn-of-the-century-style general store, where absolutely nothing is for sale.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JESSIE WALKER

114 COUNTRY LIVING FEBRUARY 1993





1. Though less valuable than tobacco tins of the same period, wooden barrels with original labels possess clever graphics, nevertheless. Here, an image of George Washington crossing the Delaware (quite obviously inspired by Emanuel Leutze's painting of 1851) animates a bale-handled bucket marketed by Cold Days chewing tobacco. 2. Produced from about 1906 to 1915, these canisters for tooth, foot, face, and talcum powders tout the powers of over-the-counter apothecary potions. 3. Some collections focus on the subject of the illustration, rather than the product's use. These examples all sport animal images, including birds, racing horses, and, in picture 4, dogs. (Handsome Dan tobacco, with its cameo portrait of Yale's bulldog mascot, features the most widely recognized canine.) 5. Complimentary, sample-size talcums, measuring about 1½ to 2½ inches tall, were distributed in hopes of luring new customers.

SEE SHOPPING GUIDE FOR DETAILS

MORE ▶



Some people consider jazz the only truly American art form," muses the owner/manager of this subterranean tin can alley, "but devotees of vintage lithography believe that advertising art deserves that title." For this collector and his wife (and hundreds of others like them), the period between 1890 and the close of the First World War embodied the golden age of advertising: Without sexy models, actors, sports figures, and celebrities to sing a product's praises in radio spots and TV ads, early packages and store shelves were required to speak for themselves. Many did so quite eloquently, indeed.

116 COUNTRY LIVING FEBRUARY 1993

To keep their collection neatly contained, the couple built plenty of display space into their basement gallery. Items are arranged according to category. Above: Long shelves serve as a parking deck for wheeled biscuit and toffee tins. These primarily British vehicles were intended to have two lives: the first as a novel Christmas gift, the second as a toy. Lithographed trays and ledger markers (an uncommon item issued mainly by insurance companies) punctuate the walls. On the opposite page, notable items include (1) a series of counter cards for Munsingwear union suits; (2) a rare cigar-store figure; (3) pocket-size tobacco tins; (4) canisters emblazoned with sailing vessels (French, British, and American); (5) a paper parasol from the 1893 World's Fair; (6) and a double-jointed band leader for GE radio.



1



2



3



4



5



6

<https://patch.com/illinois/winnetka/winnetka-site-12th-night-revelry-hits-market-16-million>

Winnetka Site Of 12th Night Revelry Hits Market For \$16 Million

The late James Challenger, a pioneer in the outplacement industry, purchased the 1902 Classical Revival home more a half-century ago.



Jonah Meadows, Patch Staff

Posted Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 4:03 pm CT|Updated Mon, Mar 21, 2022 at 11:27 pm CT

Reply



• A lakefront estate owned by the Challenger family since 1970 is set to be listed this week for \$16 million. (Matt Fedderman/Real Snap Media)



- © VHT STUDIOS
(VHT Studios)
- (Matt Fedderman/Real Snap Media)
- (VHT Studios)
- (VHT Studios)



WINNETKA, IL — A lakefront estate on Sheridan Road in Winnetka owned by the family of James Challenger, the late founder of the outplacement firm Challenger, Gray & Christmas, is hitting the market this week with an asking price of \$16 million.

Located on a 1.72 acre lot a few blocks from downtown Winnetka, the property includes a six-bedroom, four-bathroom, 5,362-square-foot main house, a three-bedroom coach house, a greenhouse and access to 151-foot long sandy beach.

It is set to be listed for sale this week on a private listing network, according to Annie Challenger, a real estate agent with Baird & Warner, and, along with her four brothers, the seller of the home.

"It was magnificent," Challenger said. "It was such a great house to grow up in."



Studios)

(VHT

The original architect and owner of the home at 645 Sheridan Road, which was built around 1902, are unknown, according to a 1999 [profile](#) of the home from the Winnetka Historical Society.

In 1919, it was purchased by William Sherman Hay, the founder of the Sunbeam Corporation, and his wife, Alma Seipp Hay, who helped found the Ravinia Festival.

Alma, the daughter of the founder of Conrad Seipp Brewery, was widowed in 1933 at the age of 56 and continued to live at the Sheridan Road home until her death in 1966.

The Hays hired Winnetka architect William Otis to remodel the house, which involved relocating its entrance and adding a south porch, creating a "classically inspired symmetrical façade," according to the historical society.



(Matt Fedderman/Real Snap Media)

After Alma's death, the home was sold to the family of William Barnes, who lived there for two years in the late 1960s before James and Ruth Challenger acquired it.

"That was my parents' dream house. In 1970 they sat out in the yard with some friends of theirs on a Friday night debating whether to buy it or not," said Annie Challenger, who is also the owner and president of Northbrook-based Your Dog's Guru. "All four were talking, and both my parents were like, 'This is our dream house. We just have to figure out a way to make it happen.'"

Her parents — Ruth, who died in 2008, and James, who died in 2019 — were renowned for the massive Twelfth Night parties they would throw annually at the Sheridan Road home.

"We invited 600-some-odd people and we would open up our doors and put a calliope at the end of the driveway," Challenger recalled. "It was just magical."

Notable guests at the parties included Alex Trebek, Mike Ditka, Gene Siskel and Willard Scott, according to a Chicago Sun-Times obituary. In addition to live music, the party featured James Challenger's powerful coffee-and-liquor-and-juice punch dubbed "[Baccus Brew](#)."



©VHT STUDIOS
(VHT Studios)

With the house in need of extensive updating, the property could be a candidate for demolition. It has no historical landmark designation, and, even if it did, Winnetka [village code](#) does not protect landmarks from the wrecking ball, although its Landmark Preservation Commission may mandate a 270-day delay.

According to the Cook County Assessor's Office, the 2021 estimated market value of the property was \$5.2 million. Its annual property tax bill was \$133,000 last year.

If Challengers sell the home for anywhere near their \$16 million asking price, the transaction would become the village's most expensive sale since May 2018.



(Matt Fedderman/Real Snap Media)

1900 directory

272	Weissenberg E. C.	Coal, wood & ice	Prospect av.
*252	Wheeler F. W.	Residence	Elm opp. Lincoln av.
341	Whitney G.	Bicycle Mfr. & Dealer	Sheridan rd.
*17	Wilson Everett	Residence	Oak & Maple
212	Winnetka Club, The		Willow
*283	Winship J. C.	Residence	

1917 directory

Wilson Eugene D r 1913 Asbury Av....	Evanston	1788
Wilson Everett r 646 Sheridan Rd....	Winnetka	17
Wilson Everett B r 1318 Judson Av....	Evanston	3356

Winnetka Talk, June 4, 1921

EVERETT WILSON DIES IN CHICAGO HOSPITAL

—

Burial services for Everett Wilson, 1089 Spruce street, director and vice president of Armour and Company, were held Tuesday at Rosehill.

Mr. Wilson passed away Monday morning at the Presbyterian hospital. He was born August 14, 1854, at Vernon, New York, and came to Chicago in 1878, starting to work as a billing clerk for the company which employed him up to his death.

with burial at Memorial Park.

Lois L. Lynch

Lois L. Lynch, 87, of Wilmette, died Oct. 8 at Evanston Hospital. Mrs. Lynch, a homemaker her entire life, was born in Fremont, Neb. and lived for over 60 years in Wilmette.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Don Lynch.

Mrs. Lynch is survived by a son Duke Lynch of Aptose, Calif.; two daughters, Amber L. Lovering of Wilmette and Barbara L. Bryden of Spartanburg, S.C.; 11 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Donations to Mather Foundation, 1615 Hinman Ave., Evanston, 60201 would be appreciated.

Judith T. Blackwell

Judith Turner Blackwell of Kenilworth, 61, died Oct. 5 at Evanston Hospital.

Mrs. Blackwell was a member of Kenilworth Union Church.

She is survived by her husband, Richard; and four children, Sarah (Peter) Palmer, William (Heather) Douglas, and Patricia (Clark) Peterson; and one grandchild, Trent Palmer.

There was a memorial service Oct. 9 at Kenilworth Union Church, with Rev. Gilbert Bowen officiating. Burial was private.

Ida Mintz

Ida Mintz, 86, a resident of Glencoe, died Oct. 14. She held the world record as oldest female marathoner.

Known affectionately as the "galloping great-grandmother," Mrs. Mintz ran in and completed ten marathons, the last being the 1990 America's Marathon Chicago. She ran her first marathon at the age of 74 and was an inspiration to people of all ages.

She was married for 59 years to the late Lee Sol Mintz.

Mrs. Mintz is survived by her son Alan (Gloria) Mintz; two daughters, Helene Porter and Phyllis Dunaetz; one brother; one sister; eight grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Oct. 16 at Congregation Solel with interment at Waldheim Cemetery.

R. Marshall Barnes

A memorial service for R. Marshall Barnes will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 19 at North Shore United Methodist Church, Hazel and

Greenleaf Avenues, Glencoe. Mr. Barnes, chairman emeritus of Howe Barnes Investments Inc., died Oct. 9 at the age of 68. He was a resident of Glencoe.

Mr. Barnes was an investment broker in Chicago for more than 40 years. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Midwest Stock Exchange.

Survivors include his wife, Margaret; three daughters, Nancy Day, Jo Anne and Carol; four sons, James, Henry, William and John; and five grandchildren.

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Der Lipizzan
*The Fell Company
*T.L. Fritts
*The Grand Food Center
Kaehler Luggage
L & A Stationers

*Hubbard Woods Station

*Have always been

For additional

(708)

WINNETKA CHAMBER
841 Spruce

The Economist, 1900

brick and will cost \$25,000.

J. W. Foster, architect for Armour & Co., has designed for that concern a two-story brick power house to be erected at 3100 to 3150 Pitney court. It will extend over 100x78 feet and will be constructed of pressed brick and stone. It will cost \$25,000.

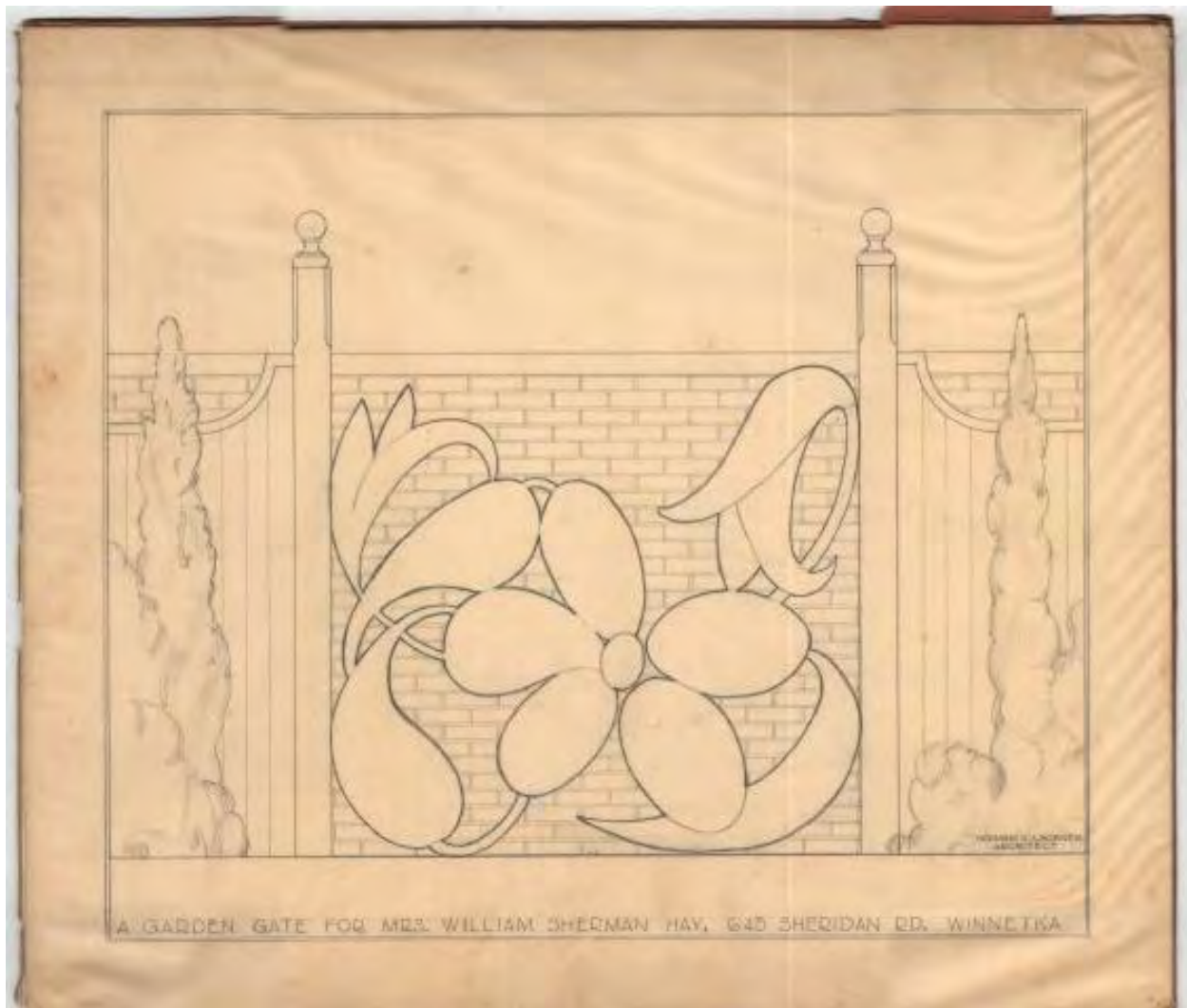
The American Architect, 1922

Reville F. Fuller, architect, has entered into partnership with William A. Otis for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Otis & Fuller, with offices at 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

645 Sheridan, 1937



Herman Lackner design for the garden gate at 645 Sheridan



Armour & Co.



ARMOUR BEEF DRESSING FLOOR,
1952

Philip D. Armour, a native of New York State, began to work in the pork-packing business in Milwaukee, where he made a substantial fortune in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War. In 1875, he moved to Chicago to take charge of Armour & Co. (a firm owned by Philip and his brothers), which had started its move to Chicago in 1867. During the late nineteenth century, when Chicago and its Union Stock Yard stood at the center of the meatpacking industry, Armour became a national operation and one of the country's largest businesses. By 1880, with an average of over 1,500 men on the payroll at any given time and as many as 4,000 during the peak season to process \$17.5 million worth of meat, Armour was Chicago's leading industrial enterprise and employer. By the late 1880s, Armour slaughtered more than 1.5 million animals each year and reached about \$60 million in annual sales. Many of those sales derived from the processing of all the parts of the animal—"everything but the squeal"—making such products as glue, lard, gelatin, and fertilizer. When Philip died in 1901, the company employed about 7,000 Chicago residents and had a total workforce of 50,000 nationwide. In 1910, Armour had about 8,700 workers at its Union Stock Yard plants. In the early 1920s, the company had financial troubles and the Armour family ceded control of its operations. But Armour remained a leading Chicago employer. During the worst years of the Great Depression in the early 1930s, over 9,000 men and nearly 2,000 women worked for Armour at the Union Stock Yard, and another 1,400 men and 400 women worked for its Chicago-area auxiliaries, which produced soap, glue, and other goods made from packing plant waste. Armour remained one of the nation's largest companies at the end of World War II, when annual sales stood at \$1 billion, but its fortunes declined in the postwar period. In 1959, Armour stopped slaughtering in Chicago. In 1970, Armour was bought by the Greyhound Corp., which relocated the company to Arizona. *See also* [Greyhound Corp.](#)

This entry is part of the Encyclopedia's [Dictionary of Leading Chicago Businesses \(1820-2000\)](#) that was prepared by Mark R. Wilson, with additional contributions from Stephen R. Porter and Janice L. Reiff.

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“O” is for Otis

Gazette Article by Nan Greenough, Winter 1998



William Otis, c. 1890

One of Winnetka's first resident architects, William A. Otis designed a number of exceptional houses and two special public buildings: Christ Church on the hill and Greeley School.

Christ Church, built in 1905, may be Winnetka's most beautiful building. Sensitively tucked into its sloping site, it blends with the landscape. Every detail, from the copper-clad steeple and crenellated tower to the irregularly coursed limestone block walls and switchback stairway leading to the main entrance, is exquisite.

The original 1912 Greeley School forms the northwest section of the current building (the white columns and pediment were added later). The school echoes the Arts and Crafts-influenced public architecture of Otis's demolished Winnetka buildings: Horace Mann School (1899-1939) stood on the site of the present post office, and the Lloyd Memorial Library (1910-1957) made way for the library we now use.

Trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and a longtime lecturer on architectural history at The Art Institute of Chicago, Otis brought a solid sense of historical architecture to his work at a time when clients craved revival styles. Otis was born in New York State in 1855. He came to Chicago in 1881, joining the office of renowned architect William LeBaron Jenney, where he later became a partner.

In 1888 he married Elizabeth Shackford, the daughter of a Maine sea captain, Samuel Shackford. Shackford, a former Winnetka village president (elected in 1877), was deeply involved in village affairs and passed this sense of civic duty on to succeeding generations.

Shortly after marrying, Otis opened his own practice. A little more than ten years later, he took in the younger Edwin H. Clark, who became a partner in 1908.

The Otis and Clark partnership lasted until 1920, producing the Lloyd Library, Greeley School, and a number of beautiful houses in Winnetka including a Colonial Revival at 661 Blackthorn Road and red brick Georgian Revivals at 485 Cherry Street (at the corner of Sheridan Road) and 1127 Sheridan Road.

Outside Winnetka William Otis designed many private houses and public buildings including the Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University.

Otis was a man with passionate interests. He wrote a 700-page history of the Otis family in America. He was also an early, tireless advocate of lowering the train tracks through Winnetka. After studying the topic thoroughly, he gave many lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, to railroad officials and groups up and down the North Shore.

Both Elizabeth and William Otis held positions on various village boards, as did their architect son Sam, who designed the cenotaph on the Village Green. William and Sam were members of the Winnetka Plan Commission, which completed the village's first comprehensive plan in 1921.

One of William Otis's more interesting designs is the house facing the Village Green at 644 Oak Street, which he built for his family in 1894.

Unlike the historic revival houses that he designed for clients, the house at 644 Oak is an eclectic fantasy that draws liberally from a variety of styles: medieval, Victorian Gothic, and Shingle Style. This refined, unique house demonstrates Otis's ability to mix stylistic elements with sophistication and confidence. The result is a singular, personal statement that is also one of the most architecturally important houses in Winnetka.

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

newsletter

VOL. XXI, NO. 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1990

**ARCHITECTS IN EVANSTON:
WILLIAM A. OTIS**

(Editor's note--Evanston, with its two historic districts and a thematic apartment district listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a treasure trove of architecture from the mid-nineteenth century up to the present day. Many architects have also chosen Evanston as the place to make their homes. Therefore, from time to time the newsletter will highlight the careers of architects who have lived and/or worked here.)

William Augustus Otis was born in Almond, a little town on the eastern border of Allegany County in southwestern New York, on August 14, 1855. Will Otis grew up in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the University of Michigan in 1874, where he studied civil engineering for three years. In 1877 he went to Lansing and served as a carpenter's apprentice, working on the erection of a dormitory at the State Agricultural College. He worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, spending winters as a draughtsman in the architectural office of Watkins & Arnold. In the summer of 1879 his father sent him to Paris to study at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux Arts. While he was in Europe (until the winter of 1881), he traveled extensively in Germany, Austria, France, and Italy.

Upon returning to the United States he moved to Chicago and entered the office of Chicago architect William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907) in 1882. Jenney, who had studied engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and in 1856 received a degree from the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, had moved to Chicago after the Civil War. He had taught architecture at the University of Michigan from 1876 to 1880, where it may be presumed that Otis met him. Will Otis was working for Jenney in 1885 when Jenney designed the Home Insurance Building, the nine-story building known as the first skyscraper of

skeletal construction. Otis was promoted to head draughtsman and on July 1, 1886, became Jenney's partner in the firm of Jenney & Otis. Their practice was quite varied and successful and included a large number of residences.

In January 1889 the partnership of Jenney & Otis was dissolved and Will Otis opened his own firm in the Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn, Room 86. Many of his earliest independent works are no longer standing: the H. H. Porter residence, a building for C. W. Butterfield, the Edward Larned Ryerson residence, store and flats for Michael Cahill, the Roth & Engelhardt factory, the Kingsford & Son factory, the W. Rimmer residence, and the Berkshire Apartment Building, all of which were in Chicago. His earliest residential design still extant is the Charles S. Kilbourne residence, 420 W. Downer Place, Aurora, which was built in 1891. A Queen Anne design with a shingled upper story, it is now the parish house of Our Savior Lutheran Church.

Of similar design and completed the following year is the Clement Knowles and Georgian Greene Pittman residence, 1232 Asbury Avenue, Evanston. Pittman (1850-1921), a coal dealer who had offices in the Old Colony Building, was president of the Coal Shippers' Association of Chicago. Although the country faced a depression during 1892, Otis continued to receive commissions for a number of houses as well as one of the hotels that was erected to house visitors to World's Columbian Exposition.

Otis' next important commission was another Queen Anne design: the Dr. Charles Joseph and Anna Marina Schultze Little residence, 2016 Sheridan Road, Evanston. Completed in 1894, the three-story frame house cost \$6,500. Little (1840-1911) served as Professor of Historical Theology at Garrett Biblical Institute from 1891 to 1895, and

Garrett's president from 1895 to 1911. The house is now Northwestern's Department of Linguistics.

Otis' first major work was also completed in 1894--Orrington Lunt Library, Northwestern University. The plans were adopted and approved in March 1893 and Otis was instructed to prepare detailed drawings. He reported that the cost would be \$100,200, but he hoped to "get rid of" \$200 by omitting the iron staircase, the conduit system of electric lighting, the marble wainscot in the vestibule, copper gutters, etc. His fee was 5%. Although he had received the go-ahead, work was delayed because of the demand for labor and materials for the construction of the World's Columbian Exposition. The design of the library was based upon the Italian Renaissance; built of dressed Bedford limestone, it had a roof of red Conosera tile. The opening ceremonies for Orrington Lunt Library were held at the First Methodist Church on Wednesday, September 26, 1894. Emily Huntington Miller (1833-1913), one of the founders of the Evanston College for Ladies and Dean of Women at Northwestern University from 1891 to 1898, wrote an ode in honor of the day. Orrington Lunt (1815-1897), who had donated \$50,000 for a proper library for the university in 1891, was also in attendance and addressed the throng: "We owe a lasting debt to our conscientious and accomplished Architect, Mr. William A. Otis, who has put into this beautiful form what will fulfill its promise to all student life here, and prove a general source of helpfulness and inspiration. His watchful personal attention has been invaluable in producing the harmony, solidity, convenience, and general excellence of this structure; we take pleasure in assuring him of our appreciation."

After a successful first five years in practice Otis was able to begin plans for his own home in Winnetka: an elaborate Queen Anne design at 644 Oak Street was built in 1894-95. The house that an architect builds for himself often is his ideal: his home reiterates the themes that he had used previously in the Kilbourne, Pittman, and Little houses. The plans were ready in June 1894 and Otis and his wife and two children moved in in April 1895.

Another major commission was for the Evanston home of Humphrys Henry Clay and Harriet Lewis Miller, 1707 Hinman Avenue, which was built in 1895. Miller (1845-1910), who was a lawyer, served as president of the Evanston Board of Education from 1880 until his death; village corporation counsel from 1886 to 1887; village president from 1887 to 1890; and vice-president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University. We are fortunate to have a series of period photographs of the interior in the collection of the Evanston Historical Society.

In 1896 Otis received another handsome commission from Northwestern University. Plans for Music Hall on University Place were accepted and excavation begun in September 1896. Built of red pressed brick and trimmed with terra cotta, the new building opened on April 8, 1897. The first floor contained the office, library, and class and practice rooms; the second floor had a 500-seat hall as well as classrooms; and the basement had a gym.

Another of his residential commissions was designed for Thomas Collier and Edith Smith Clark at 1424 Judson Avenue, Evanston. The permit was issued on April 16, 1902. Clark (1860-1915), who came to Chicago in 1893, was a member of the legal firm of Smiley & Clark from 1895 to 1910; he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in November 1910.

In April 1908 Otis announced that he had admitted to partnership Edwin Hill Clark (1878-1967). The firm name was William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, Architects. The name was not officially changed to Otis & Clark until 1914. The offices remained at 175 Dearborn through 1914. Clark, who was an 1896 graduate of Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and of Yale University in 1900, began his career as assistant superintendent of his brother's paint company of Wadsworth-Howland. He went into the practice of architecture in 1903 when he entered the office of William A. Otis. On May 19, 1903, he married Katherine Bayley, a cousin of William A. Otis.

The University Club, 1704 Hinman Avenue, which was built in 1909-10, was a Federal Revival design built of red brick laid in Flemish bond. It

was announced in the *Evanston Index* on March 20, 1909, that "the architects have the plans ready for the club house to be built by the University club on Hinman avenue, just north of the First Methodist church and are now taking figures on it. It is to be of three stories, 50 x 90 feet, of pressed brick and stone, tile roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, mantels, marble and tile work, and structural iron work and cost \$30,000." The two upper floors housed eighteen apartments for the residents and servants' quarters; the club opened on May 7, 1910. After the University Club could no longer keep up the building, it was turned into the Byer Museum. After protracted testimony regarding the devastating fire that the building suffered on December 31, 1984, it was finally demolished on July 1, 1988.

In 1911 Otis & Clark remodeled the house at 1401 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, for William S. Mason (1867-1961). It had been built originally in 1867 for lawyer Hugh Alexander White. Mason, who had inherited \$10 million from his uncle, founded the real estate firm of Smith Morse & Mason in 1885. He donated land for three parks in Evanston, endowed a chair in history at Northwestern University, and donated his extensive collection of works about Benjamin Franklin to Yale University. The house was purchased in 1940 by Major Lenox Riley Lohr (1891-1968), director of the 1933-34 Century of Progress Exposition and later president of the Museum of Science and Industry. Although the house and garage were each converted into two residences in the early 1970s, the exteriors have remained unchanged since the 1911 remodeling by William A. Otis & Edwin Hill Clark.

As a result of his work on Northwestern's library William A. Otis received commissions for a number of libraries. In addition to the Winnetka Public Library, built by Jessie Bross Lloyd as a memorial to her husband Henry Demarest Lloyd, and the O. B. Dodge Library in Dixon, Illinois, a \$20,000 gift to the city of Dixon from Orris B. Dodge, Otis also designed several Carnegie libraries: the St. Joseph (Michigan) Public Library; the Marseilles (Illinois) Public Library; the Lincoln

(Illinois) Public Library, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; the Blue Island (Illinois) Public Library, which has been demolished; and the Aurora (Illinois) Public Library, which has been remodeled beyond recognition.

Otis' place in society in Chicago and on the North Shore brought his firm many residential commissions. Listed on the Social Register, Otis was at home with the revival styles sought after by his affluent peers. His connections also brought his firm the much-prized commission for the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, built 1911-15 on a 160-acre site at Bryn Mawr and Pulaski in Chicago. It was hailed as a place exhibiting "more of the well ordered life of leisure than of a giant institution."

William Augustus Otis died of heart disease at the age of 73 about midnight on Sunday, June 9, 1929, at the Evanston Hospital. He had been ill only three weeks.

Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green

100 YEARS AGO--NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1890

The new Catholic church [St. Mary's] is gradually rising at the corner of Oak Avenue and Lake Street . . . The interior woodwork and the plastering of the Episcopal Church [St. Mark's] are progressing rapidly . . . Edgar O. Blake married Annie E. Bradley . . . The new pickle factory of S. M. Dingee & Son on the prairie west of the Montrose branch of the Northwestern railroad and north of Emerson Street is ready. . . Leonhardt Bros. is putting up a \$1,500 flour and feed store just north of its office on Church Street; it will be ready in a week or two . . . There was a fire in Turner's brick livery barn behind the old Evanston Hotel on Davis Street . . . The name of Lake Street in North Evanston has been changed to Noyes Street . . . Preston Street from Emerson to Grant has been renamed Darrow Avenue . . . Alice Street has been renamed Livingston Street . . . an opera house is to be built on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Lincoln Street [Main Street] in South Evanston . . .

W. A. OTIS, 73, ARCHITECT, IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963); Jun 10, 1929;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chicago Tribune (1849-1990)

pg. 22

**W. A. OTIS, 73,
ARCHITECT, IS
TAKEN BY DEATH**

William Augustus Otis of the architectural firm of Otis & Fuller, died at the Evanston hospital last evening of heart disease following an illness of three weeks. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Otis designed the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, the Orrington Lunt library at Northwestern university, and other important structures in Chicago. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and had studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was a charter member of the University club and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. In Winnetka he interested himself in civic affairs, having served as president of the village improvement commission and as a member of the planning commission. †

Mr. Otis is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Shackford Otis; a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Louise. The family home is at 644 Oak street, Winnetka.

Ridge Historical Society

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The Marriage of Art and Architecture

By Harold T. Wolff, Ridge Historical Society

The William Merchant Richardson French House, 9203 S. Pleasant Ave., was designed broadly within the Colonial Revival framework, but was not based on a specific model from Colonial times.



It was erected in 1894 for William M.R. French (1843-1914), the first director of the Art Institute of Chicago. French was descended of old New England stock, and his family included Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier. He was named for his grandfather, William Merchant Richardson, who had been chief justice of New Hampshire. He was educated at the public schools, at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1864.

French served in the Civil War until illness forced him to leave the army. After the war, he took up engineering and landscape gardening, and he came to the Midwest originally to lay out part of the North Shore suburb of Highland Park. In 1874, he showed an interest in taking up artistic pursuits, and in 1878 became Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Design.

In 1879 a new society, the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, was organized with French as Secretary. Subsequently it became the Art Institute of Chicago and he became its first director. French was married twice, first in 1879 to Sarah Lovejoy, who died in 1881; and then to Alice Helm, who survived him. Besides being an author and lecturer on art topics, he was interested in prisoners' aid and was the superintendent of the Sunday School of what is now St. Paul's Bible Church for 18 years.

Although the construction of the French House was frequently mentioned in contemporary Chicago newspapers, no architect is ever named, and in published sources the designer is only identified on an *Inland Architect* plate depicting an interior of the house. Doubtless this was because French, as director of the Art Institute, had many acquaintances who were architects whom he did not wish to slight.

In fact, the architect of the French House was William Augustus Otis (1855-1929), whom *Construction News* once labeled "one of the best educated architects in this country." Otis was born in western New York State but grew up in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he attended the public schools and the University of Michigan, earning a degree in civil engineering in 1877. He then studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris from 1877 to 1881.

Returning to the United States, Otis worked for William Le Baron Jenney, becoming his partner in 1887. In 1889, he went into sole practice, in which he remained until 1908, when he elevated his chief draftsman, Edwin Hill Clark, to partner. The firm of Otis & Clark continued until 1920.

In 1922, Otis formed a partnership with Revilot Fuller, which continued until Otis' death. Otis designed many libraries, including the Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University, as well as many churches and residences. Perhaps his most important contribution was setting up the joint program of architectural studies conducted by the Armour Institute of Technology and the Art Institute, known as the Chicago School of Architecture. This was the first architectural school in Chicago and the predecessor of the program at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Perhaps French first met Otis in connection with the series of lectures that inaugurated the program in 1889.

The French House does not quite conform to Colonial models, since its front windows are paired on either side of the main entrance rather than ranked. The main entrance is duplicated above by the door to the

balcony which runs atop the porch across the front of the house. There is a semicircular bay on the south side of the house, again with balcony above. The hipped roof contains two chimneys, two front-facing dormers, and a rooftop widow's walk with balustrade. The roof overhang is supported on brackets, and is typical in Colonial Revival houses. Pilasters of wood emphasize the corners of the building. The door and window surrounds are simple, but are allowed to overshadow the frieze boards beneath the roof brackets. There is an oval window on the south side which is also elaborately framed.

Although not readily visible from the street, the house has certain unique features. On the inside of the fascia of the porch on the first floor there are a series of sculptures, said to have been done by students at the Art Institute, reproducing the similarly placed frieze of the Parthenon. Over the fireplace of the parlor, there is another sculptural frieze, this one done by French's brother, Daniel Chester French, whose most famous work is the sculpture of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The house deliberately avoids being true to Colonial models, and even the Parthenon frieze betrays more a touch of whimsy than formality. Its symmetry guarantees a degree of dignity, but there is nevertheless a certain air of accommodation, an open sacrifice of formality in favor of decorative effect. In this house, it is as easy to imagine French entertaining his Sunday School class as his Art Institute patrons.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

MAY, 1915

VOLUME XXXVII



NUMBER V

EXAMPLES OF THE WORK OF OTIS & CLARK *By* HERBERT CROLY

A WELL known English critic recently drew an interesting comparison between the general characteristics of the English literary movement of to-day and that of the Victorian period. The comparison turned chiefly on the absence of literary men of exceptional ability in contemporary England, but the presence of a very high average of men of ability both in respect to prose and verse. England has no novelists or poets comparable to the great Victorians, but she has an extraordinarily large number of writers who are abler than any except the ablest of the Victorians, and who maintain a high standard both in form and substance. Genius is lacking, but talent abounds.

The foregoing generalization applies, it would seem, to other occupations besides letters and to other countries besides England; England has no statesmen or orators who tower above their

contemporaries as did Gladstone, Disraeli and John Bright. She has no scientists whose eminence is comparable to that of Huxley and Tyndall. At the same time there is certainly a larger amount of hard, sound work accomplished at the present time both in politics and in science than there was a generation ago. Germany also seems to lack both politicians and generals who measured up to the standard of the founders of the Empire, but the lack of very great men does not prevent her from putting into action what is apparently the most efficient machine for fighting a war and for ameliorating its unfortunate effects on her own population which the world has ever seen.

These analogues are worth some attention, because something of the same movement seems to be taking place in American architecture. The modern architectural revival in this country has

been profoundly influenced by the work of a few men such as Hunt, Richardson, McKim, White and Sullivan. At the present time all but one of these men are dead and he no longer possesses his former influence. New designers have been developed of equal ability, but they do not stand out among their contemporaries as did the men named above, and they are not copied to the same extent. The place of Richardson and McKim has been taken by a small army of younger architects of varying ability but of generally high standard. All over the country an extraordinary amount of clever, well considered and interesting work is being turned out. This work frequently possesses a great deal of distinction; but it has the distinction not of originality or of force, but of ease, competence and good manners.

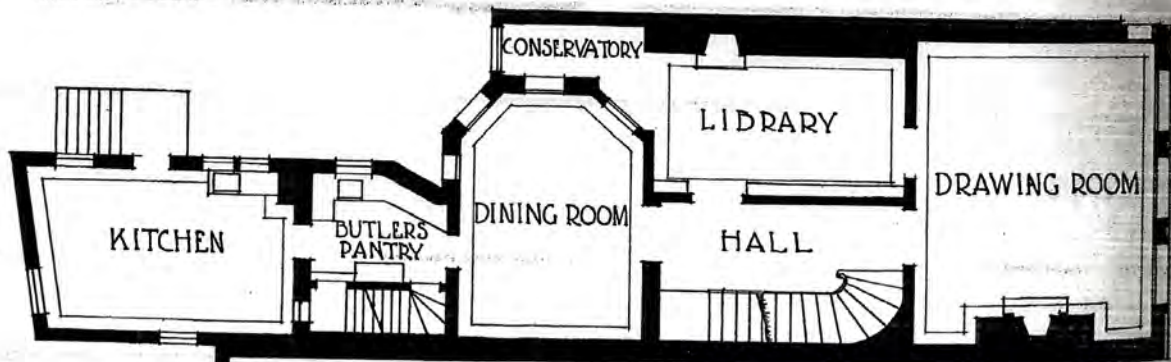
Work such as that of Messrs. Otis and Clark suggest the foregoing introductory remarks. It is sound and intelligent work, which is well-informed without a trace of pedantry, and which conforms to conventions without being stiff. It makes no pretense to originality, but its want of originality does not prevent it from being fresh and even lively in appearance. One feels that the architects are at home in their work, that they are getting through it without effort and on the whole without very much friction. Twenty years ago the ability to design such houses as these, particularly in the vicinity of Chicago, would have required a large amount of originality, effort and prestige. However much American architecture may lack men of great individual force, it certainly provides increas-

ing opportunities for the achievement of diversified, agreeable and accomplished work.

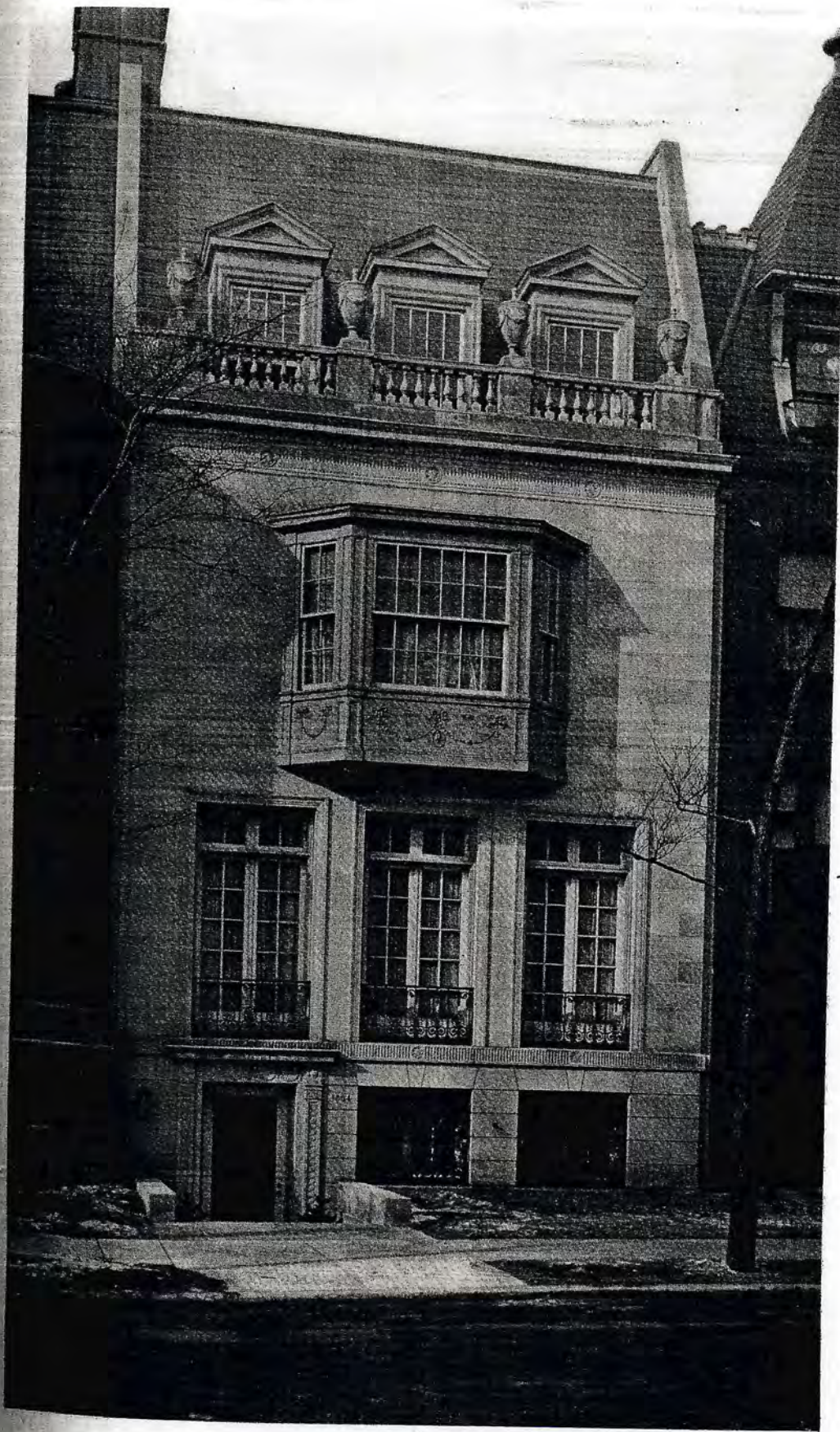
A very simple and attractive design is that of the Indian Hill Club, at Winnetka, Ill. It consists essentially of a long, low one and one-half story building with a peaked roof, resembling an enlarged New England farmhouse; but this long building has two wings of the same height, and the space between the wings is enclosed and made a one-story hall. It remains as unpretentious as a New England farmhouse and it has the same sort of charm. If a New England farmer could have become affluent without acquiring social presumption, he would have built for himself this kind of a residence. It does not even make the comparatively modern claims of a manor house. It belongs essentially to a man who farms his own land, who cultivates his own garden, and that is the kind of man which an American ought to be.

The members of the Indian Hill Club are to be congratulated upon having a home which has been kept so completely domesticated.

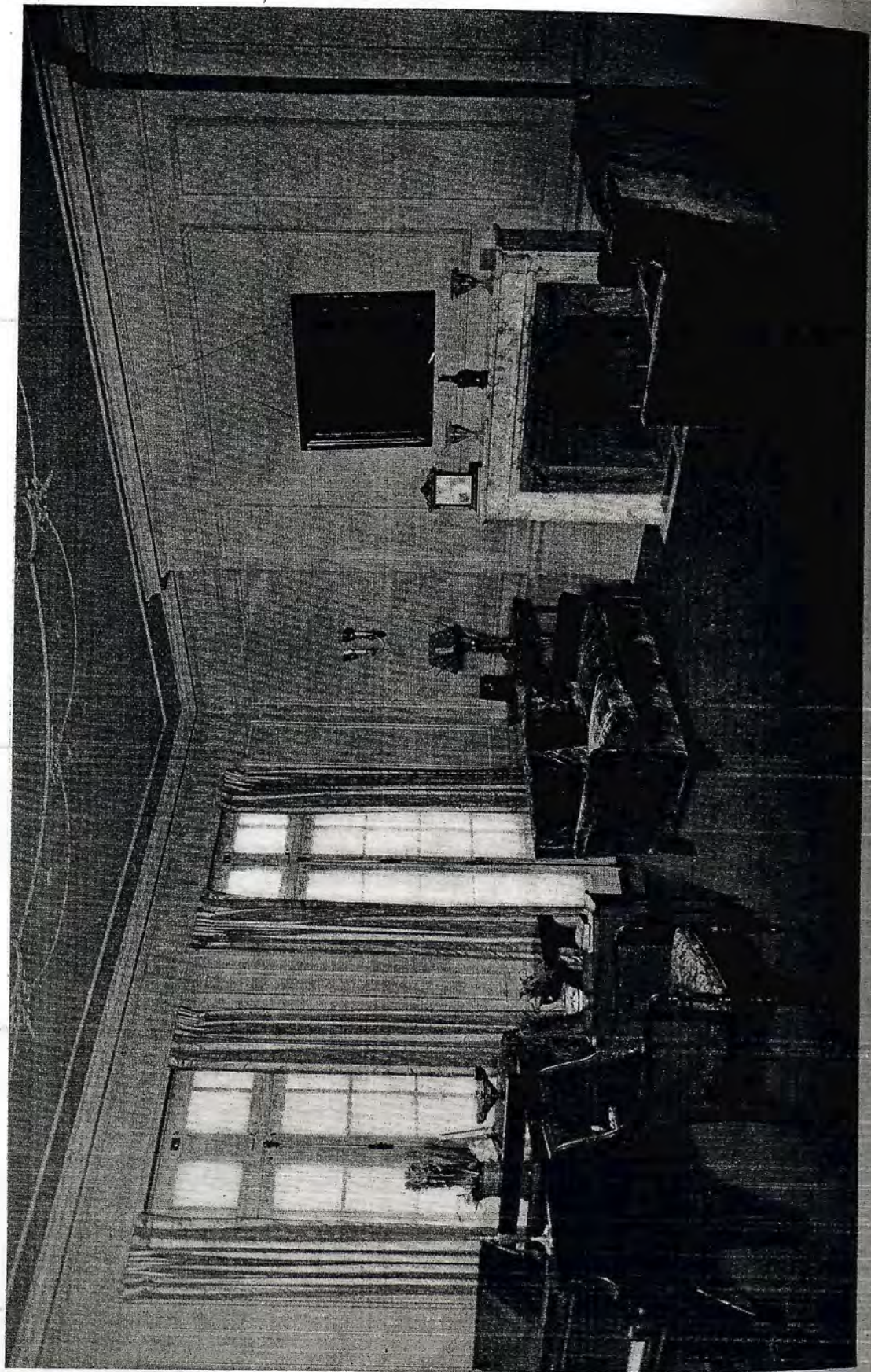
An interesting variation on the same general type is the residence of Mr. Chas. M. Rankin at Terre Haute, Ind. This house consists of a two-story and attic main building. On the entrance side this main building is supplemented by an extension, containing the kitchen, the servants' rooms and the garage. This extension joins the body of the house at an angle, and the plan has enabled the architects to make a very pleasant arrangement for the approach to the build-



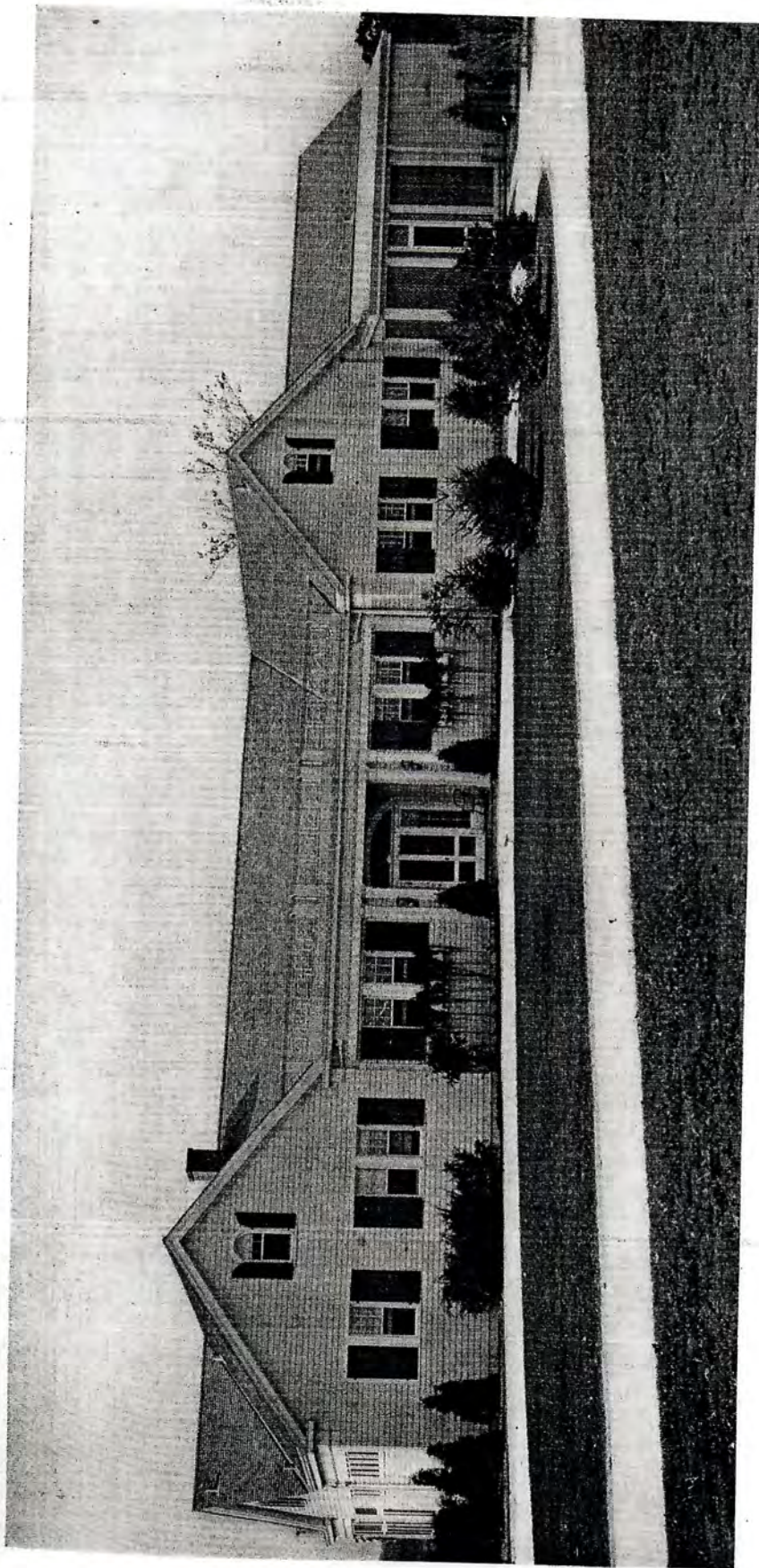
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF E. I. CUDAHY, ESQ., CHICAGO.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



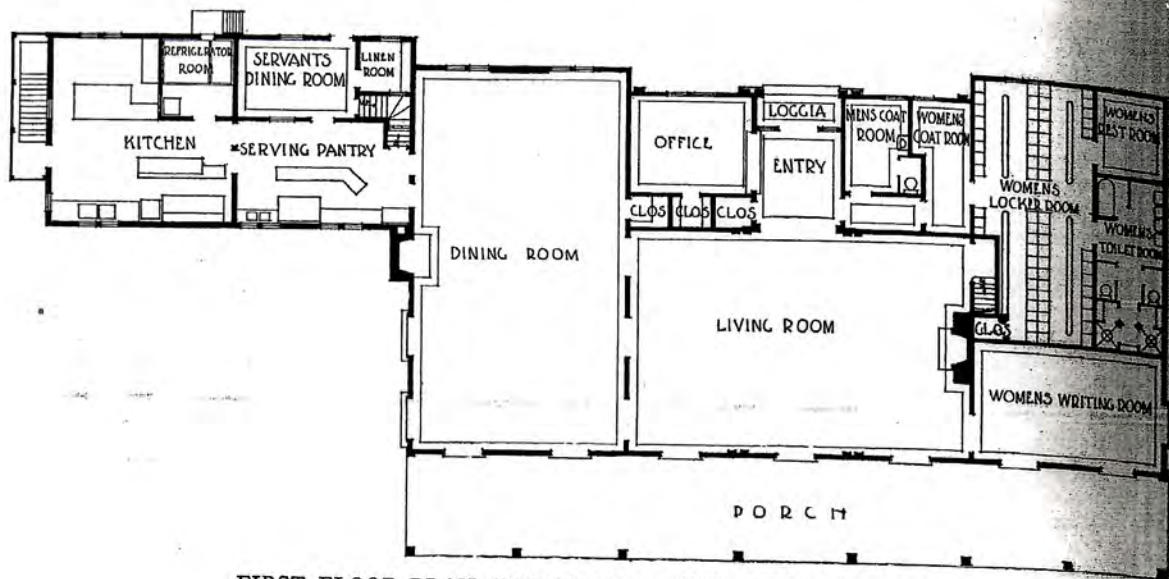
RESIDENCE OF E. I. CUDAHY, ESQ.
CHICAGO. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



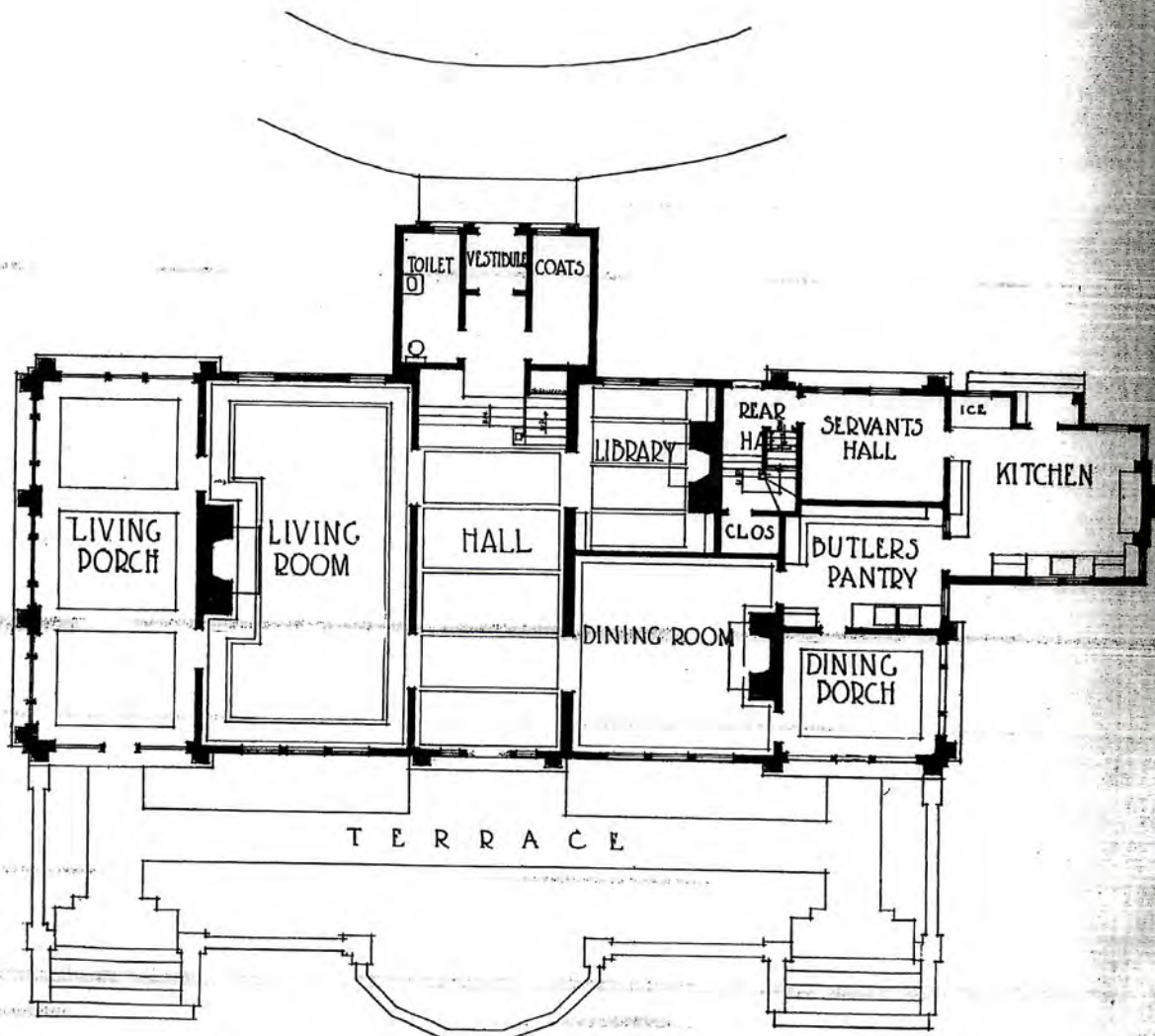
DRAWING ROOM--RESIDENCE OF
E. J. CUDAHY, ESQ., CHICAGO.
OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



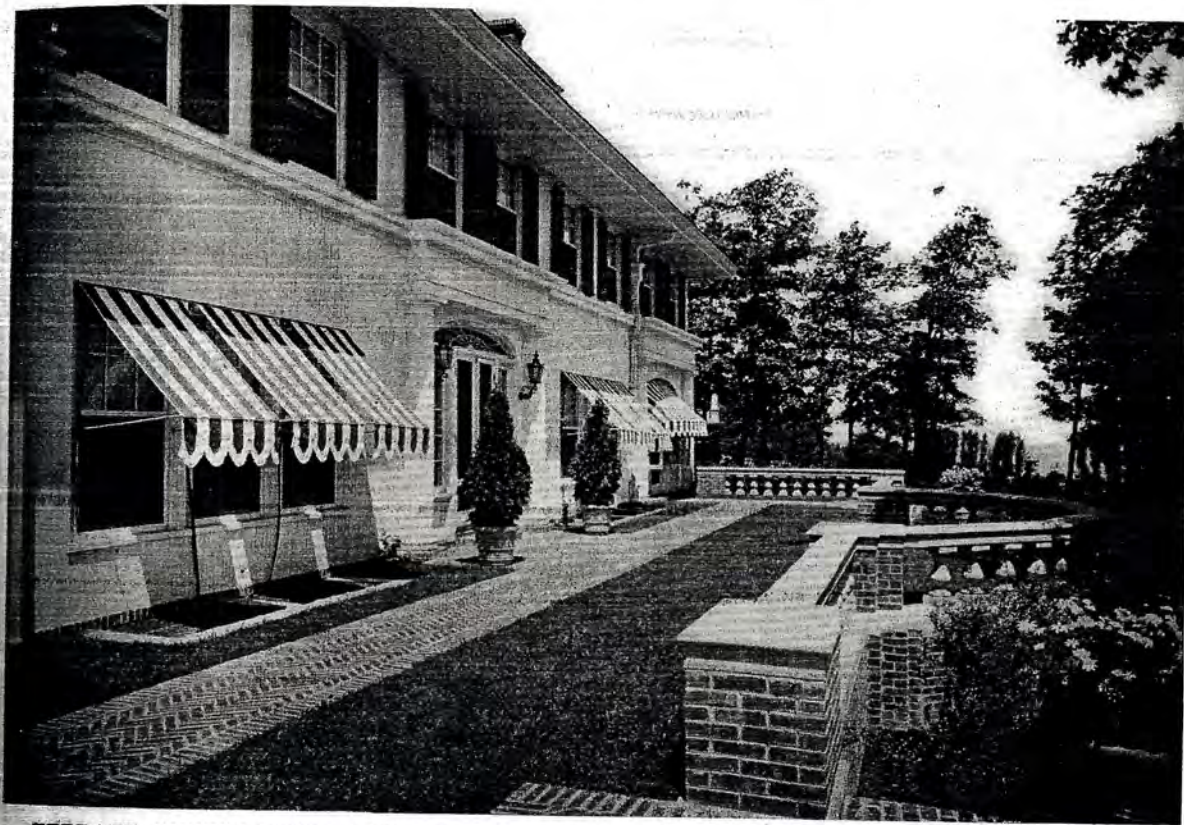
INDIAN HILL CLUB, WINNETKA,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—INDIAN HILL CLUB, WINNETKA, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF F. H. SCOTT, ESQ., HUBBARD WOODS, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



TERRACE OVERLOOKING LAKE MICHIGAN—RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK H. SCOTT, ESQ.,
AT HUBBARD WOODS, ILLINOIS.
Otis & Clark, Architects.

ing. The arrangement is unconventional and effectual, while at the same time being compact and convenient. Although the architectural style is not picturesque, the effect of the design of the entrance side is sufficiently irregular to have an element of the picturesque in it, to which the low, one-story garage, whose roof runs into that of the extension, contributes very much. The practice of incorporating the garage with the design of the house is becoming more and more popular, particularly in the case of modest suburban places. There is no real need of removing it to a distance, as was the case with a stable.

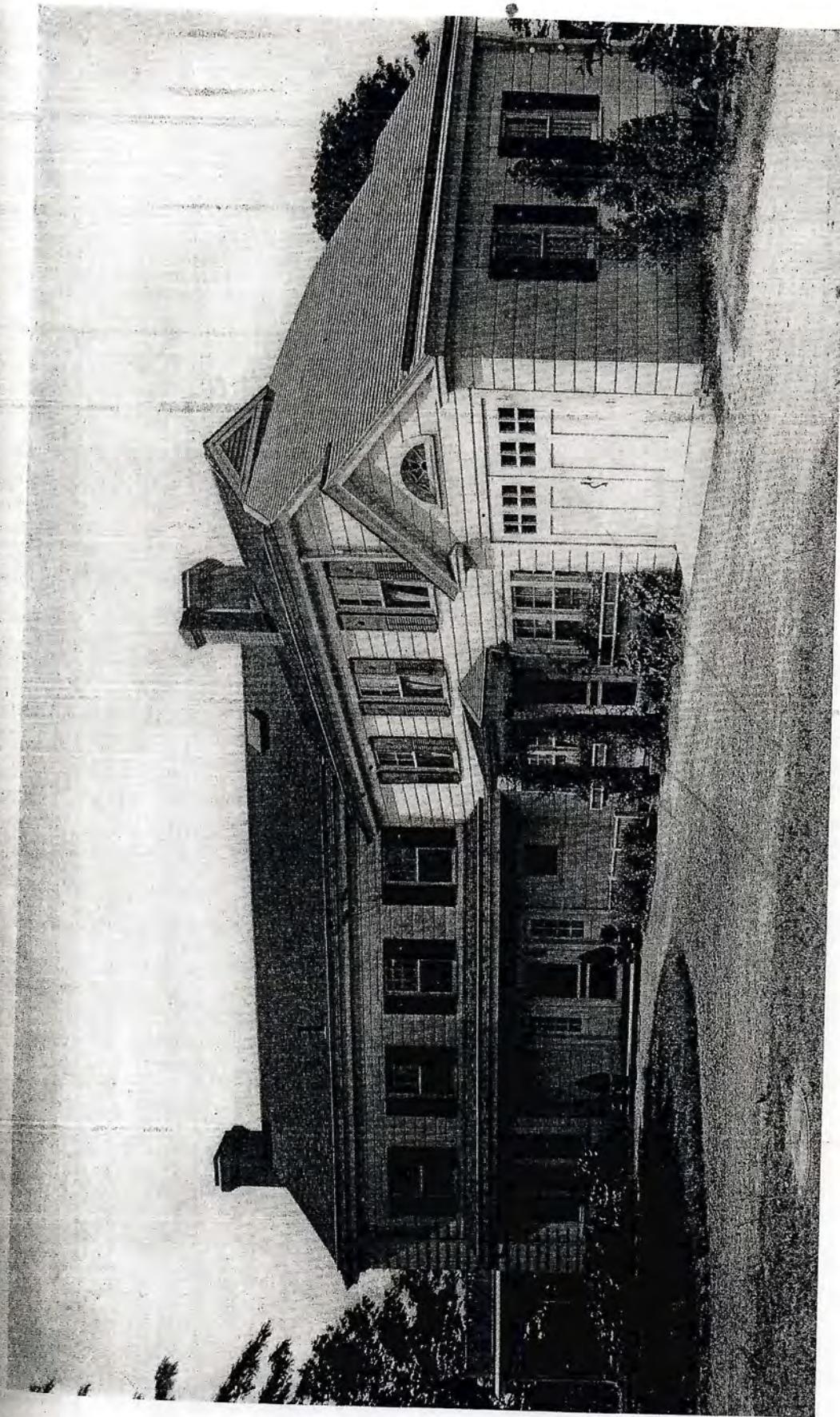
On the garden side of the Rankin place the corner and garage extension almost completely disappear from view. From this aspect the dwelling looks like an unusually large two-story farmhouse seated on a terrace and provided with all the modern conveniences. It is above all a comfortable and homely kind of building, but with a homeliness that is not devoid of refinement and good taste. Whatever else may be said for American ar-

chitecture, it is certainly creating a more appropriate and interesting type of house for middle class people than is the architecture of any foreign country.

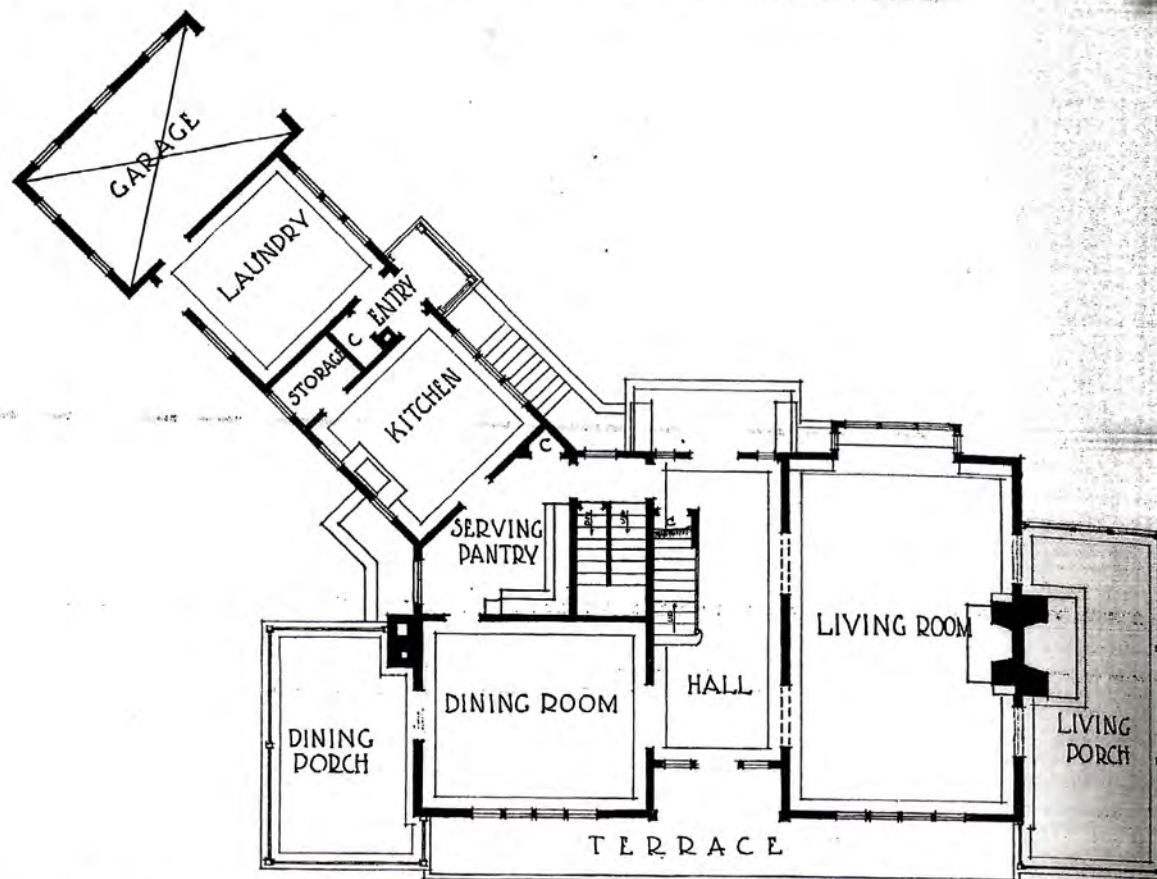
The most elaborate house designed by Messrs. Otis and Clark is the Thorne place, situated at Lake Forest, Ill. A residence of this kind is intended for comparatively wealthy rather than for moderately well-to-do people, and its design is, consequently, more largely determined by the historical dwelling occupied by similarly fortunate people of other times and countries. This particular dwelling is a discreet and tasteful adaptation of a French chateau to the needs of a contemporary American family. The entrance facade is particularly successful and may partly be characterized as one of the most sympathetic and reticent attempts which has been made in this country to domesticate in the United States this particular style. It is regular and formal without being stiff, and it is handsome and stylish without being ornate and ostentatious; above all, the architects have succeeded in



GARDEN—RESIDENCE OF CHARLES
M. RANKIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE,
IND. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



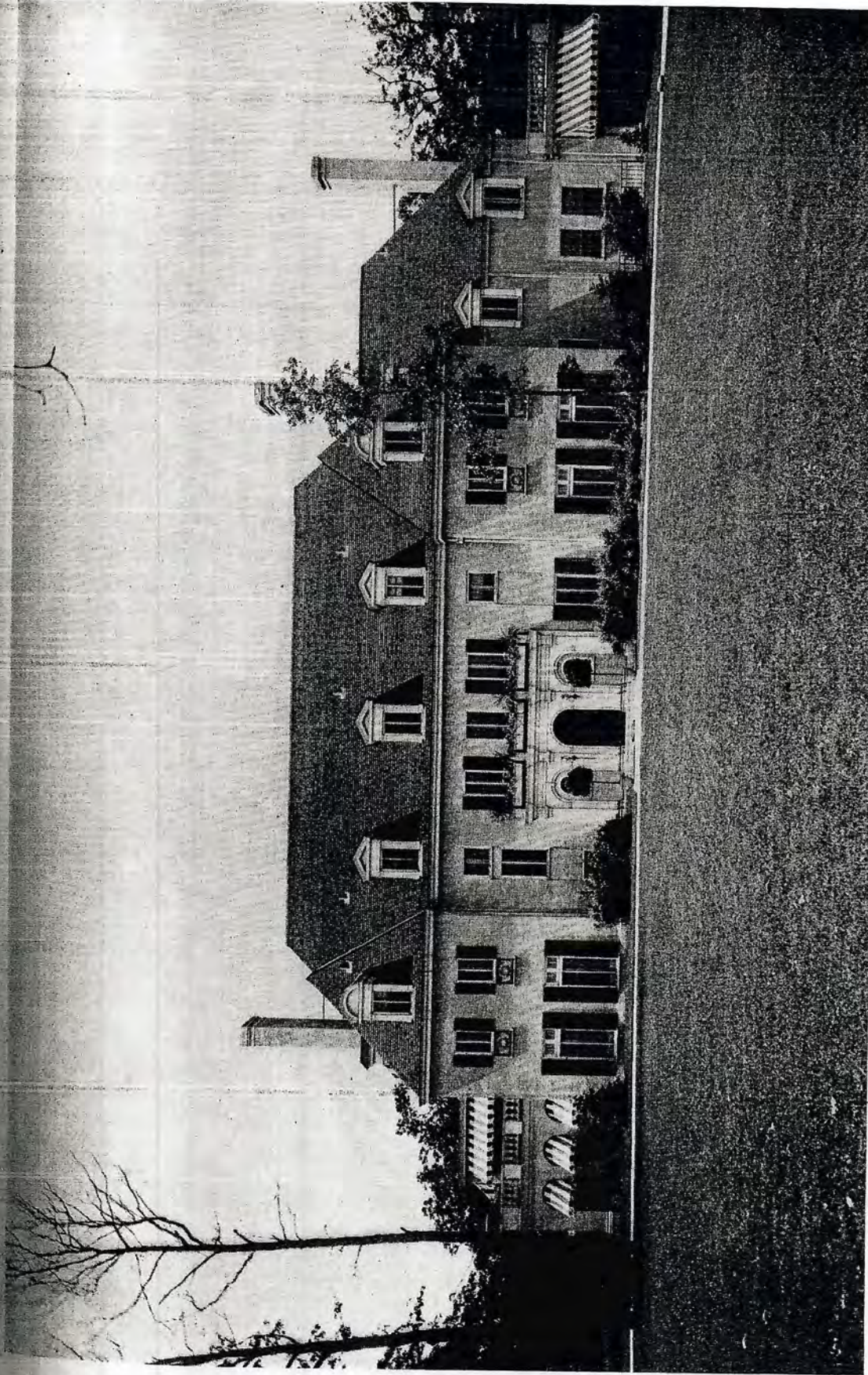
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RAN-
KIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



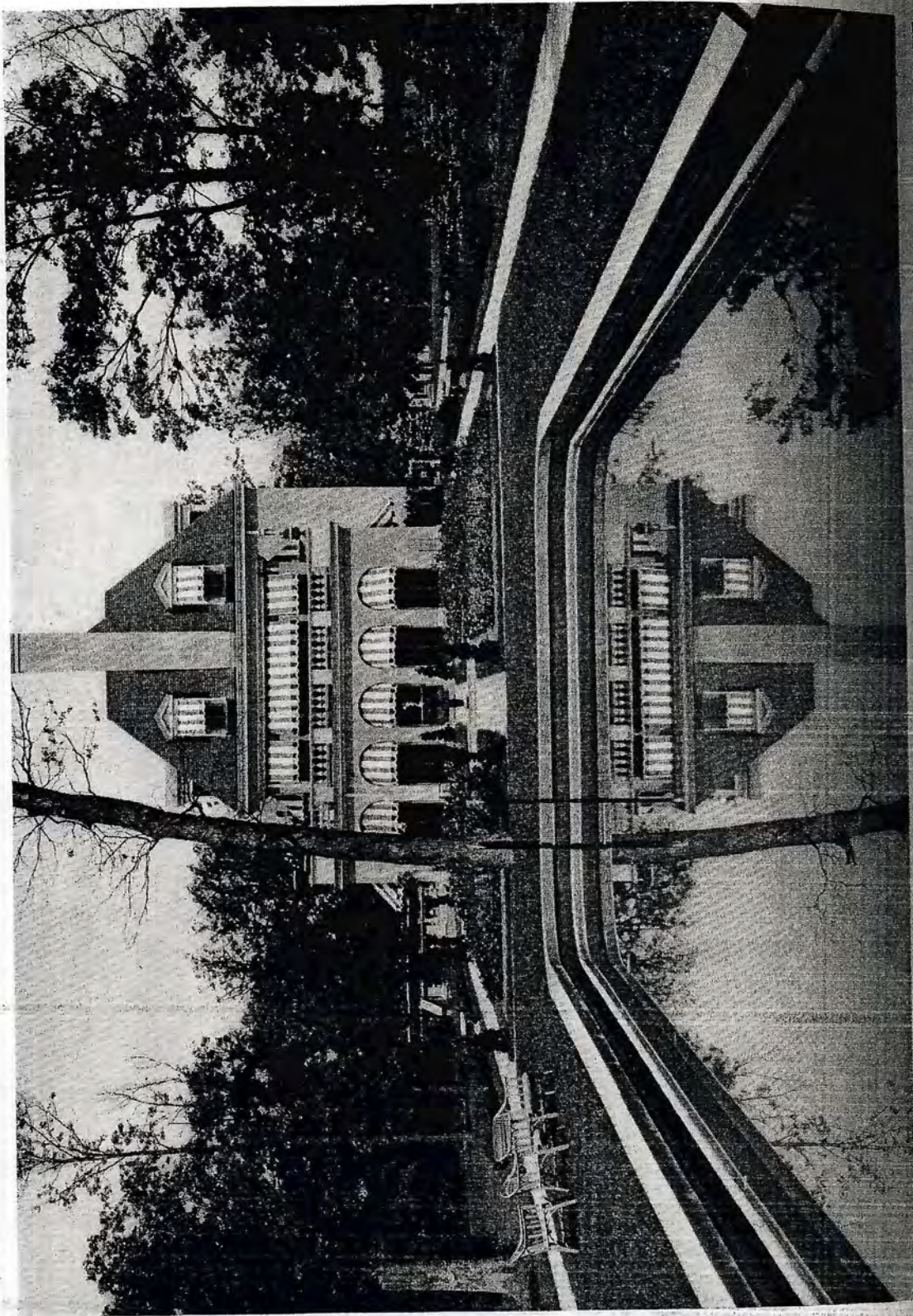
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RANKIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



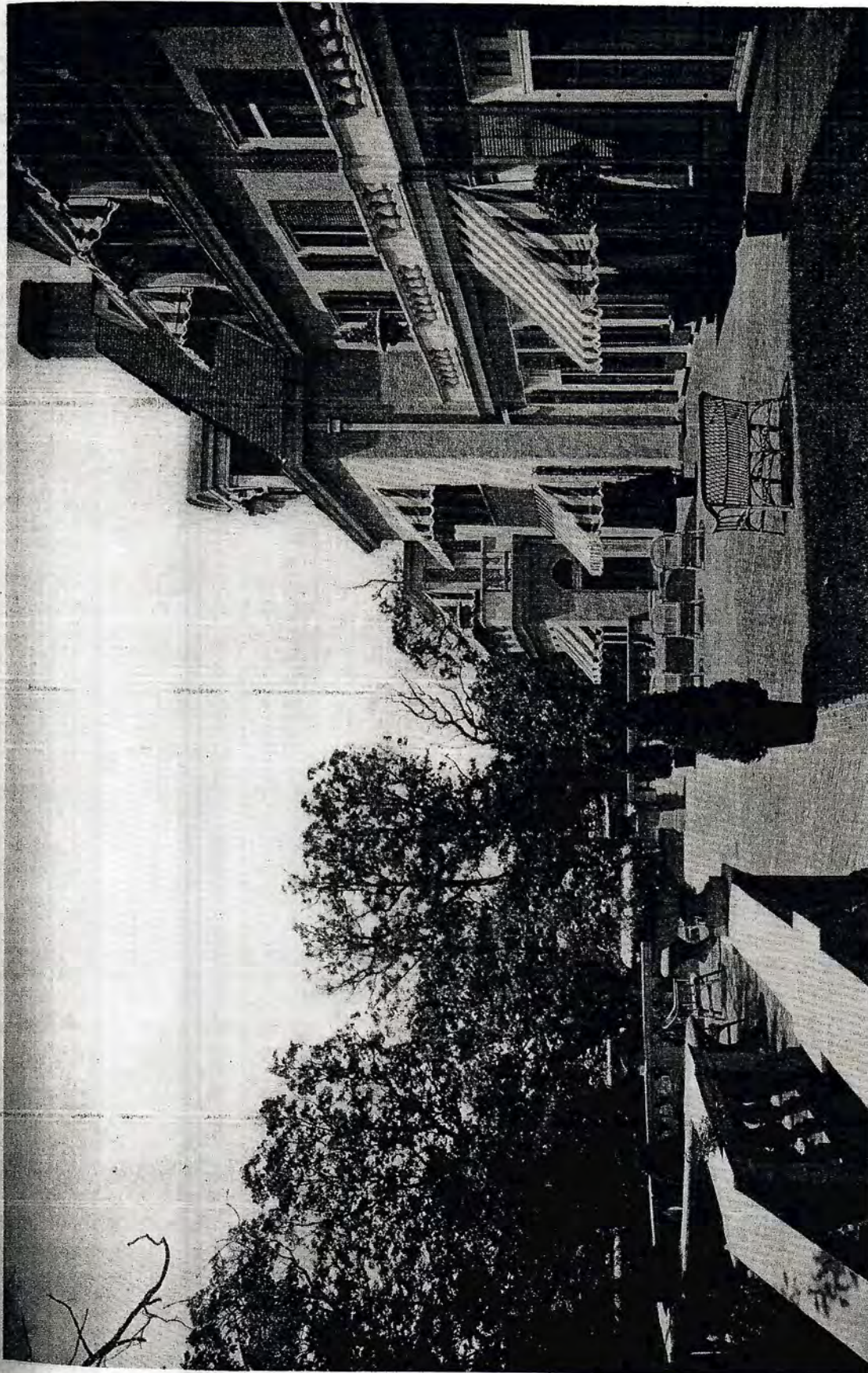
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RANKIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE, IND.



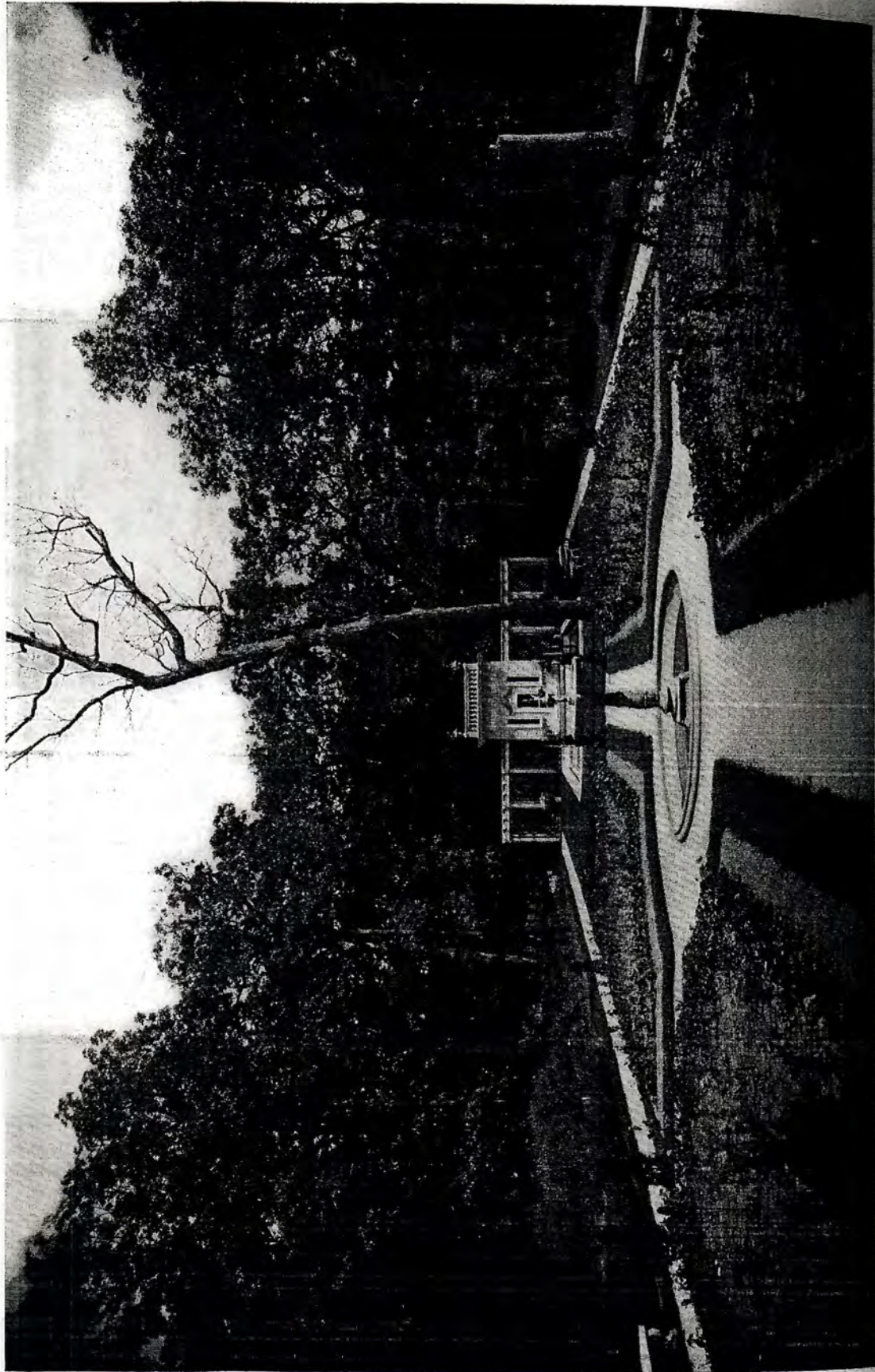
RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE
FOREST, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



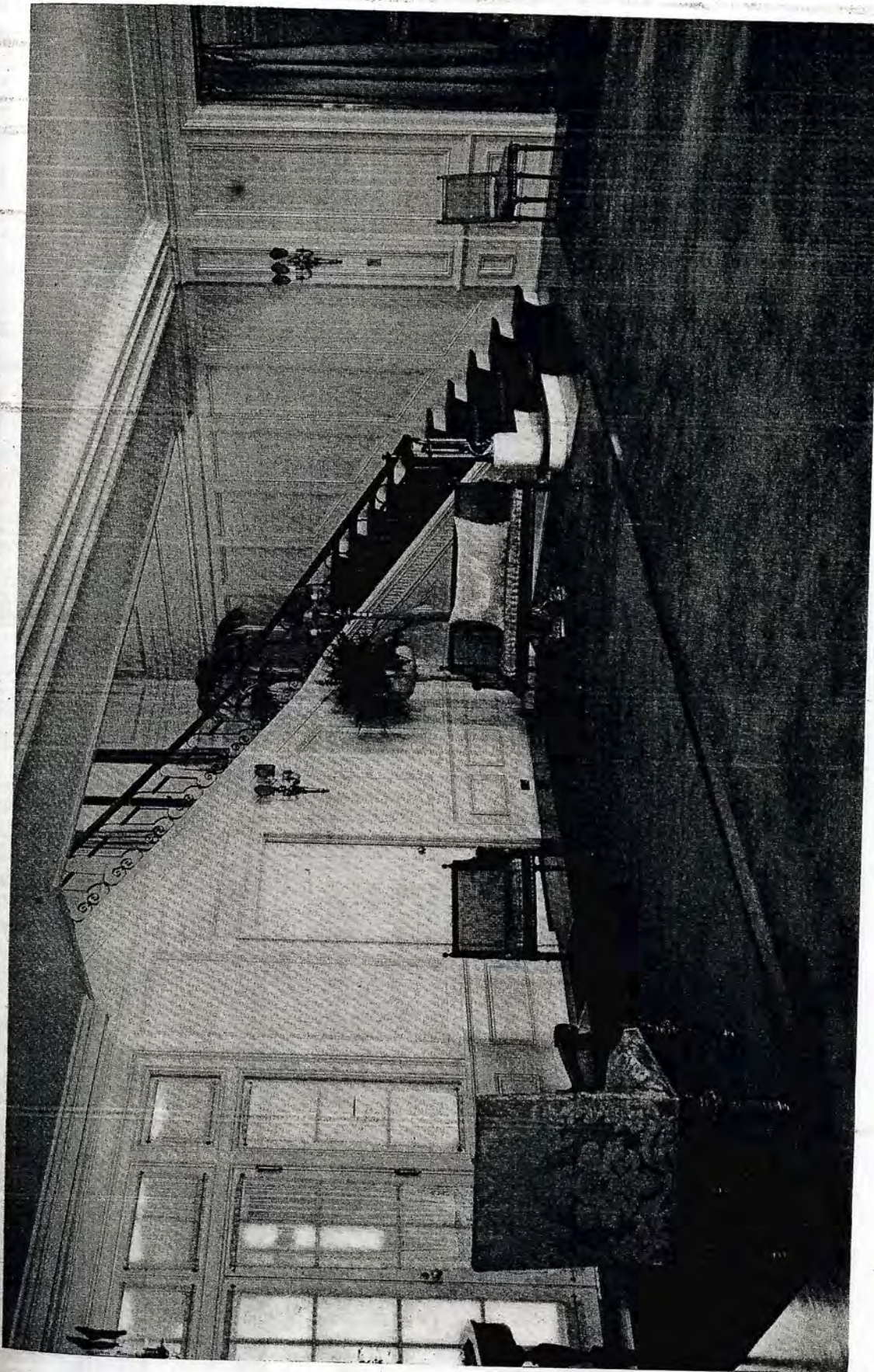
RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE
FOREST, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS



TERRACE—RESIDENCE OF JAMES
W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



GARDEN AND BATH HOUSE—RESIDENCE OF
JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



HALL—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W.
THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.

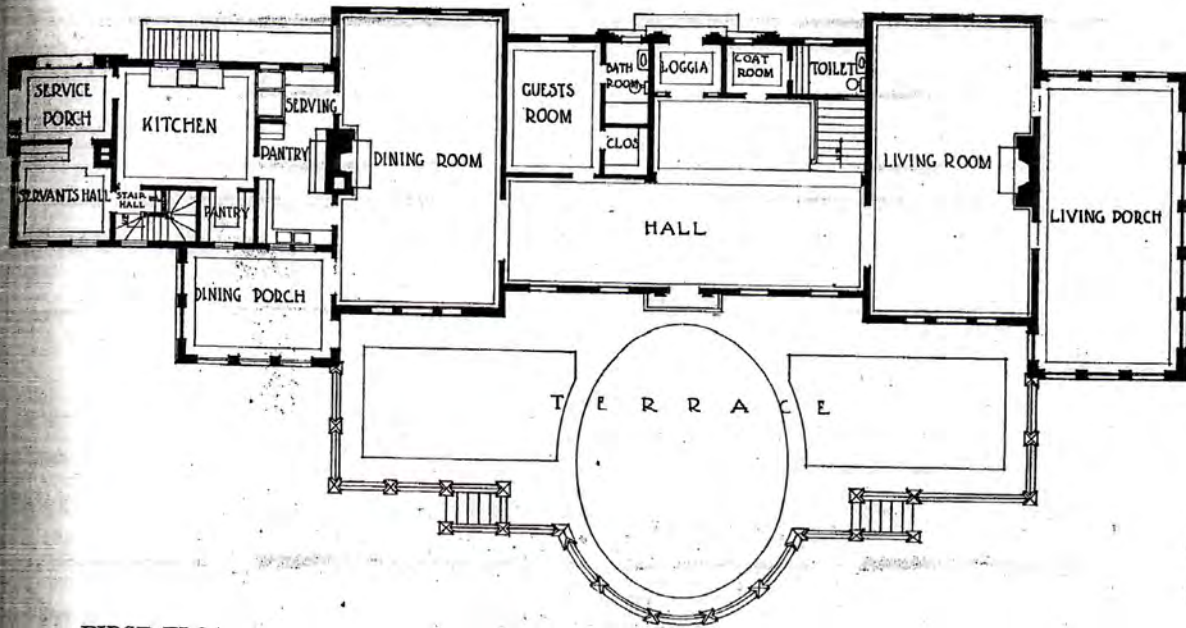


DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.

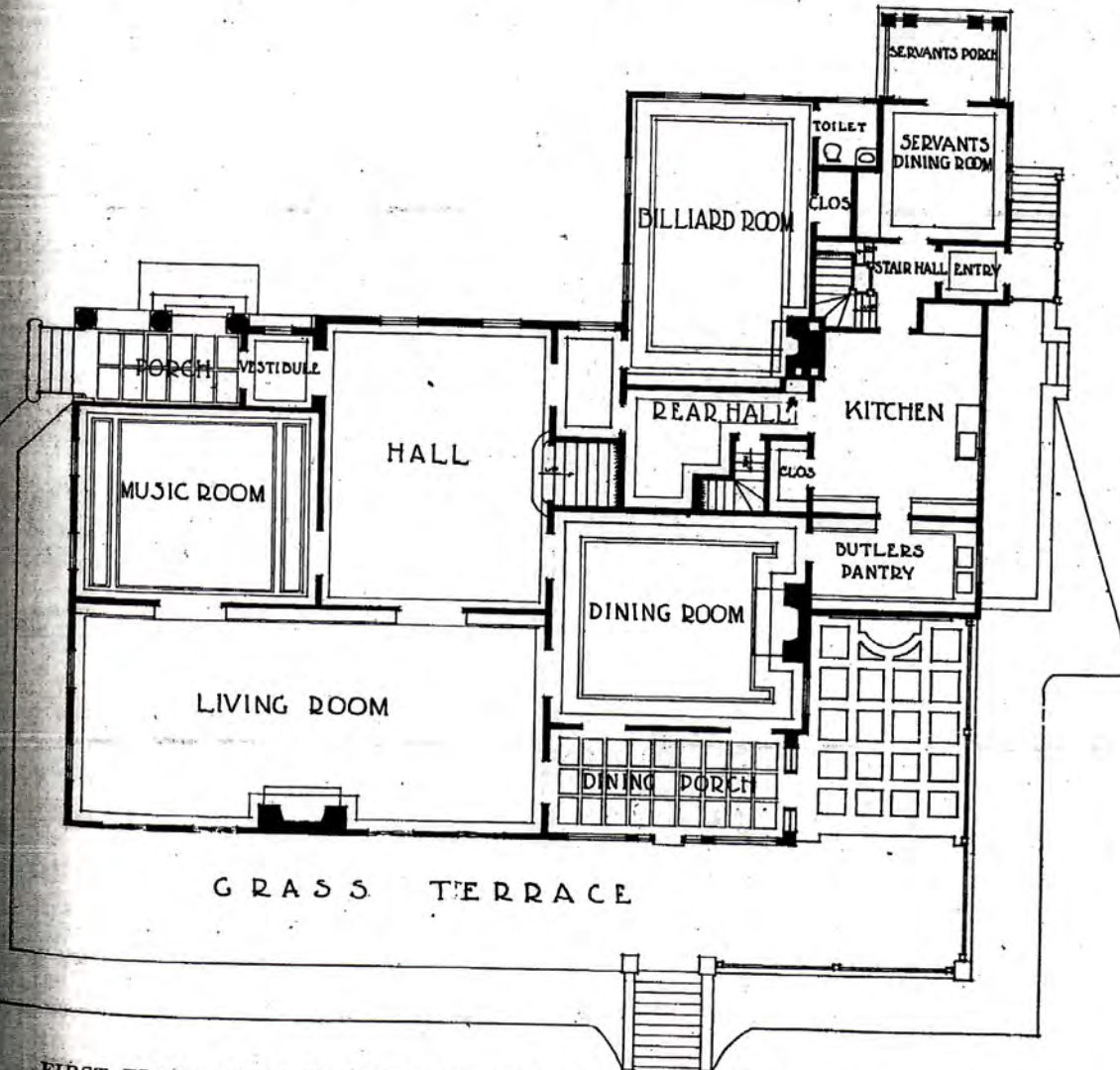
avoiding the archaic appearance which has been one of the most objectionable aspects of so many American chateaus. For all its conformity to a particular style, it looks like a modern American residence, though it would be difficult to say just how the architects have succeeded in giving this modern accent to the language of another century. The one blemish in the design of this entrance facade is the second story windows in the extension. They are on the same level as the windows in the main building, but, inasmuch as the ceilings are lower, they have been allowed to break through the line of the roof in an extremely objectionable way.

The other facade of the Thorne house, is supplemented by a handsome terrace, which forms the scenic background for what is in reality a private outdoor living room. This facade is less interesting than the entrance frontage. The architects were obliged to choose between remaining true to the type or of adapting the historic model radically and frankly to modern American needs. They quite prop-

erly chose the latter course. Their adaptation amounts in this case almost to a transformation. They sacrificed the style to the needs and wishes of the people who were to live in the building. The terrace frontage has little of the simplicity and the distinction of its more public brother. It gives one the impression of being chiefly windows and awnings, and of course it looks better on days when the awnings can be rolled up. It remains true, none the less, that the French chateau style needs for its proper effect high unpierced wall space and high repose. The terrace facade has been designed to meet a real need for sunlight and other modern conveniences, but like so many modern contrivances, it is restless just because it is useful, and it lacks character. Neither does the smaller frontage look very well from the garden, which has been laid out to the west of the house in an attractive background of trees. Here again appearance has been somewhat sacrificed to convenience. The spacious porch, which leads to the garden, is excellent in itself, but it was difficult to place



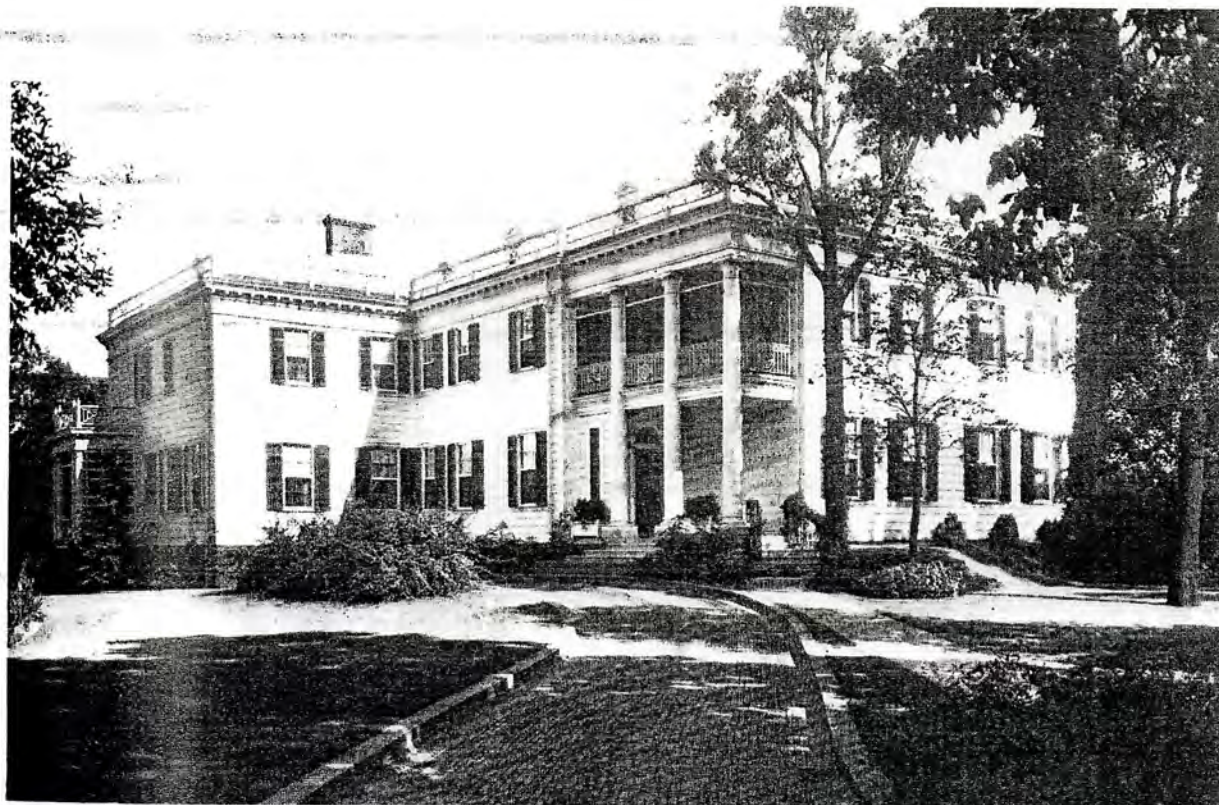
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



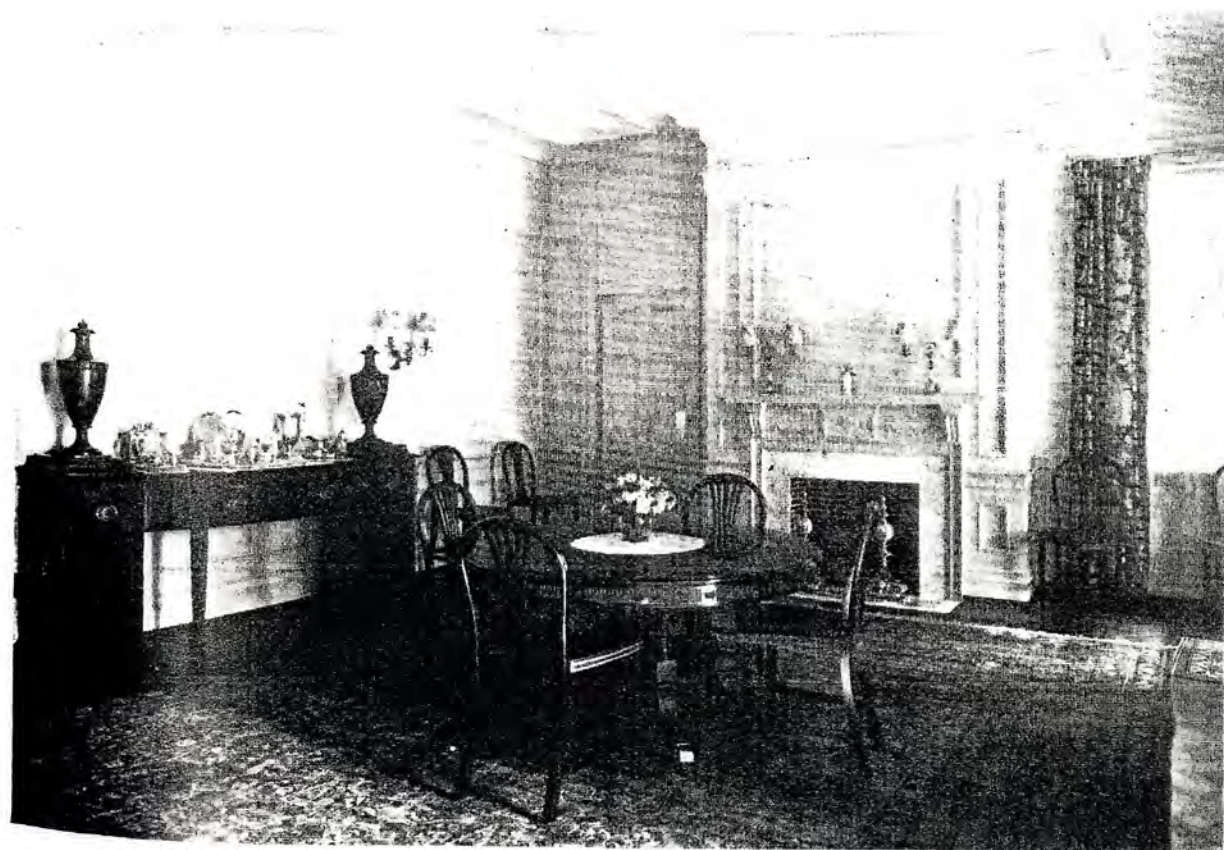
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



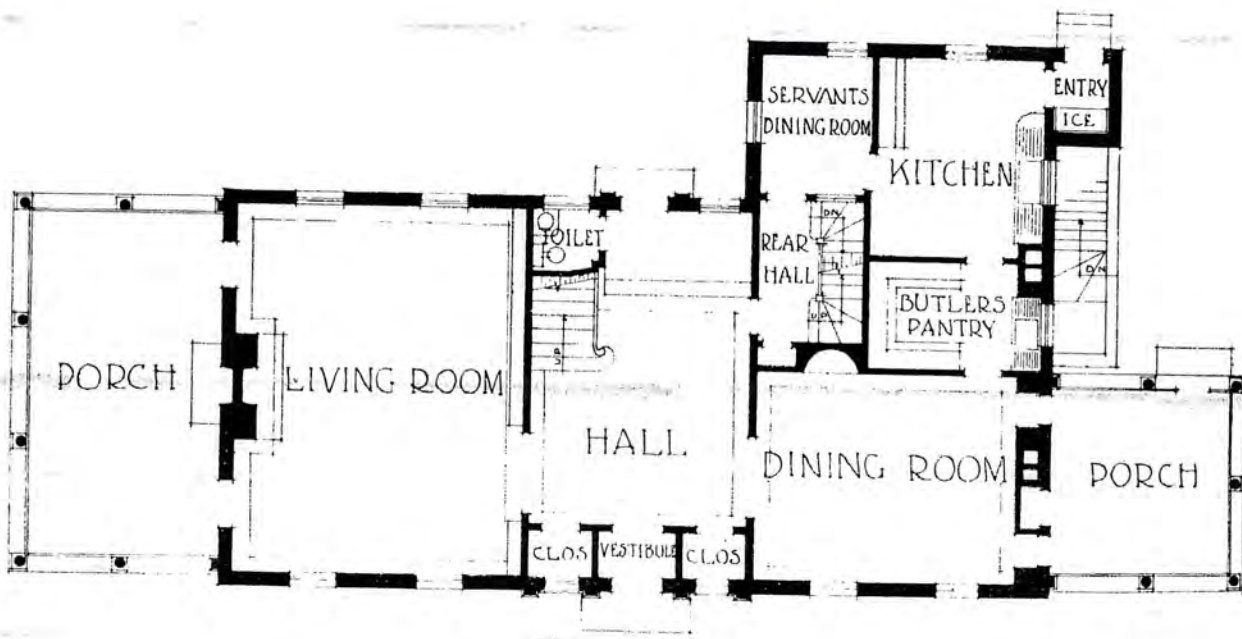
ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



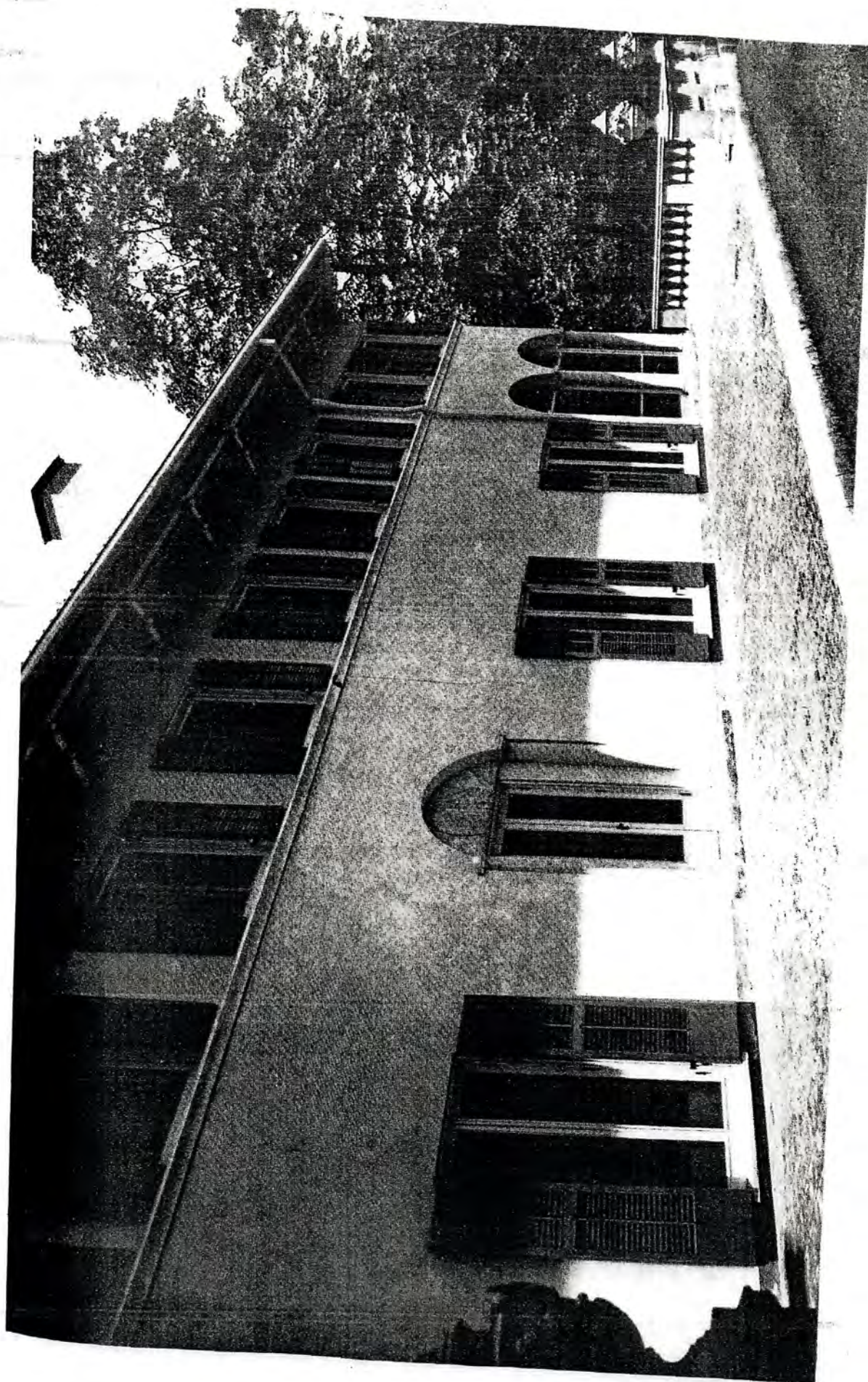
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



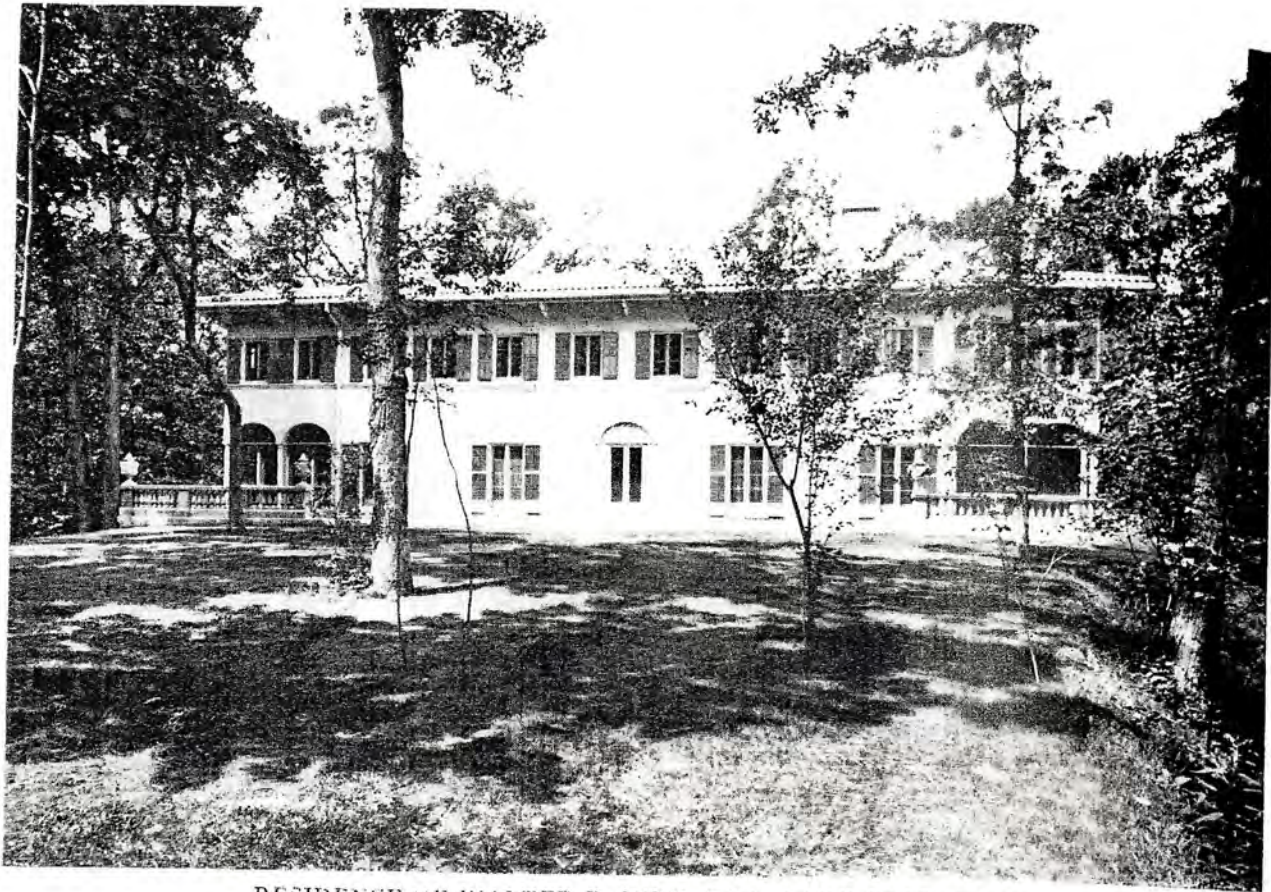
DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



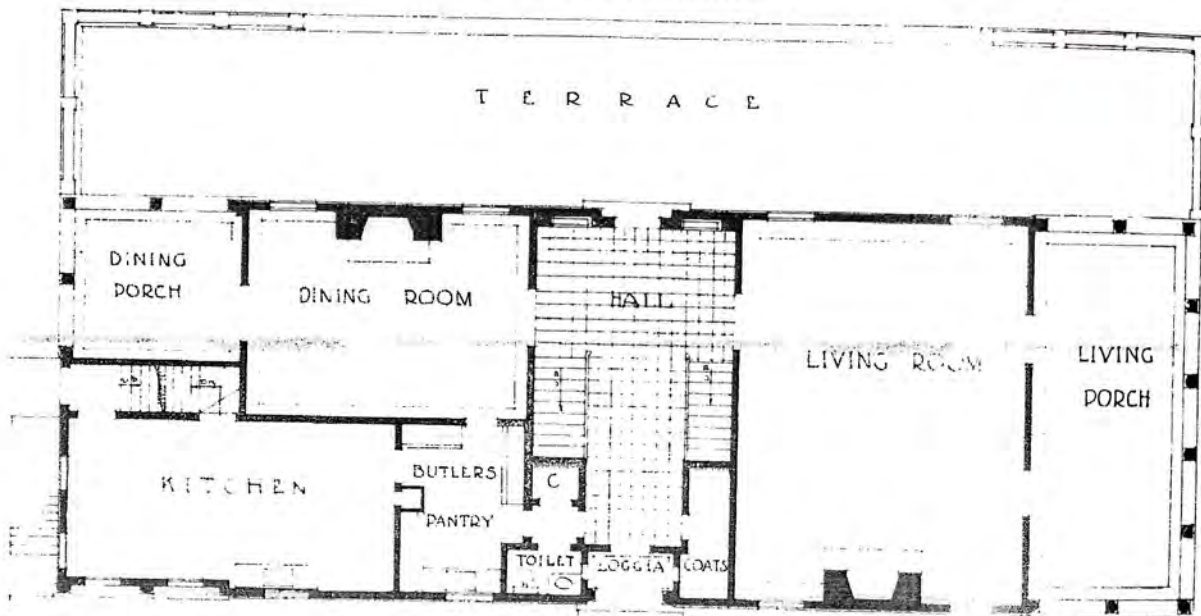
VIEW AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE
OF JAMES FENTRESS, ESQ., HUBBARD WOODS,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS



TERRACE RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS

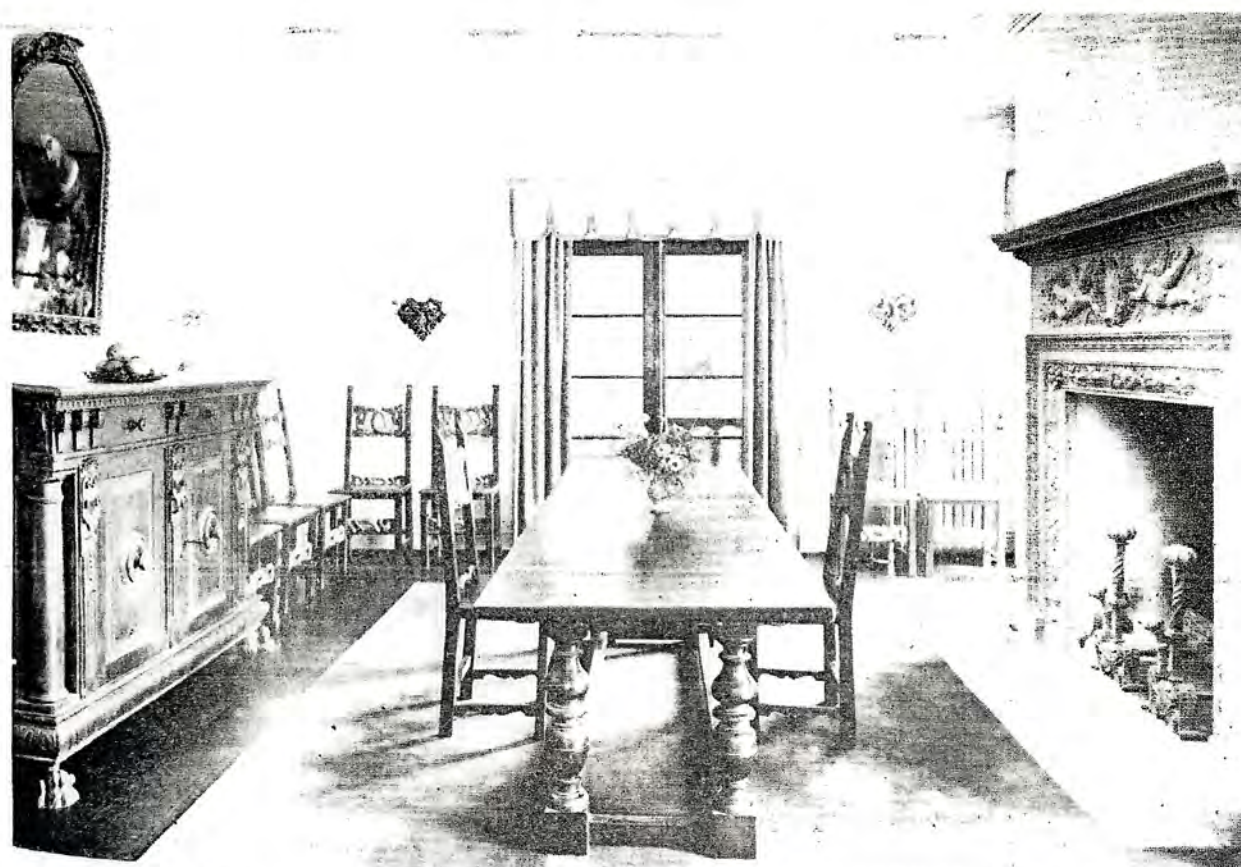


RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.

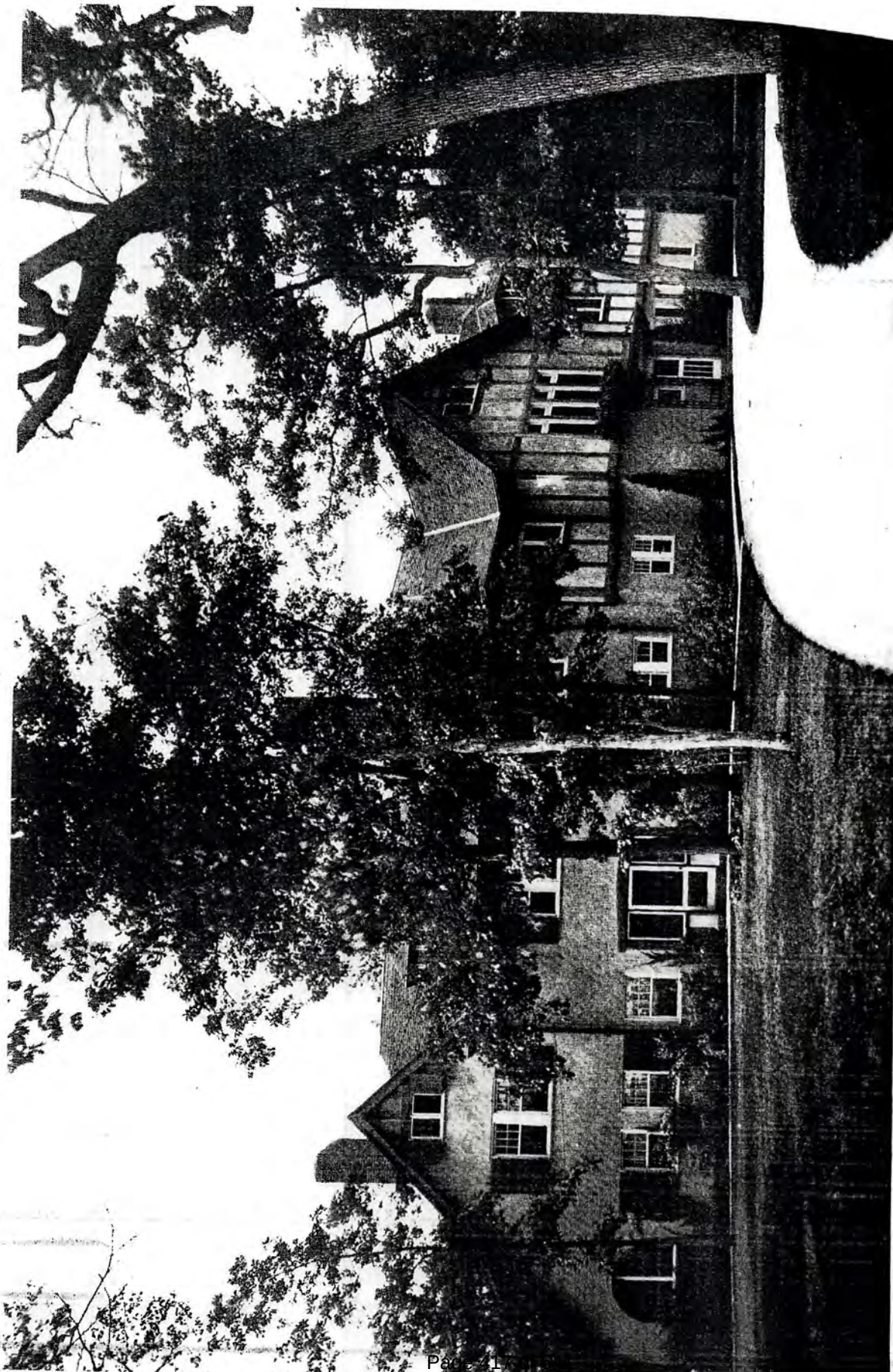




LIVING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. JAMESON,
ESQ., HUBBARD WOODS, ILL.
OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.

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against the background of the body of the house and make it look well. A great deal of careful and successful study has been devoted to the interior of this house. The entrance hall and the dining room are particularly good examples of the simpler type of French panelled room.

Another of Messrs. Otis and Clark's dwellings which belongs emphatically to an historic type is the home of Walter R. Kirk, at Lake Forest, Ill. This house is, of course, scrupulously and even somewhat consciously Spanish in its appearance. Its Spanish character is unfortunately attenuated by the multiplicity of its windows, which has prevented the architects from obtaining the unbroken stretches of wall surface which added so much to the severe dignity of Spanish domestic architecture. But it is none the less a very interesting example of the application of Spanish forms to the needs of a modern American family. Spanish buildings usually managed to combine picturesqueness with great simplicity in the composition of a building and in the massing of its parts. The Kirk house also is low; simple as the elements of its composition and almost devoid of ornament. Yet it is at the same time picturesque; and its picturesqueness is obtained almost entirely by the projection of the roof. The effect of a deep shadow of this kind is analogous to the effect upon a man's face produced by a broad-brimmed hat. If it is done skillfully, it adds an element of mystery to what is in other respects a wholly unmysterious facade of countenance. Was it accidental that the Spaniard should have used more than any other people both the sombrero with its broad brim and the shapely projecting roof?

The rooms of the Kirk house will make a particularly strong appeal to people who like extreme simplicity of interior design. The living room, for in-

stance, is entirely devoid of ornament except a mantelpiece and cornice. It is merely a spacious room, finished in grey plaster, hung with tapestries and entirely free from incidental and "spotty" furnishings. It would be too severe for the ordinary American taste, which prefers a much busier and fussier kind of decorative finish, but its severity, in spite of a flavor of sub-consciousness, is not in the least ascetic. These bare Spanish rooms are refreshing in their coolness, their economy and in their absence of ornamental trivialities.

Messrs. Otis and Clark have designed many other attractive houses, of which perhaps the most interesting is that of John A. Jameson at Hubbard Woods, Ill. It affords an indication of their versatility, for it is a peculiarly successful example of the half-timbered house, which frequently looks particularly well among the oak woods to the north of Chicago. Mention should also be made of the residence of Mr. William T. Mason at Evanston, Ill., which belongs to a kind entirely different from that of the Jameson or Kirk houses, but which is also extremely good of its kind. The cleverness of architects who can handle so many different styles with so much taste and with such a nice sense of the idiom of each particular style is incontestable. It is to be hoped, however, that soon they will settle down and specialize in a particular type of design. The biggest successes in American architecture have been made by firms whose work was characterized less by versatility than by the mastery of one particular style, which can only be derived by patient and varied experimentation with its possibilities. Messrs. Otis and Clark are sufficiently able to make their friends hope that eventually they will settle down and bestow on their work a more strongly marked character.

Winnetka senior feared drowned

By MARY ANNE JOHNSON

The dining room table in Sam Otis' house still set with a plate, cup, carefully folded napkin and knife, spoon and fork. Next to the plate are two small, white pills. As was his custom, Otis set out these items last Thursday night in preparation for the next day's breakfast. Then Otis told Valentino Fallarme, who lives with him at 513 Walnut St., Winnetka, that he was going to the beach to watch the fireworks. The 83-year-old Otis still hasn't returned and Winnetka police theorize that he slipped off the rocks at the end of Elm St., into Lake Michigan and drowned. Otis, the architect who designed the metaphor on the village common, was seen on his way to the beach by Nancy Mengel

of 513 Walnut St. at about 8:15 p.m.

He was dressed in a short-sleeved shirt, pants and his traditional tennis shoes and yellow straw hat, and was carrying a paper shopping bag.

POLICE LATER FOUND the hat, bag and a boat cushion (which Otis had evidently been carrying inside the bag) on the rocks about four feet from the edge of the water at Elm St. About a foot and a half from the water they found Otis' flashlight—which he usually carries at night.

Police Capt. Art Braun speculates Otis may have dropped the flashlight and then fallen into the water as he leaned over to pick it up. During the last week Otis had complained to Fallarme of pains in his legs

and blurred vision.

Fallarme, a counselor at the North Shore Country Day School camp, called police to report Otis missing at 12:29 a.m. Friday. In searching the area, police found only Otis' belongings. There was no evidence of foul play. Police notified the U.S. Coast Guard and also sent a diver, Floyd Ambrogio of the Northfield Fire Department, to search the waters off Elm St.

THE CREW OF THE Winnetka police patrol boat saw a man sitting on the rocks at Elm St. last Thursday night. That same crew is now involved in the search for Otis.

Fallarme has spent much of his own time combing the bushes in the neighborhood and along the beach for any sign of Otis, with whom he has lived since December.

Police has not discounted the possibility that Otis may have wandered away.

Otis, who was president of the Winnetka Historical Society in the early 1950's, moved to the village from Chicago in 1895 with his parents, William A. and Elizabeth Shackford Otis. His father, also an architect, designed the family's first home at 644 Oak St.

"As a boy," says Otis in Lora Dickinson's "The Story of Winnetka," "I played on the wreckage of the 'Lady Elgin' (which sank in 1860) on the beach at the foot of Spruce St. I often wonder what timbers—or bones—are buried deep within the sands."

INCLUDED IN MRS. Dickinson's book is a picture of the young Otis playing on the beach at Spruce St.—just one block north of where he may have drowned.

Otis started at New Trier High School with the class of 1908 but later transferred to the Morristown (N.J.) School from which he graduated.

Helen Calhoun Woolson, a 1910 New

Trier graduate, remembers Otis for his interest in dramatics. "His favorite character was Benjamin Franklin," she says. Otis played the part of Franklin in several films on American history produced by the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Otis received a bachelor's degree from Harvard College, where he was editor of the "Harvard Lampoon," in 1914. He then did two years of work at the Harvard Graduate School of Architecture and also

(Continued on page 72)



Sam Otis (standing, left) as he appeared in 1965 talking with Explorer Scouts from Wilmette Post No. 2 during a break on their hike along what would become the Green Bay Trail. (Taylor Drake photo).



Young Sam Otis (background, center) was photographed around the turn of the century playing on the wreck of the Lady Elgin, about one block north of the spot where he was feared drowned last Thursday. (Chicago Historical Society photo).

● Sam Otis

Continued from page 35

studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As an officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War I, Otis was in command of a submarine chaser off the coast of England. His navy service led him to become active in Winnetka's American Legion Post where he was commander during the 1960's. Up until the last couple years, it was Otis' job to call the roll of the war dead at Memorial Day services on the common.

AFTER THE WAR, Otis worked with his father—who had designed the village's Horace Mann School, now the site of the post office—for a few years and then with various private firms and governmental agencies. He went to Paris, graduated from the Cordon Bleu School and, returning to Winnetka, set up a cooking school in the house at 516 Walnut St. which he had built for his bride, Gertrude, who came from New York State.

Otis and his wife, who died in the late 1960's, had one daughter, Elizabeth, now married to Merrill Conoway and living in Rolling Hills Estates, Cal. The Conoway's have a son, James Otis, and a daughter, Linda.

Mrs. Woolson remembers that Otis didn't want his wife to drive a car so, instead, Mrs. Otis would travel around the village in a golf cart on which she had painted flowers. Mrs. Otis' other works of art, including pottery and hand painted cabinets, still fill the home on Walnut St.

ACCORDING TO "WHO'S Who in the Midwest" (1964-65), Otis spent some of his later years as an architect as an associate with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in Chicago. It also says he worked on the plans for the U.S. Air Force Academy in

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Otis, a member of Christ Church and the North Shore Senior Center, is also an inventor and holds a patent on an electronic check-out and automatic inventory control system for supermarkets. He has not been able to market the invention.

Calling Otis "a walking history book of Winnetka," Barbara Mengel, Nancy's mother, says "his whole life revolves around what happens in the village." Nancy agrees saying, "You'd go over to his house and ask who used to live on a certain corner and he would know."

Nancy, a student at Bradford College in Massachusetts, thinks Otis was lonely during the last few years.

"I'd come home from school and he'd call me up and say he had something very important to discuss with me. I'd go over there and he'd have some punch and cookies ready. We'd sit down at the table and he'd start to read me a letter—one I had written him in fourth grade."

Nancy's letters aren't the only things Otis saves. Besides Winnetka memorabilia—much of which is already in the historical society's archives—his closet doors are covered with pictures of the neighborhood children.

"CHILDREN ARE SO important to him," says Fallarme. "They come over here every day and can select any candy or goodies they want."

Mrs. Mengel says until a few years ago, as many as 60 children a day came to see Otis. "He'd have little bags of goodies already made up for each of them."

As a member of the Volunteer Talent Pool, Otis spent much of his time in the 1960's talking to school children about village history. Mrs. Woolson's husband, Theron, says Otis was quite proud of having helped a Hubbard Woods School



Hubbard Woods student Scott Hubbard with Sam Otis in 1964 when Otis helped the youngster design a model of old Dearborn.

student construct a replica of Ft. Dearborn.

Mrs. Mengel says Otis' fondest wish is to have something in the village named after

him. She says he used to suggest the piece of land—owned by the park district which lies between the library and C Bay Rd. might be called Otis Park.

Obituary

Gustave Patrick Topf

Gustave Topf, a 40 year resident of the Northbrook area, died July 6th at his son's home in Northfield. He was 63 years old.

Born in Colone, South Dakota, he lived on Sanders Rd. in the village. He was head of the Gustave Topf Landscaping Co. and was formerly employed at Techny Farms for 12 years. He was a member of the

Illinois Landscaping Contractors Association. Topf was a member of Our Lady of the Brook parish.

He is survived by a son, Marvin Topf, Northfield and by two daughters, Patricia DeZell of Waco, Texas and Pamela Topf of Colorado Springs.

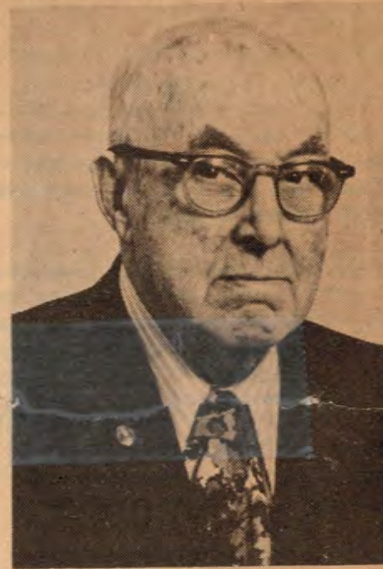
Services were held at St. Philip's Apostle Church in Northfield with interment at St. Mary's Cemetery, Northbrook.

Samuel Shackford Otis

The body of Samuel Shackford Otis, the 83-year-old Winnetkan missing and feared drowned in Lake Michigan since July 4, washed up on shore at Hoyt Ln. last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Newcombe of 505 Hoyt Ln. discovered the body at about 8 p.m. when they were on the beach securing their boat. The couple called police who summoned Dr. Clarence Minnema to the scene. Dr. Minnema, who told police he had known the victim for over 50 years, pronounced Otis dead.

At an inquest in the William H. Scott



Sam Otis

Funeral Home in Wilmette on Saturday, Deputy Cook County Coroner Robert Myers ruled Otis' death accidental. The coroner's physician who examined the body said there was no need for an autopsy.

Otis was last seen at about 8:15 p.m. on July 4 when he left his home at 516 Walnut St. to sit on the rocks at the end of Elm St. and watch the fireworks. When he failed to return within a few hours, Valentino Fallarme, who lived with Otis, called police.

Police found Otis' straw hat, shopping bag and boat cushion about four feet from the water on the Elm St. rocks. They discovered his flashlight about a foot from the water. Police theorize Otis dropped the flashlight and fell into the water when he leaned over to retrieve it. When found, Otis had a bruise and abrasion on his right temple which, police say, could have been caused by his head striking the rocks.

Otis, an architect, designed the cenotaph on the village common. Born in Chicago, he had lived in the village since 1895. He was a past president of the Winnetka Historical Society.

He is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth Otis Conaway of Rolling Hills Estates, Cal.; a sister, Louise Burlinson of Claremont, Cal. and two grandchildren. Funeral services were held Sunday at Christ Church. Burial was in Rosehill

Herman Lackner, Winnetka architect

By Steven J. Stark
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

Herman H. Lackner, 86, an architect and longtime Winnetka resident, died Wednesday in the King Home in Evanston.

An Evanston native, Mr. Lackner attended Harvard University and the Armour Institute of Technology, now the Illinois Institute of Technology.

He served in the U.S. Navy construction battalion and helped build bases in Guadalcanal and the Philippines during World War II.

While a student, Mr. Lackner worked as an office boy for architect Chester H. Wolcott. From 1933 to 1940, he was a

draftsman for General Homes, one of the first architectural firms to design prefabricated housing. Mr. Lackner worked for the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Root for two years before opening his own office in Winnetka in 1945. He became known for work on residences on the North Shore.

In a 1983 interview with the Art Institute of Chicago's Architects Oral History Project, Mr. Lackner talked about a job designing a building for Chapin Hall, a children's home in Chicago. He recalled how a Chapin Hall official described the structure's requirements, which included playrooms, study rooms and accommodations for 30 chil-

dren and six house parents.

"It was a short list on half a piece of paper, and so then I called the head or the director or whatever they call him, whom I knew well, and I said, 'George, what more do you want than this?' 'That's it.'"

He added, "Everyone does it their own way, but I think sometimes in the present day and age, people rely too much on elaborate studies and statistics and getting it all in the abstract."

Survivors include a sister, Antoinette Webster.

Funeral services will be at 3 p.m. Wednesday in Winnetka Congregational Church, 725 Pine St., Winnetka.

H. Lackner, Winnetka architect



Martina Samovskiy/Pioneer Press

a photograph published in the **Winnetka Talk** in February, Herman Lackner sits in the sunlight streaming through the arched windows of the home he designed. Mr. Lackner died June 1.

Innovative architect Herman H. Lackner, who spent almost his entire life in Winnetka, died June 24. He was 86.

Mr. Lackner, who was born in Winnetka, lived there until he moved to the King Home in Evanston four months ago. In Winnetka, he most recently lived in an A-frame, solar home that he designed in 1985.

In an interview for a Feb. 26 article in the **Winnetka Talk**, Mr. Lackner maintained that he had attended many schools, but graduated from none. "I flunked Montessori kindergarten because I drank the paint water," he told reporter Ed Callahan. "I didn't graduate from North Shore Country Day School because I ditched football. I had two years at Harvard, then the Depression took care of that. I then studied at the Armour Institute of Technology (now Illinois Institute of Technology), but I didn't graduate from there either. I had as difference of opinion with the dean on educational theory."

Yet Mr. Lackner earned his architect's license with the aid of a friend, John Randal, who was an engineer. After working for General Houses, a Chi-

(Continued on page 24)

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Continued from page 23

van Roessel of the Chicago Society of Architectural Historians

rians told Callanan in February. "What he does to homes isn't so jarring compared to what other architects might do. Certainly he doesn't

Unfortunately, the solar home he designed and lived in on Cherry Street, Winnetka, was torn down by a developer.

Antoinette Webster of Boston, Mass. A funeral service was held July 1 at Winnetka Congregational Church. Interment was private.

"He has a wonderful eye for detail and style." Annemarie

draftsman for General Homes, one of the first architectural firms to design prefabricated housing. Mr. Lackner worked for the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Root for two years before opening his own office in Winnetka in 1945. He became known for work on residences on the North Shore.

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designing a building for Chapin Hall, a children's home in Chi-

Hall official described the structure's requirements, which included playrooms, study rooms and accommodations for 30 chil-

Stark
WRITER

I. Lackner, 86, an longtime Winnetka resident, died Wednesday in the Evanston home of his wife, a native, Mr. Lackner. He was a Harvard University professor and a member of the Illinois Academy of Science. He was now the Illinois Institute of Technology.

J. Lackner, 86, an longtime Winnetka resident died Wednesday in the Evanston, Ill., hospital. A native, Mr. Lackner was a professor at Harvard University and a member of the Armour Institute of Technology. He was born in 1900, now the Illinois Institute of Technology.

udent, Mr. Lackner an office boy for hester H. Wolcott. To 1940, he was a

Man Lackner, Winnetka architect

Win. Talk 2/19/98 1998-12-1

Solar house reflects important tradition

Chicago/ The Chicago Society of Architectural Historians takes exception to the criteria cited in "First Demolition Request Filed" (**Winnetka Talk**, Jan. 22). The structure at 1027 Cherry St., a modern solar house, in the important tradition of such noted Chicago architects as George and Fred Keck.

The home was designed by its architect owner, Herman Lackner, a resident of Winnetka since 1912. Herman attended Harvard University and studied architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology (now IIT). Mr. Lackner worked at the highly respected Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Root before opening his own architectural firm in Winnetka in 1945.

The Architecture Department of the Art Institute of Chicago has in its collection a valuable oral history detailing Herman's career. In that history, it is noted that Herman "has become known for his sensitive work on find old residences, many of which are on the North Shore," including many houses done by significant North Shore architects such as David Adler and Howard Van Doren Shaw.

During his long career as an architect, Mr. Lackner also maintained an active association with noted landscape architect Gertrude Kuh. In the Chicago area alone, there are many examples of buildings with historic or architectural significance that are less

LETTERS

Letters policy

The **Wilmette Life** welcomes letters to the editor. Letters must be signed and provide the writer's daytime telephone number. The editor reserves the right to edit letters for clarity and brevity, or to reject letters deemed libelous, redundant or inappropriate.

The deadline for letters is noon Monday.

Send letters to:

Managing Editor
Wilmette Life
3701 West Lake Ave.
Glenview IL 60025

than 50 years old. Mr. Lackner's unique home is certainly one of these.

It is emblematic of a period of design in which social and environmental concerns were paramount in the design process. It stands as a reminder of that era of our recent past and should be cherished as the work of a well-respected architect.

**Anna Weaver and
Annemarie van Roessel
Officers of the
Chicago Society
of Architectural Historians**

Glencoe/ The recent article, "It's no disadvantage to attend New Trier" (Feb. 12 issues) addressed a very real concern: the perception that New Trier's competition slights applicants to top colleges.



Staff Photo by
KURT BUTCHER

Pioneer Press Photo

Photographer	Staff Photo by KURT BUTCHER	Date 7-25-90	Location Winnetka
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Mrs. William S. Hay Is New Ravinia Trustee

Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963); Oct 29, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chicago Tribune
pg. 25

Mrs. William S. Hay Is New Ravinia Trustee

Mrs. William Sherman Hay of Winnetka yesterday was elected as a trustee of the Ravinia Festival association at the annual meeting of the board of trustees at the Chicago club.

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WILLIAM S. HAY, LAWYER, DIES IN WINNETKA HOME

William Sherman Hay, member of the law firm of Hay & Brown, 112 West Adams Street, was found dead in bed of heart disease yesterday in his home at 545 Sheridan road, Winnetka. Mr. Hay was 67 years old and came to Chicago from Belleville, Ill. For many years he was president of the North Shore Property Owners' association and as such led a fight against trucks using Sheridan road on the north shore. He is survived by his widow, Alma. Services will be held at the home at 2:30 tomorrow. Burial will be private.

Mrs. Elizabeth Funk, 92, Illinois Pioneer, Is Dead

Bloomington, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Funk, 92, widow of Lafayette Funk and last survivor of the second generation of the Funk family, which has figured prominently in McLean county history, died in Bloomington hospital. After her marriage to Lafayette Funk in 1864 they lived on a 2,000 acre farm, part of her husband's heritage from Isaac Funk, first settler in McLean county in 1832. Eleven grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren survive Mrs. Funk.

Jap Police Guard Cabinet Members; Bare Murder Plot

TOKIO, July 11.—[Tuesday]—(AP)—Armed police guarded the official residences of Premier Makoto Saito and other members of the cabinet today. The reason was understood to be the discovery of an assassination plot in connection with which several persons were arrested.

SERVICES SET TOMORROW FOR ALMA S. HAY

Services for Mrs. Alma Seipp Hay, 89, of 645 Sheridan rd., Winnetka, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow in her home. Mrs. Hay died Wednesday in Evanston hospital.

Mrs. Hay, who began volunteer work at Grant hospital in 1942, donated the Alma S. Hay



Mrs. Hay

out-patient clinic to the hospital in 1961. She was a life member of the women's auxiliary of the hospital.

Donated Greek Theater

An 1899 graduate and a trustee of Wellesley college, Mrs. Hay donated a Greek theater to the Massachusetts school.

Music always was Mrs. Hay's avocation. She was an accomplished violinist. She was a guarantor of the Ravinia association and a governing member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra association.

Husband Was Attorney

Mrs. Hay was the widow of William Sherman Hay, an attorney, who died in 1933. She was the daughter of Conrad Seipp, a pioneer Chicagoan.

She was president of the Woman's Athletic club, a member of the Chicago Historical society, and a member of the Winnetka Garden club.

Mrs. Hay is survived by nieces and nephews. Memorials may be sent to either Grant hospital or the Chicago Symphony Orchestra association.

OBITUARIES

John R. Messner

Last rites for John R. Messner, 79, 5330 N. Ashland av., La Grange Park, will be held at 1 p. m. Saturday in the chapel at 40 S. Ashland av., La Grange. Mr. Messner, who retired as secretary of the Statewide Y. M. C. A., 19 S. La. Salle st., after 43 years of service, died Wednesday. Survivors are his widow, Naomi; a daughter, Mrs. Joan Kidney; a son, John R. Jr.; three grandchildren, and three brothers.

Ernest J. Hon

Funeral services for Ernest J. Hon, 63, of 3149 W. 101st st., Evergreen Park, who died in Bellevue, Wash., Wednesday, will be held at 2:30 p. m. Saturday in the chapel at 10415 Kedzie av. He retired last year after 20 years in the United States Steel products division in Chicago. He was division in Chicago. Survivors include the widow, Emilie; a son, Gerald G.; and a daughter, Mrs. Jeanette E. Crawford.

John E. Fleisch

John E. Fleisch, 56, vice president in charge of promotion for Erwin Wasey Ruthrauff & Ryan Advertising agency, 360 N. Michigan av., died Thursday in his home at 1038 Loyola av. Survivors are his widow, Helen; a daughter, Joan; a son, John E. Jr.; and his mother, Mrs. Florence Fleisch. Mass will be said at 10 a. m. Saturday in St. Ignatius church, 6559 Glenwood av.

Mrs. Sidney Pearson

Mrs. Minnie Pearson, 60, of 3500 Lake Shore dr., the wife of Sidney, an electrical manufacturer's representative for Sidney Pearson company, 1744 N. Damen av., died Thursday in Weiss Memorial hospital. Other survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Lois Lifshitz; a son, William; two grandchildren; two sisters; and a brother. Services will be held at 2 p. m. Friday in the chapel at 5206 Broadway.

Cyril J. Cooney

Mass for Cyril J. Cooney, 60, of 18653 Page av., Homewood, will be held at 11 a. m. Saturday in St. Joseph's church, 17950 Dixie hwy., Homewood. Mr. Cooney, a freight claim agent of the Illinois Central railroad who had been with the company since 1916, died Wednesday. His widow, Marie, and a son, Joseph, survive.

Revalo Fuller

Revalo Franklin Fuller, 66, of 1314 Middlebury lane, Wilmette, died Thursday in Vero Beach, Fla. Mr. Fuller, a retired partner in the old architectural firm of Otis and Fuller, leaves a brother, Dain D.; a niece, Mrs. Daniel Searle; and a nephew, Charles Fuller, II.

Mrs. John G. Oglesby

Springfield, Ill., June 16 (AP)—Mrs. Augusta Smith Oglesby, 83, widow of former Lt. Gov. John G. Oglesby of Illinois, died Thursday in Memorial hospital. Oglesby was lieutenant governor from 1909 to 1913 and from 1917 to 1921. He died in 1938.

Willis D. Leet

Willis D. Leet, 73, of 1404 W. Jarvis av., died Thursday in Wesley Memorial hospital. Mr. Leet retired in 1957 as president of Allied Distribution, Inc., 20 E. Jackson blvd., merchandise warehouse representatives, which he founded. He was founder and former president of Distribution Service, Inc., 612 N. Michigan av., and founder of Distribution Age, a trade magazine. His widow, May A., and a daughter, Leonore D., survive. Services will be held at 11 a. m. Saturday in St. Luke's Lady church, Hinman avenue and Lee street, Evanston.

John P. Haley

John P. Haley, 423 Cornelia st., Joliet, died Thursday in his home. Mr. Haley was a referee in bankruptcy in federal District court for the northern district of Illinois, and judge advocate for the American Legion. His father, the late Patrick C. Haley, was a former mayor of Joliet. Surviving are his widow, Gertrude B.; three sons, John P. Jr., Paul B., and Peter C.; a grandson, two sisters, and a brother. Services will be held at 9 a. m. Saturday in the Cathedral of St. Raymond, Joliet.

Milton Hart

Services for Milton Hart, 76, of 216 Hardin st., Grayslake, Lake county, will be held at 2 p. m. Saturday in the chapel at 410 E. Belvidere st., Grayslake. Mr. Hart died Wednesday. He was a former resident of Chicago and was an attorney with the law firm of Hart & Raphael, 77 W. Washington st. He was a former president of the Grayslake village board. His widow, Margaret; a daughter, Mrs. Merry Staples; two grandchildren, and a sister survive.

Death Notice: JAMES CHALLENGER

Publication info: Chicago Tribune ; Chicago, Ill. [Chicago, Ill]. 08 Sep 2019: 32.

[ProQuest document link](#)

FULL TEXT

James ("Jim") Edgar Challenger, widower to Ruth ("Timmey") Gordon Rozier, son of Chester J. Challenger and Ida Mae Challenger, and father to children - John (Nancy), Jim (Lisa), Mark (Margarita), Tom (Yelena), and Ann (Michael) - passed away naturally in the early hours of the morning on August 30, 2019 at his home in Winnetka. He was born on December 6, 1925.

Jim led an accomplished life.

He was raised in Park Ridge and graduated from Harvard in 1947 and Northwestern Law in 1951.

A member of the Greatest Generation, he served in World War II. Upon his return to civilian life, he worked across industries such as advertising, railroad, insurance, and manufacturing.

In the early 1960s, witnessing how difficult it was for people to re-enter the workforce after losing a job, he founded Challenger, Gray & Christmas, Inc. and with it, the Outplacement industry.

He was deeply committed to helping the unemployed put their lives back together.

He devised a training, counseling, and support program to help them find new jobs quickly and successfully.

Jim's dedication to this cause, and to the outplacement field he pioneered, helped institutionalize the industry and the idea that companies had a responsibility to the people whose employment was terminated.

Jim was an archetypal collector.

From a young age, he passionately hunted for baseball cards, coins, and matchbooks (among other things). He liked to collect at least one example of each new thing he could find, resulting in a house of endless shelves, each of them full.

Whether it was roaming the backroads of the Midwest and East Coast searching for tobacco tins and advertising signs, or the streets of London and Portobello for Toby Jugs and paperweights, Jim and Timmey filled their trunks and suitcases with treasures.

Their thousands of McDonald's Happy Meal toys delighted their grandchildren and friends.

He and Timmey created a rambling country store, carving out rooms in the basement of their large home in Winnetka.

He was a brilliant duplicate bridge player and loved crosswords of all kinds, especially British cryptic crosswords and acrostics.

Even into his 80s and 90s, he passionately played trivia games as well as fantasy hockey and baseball.

He was an avid, dedicated, lifetime Chicago Cubs, Blackhawks and Bears fan.

He even kept a small Sony TV in his office so that he never missed a daytime Cubs game.

Throughout their lives, Jim and Timmey were inseparable.

They went everywhere together, whether on business or for pleasure.

In their 70s, these two were often away on a cruise for months at a time.

They traveled the world, circumnavigating the globe and visiting all of the continents.

Jim loved holidays, especially Christmas, and cherished its ability to bring his family and friends together.

He was adamant about several traditions: presiding over the annual Christmas party at work, adorning the house with a giant, ornately decorated Fraser Fir, and making sure that everyone opened the gifts that topped their lists (and in age-order). For many years, he and Timmey hosted the Twelfth Night Christmas Party at their home in

Winnetka, which always seemed to fall on the coldest night of the year.

A hurdy-gurdy and banjos played all night long, the punch was dangerous, and the house was jammed with friends and family.

Jim dedicated his life to helping those who needed guidance and fostering an environment for his family to succeed.

It is this legacy that will live on through those whose lives he touched and those he loved.

He will long and fondly be remembered as "Mot" by his grandchildren - Andy, Jack, Claire, Ted, Eleanor, Jim, Julia, Billy, Taylor, Henry, Brian, Hope, Christian, Mercy, Katie, Emily, Ty (Janice Cho), Catherine, Bailey, Olivia, Meadow, Caroline, and Gage.

Memorial Service: Monday, September 23, 2019, 4:00 p.m. at Christ Church Winnetka, 784 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois 60093 with a reception to follow.

In lieu of flowers, please send donations to The Winnetka Community House, 620 Lincoln Ave, Winnetka, Illinois 60093.

Info: www.donnellanfuneral.com or (847)675-1990.

Sign Guestbook at chicagotribune.com/obituaries

This is a paid death notice.

DETAILS

Subject:	Christmas
Location:	Chicago Illinois; Illinois
People:	Taylor, Henry
Company / organization:	Name: Chicago Cubs; NAICS: 711211
Identifier / keyword:	Death Notice
Publication title:	Chicago Tribune; Chicago, Ill.
First page:	32
Publication year:	2019
Publication date:	Sep 8, 2019
Section:	News
Publisher:	Tribune Publishing Company, LLC
Place of publication:	Chicago, Ill.
Country of publication:	United States, Chicago, Ill.
Publication subject:	General Interest Periodicals--United States
ISSN:	10856706

Source type:	Newspaper
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Obituary
ProQuest document ID:	2286265556
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/death-notice-james-challenger/docview/2286265556/se-2?accountid=4495
Copyright:	Copyright Tribune Interactive, LLC Sep 8, 2019
Last updated:	2019-09-08
Database:	Chicago Tribune

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VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. DB 2022-892Property InformationSite Address: 645 SHERIDANParcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05-16-106-031-0000Description of all structures to be demolished: SINGLE family homeCurrent Property Owner InformationLegal Name: Chicago Land Trust Company
Trust Number 8002389573Primary Contact: Michael RauchmanAddress: [REDACTED]City, State, Zip: Highland Park, IL 60035Phone No. [REDACTED]Email: [REDACTED]Date owner acquired property: August 15, 2022Applicant InformationLegal Name: Same as owner

Primary Contact: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone No. _____

Email: _____

Applicant's relationship to current property owner:

(As previously noted, if contract purchaser, attach copy of executed purchase agreement)

Demolition Contractor Information (If known, otherwise indicate "not known at this time")Legal Name: MANCO CONSTRUCTION INCAddress: 8908 OZARK AVECity, State, ZIP: MORTON GROVE, IL, 60053Phone No: 847-290 9793Email: quinn@demetrio & yano.com

Property Maintenance Requirements

During processing of the demolition permit, the owner and contractor must maintain the property in accordance with the Village Property Maintenance Code to avoid generation of nuisances. Accordingly, the following minimum requirements shall be adhered to:

- ☒ Grass shall be mowed and maintained at a height not to exceed 8 inches.
- ☒ Garbage, yard waste, miscellaneous rubbish, mail, and debris shall be removed from the property and not allowed to accumulate.
- ☒ Building(s) shall be secured (doors and windows in working order, closed and locked).
- ☐ No demolition or removal of building components may commence until the demolition permit has been issued. Commencement of demolition prior to issuance of permit will result in a Stop Work Order and double permit fees for all subsequent permits
- ☒ Approved tree fencing protections must be installed as directed by Village Forester prior to commencement of demolition. Lack of tree fencing will result in Stop Work Order and fines.

Applicant/Owner Acknowledgments

By execution of this application in the space provided below, the Applicant and Owner(s) do hereby certify, acknowledge, agree and affirm to the Village of Winnetka that:

1. The Village and its representatives have the right, and are hereby granted permission and license, to enter upon the property for purposes of conducting any inspections that may be necessary in connection with this application.
2. I (We) have carefully read this application, the applicable sections of the Winnetka Municipal Code and fully understand the applicable terms and provisions.
3. I (We) waive any rights to exemption from disclosure under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act of any and all documents and information submitted in connection with this application.
4. I/We hereby agree to demolish the above structure or portion thereof, in accordance with the information submitted herewith and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Building Code and other related ordinances and regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and I/We hereby consent to inspection of the work during demolition and to the responsibility of maintaining the subject site and adjacent public and private properties in a good, safe and clean condition, including but not limited to the "Property Maintenance Requirements" listed in the previous section.
5. I (We), in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Fee Resolution and the Winnetka Village Code agree to pay all applicable filing fees and be responsible for the payment of all reimbursable expenses associated with the processing of this application.

Signature of Applicant: _____ Date Aug 29, 2022

Print Name & Title: MICHAEL RAUCHMAN, joint tenant

Signatures of Property Owner(s): _____ Date Aug 29, 2022

Print Name & Title: MICHAEL RAUCHMAN Property Address: 645 Sheridan Rd, Winnetka,
Joint Tenant 60093

****If more than one applicant or property owner, please copy this page and have additional applicants/property owners sign form.**

645 SHERIDAN CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

WEEKS	1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
START OCTOBER 11,2022																																				
DEMOLITION		X																																		
ESCAVATION			X																																	
FEMA PREPARATION				X	X																															
FOUNDATION						X	X																													
BASEMENT , GARAGE SLAB							X																													
BASEMENT UNDEGR PLUMBING								X																												
STEEL INSTALATION							X																													
ROUGH CARPENTRY							X	X	X	X	X	X	X																							
PLUMBING ROUGH												X	X	X																						
HVAC ROUGH													X	X	X																					
ELECTRICAL ROUGH														X	X	X																				
ROOF TILE INSTALATION													X	X	X																					
MASONARY BRICK,STONE												X	X	X	X																					
INSULATION																																				
EXTERIOR TRIM														X	X																					
SEWER AND WATER											X																									
OUTSIDE DRAIN TILE													X																							
GUTTERS													X	X																						
SECURITY															X																					
TV, TELEPHONE																X																				
DRYWALL																		X	X																	
FINISH CARPENTRY																					X	X														
PLUMBING TRIM																					X	X														
HVAC FINISH																						X	X													
ELECTRICAL TRIM																						X	X													
TV,TELEPHONE TRIM																						X														
INSTALATION KITCHEN																							X													
INSTALATION VANITY																							X													
TILE, LIMESTONE INSTAL																							X	X	X	X										
HARDWOOD FLOORS																							X	X	X											
APPLIANCES INSTALL																																				X

RECEIVED
AUG 30 2022



WEEKS

**PAINTING
DRYWAY
LANDSCAPING**

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      X X X X X X X X X X
X X
      X X X X X X X X

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RECEIVED
AUG 30 2022
BY: _____

ATTACHMENT G

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Planning](#)
Date: Monday, November 7, 2022 2:07:53 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To whom it may concern,

We live at 619 Sheridan Road, not far from 645 Sheridan Road. We fully support the demolition of 645 Sheridan Road, and, as long time Winnetka residents, continue to question why the Landmark Preservation Commission even exists, and also question whether it does more harm than good to our community.

Sincerely

Joseph and Janet Nolan



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: CHRISTOPHER, MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: MARCH 1, 2023
SUBJECT: 310 GREEN BAY ROAD - HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
IMPACT STUDY (CASE NO. 23-03-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	March 6, 2023
Commission Action	Determine (1) whether the HAIS is complete; (2) whether the proposed demolition will have a significant negative architectural or historical impact on either the Village as a whole or on the immediate neighborhood; and (3) whether demolition should be delayed in order to explore alternatives to total demolition.
Preliminary Historical and Architectural Review	February 6, 2023, by a vote of 5-0, required submittal of an HAIS.
Property Address	310 Green Bay Road (See Attachment C – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	North Shore Country Day School
Application Submitted by	North Shore Country Day School
Mail Notice Sent to Property Owners within 250 feet	Completed
Newspaper Notice	The meeting was properly noticed in the <i>Winnetka Talk</i> on February 16, 2023.
Public Comments as of Date of Memo	As of the date of this memo, staff has not received any written comments from the public regarding this application.
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Comments on HAIS	WHS agrees with the assessment that Leicester Hall is historically significant but disagrees with the determination of no architectural significance and determines that the report's analysis on architectural significance to be incomplete. (Attachment B).
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	14.2 acres
Location	North side of Elder Lane, south of Willow Road, between Forest Street and Green Bay Road. Leicester Hall is generally located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Elder Lane and Church Road.
Improvements	Administration Offices for North Shore Country Day School, known as Leicester Hall. Originally used as a dormitory for the Girton School.
Zoning	R-5 Single-Family Residential

Surrounding Zoning	R-5 Single-Family Residential to the south, west, and east. B-2 Multi-Family Residential to the north
PROPERTY HISTORY	See Attachment D, Preliminary Property History Study See Attachment E, Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Research
Constructed	1910, according to WHS research
Additional Construction Activity	1928 - Build a one-story concrete foundation and building 1965 - Make alterations to school building 2012 - Replace windows
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	Yes
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property has historical and architectural significance. See attached report from the WHS provided in Attachment E for details.
NEIGHBORHOOD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	
Other Permits for New Primary Structures on Same Block (either side of the right-of-way block face and/or along the alley)	None
Director's 60-Day Delay Due to Construction Activity	Delay is not necessary to prevent undue congestion and noise impacts in the neighborhood.
New Construction or Site Restoration Plans Submitted	North Shore Country Day School has submitted applications for a Special Use Permit (SUP), Zoning Variation, and Certificate of Appropriateness as part of a plan to renovate and expand the existing gymnasium building. The Design Review Board considered the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness on January 19, 2023, and by a vote of 4-0, recommended approval of the request. The Zoning Board of Appeals considered the SUP and variation requests on February 13, 2023, and by a vote of 4-0 recommended approval of the request. The Plan Commission considered the SUP on February 22, 2023, and by a vote of 5-0 recommended approval. The Village Council is tentatively scheduled to consider the SUP and variation requests on March 21, 2023. As of the date of this memo, a building permit application has not been submitted.

DEMOLITION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Commission may order the issuance of a demolition delay of a historic or architecturally significant structure for up to but not exceeding 270 days from the date the Commission determines that an applicant is required to submit an HAIS for the structure the applicant wishes to demolish.

If after reviewing the HAIS the LPC determines the home is significant and a delay should be issued, at that time **the Commission may issue a demolition delay up to but not exceeding 270 days from February 6, 2023.**

COMMISSION REVIEW

In making its determination regarding the historical and architectural impact of the subject property, the Landmark Preservation Commission shall consider the following:

- a. the historic and architectural impact study prepared pursuant to the foregoing Section 15.52.050;
- b. the preliminary property history study prepared pursuant to Section 15.52.040;
- c. comments of the Winnetka Historical Society on the application and study; and
- d. any other information, comment or evidence received by the Commission at the impact determination meeting or at the preliminary review meeting.

Prior to making a determination, the Commission must first determine if it finds the Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) complete. If the LPC determines that the HAIS filed by the Applicant is incomplete or otherwise insufficient to enable the LPC to make a determination as to the impact of the proposed demolition, the LPC may direct the Applicant to complete, amend or supplement the report and may continue the impact determination meeting pending the Applicant's filing of a complete application.

If the Commission does find the HAIS complete, a Commission member may make one of the two following motions (a) the Building and/or Property Lacks Sufficient Historic or Architectural Significance or (b) Delay of Demolition:

Building and/or Property Lacks Sufficient Historic or Architectural Significance

The Commission finds that the Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) for 310 Green Bay Road prepared by Siera Erazo is complete and that the proposed demolition will not have a significant negative architectural or historical impact on either the Village as a whole or on the immediate neighborhood. **Based upon these findings, the demolition may proceed without a delay.**

Delay of Demolition

The Commission finds that the Historical Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) for 310 Green Bay Road prepared by Siera Erazo is complete and that the building or structure is considered to be historically or architecturally significant as it meets one or more of the following standards ***[Commission member should note which of the following standards should be included in the motion]:***

- (1) the structure exhibits a high quality of architectural design without regard to the time built or historic associations;
- (2) the structure exhibits a high quality of architectural design that is not the result of a change or a series of changes in the original structure;
- (3) the structure exemplifies an architectural style, construction technique or building type once common in the Village;
- (4) the structure exhibits an unusual, distinctive or eccentric design or construction technique that contributes to the architectural interest of its environs as an accent or counterpart; or
- (5) that the property has been designated a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.64 of the Village Code, has been included in the most recent Illinois Historic Structure Survey conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation, or has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places

The Commission also finds that the proposed demolition will have a significant negative architectural or historical impact on either the Village as a whole or on the immediate neighborhood due to the following architecturally or historically significant aspects of the structure:

1. ***[Commission member to fill in]***

2. _____ -

Preservation alternatives to the demolition of the structure include:

1. ***[Commission member to fill in].***

Based upon these findings, the demolition must be delayed for a period of up to 270 days from February 6, 2023, in order to explore alternatives to total demolition. Demolition of the structure may not occur prior to November 3, 2023.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: HAIS prepared by Siera Erazo

Attachment B: Historical Society HAIS Comments

Attachment C: GIS Aerial Map

Attachment D: Preliminary Property History Study

Attachment E: Historical Society Research

Attachment F: Application Materials

Leicester Hall



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)

North Shore Country Day
310 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

Submitted for Client Review:

HAIS prepared by: Siera Erazo, public historian
siera.erazo@gmail.com, 828-320-0396

Person Responsible for the Study

Siera Heavner Erazo

Siera Erazo is a public historian who specializes in storytelling, historical research, museum collections, exhibitions, archives, and non-profit marketing. She has fourteen years of consulting experience in public history and marketing. She has spent the last decade immersed in Winnetka history as the curator of the Winnetka Historical Society, a contract archivist at North Shore Country Day School, and a historical consultant for the Hadley Institute for the Blind and Visually Impaired. Siera has developed museum exhibitions for The Field Museum, the Hadley Institute for the Blind and Visually Impaired, the Winnetka Historical Society Museum, and North Shore Country Day School. Her past work includes architectural history, historical building surveys, historical research, museum curation and collections management, exhibition development, and archives and records management. She holds a master's degree in public history from Loyola University Chicago and a bachelor's degree in journalism and history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Construction History Summary

Leicester Hall, North Shore Country Day School

Style: Tudor Revival

Constructed: 1910

Alterations: 1928, 1936, 1941, 2012

Architect: unknown

Attributed to: William Augustus Otis

Address: 310 Green Bay Rd, Winnetka, Illinois, 60093

Also known as: 633 Elder Ln, Winnetka, Illinois

Moved from: 247 Diller Street, Winnetka, Illinois

PIN: 05-21-301-003-0000

Plat of Survey legal description of 310 Green Bay Road, NSCD campus:

Blocks 5, 6, 7 and 8 (except from said Block 8 that part conveyed to Village of Winnetka by Doc. # 9400542 and except street) all in Garland's Addition to Winnetka in the Southwest quarter (except that part of Blocks 6 and 7 and vacated Diller Street) in John C. Garland's to Winnetka, in the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 42 North, Range 13, of Elder Lane with Westerly line of Church Road, thence Northeasterly along Westerly line of Church Road, 330.67 ft. for point of beginning, thence West along a line parallel of North line of Elder Lane, 174.20 ft., thence North at right angles to last described line, 234.45 ft. to the Southerly line of Diller Street, thence North Easterly along the Southerly line of Diller Street, 83.70 ft. to the Westerly line of Green Bay Road, thence Southeasterly along the Westerly line of Green Bay Road, 120.85 ft. to the intersection of the Westerly line of Church Road, thence Southeasterly along the Westerly line of Church Road, 162.53 ft. to the point of beginning, in Section 21, Township 42 North, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois.

Construction History: Permits

Original Building Permit

There is no original building permit on file at the Village of Winnetka.

Permit for Rebuild and Foundation in new location

Building Permit # 3407, issued: 6-12-1928

For: Concrete foundation and rebuild building

Property description: Lot 5 of Garlands Addition

Dimensions of Building: 65' x 35'

Kind of Material: concrete

Owner: North Shore Country Day School

Cost: \$18,000

Architect: Edwin H. Clark

Builder, Carpenter, and Mason: McKeown Bros. Co, 112 W. Adams, Chicago

Sewer Building and Plumber: Jacob G. Wiber

Permit to enclose the porch

Building Permit # 4349, issued: 6-24-1936

Alter 2 story and basement Private School Building (enclose porch)

Block 5, John C. Garland's Addition, 633 Elder Ln, changed to 310 Green Bay Rd

Number of rooms: 1

Kind of material: Frame, stucco, and plaster

Owner: North Shore Country Day School, 310 Center St

Cost: \$2,200

Architect: Edward Marks

Builder, Carpenter, Mason: R.C. Wieboldt Co., 1412 Washington Blvd., Chicago

Sewer Builder: C. C. Breyer

Permit to install new plumbing

Public Works Permit # 182, issued: 6-26-1936

Install/alter, 1 W.C. and 1 Lavatory

Block 5, John C. Garland's Addition, (633 Elder Ln) 310 Green Bay Rd

Plumber: C.C. Breyer, 1821 Ashland Ave, Chicago

Permit for Interior Alterations

Building Permit # 7996, issued: 5-26-1965

For: Make interior alterations to a School Building

Property description: Leicester Hall, 310 Green Bay Rd (633 Elder Ln)
Real Estate Index Number: 05 21 301 003 103 972
Kind of Material: concrete
Owner: North Shore Country Day School
Cost: \$4,500
Architect: Francis Stanton, Winnetka, IL
Builder: Vincent C. Reidy, 2130 Ash Ln, Northbrook, IL
Carpenter: John Weber, Chicago, IL
Plumber: Accurate Plumbing, Chicago, IL
Electrician: Lid Electric, Glenview, IL

Permit for replacing windows

Building Permit # B12-00183, issued: 8-21-2012
For: Replace windows size for size, no changes in dimension
Property description: 310 Green Bay Rd, Leicester Hall (in images)
Owner: North Shore Country Day School
Cost: \$27,842
Architect: Michaels Roofing and Exteriors, LLC, Wacounda, IL

Landmark Status

Leicester Hall is not a locally designated landmark and is not in a locally designated historic district. It is not listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places and is not part of a National Register Historic District. The building is included in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey as an orange-level, National Register status undetermined structure under the incorrect address of 631 Elder. Leicester Hall was also identified in the 1989-1990 Winnetka Historical and Architectural Study. (attached)

Ownership History

Property Owner	Period of Ownership
Francis King Cooke, Girton School for Girls	1910 - 1927
North Shore Country Day School	1927 – present (2022)

Owner: Francis King Cooke (1910 – 1927)



The first owner of Leicester Hall was Francis King Cooke, the founder and principal of Girton School for Girls. Cooke was born November 13, 1868 in Chateaugay, New York, the son of George Lucius Cooke and Matilda Horr (King) Cooke. He attended Noble's Classical School, a college preparatory day school for boys in Boston, Massachusetts, and then Harvard University from 1890-1894.¹

In September 1894, just after graduating from Harvard University, Cooke moved to Kenilworth to teach mathematics at the Rugby School, a private, college preparatory school for boys. The next year he was promoted to principal and continued to teach math.² In 1898, he also began teaching a group of six girls admitted to Rugby School who were taught separately from the boys on the second story the home of William R. Trowbridge, headmaster at Rugby. The girl's "campus" was referred to as the Rugby Annex.³ At the time, private education for girls in Kenilworth was available at The Mary Keyes Babcock School for Girls, however, demand for college preparatory education similar to that offered by Rugby School arose for sisters of Rugby boys.⁴

¹ Twenty-fifth Anniversary Report, Harvard University Class of 1894, p140-141.

² *Secretary's Third Report Harvard University Class of 1894*, p32.

³ *The Girtonian*, 1907, p15-17.

⁴ Village of Kenilworth, *Kenilworth, the first 50 years*, p35-36.

While teaching in Kenilworth, Cooke married Aurelia Margaret Salisbury on March 21, 1896 in Chicago, Illinois.⁵ According to the 1900 US Census, Francis and Aurelia lived in Kenilworth with a "boarding student" and a "house servant." Francis King Cooke listed his occupation as "teacher."⁶

In 1901 Cooke rented 12-acres of the 20-acre John C. Garland Estate in Winnetka, Illinois to use as a boarding and day school for girls.⁷ The property included a large home, orchards, and landscaped grounds. The Garland home was dubbed Knollslea Hall (below). These grounds became the new campus of The Girton School for Girls.

At Girton, Francis King Cooke served as the principal and continued teaching as a professor of mathematics and Greek. He was the main contact for prospective families to the school, which was advertised and listed widely.⁸ According to accounts in the yearbooks, Cooke was a dedicated principal and educator who was well-liked by his students and staff.⁹

The Cooke family all actively participated on the grounds and at Girton School. Cooke's first son, Francis King Cooke, Jr. was born on August 25, 1903. In 1909, the Girton senior class elected Cooke, Jr. as their "Senior Class 'Mascot' '09" and featured him in their yearbook.¹⁰ His second child Laurence Edward Cooke followed on October 16, 1907. His mother, Mrs. George Lucius Cooke served as matron to the boarding students from 1914-1919.¹¹

Additionally, Cooke farmed and made productive use of the grounds of the Girton campus. He kept an orchard of fruit-bearing trees, vegetable gardens, chickens, cows, and goats. Cooke was particularly devoted to raising livestock. Dairy cows and goats were milked, bred, and sold from the campus by 1904 through



⁵ "Illinois Marriages, 1815-1935", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V2GD-GT3> : 14 February 2022), F. King Cooke, 1896.

⁶ US Census 1900.

⁷ Advertisement, Advertisement for Girton School, Star Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 11 August 1901. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/180377135>

⁸ See index for advertising examples.

⁹ *The Girtonian*, 1907 dedication.

¹⁰ *The Girtonian*, 1909, p51-53.

¹¹ *The Girtonian*, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

its closure in 1919. He acted as president of the American Milch Goat Record Association (known today the American Dairy Goat Association) from 1914-1921.¹²

According to *The Girtonian*, Cooke had purchased all 20-acres of the campus by 1907. Three years later in 1910, to the fanfare of the students, Leicester Hall was added to campus on a parcel just north of Diller Street as a new dormitory to house boarding Girton girls.¹³

This postcard image shows Leicester Hall in its original location on Diller Street with the written description "Girton School, Winnetka, ILL." along the bottom.¹⁴



Sometime between the drawing of the 1914 Sanborn Map and the 1920 US Census, Cooke and his family moved into their new home on the northwest corner of campus at 347 Forest Ave, Winnetka.

When Girton School ceased to operate after the 1918-1919 school year, Francis Cooke leased Blocks 5 and 6 of the property – all of campus south of Diller Street - to a group of parents organizing North Shore Country Day School. The lease began in July 1919 and included a specific schedule of items not included in the lease. Items included: "10 cattle, 1 cream separator, 1 butter worker, 1 churn, 3 large milk cans, 2 smaller milk cans, 2 milk pails, 1 strainer, 1 wooden bowl and ladle, 6 stone jars, 6 smaller stone jars, 3 incubators, 5 small movable poultry houses, poultry wire fence," as well as hanging art, school books, two desks and a card index in the "school house."¹⁵

The group of parents who came up with the original idea for the new North Shore Country Day School considered that Francis King Cooke and the young recruit by parents to join the school as a co-

¹² American Milch Goat Record Association. *The American Milch Goat Record*, Vol XL. 1921. HathiTrust. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b4243129>

¹³ *The Girtonian*, 1911, p123.

¹⁴ Postcard to Miss Elsie Stebbins, Girton School, Winnetka, Illinois. Winnetka Historical Society photo ID 1989.04.

¹⁵ Lease between Francis King Cooke and Aurelia M.S. Cooke and H. Spaulding Coffin, Robert H. Ripley, and Victor Elting, July 1, 1919.

headmaster, Perry Dunlap Smith, would co-lead the new school. In the end, they decided to hire Smith to head the new school and Cooke retired from education.¹⁶

After Girton's closure, the Cooke family remained living at 347 Forest. Francis King Cooke, Jr. eventually left for Cornell University, from which he graduated June 14, 1926.¹⁷ The youngest son, Laurence Edward Cooke (October 16, 1907 – April 11, 1953), continued his primary education in the Winnetka Public Schools and graduated from New Trier High School with the Class of 1925.¹⁸

The Cooke family continued to live at 347 Forest until 1927, when the home was transferred to North Shore Country Day School Board President Ayers Boal. Ayers Boal and his wife then transferred 347 Forest to North Shore Country Day School on the same day Cooke deeded the property to Boal.¹⁹ The Cooke family left Winnetka in 1927 for San Diego, California, ending his connection to Winnetka and Leicester Hall and his period of significance for the purposes of this study. The 1930 US Census lists the family living together on Juniper Street in San Diego, with the exception of Laurence, who was in college.²⁰

After that, the records of Francis King Cooke's life are inconsistent. His wife Aurelia Margaret Salisbury Cooke lists herself as a widow as early as 1940 and consistently refers to herself as the widow of F K Cooke through her death in 1951. There are no records of Mrs. Cooke remarrying. She lived with her son, Francis King Cooke, Jr. according to the 1940 US Census, and her 1951 obituary makes no mention of her marital status, but her death certificate lists her as the widow of Francis Cooke.

It does not, however, appear that Francis King Cooke died until years later. In fact, in 1940, Francis King Cooke of San Diego, aged 71, married Margaret Anna Burns, aged 46, of San Diego in Jackson, Missouri. His obituary in the *Chicago Tribune*, which lists him as the founder of the Girton School, states that he is survived by his wife Margaret and son Francis King Cooke, Jr. This is consistent with the 1940 marriage record. Francis King Cooke died on November 13, 1955 in Santa Barbara, California where he was buried in Santa Barbara Cemetery.²¹

¹⁶ Howard, *Live and Serve*, p15-16.

¹⁷ Cornell University Official Publication, Volume XVIII Number 2, *The Register* 1925-26, p129

¹⁸ *New Trier Echoes*, 1925.

¹⁹ Warranty Deeds, May 13, 1927, Cooke and his wife to Ayers Boal and wife, Ayers Boal and wife to North Shore Country Day School.

²⁰ US Census, 1930.

²¹ "California Death Index, 1940-1997," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VGR3-WLS> : 26 November 2014), Francis King Cooke, 16 Feb 1955; Department of Public Health Services, Sacramento.

Owner, Girton School for Girls (1910-1919)

The Girton School for Girls started with Francis King Cooke and William Trowbridge teaching six girls at the Rugby School in Kenilworth, Illinois. The name for the school came from Girton College, a pioneering women's college established in 1869 in Girton, Cambridge, England.²² In advertising and listings for Girton, the school's founding is consistently listed as 1898.²³ Technically, its first three years were spent as a part of the Rugby School.

In 1901, founding principal Francis King Cooke rented 12-acres of the 20-acre John C. Garland Estate in Winnetka, Illinois for the Girton School for Girls boarding and day school.²⁴ The property was bounded by Willow Street to the north, Forest Street to the west, Church Street to the east, Elder Lane to the south, and was bisected by Diller Street. The center piece of campus was a large home that became Knollslea Hall, which earned its name from its location in the middle of a knoll. Knollslea Hall served as the main building of the campus with purposes including as a residence for Girton's boarding students, a dining space, and classrooms for upper school, freshman to senior, students.

The goal of the school was to meet, "the demand of women for an education which should resemble in all points that of their brothers."²⁵ Students in primary, lower, and upper school - roughly junior kindergarten through twelfth grades - attended Girton School. Boarding students were typically in the upper grades. As the school matured and became more well known, Girton added a primary school for kindergarten age children, a lower school for first through eighth grades, and a seminary for girls who wished to obtain a high school diploma and continue their education past Girton, primarily to Bryn Mawr College. Girls who did not attend the seminary program could still obtain a certificate that was accepted by at least four of "The Seven Sisters" institutions. The seven highly selective historically girls' colleges of the time included Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and Mount Holyoke colleges. To increase enrollment, boys were admitted to the lower school in the 1910s, including Cooke's son Francis King Cooke, Jr. and local Winnetka time-lapse film pioneer and North Shore Country Day School graduate John Nash Ott, but were still vastly outnumbered by their female peers.^{26,27}



²² *The Girtonian*, 1907, p15-16.

²³ *A Handbook of American Private Schools*, 1917, p362.

²⁴ Advertisement, *Star Tribune*, 11 August 1901.

²⁵ *The Girtonian*, 1907, p.15.

²⁶ Cooke, Francis King. *Girton School Catalogue of Lower and Primary Schools*. 1908

²⁷ *The Girtonian*, 1919.

West Hall was added to campus by the time the 1905 Sanborn map was drawn. West Hall held the lower school classes, hosted the annual Halloween tradition, and some classrooms for higher grades throughout the schools' twenty-one-year span.

By 1907, Cooke purchased the ground and Oak Hall and North Hall, which both included boarding facilities and classrooms, were added to campus.²⁸ Oak Hall was across from the Garland Estate at 302 Forest, pictured below. Oak hosted boarding students, as well as the primary school, music studio, and domestic science kitchen. Toward the end of the 1910s Cooke held courses in Oak Hall under a separate name, the Eliot School for Boys.²⁹ In 2022, Oak Hall still exists as a single-family home at 302 Forest Street. North Hall may have been the 2½ story building located between 670 and 690 Willow Street present on the 1914 Sanborn map. No photos or additional details of the building remain other than it was a dormitory for boarding students through 1909. The structure is not marked as a campus facility on the 1914 Sanborn map; however, it is next to a chicken house, which was owned by Francis King Cooke.



OAK HALL

This building contains the Primary School, Music Studio
and Domestic Science Kitchen

²⁸ *The Girtonian*, 1907, p15-17.

²⁹ Billy Howard, *Live and Serve, North Shore Country Day School 1919-2019*, p11.

The Girton School built Leicester Hall in 1910 as a new dormitory for boarding students. It was named for a town in England near the schools' namesake, Girton College. Leicester opened for boarders a month into the 1910-1911 school year on November 17, 1910. A search of the 1910 US Census of New Trier, Cook County, Illinois did not find any listings for Diller Street or a group of boarding students, so it is unknown how many girls may have lived there at the time. In 1911, *The Girtonian* yearbook recorded that there were around one hundred and thirty-three students attending Girton School; twenty-one seniors, eighteen juniors, ten sophomores, seventeen freshmen, nine seminary students, forty-seven lower schoolers, and eleven primary school students. Girton was an all-girls school with the exception of the primary school, where about half the class were boys.³⁰

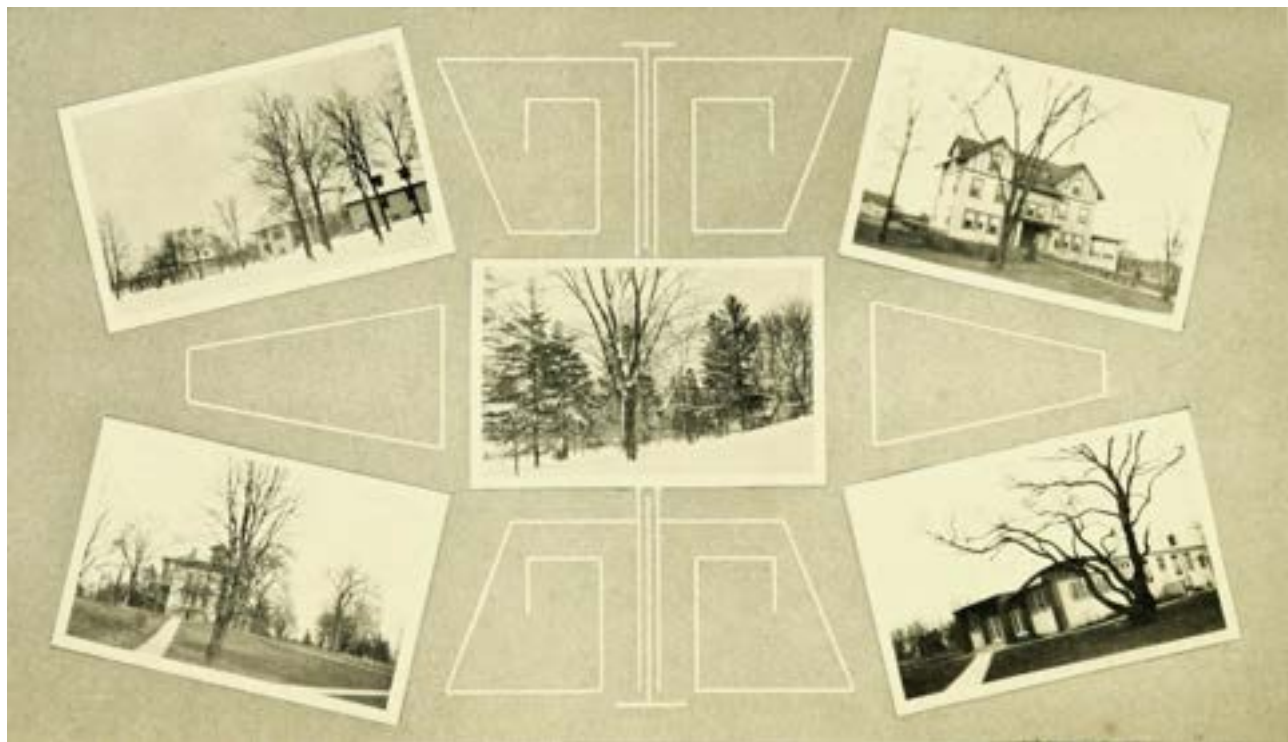
A caption of a photo in an undated Girton School pamphlet attributed the building to architect William A. Otis. William Augustus Otis was a prominent Chicago-area architect who lived at 644 Oak Street, Winnetka. His daughter, Louise Otis, Girton class of 1912, attended Girton School as a day student in during this period from 1909-1912 when she features in *The Girtonian* yearbooks.



"Leicester Hall, the most beautiful building at Girton School, Winnetka. This is used for dormitory purposes exclusively. W. A. Otis, of Winnetka, was the architect."

³⁰ *The Girtonian*, 1911.

In 1911, Girton built Eliot Hall. This prairie-style building featured classrooms for Girton's lower school students. The architect for Eliot is unknown. Likely architects include William A. Otis or well-known prairie architect Lawrence Buck, who designed a one-story gymnasium for Girton School two years later in 1913.³¹ The new gym (seen below in the bottom right of the layout from the 1916 *Girtonian*) featured an open layout suited for basketball and a stage for theater productions, as drama was an important part of the Girton experience.



The curriculum focused on college preparatory courses, general coursework such as math and literature, and finishing courses for women, including music, art, drama, elocution, domestic science, household sanitation, and physical training.

Francis King Cooke led the school as principal for all twenty-one years of its history. While there were occasional other male faculty members, the school prided itself on hiring educated female teachers.

In 1915, lower school head Julia Henry left the Girton School to open the Roycemore School in Evanston, Illinois, taking six faculty members with her. Shortly after, Girton lost its accreditation for admission to Bryn Mawr. This triggered a steady decline for the school, both in enrollment and quality of the education.³²

³¹ *The American Contractor*, 20 September 1913, p24.

³² Howard, *Live and Serve*, p11.

Owner, North Shore Country Day School (1927-present)

In 1919, a group of fourteen Winnetka families gathered on the porch of Charles T. Mordock to discuss the future of Girton School and their children's education. Mordock brought in a young educator and former teacher at the Francis Parker School in Chicago, Perry Dunlap Smith, to evaluate Girton and give a recommendation on how to move forward. Smith and the parents decided to move forward with a new co-educational school that used the Country Day School model, rather than a boarding and day school.

Many students from Girton School, including two of North Shore's first three graduates, Mary and Elizabeth Hall '20, continued their education at North Shore Country Day School after the change in ownership of the school.³³ Girton's annual May Day tradition carried over to North Shore Country Day, where it continued to be celebrated through the 1990s.³⁴

Three of the founding parents, H. Spaulding Coffin, Robert R. Ripley, and Victor Elting, leased the south part of campus from Frances and Aurelia Cooke from July 1919-June 1924 with a rent of \$19,000, payable in \$1,000 quarterly installments. The leased property is described as: "Blocks five (5) and six (6) of John C. Garland's addition to Winnetka, will all buildings, out-buildings, improvement and appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with the use of all fixtures, furniture, plate, linen, utensils, chattels, and personal property of every description on the premises on June 23, 1919, or used in connection therewith on that date; except the articles particularly mentioned in Schedule A attached hereto and made a part of this lease." The lease detailed tax payment responsibilities, the requirement of fire insurance, permission to operate a school on the premises, and outlined an offer to purchase the leased properties at the end of the lease in 1923 for the sum of \$100,000.³⁵

At the time of the lease in 1919, Leicester Hall was in its original location on Diller Street in Block 7 of Garland's Addition to Winnetka, but according to accounts of the first year of school, Leicester was considered part of the campus because many teachers and staff lived there. During North Shore's inaugural 1919-1920 school year, Francis King Cooke rented rooms in Leicester Hall to North Shore Country Day School teachers.

The 1920 US Census lists Leicester Hall's 16 renters:

Teacher Frances B. Sands, age 37 and her 3-year-old daughter Mary Sands

Teacher Kenneth T. Price, age 30

³³ Letter from Mary Hall to Bob Millet, 31 December 1983. Nancy Geyer Christopher Research Collection, North Shore Country Day School Archives.

³⁴ *The Girtonian*, 1919.

³⁵ Lease between Francis King Cooke and Aurelia M.S. Cooke and H. Spaulding Coffin, Robert H. Ripley, and Victor Elting, July 1, 1919.

Teacher James Collette, age 28, his wife Edith, 26, and their daughter Theodora
 Teacher Vernon Smith, age 22
 Teacher Marjorie Morgan, age 26
 Institution Manager Mary E. Musson, age 47
 Teacher Lucile Shaw, age 27
 Teacher Margaret Cornell, age 40
 Teacher Hazel Cornell, age 36
 Minnie Cornell, age 64, the two above teachers' mother, listed as a "boarder"
 Teacher Ruth Longfellow, age 26
 Teacher Helene Boucher, age 29 (French teacher)
 Teacher Sarah E. Griswold, age 59, (previously Girton's Principal of Lower School)³⁶



Due to increasing enrollment, the next year (1920-1921) the school paid additional rent to Mr. Cooke in order to use Leicester's first floor and the side porch for classrooms in kindergarten (pictured left), seventh, and eighth grades.³⁷ Teachers continued to rent rooms on the second and third floors.

In its earliest days of North Shore Country Day School, Knollslea Hall also continued to host boarders. The 1920 US Census lists Knollslea's residents:

Delia Healy, a cook from Ireland
 Selma Johnson, a waitress from Finland
 Louisa Ericson, a laundress from Sweden
 Walfrid Salmonson, a janitor from Sweden
 John Jackson, a janitor and his wife Sofia Jackson, a "housegirl" from Louisiana who were identified as black³⁸

³⁶ US Census, 1920. See appendix for image.

³⁷ Courtesy of North Shore Country Day School Archives, photo STL_P_03809.

³⁸ US Census, 1920. See appendix for image.

The school found success in its first two years. On June 9, 1922 the school officially incorporated with a board of ten directors. That same year they purchased the fourteen and a half acres of campus south of Diller Street and broke ground on the first building in their new campus plan, the Upper School Building designed by Edwin H. Clark of Clark & Walcott. Edwin H. Clark had an enormous impact on North Shore Country Day School's early days. Clark was one of the fourteen founding parents of North Shore Country Day School, and acted as the architect and planner for the new campus. Clark had recently parted with William A. Otis with whom he partnered with under the firm Otis & Clark. Leicester Hall and 347 Forest are attributed to William A. Otis.

PART PAGE 28 CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 1, 1922

REAL ESTATE

Where They Prepare North Shore Youngsters for Eastern Colleges

PLAN ELABORATE GROUP FOR NORTH SHORE SCHOOL

Winnetka Institution Buys 14 1-2 Acre Site.

BY AL CHASE

The elaborate school plan for the new North Shore Country Day School at Winnetka, Ill., which is now under way, is the most important project of the school since its founding in 1920. The plan is the work of the architect Edwin H. Clark, who has been in charge of the school's building program since its inception. The plan is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and it is the most important project of the school since its founding in 1920. The plan is the work of the architect Edwin H. Clark, who has been in charge of the school's building program since its inception. The plan is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and it is the most important project of the school since its founding in 1920.



Architects Clark and Walcott have designed the new group of buildings to expand the present structures of the North Shore Country Day school at Winnetka. The 1 1/2 acre campus, formerly leased, has just been purchased. More to add to a worthy scheme.

New State-Bellevue Building

An early school publication dating to 1923, the "North Shore Country Day School Method of Financing," mentions the property consisted of "a new fireproof upper school and heating plant, and a gymnasium, lower school, office and class room building, and teachers' dormitory: also, an old residence which eventually will be torn down." The "teachers' dormitory" could refer to Knollslea or Leicester.

On February 8, 1924 the Village of Winnetka vacated Diller Street, unifying the campus that had previously been bisected by the road.³⁹ With Diller Street vacated, Leicester Hall's address remained "Leicester Hall, Diller Street, Winnetka" until its move in 1928.

³⁹ Memorandum of agreement between North Shore Country Day School and the Village of Winnetka. 8 February 1924.

In 1924, Clark & Walcott designed the West Gym, which was attached to the old Girton gymnasium designed by Lawrence Buck. Two years later, in 1926, the campus added the Auditorium also designed by Edwin H. Clark.

By 1927, North Shore Country Day School purchased the rest of campus north of Diller Street in full from Francis King Cooke. The board and business manager, Miss Mary Musson, developed a plan to move Leicester Hall from its location on Diller Street in the center of campus to the southeast corner of campus on the corner of Church Road and Elder Lane in order to create more room for athletics fields.⁴⁰ An undated letter at the Village of Winnetka signed by neighbors on the adjoining streets of Church Road, Elder Lane, and Forest Avenue obtained consent for the building's relocation.

On June 12, 1928 the Village of Winnetka issued a permit to North Shore Country Day School to build a "concrete foundation and rebuild building," designed again by Edwin H. Clark, for Leicester Hall.⁴¹ Supposedly, the feat of engineering was achieved with the removal of only one tree.⁴² Once rebuilt, the new address became 633

Elder Lane. The new foundation included an English basement with windows. On the exterior, the only major design changes were the portico and the side porch. While the two architectural elements remained in the same positions, Clark dropped the pergolas in favor of fully covered flat roofs supported by Tuscan columns, similar to those used in the designs on the West Gym and Auditorium buildings.



After the move, Leicester Hall hosted the seventh and eighth grades of the middle school from 1930-1938.⁴³ The seventh and eighth graders used the Leicester kitchens for cooking classes. Chalkboards lined the walls and desks were arranged in the larger spaces.⁴⁴ Leicester Hall was not included in the 1930 US Census and there is no mention of boarders in the school archives from this time.

⁴⁰ "Miss Musson's Career," *Purple and White*, June 1933, p10.

⁴¹ Village of Winnetka building permit.

⁴² "The Moving of Leicester," *Purple and White*, 14 May 1928.

⁴³ "Reconciliation with Leicester," *Purple and White*. November 1933.

⁴⁴ *The Mirror*, 1938.

Over the summer, in 1936, architect Edward Marks and builder R.C. Wieboldt Company worked together to enclose the east-facing, first floor porch. At the same time, plumber C.C. Breyer added a bathroom to the first floor.⁴⁵

The opening of Willoughby Walling Hall in 1938, the new lower school building, increased the number of classrooms on campus allowing Leicester to be repurposed once again. The middle school moved to Eliot Hall and Leicester became North Shore's music department with practice rooms, music classrooms, and orchestras.⁴⁶

Since its inception, the school routinely arranged for students who wished to attend North Shore Country Day School whose families lived outside the Chicago metro area by placing them in homes of faculty or parents of students. In 1939 Perry Dunlap Smith, along with the parents' association and board of directors, responded to increasing parent demand for an institutional solution for boarding students with a plan for a new home department based in Leicester Hall. A 1939 report by the board of director's committee on the future of the school included the need for renovations and updates to Leicester Hall to prepare it to be used for boarding students.⁴⁷ The goal was to provide a home-like environment for a limited number of students under the supervision of a family, "without the danger of its becoming an institutional dormitory."⁴⁸

From 1941-1959, Leicester Hall functioned as a boarding house for students. No building permits were issued for Leicester during this time. Business manager Karl V. Bollinger and a "House Committee" of mothers took charge of remodeling, furnishing, and decorating the space for the boarders and the resident master's family.⁴⁹

Nathaniel French, his wife Peg French and their dog moved into Leicester Hall in June 1941 as the first resident masters of the home department for boys who lived outside the Chicago region. At the opening of school in October 1941, six boys moved into the reconfigured space. Two of the students came from New England, one from Detroit, and three others had formerly been students at North Shore, but whose families had moved away.⁵⁰ The students relayed that living at Leicester felt more like a home than a dormitory and referred to Leicester as "The House."

⁴⁵ Permit, Village of Winnetka.

⁴⁶ Perry Dunlap Smith, *Notes*, October 1938, 1.

⁴⁷ North Shore Country Day School, "Report of the Committee on the Future of the School," 1939.

⁴⁸ Smith, *Notes*, May 1941. https://archive.org/details/notes_volumes_1-31/page/n107/mode/2up

⁴⁹ Smith, *Notes*, October 1943. https://archive.org/details/notes_volumes_1-31/page/n213/mode/2up

⁵⁰ Smith, *Notes*, October 1941. https://archive.org/details/notes_volumes_1-31/page/n115/mode/2up



top: Resident masters Nathaniel and Peggy French sit by the living room fireplace with their dog and students, 1941.

bottom: Resident masters Cleveland and Gadge Thomas sit with their two young sons and boarding student boys by the fireplace.





above: Student bedrooms in Leicester Hall.

In August 1956, an “automatic fire alarm system” was installed in Leicester.⁵¹

During Leicester’s second eighteen-year stint as a student boarding house, other resident masters included Cleveland Thomas and his wife Gadge; David Howe, an NSCDS alumni, World War II veteran, and North Shore Country Day School teacher who left to be the headmaster at Charlotte Country Day School, along with his wife Anne; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Marsh; Mr. and Mrs. David M. Jackson; and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Merbitz.

In a 2016 interview, former Leicester Hall boarding student Tom Garver recalled that between 10 to 15 boys lived there during his tenure from 1948-1952. He added that along with the resident house master’s family, a few single faculty members rented rooms in Leicester Hall, including then teacher and future NSCDS headmaster George Eldredge.

In 1959, the school began a new campus improvement building plan that included renovating the Upper School building. The school needed classrooms, so the student boarding department was relegated to history. Upper School classes were scattered across campus, mainly filling space in Leicester and Knollslea. After the renovations were completed, the art and music departments remained in Leicester. Knollslea was demolished in 1960.⁵²

In 1962, one room was turned into a costume room where volunteer school mothers made and stored costumes for student performances.

⁵¹ McCarty, Martin J., *Notes*, August 1956, 4.

⁵² Newspaper clipping, Winnetka Historical Society Reference Collection. “Shroud of Grass to Cover Mansion Site—and History,” *Chicago Tribune*, 3 April 1960. (See appendix)

When the new Nathaniel French Arts Center opened in 1965, Leicester was no longer needed to home the arts and performing arts departments. Architect Francis R. Stanton worked with Frank Zabel, the superintendent of buildings and grounds at NSCDS and a former contractor, to make interior renovations to Leicester Hall. The Village of Winnetka granted a permit to "Make interior alterations to a School Building," for "five" rooms totaling \$4,500 on May 26, 1965. The details of the remodel are undocumented. Nancy Whiteman, NSCDS class of 1971 graduate and longtime NSCDS Director of Alumni Relations, recalls that one or two classrooms remained in Leicester during the late 1960s and early 1970s but most of the building was dedicated to teacher apartments.⁵³

During the 1980s, Leicester Hall sparked controversy in Winnetka. Headmaster Richard P. Hall, along with the NSCDS board of directors and board member and architect Francis R. Stanton attempted to develop a plan to expand faculty housing on campus through a variety of plans. One idea included demolishing Leicester to build a new faculty housing facility. This was quickly dismissed and in a letter to the Village of Winnetka Francis Stanton outlined a few ideas for campus housing that did not involve changing Leicester Hall, including adding a story to the Maintenance Garage, adding a story to Middle School, putting faculty housing on stilts over the parking lot on Elder Lane, or converting the third story of the Upper School building into apartments.⁵⁴ None of these ideas reached the planning stages.

In 1985, Vera and Elmer Wavering donated \$200,000 earmarked to expand faculty housing on campus spawning a renewed effort.⁵⁵ By 1988, NSCDS came up with a plan and presented it to the Village of Winnetka. The school wished to add two apartments to Leicester Hall, increasing the number of apartments available from four to six. They also wanted to add three more apartments in a new faculty housing building to be built beside Leicester Hall. The plan required a special use permit to be granted by the Village of Winnetka. Neighborhood residents opposed the plan. A petition signed by 67 neighbors stated that "North Shore's plans would be detrimental to the neighborhood."⁵⁶ After a vote by the Village Council, the application for the special use permit was denied and plans to expand faculty housing on campus were abandoned. The Wavering's gift was used instead for a future renovation of the upper school and the headmaster's house at 347 Forest was renamed to Wavering House.⁵⁷

⁵³ Conversation with Nancy Whiteman, March 25, 2022.

⁵⁴ Village of Winnetka property file, Letter from Francis R. Stanton to Wayne Brenman, Village of Winnetka, 2 October 1981.

⁵⁵ "Elmer and Vera Wavering Pledge \$200,000 for Faculty Housing," *North Shore Country Day School Alumni Bulletin*, Winter 1985. https://archive.org/details/alumni_bulletin_1985-winter/page/n29/mode/2up

⁵⁶ Klingman, Lori. "Country Day neighbors continue fight to block school's plan for expansion," *News/Voice*, 30 November 1988, p4.

⁵⁷ Christopher, Nancy Geyer. *The North Shore Country Day School: Seventy Years of Community Learning*, 1990, p325-326.

Leicester Hall was in part or solely dedicated to faculty housing from the 1960s through 2010 when another major renovation to the Upper School building vacated Leicester Hall residents. After the completion of the Canon Design and Trung Le designed Upper School, new spaces designed for collaborative learning and meeting space left some school administrators without offices. The operations, business, communications, and development departments moved to Leicester along with over 100 boxes of school archives, which had been located in the basement of the Upper School.

Changes to the building included removing two kitchens, one in the northeast apartment on the first floor and the second in the northeast corner of the third floor. A powder room in the southeast corner second floor bedroom was also demoed to become a storage closet. Over time, kitchens and bathrooms have featured the most changes, with very few changes to former bedroom and dining room spaces. Window trim, doors, the main fireplace, the main hallway, staircase, and stair rails remain for the most part original at least to the 1928 rebuild.

In 2022, Leicester continues its role as an administrative building, housing administrative offices, unprocessed archives, and maintenance storage in the basement.

Narrative Description

CURRENT USE 2022, EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

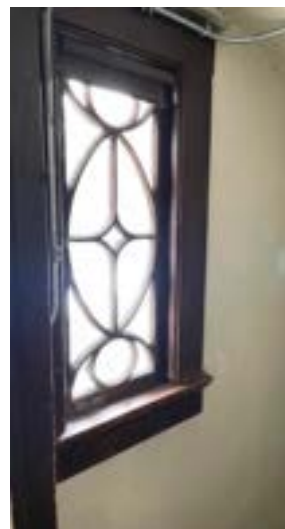
EXTERIOR



Leicester Hall is situated in the southeast corner of North Shore Country Day School's campus, with Church Road to the east and Elder Lane to the south. The rectangular 2 ½ story building with a basement faces Elder Lane and is visible from Elder Lane and Church Road. It is surrounded by landscaped bushes, large trees, and a small grass lawn within the black fence that surrounds the campus. A sidewalk leading up from Elder Lane leads up to the building's centered entranceway. The sidewalk then bears to the west, leading to a parking lot for students and toward the rest of the school campus. Behind the building to the north is an outdoor in-ground swimming pool, the south wall of the Mac Gym, and the end of the Church Street parking lot. To the east, a tree covered grassy area hosts a picnic table and raised boxes for growing vegetables in the spring and summer months.

All four exterior walls feature a steep cross-gabled roof with decorative half-timber framing and off-white stucco infill, both defining hallmarks of its simplified Tudor Revival style. Today, the half-

timbering is painted a light blue-grey, muting its impact. Originally the exterior details and window frames were stained or painted dark brown, which is more typical of Tudor Revival style. Evidence of its past coloring exists in an early color photograph from the 1940s.⁵⁸ Dark brown trim is still present on one unpainted, original ornamental interior window sill leading to the basement (below).



The south-facing façade features a centered front door flanked by two original ornamental windows surrounded with wide trim and set under a shallow flat-roof porch with four Tuscan columns. Excluding the enclosed porch to the east, the main building follows a symmetrical design. This symmetry is derivation from more typical examples of Tudor Revival style that generally feature an asymmetrical front façade with more diverse detailing and materials. Windows are symmetrically arranged on each side of the entrance in groups of three on the first floor, two single windows on the second floor, and one single window on the third floor. A set of three windows sits above the flat front porch roof as well as on the shed dormer inset on the roof, aligned above the entrance. The south wall of the enclosed porch includes a simple separate entrance with a screen door and double window.

⁵⁸ North Shore Country Day School Archives photo 2019_03_03. May Day 1940, May Queen Betty Mercer and her Attendants, left to right: Julie Goodman, Catherine Lowrey, Louise Konsberg with Leicester Hall with dark brown half-timbering in the background.



The north-facing façade, today the back of the building, has a similar design to the south facade, but with a different configuration of windows. Instead of an entrance way and bays of triple windows, sets of single and double windows adorn the back of the building. A black metal fire escape is attached to the eastern side of the northern exposure. There is a ground-level entrance to the maintenance storage section of the unfinished basement in the center of the main building.

The west-facing wall is the simplest part of the exterior. The design is symmetrical, with single windows with white trim set in each corner room of the first, second, and third floors. On the third floor, the two windows are set into the ornamental wooden trim adorning the gabled, shingle roof. A tall brick chimney centered on the pitch of the gable is visible from this side.





The east-facing exterior includes an exposed section of the basement with six single windows, on top of which sets the enclosed porch. According to the permit on file at the Village of Winnetka, architect Edward Marks designed the enclosed porch in 1936 in order to add another interior room to the building. The addition follows a simple, one-story, flat-roof design with a separate entrance and one window on the south wall, two double windows along the east wall, and one window along the north wall. General contractor R.C. Wieboldt Company constructed the addition including matching the exterior masonry to the rest of the building.

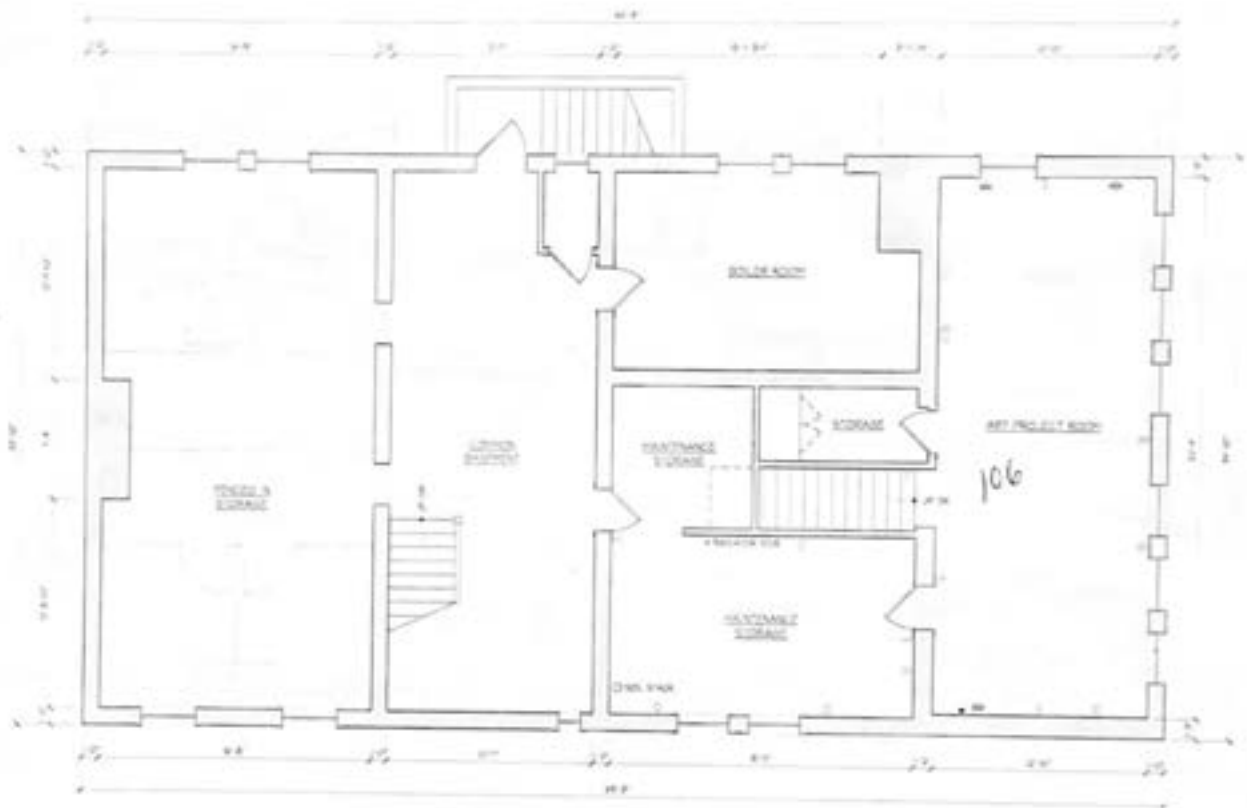
In 2012, most of the windows in the building were replaced in a similar style to the originals with no changes in dimensions.⁵⁹

INTERIOR



The main entrance opens to a hallway with a staircase to the left and an entrance to a set of rooms on either side. Immediately to the left of the entrance is a door with stairs leading to the basement. Decorative half-timbered wall panels along the first story of the staircase are among some of the only remaining Tudor Revival interior elements of the building. Wooden decorative railing follows the staircase up to the top.

⁵⁹ See appendix for window replacement permit and plans.



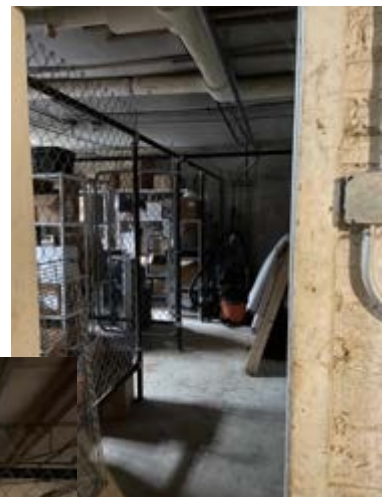
Basement floor plan (art project room now storage / photography studio)

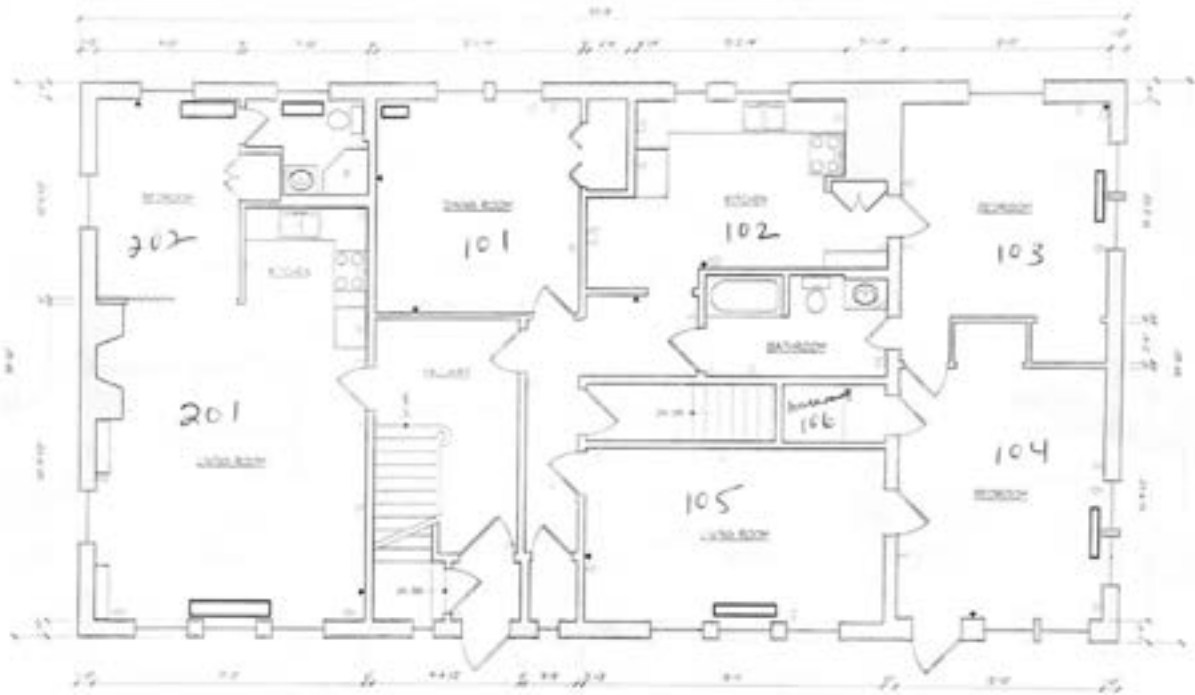
The finished portion of the basement is accessed via a staircase in the east section of the first floor. This space includes a large open area and one accessible storage closet. Like many Chicago area basements, at least half of the wall is exposed, allowing for windows. Wooden shiplap walls and vinyl flooring set the space in contrast to the rest of the stark white interior of the rest of the building. The finished area is currently used as an office, photography studio, and storage area for development office files.





The unfinished portion of the basement can be accessed using a simple wooden staircase from a door in the main entranceway or through the back entrance on the ground-level on the north side of the building. Cracks along the basement staircase walls indicate where the original house was connected to the new foundation during the 1928 building relocation. The unfinished area contains the boiler room, shelves, and a caged storage area. The building is heated using radiators and cooled with in-window unit air conditioners that are installed each summer and removed in the fall. Air conditioning window units are stored on a shelf to the east of the basement staircase. To the west is a large, caged maintenance storage area.





The first floor has six offices, four closets, one kitchenette, and two bathrooms. The main hallway functions as the entranceway between two former first floor apartments, a one-bedroom apartment on the west and a two-bedroom apartment in the east side of the house. The door to the right (east) of the staircase leads to five offices that surround a hall, a full bathroom with a shower/bathtub, and staircase leading to the finished, insulated basement room.

The west side office features an original fireplace, now painted white, and has a kitchenette, bathroom, and a divider that can enclose a space of the office in the northwest corner.

Rooms 201 and 202 in the first-floor floorplan serve as one open office space for the operations manager. An accordion wall divider installed when the space was used for music classrooms can close off room 202. Since this undated floor plan was drawn, the kitchen in room 102 has been removed. Rooms 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105 are offices for development department staff.

The main interior staircase has a grand original wooden bannister with matching decorative half-timbering along the staircase walls. Natural light flows through the stairway from the many windows along the south wall along all 2 ½ stories. The second floor is accessed via a landing and an apartment style entrance. There are five rooms as well as one full bathroom and five closets. To the right of the second-floor door are the kitchenette, printer, and mailing station, the bathroom, a closet across from the bathroom, then the Archives Room to the south that includes a closet that used to contain a half bathroom. To the left of the second-floor entrance is one office in an open room leading to a hallway with a closet and two closed offices with their own doors.



first floor, room 101



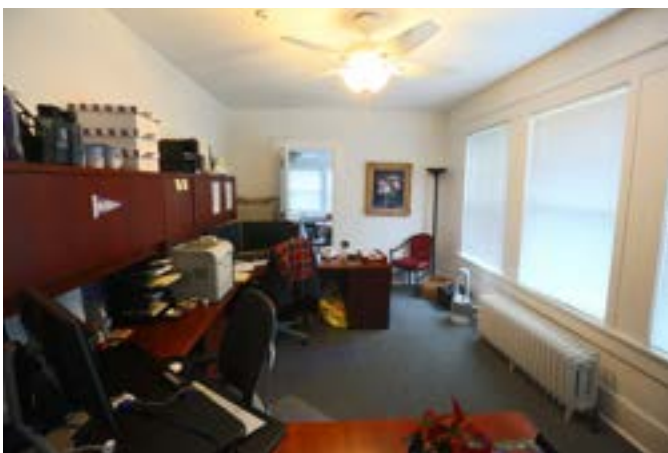
first floor, room 102



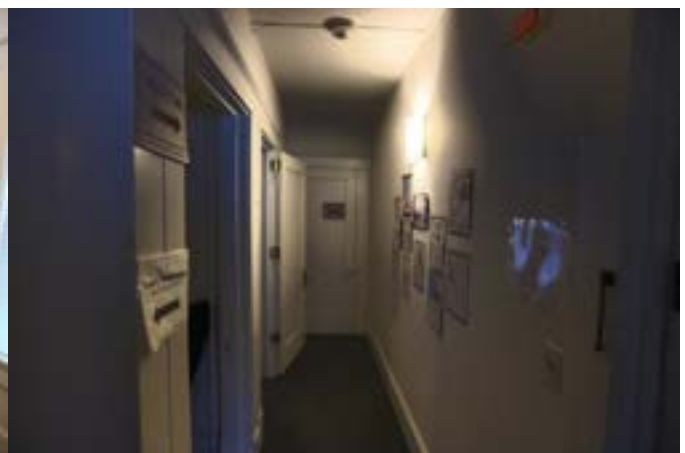
first floor, room 103



first floor, room 104



first floor, room 105



first floor, east apartment hallway



first floor, room 201



first floor, room 201-202



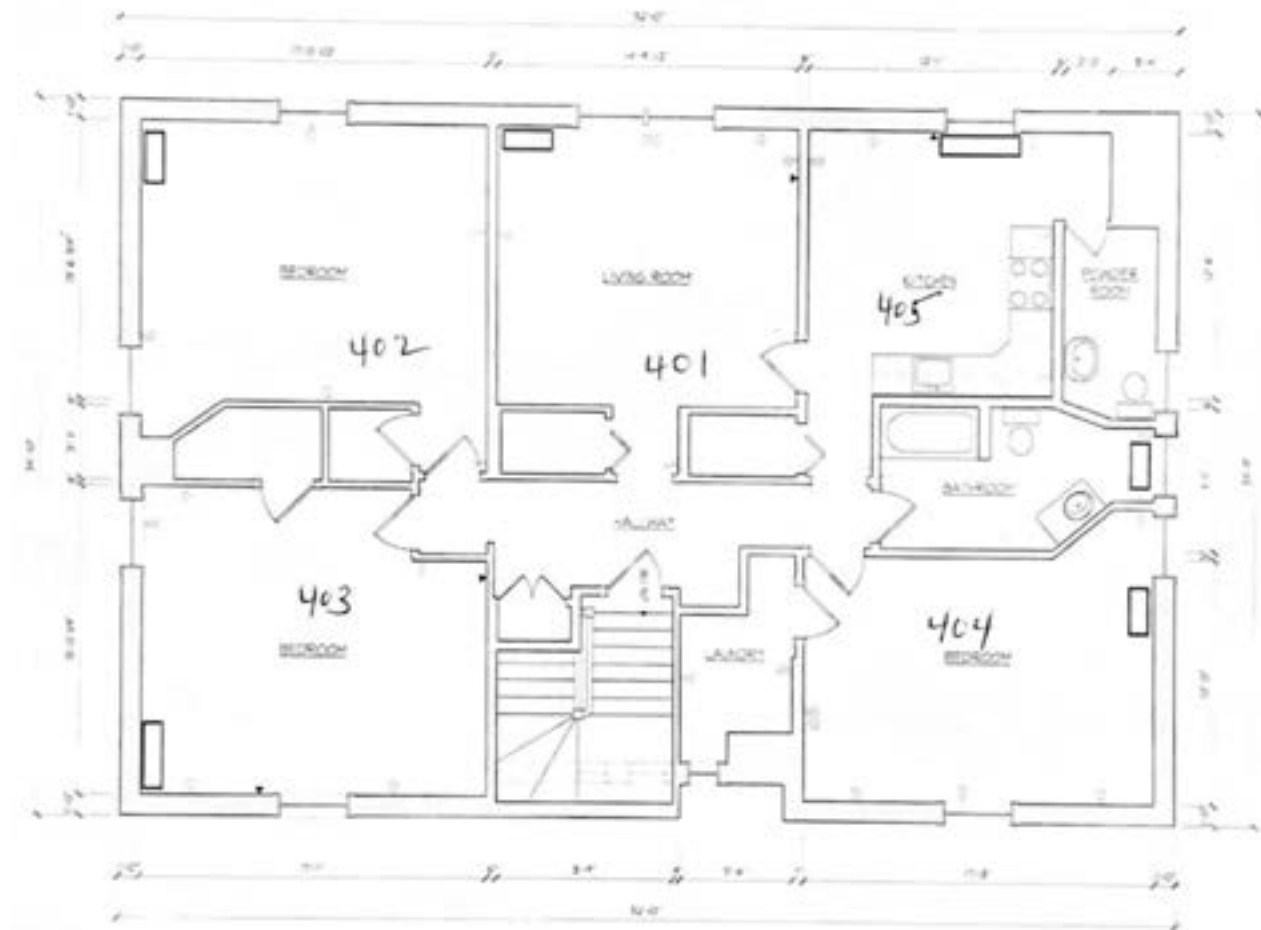
*left: first floor stairs to
finished basement*



*right: first floor, room 202
bathroom*



*below: first floor, room
201 fireplace*



Leicester Hall's third floor, considered a half-story, opens from the main staircase with an apartment-style door to a hallway. The hallway connects the five offices and a main bathroom that was formerly a kitchen. The southeast, southwest, and northwest rooms are used as single occupant offices. The center north room is used as a conference room. The northeast room used for storage and printing connects to a powder room and features the emergency exit to the fire escape through its north side window. The gabled roof ceiling lines, large open rooms, and flow from a single hallway give this floor a domestic feel beckoning back to its days as a dormitory more so than the rest of the converted building.

Architect, William Augustus Otis

A photograph caption in a Girton School for Girls publication identifies W. A. Otis as the architect of Leicester Hall dormitory. This study infers that W.A. Otis is William Augustus Otis (August 14, 1855 – June 9, 1929), a well-known, classically trained architect who lived in Winnetka.



"Leicester Hall, the most beautiful building at Girton School, Winnetka. This is used for dormitory purposes exclusively. W. A. Otis, of Winnetka, was the architect."

William Augustus Otis was born in Almond, NY on August 14, 1855. He trained for college at schools in Ann Arbor, then entered the University of Michigan Colleges of Engineering and Architecture in 1874. In his junior year he left the university. For the next two years he worked as an apprentice at a contractor's firm in Lansing, Michigan throughout the year and a draughtsman for architects Watkins & Arnold in the winters. From the summer of 1879 through the winter of 1881, he trained at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris and extensively traveled Europe during school breaks. His return to the states in 1881 brought him to Chicago, where he began his career as a draughtsman in the office of William Le Baron Jenney. Otis worked his way to head draughtsman and then partner, operating for a short time under the partnership Jenney & Otis. Notably, Otis worked at the firm with Jenney during the development of the Home Insurance Building, an early Chicago skyscraper that helped pioneer and popularize the use of a metal frame and skeleton method of construction in multi-story buildings.

William A. Otis married Elizabeth Shackford, daughter of prominent Winnetka citizen Samuel Shackford, in 1888. One year later, in 1889, he left his partnership with Jenney to open his own firm. In 1911, he began partnering with architect Edwin H. Clark, an architect who trained under Otis and whom he officially partnered with under the firm Otis & Clark in 1914. In his late career,



WILLIAM A. OTIS [1899]
Taken about 1875



Taken about 1917

Otis associated with R. F. Fuller under the partnership Otis & Fuller.⁶⁰

Otis made a mark in the Chicago area during his illustrious fifty-year career. His varied body of work could be described as a marriage between contemporary modern and technical building techniques with respect and nods to classical and historical architectural designs. Most of his work concentrates on various revival styles popular around the turn of the twentieth century. Notable buildings Otis designed in Winnetka include the Horace Mann School, Lloyd Memorial Library, Greeley School, and Christ Church. According to the memoir on the Otis family William A. Otis compiled and published in 1924, some buildings he considered to be his “most important works, at least from an artistic point” included:

- Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University
- Public libraries in Dixon, Marseilles, Blue Island, and Lincoln, Illinois
- Hull Memorial Chapter Chapel, 57th St. and Woodlawn Ave, Chicago
- St. Peter’s Episcopal Church, Belmont Ave. Chicago
- Public schools in Ann Arbor and Hillsdale, Michigan
- Residence of F. A. Delano (Frederic Alan Delano, uncle of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and first Vice Chair of the Federal Reserve)
- Residence of L. A. Carton (Treasurer at Swift & Co, a major Chicago slaughterhouse), 4923 S. Greenwood, Chicago, Local Chicago Landmark
- Residence of W. M. R. French (William M.R. French, the first director of the Art Institute Chicago)
- Residence of M. D. Hull
- Residence of M. G. Kellogg

One his largest commissions in partnership with Edwin H. Clark of note was the City of Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.⁶¹

A partial historical and architectural resources study of the Village of Winnetka conducted by the Winnetka Historical Society in 2011 attributes the following six residences to William A. Otis, Otis & Clark, and Otis & Fuller; five of which are still standing:

- DeWindt House, 734 Lincoln Ave, William A. Otis, 1893, Colonial Revival, demolished⁶²
- 615 Elm St, Otis, c.1895, Simplified Queen Anne
- 485 Cherry St, Otis & Clark, 1911, Georgian Revival

⁶⁰ Otis, William A. *A Genealogical and Historical Memoir of the Otis Family in America*. Chicago, 1924, p377-379. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.89058621905>

⁶¹ For details on this project see “The Municipal Control of Tuberculosis in Chicago: City of Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, its History and Provisions, to the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago.” 1915. <https://archive.org/details/municipalcontrol00chicrich/page/16/mode/2up>

⁶² See Village of Winnetka or Winnetka Historical Society for 734 Lincoln Ave HAIS.

- William A. Otis House, 644 Oak St, William A. Otis, 1895, Eclectic
- 1127 Sheridan Rd, Otis & Clark, c.1920, Georgian
- 620 Spruce St, Otis & Fuller, 1925, Colonial Revival

Outside of his work as an architect, Otis gave lectures on historical architecture at the Art Institute in Chicago and belonged to many respected institutions, such as the Chicago University Club, the Chicago City Club, the Ancien eleve de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, and was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. and Mrs. Otis were also active members of the Winnetka community, donating time and money to local institutions, as well as serving on various public boards and private clubs.⁶³

When Leicester Hall was being built in 1910, Otis was operating both alone as well as with Edwin H. Clark. The Otis family lived at 644 Oak Street, Winnetka.⁶⁴ His daughter, Louise Otis, Girton class of 1912, attended Girton School as a day student in the upper school during this period from 1909-1912, when she features in *The Girtonian* yearbooks.⁶⁵



Louise Otis, senior portrait, The Girtonian, 1912

Stylistically, a renovation of the home of A. J. Hardy in Evanston, Illinois is the closest to Leicester Hall identified and confirmed as designed by Otis around the time of Leicester Hall's construction. In 1909, "William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, Architects" renovated the clapboard home of A. J. Hardy to a Simplified Tudor Revival "house of modern design" pictured below in the June 1909 issue of *House Beautiful*.



The Home of A. J. Hardy, Evanston. William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, Architects



Front View of the House

⁶³ Otis, p377-379.

⁶⁴ US Census 1910, William Otis.

⁶⁵ *The Girtonian*, 1909. 1911, & 1912.

Architect, Edwin Hill Clark

Edwin Hill Clark was a notable Chicago-area commercial and residential architect. Clark was born in Chicago, April 11, 1878. He attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts for his primary education. He graduated from Yale University in 1900 with a bachelor's degree in philosophy. He studied at the Armour Institute of Technology in Paris from 1902-1903. After working for a paint manufacturer, he began his career in architecture in the office of William A. Otis in 1903. By 1908 they operated under the name William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, architects. In 1914 the firm made the partnership official under the name Otis & Clark.⁶⁶ During World War I he served as a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve Force and oversaw an expansion of the Great Lakes Naval Station.⁶⁷ In 1920, he continued his practice, this time partnering with Chester H. Walcott under the partnership of Clark & Walcott.

Even though he spent his career running small firms, Clark was a productive architect. His well-known works include two mansions for heirs of Montgomery Ward in California and Wisconsin, the Chicago Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the buildings at the Brookfield Zoo, and the monkey house at the Lincoln Park Zoo. Locally he is best known for his residential work along the North Shore, Winnetka's Village Hall, and Plaza del Lago in Wilmette. After his wife passed, he retired, leaving his practice to two architects in his firm and only continuing work with current clients and friends.⁶⁸

Edwin H. Clark was closely connected to and involved in the development of North Shore Country Day School. His wife Helen's sister Katherine was married to Charles T. Mordock, the man who first gathered parents together to form North Shore Country Day School. Edwin Clark's son Robert Clark graduated in North Shore's second class in 1921. His firm Clark & Walcott drew the original campus plan and worked with the school as those plans adapted over time.

In 1928, Leicester Hall was moved from its original foundation on Diller Street to the southeast corner of campus at the corner of Elder Lane and Church Road. As the designated campus architect, Edwin H. Clark worked with engineers to move the building and designed the new foundation with an English-style basement that connected to the rest of the house with two staircases, one from the front entrance and one from the east side first floor apartment. Of his projects at North Shore, his involvement with Leicester Hall was technical but not architecturally impactful on the campus aesthetic.

⁶⁶ Albert Nelson Marquis, *The Book of Chicagoans*. Chicago: A.N. Marquis & Company, 1917.

⁶⁷ *Great Lakes Bulletin*, 21 December 1918, p1.

⁶⁸ Interview with Herman H. Lackner. Interviewed by Betty Blum for the Chicago Architects Oral History Project, Art Institute Chicago. 30 July 1983. Available online <https://artic.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/caohp/id/7289/rec/1>

Architect Francis R. Stanton

Francis Rew Stanton was the architect for an interior remodel of Leicester Hall in 1965. The extent of the work is undocumented, however, the permit remarks that five rooms may have been affected.

Francis R. Stanton graduated from North Shore Country Day School in 1927. From there he attended Yale, graduating with an undergraduate degree in Greek then a graduate degree in architecture in 1935. He spent two summers training at l'Ecole de Beaux Arts Americane in Fontebteau, France.⁶⁹ From 1948 to 1954 he served on the Yale Subcommittee on Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, where he helped shape the Yale's curriculum with contemporaries Eero Saarinen and Josef Albers.⁷⁰ Early in his career as an architect, he worked at the firm Clark and Walcott during which he worked on the design for the lower school building at North Shore Country Day School with Edwin H. Clark. Later in life he dedicated time to the board, the alumni and development departments at NSCDS, and also taught a trimester architecture course to upper school students. Stanton is an important figure to North Shore Country Day School, evidenced by an award in his name given by the school each year. His contributions to Leicester Hall, however, were not significant enough to change the fabric of building.

Tudor Revival Style

Tudor Revival is an architectural style that rose to popularity in American suburbs from the 1890s-1930s. Inspired by estates in the English countryside dating to the 1600s, this picturesque style varies widely in its application. Common features include decorative half-timbered walls, steeply pitched roofs, gabled facades, stucco or masonry, red brick, prominent chimneys, entry porches, and asymmetrical plans.⁷¹

Tudor and Tudor Revival styles are some of the most commonly found in the Village of Winnetka, second only to Colonial Revival in popularity. From the Chimneys at 150-160 Green Bay Road and Winnetka's downtown to the Harold Ickes House at 900 Private Rd, there is no shortage of Tudor Revival architecture. An extensive examination of the varieties of Tudor inspired architecture in Winnetka, Illinois is beyond the scope of this study. Using the partial architectural resources survey conducted by the Winnetka Historical Society, this study identified over 150 buildings described as Tudor or Tudor Revival in style. Most of those listed structures date to the mid-1920s-1930s. Less than

⁶⁹ Heise, Kenan. "Architect Francis Rew Stanton; was on zoning, transit panels," *Chicago Tribune*. 25 February 1995, Section 1, page 17. <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/98997706/obituary-for-francis-rew-rew-aged-84/>

⁷⁰ Biography of Francis Rew Stanton, AspenModern, <http://www.aspenmod.com/architects/francis-rew-stanton/>.

⁷¹ Norman Tyler, Ted Ligibel, Ilene Tyler. *Historic Preservation: An Introduction to Its History, Principles, and Practice*, 2nd edition. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2009, 85-86.

ten were built before 1915.⁷² In context of this partial survey, Leicester Hall can be considered an early example of the use of Tudor Revival detailing in the Village.

Of note, the 2 ½ story Tudor Revival residence at 608 Arbor Vitae built in 1911 has a similar simplified Tudor Revival look and feel of Leicester Hall.⁷³ There is no original building permit on file to confirm the architect of 608 Arbor Vitae, however, it shares many characteristics in its interior and exterior with Leicester Hall. Decorative half-timbering, stucco, a steep-gabled roof, windows aligned in matching sets of one, two, and three windows, a portico over the front porch, and simple lines are easily compared with Leicester Hall's exterior. The design of the first-floor entryway stairs is also similar to Leicester. The differences include the set of bay windows and less symmetry. In fact, the single-gabled roof of the front façade is more typical of an Otis & Clark design than the double-gable of Leicester Hall. The house serves as one representative sample of a similar Tudor Revival style from the same period of significance as Leicester Hall with a similar amount of exterior architectural integrity.



608 Arbor Vitae⁷⁴

⁷² Winnetka Architectural Resources Survey, 2011. See the appendix or contact the Winnetka Historical Society.

⁷³ Tax and real estate information set the date of construction of this building to 1911. The Winnetka Architectural Survey incorrectly lists the date as 1929 based on a sewer connection record.

⁷⁴ Photographs of 608 Arbor Vitae, Winnetka, Illinois, courtesy of <https://www.estate.com/listings/info/608-arbor-vitae-road>.

Designed as a dormitory set in the middle of what was then an open field next to a grove of trees, Leicester Hall's simple design fit its country landscape. Otis's use of Tudor Revival detailing gave character to the simple stucco structure. Since it was not designed to be a single-family residence, it makes sense that its structure and simple interior layout does not fit with more typical asymmetrical, country estate Tudor homes found in Winnetka.

Impact on the Immediate Neighborhood

The HAIS neighborhood includes the North Shore Country Day School campus, as well as the houses along Elder Lane from Church Road to Forest Avenue, and homes on Church Road from Green Bay Road to Elder Lane.

Within the context of the North Shore Country Day School campus, Leicester Hall stands apart. Leicester is one of two surviving buildings from the original Girton School for Girls, the other being Oak Hall at 302 Forest Avenue. The home at 302 Forest Avenue was never part of the North Shore Country Day School campus. Leicester Hall stood in its original location north of Diller Street for its first eighteen years. As of 2022, the building has been in its current location at the corner of Elder Lane and Church Road for ninety-four years.

Leicester Hall is one of two residential properties within the boundaries of the North Shore Country Day School campus. The other dwelling within campus limits is the shingle-style, single-family Wavering House, 347 Forest Avenue, the former headmaster's residence, which dates to around 1915. Today the school's headmaster resides in another home owned by the school, the Goodrich House, 276 Forest Avenue. It is unconfirmed but likely that 347 Forest Avenue was also designed by William A. Otis.

Leicester Hall is the only Tudor Revival building on campus. The rest of the campus features an eclectic array of influences, from classical to modernist. As observed by architectural historian Bill Hinchliff, there have been multiple distinct influential periods of architectural changes on campus over time. The first building boom in the 1920s included the additions of the Upper School, the West Gym, and the Auditorium, and included significant renovations to Knollslea Hall and, of course, the move of Leicester Hall from Diller Street to the southwest corner of campus. These buildings reflect classical revival styles favored by Edwin H. Clark. In 1937, Edwin H. Clark designed the modern lower school, Willoughby Walling Hall. Francis R. Stanton, a young architect on his staff, also worked on the lower school project. 20th century modernism continued to influence the rest of the buildings built through the early 2000s including the middle school, music center, Hall Library, and the Conant Science Center with the exception of the more classical but eclectic Mac Gym. The most recent period of design has been characterized by architect Trung Le and his "Third Teacher" approach to designing schools. Major

renovations to the Upper School and Hall Library reflect this new architectural direction in both the interior and exterior aesthetic and usability of the campus.⁷⁵

In the context of the North Shore Country Day School campus, the loss of Leicester Hall would be historically impactful considering it is the oldest building on campus, but would not have a detrimental effect on the architectural cohesion of the campus architectural aesthetic.

Leicester Hall's prominent location on the southwest corner of campus set in a residential neighborhood is worth consideration. Seven of the thirteen single-family homes considered in this study were built in the three-year period (1927-1929) during which Leicester Hall was moved from Diller Street to its current location on Elder Lane. Most of the homes along this stretch of Elder Lane are variations on Colonial Revival and were built around the same time. The homes vary in size and building materials, but are set away from the street at similar distances and haven't been altered in ways that distract from their historical integrity. Leicester was built nearly two decades before the land on Elder Lane between Church Road and Forest Avenue was subdivided and developed. Aesthetically, it reflects an earlier period of revival architecture and a much larger residential structure than others found on the street. Leicester was moved to 633 Elder Lane in the exact period during the suburban building boom that these homes were built.

The building isn't a single-family home and does not look like one, but it is also the most residential-looking campus building. For the greater part of its history, Leicester has functioned as boarding for students or faculty apartments. Perhaps unique to the Village of Winnetka, it was built to be a dormitory. For the past twelve years the building has transitioned to administrative offices with no plans on converting it back into housing. Aesthetically, Leicester has a residential feel from its vantage on Elder Lane. From Church Road, however, it backs up to a swimming pool, a parking lot, and the Mac Gymnasium; quick visual reminders that Leicester is a campus building. As a 94-year fixture in its current spot, in the context of the rest of the residential neighborhood developing at a similar time, removing Leicester Hall could have a negative impact on the immediate neighborhood.

⁷⁵ See: O'donnell Wicklund, Vereinigte Spezialmöbelfabriken, and Bruce Mau Design, *The Third Teacher: 79 Ways You Can Use Design to Transform Teaching & Learning [a Collaborative Project]* (New York Abrams, 2010).

Architectural and Historical Significance

This study uses the Village of Winnetka's municipal code for determining local landmark status for the purposes of evaluating the architectural and historic significance of the property.

HISTORIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The examination of the history of Leicester Hall and its related owners, architects, neighborhood context, and historical context compiled in this study concludes that Leicester Hall is historically significant under the Village of Winnetka Landmarks Criteria 1a and 3b:

1a. General Considerations: The structure, building, object or site has significant character, interest or value as part of the historic, cultural or architectural characteristics of the Village, the state or the United States.

3b. Historical Significance: "The structure, building, object or site has a strong association with the life or activities of a person, persons, organization or group who significantly contributed to or participated in historic or cultural events."

Given its ever-changing use, from boarding house, to classrooms, to teacher apartments and now an administrative office building, Leicester Hall retains much of its original architectural integrity. Though Leicester was moved from its original location, its move coincided with a building boom along Elder Lane and Church Road and such has been part of the fabric of this part of the neighborhood since its development. Leicester's integrity coupled with its historical significance as a building designed by master architect William A. Otis, in a style common and characteristic in the Village of Winnetka, and as part of a historically significant educational institution in Winnetka, make it eligible under Village of Winnetka Landmarks Criteria 1a.

Winnetka, Illinois is nationally recognized for its importance in the history of public education, with the innovative architecture and design of Crow Island School and the progressive ideas of educator Carleton Washburne being two widely-written about subjects.⁷⁶ The Girton School for Girls holds significance as an important piece of local history of private education in Winnetka, Illinois. The Girton School was Winnetka's only institution solely devoted to the education of girls (in its early history) only boarding school. Girton also holds significance in its role as a predecessor to North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka's only independent school. Leicester Hall retains much of its exterior integrity, and as the main dormitory of the school remains a historically significant piece of Girton School and in the story of early education in Winnetka.

⁷⁶ For a summary and list of resources on the history of public education in Winnetka, see <https://www.winnetka36.org/domain/84>.

Leicester Hall's role as a facility used by North Shore Country Day School, the longest-running independent school in the Village, its role as a boarding house for girls make it a remaining structure of the fabric of early education in Winnetka, and its enduring presence as the oldest building on campus make it eligible under the Village of Winnetka Landmarks Criteria 3b.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

If the style of building was rare or its architects less prolific, Leicester Hall may be considered architecturally significant. As outlined above, Leicester Hall can be considered a historically significant building in that it was designed by William A. Otis, who had a close civic involvement with the Village of Winnetka and consistent influence on public and residential buildings during the period of construction of the dormitory. Leicester Hall is not, however, an architecturally or historically significant property in the context of William A. Otis's body of work. Like the A. J. Hardy home in Evanston, Leicester Hall is a simple and stately example of a modern twist on Tudor Revival style. Other buildings in his catalogue, however, such as the William A. Otis house facing the Village Green, the Orrington Library, and more technical Georgian and Colonial Revival residences found throughout the North Shore area Chicago suburbs are more characteristic and representative of his career overall. After visual examination and a study of the history of the building's alterations, this study concludes that contributing architects Edwin H. Clark and Francis R. Stanton's alterations to Leicester were not significant enough to change the overall design or character of the building. Therefore, for the purposes of this evaluation, their association with Leicester is not significant enough to warrant inclusion in its architectural significance.

As the Village of Winnetka code for Landmarks Criteria is written, Leicester Hall does not fit the criteria for an architecturally significant building.

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Attachments

1. Girton School Buildings Inventory
2. Neighborhood Character Tables + Supporting Photographs
3. Sanborn Maps
4. Permits & Village Files
5. Supporting Documents

1. Girton School for Girls Buildings Inventory

Girton School Name	Built	Architect	Demolished
Knollslea Hall (John C. Garland Home)	c.1871	unknown	1960
Oak Hall (302 Forest)	c.1873	unknown	n/a
North Hall	unknown	unknown	unknown
West Hall	c.1905	unknown	1936
Leicester Hall	1910	attributed to William A. Otis	n/a
Eliot Hall	1911	unknown	1955
Girton Gymnasium	1914	Lawrence Buck	1963

2. Neighborhood Character Table

North Shore Country Day School

Building Name	Built	Architect(s)	Style
Upper School	1922	Clark & Walcott – Edwin H. Clark; Robert Parker Coffin and Denison Hull; Nagle and Hartray; Canon Design - Trung Le	21 st Century Modern
Auditorium	1926	Edwin H. Clark; Morris Associates Planners – John Morris	Classical Revival
West Gym / Cafeteria	1924	Clark & Walcott – Edwin H. Clark	Colonial Revival
Nathaniel French Arts Center	1965	Robert Parker Coffin, John Holabird; Morris Associates Planners – John Morris	Modern
Willoughby Walling Hall, Lower School	1937	Clark & Walcott - Edwin H. Clark and Francis Stanton	Modern
Perry Dunlap Smith Hall, Middle School	1955	Denison Hull; Nagle and Hartray	Modern
Louis John Conant Science Center	2004	Nagle and Hartray	Modern
Martin J. McCarty “Mac” Gymnasium	1960	Robert Parker Coffin; Nagle and Hartray	Eclectic
Hall Library	1987	Nagle and Hartray; Trung Le	Modern
Wavering House, 347 Forest	c.1915	unknown	Shingle style
Music Center	1955	Wendt, Cedarholm, Tippens	Modern



Upper School Building



Martin J. McCarty Gymnasium



Louis Conant Science Center



West Gym



Auditorium



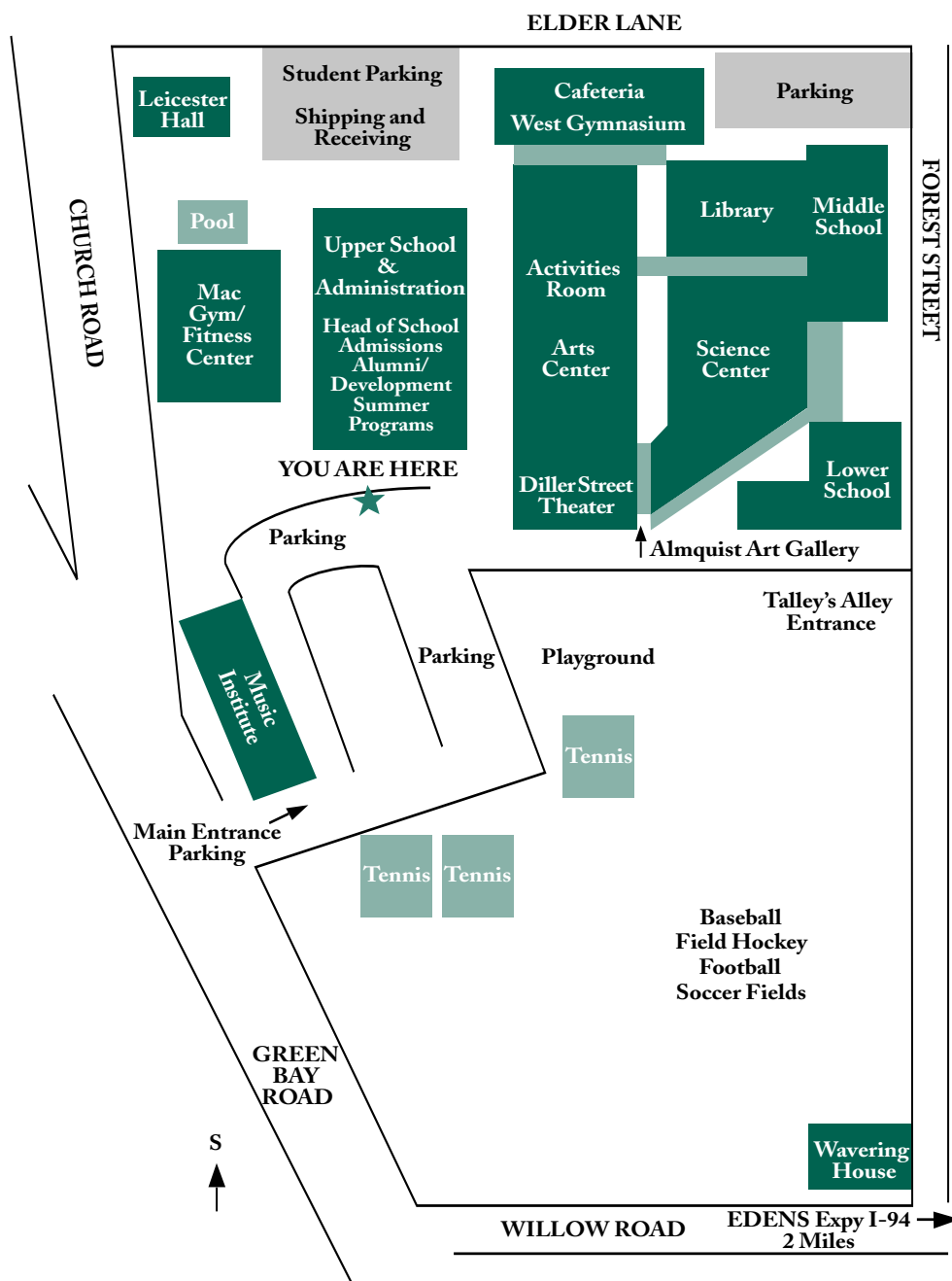
Lower School



Nathaniel French Arts Center



Middle School



All visitors must check in with receptionist in Upper School/Administration Building.

NSCDS Campus Map

2. Neighborhood Character Table

Elder Lane, Winnetka, Illinois

Address	Built	Style
624 Elder Ln	1927	Bungalow/National
630 Elder Ln	1942	Colonial Revival
638 Elder Ln	1920	Cape Cod
642 Elder Ln	1929	Colonial Revival
648 Elder Ln	1914	Bungalow
654 Elder Ln	1927	Colonial Revival
660 Elder Ln	1928	Colonial
668 Elder Ln	1928	Colonial Revival
672 Elder Ln	1939	Dutch Colonial Revival
680 Elder Ln	1945	Colonial Revival



624 Elder



630 Elder



638 Elder



642 Elder



648 Elder



654 Elder



660 Elder



668 Elder



672 Elder



680 Elder

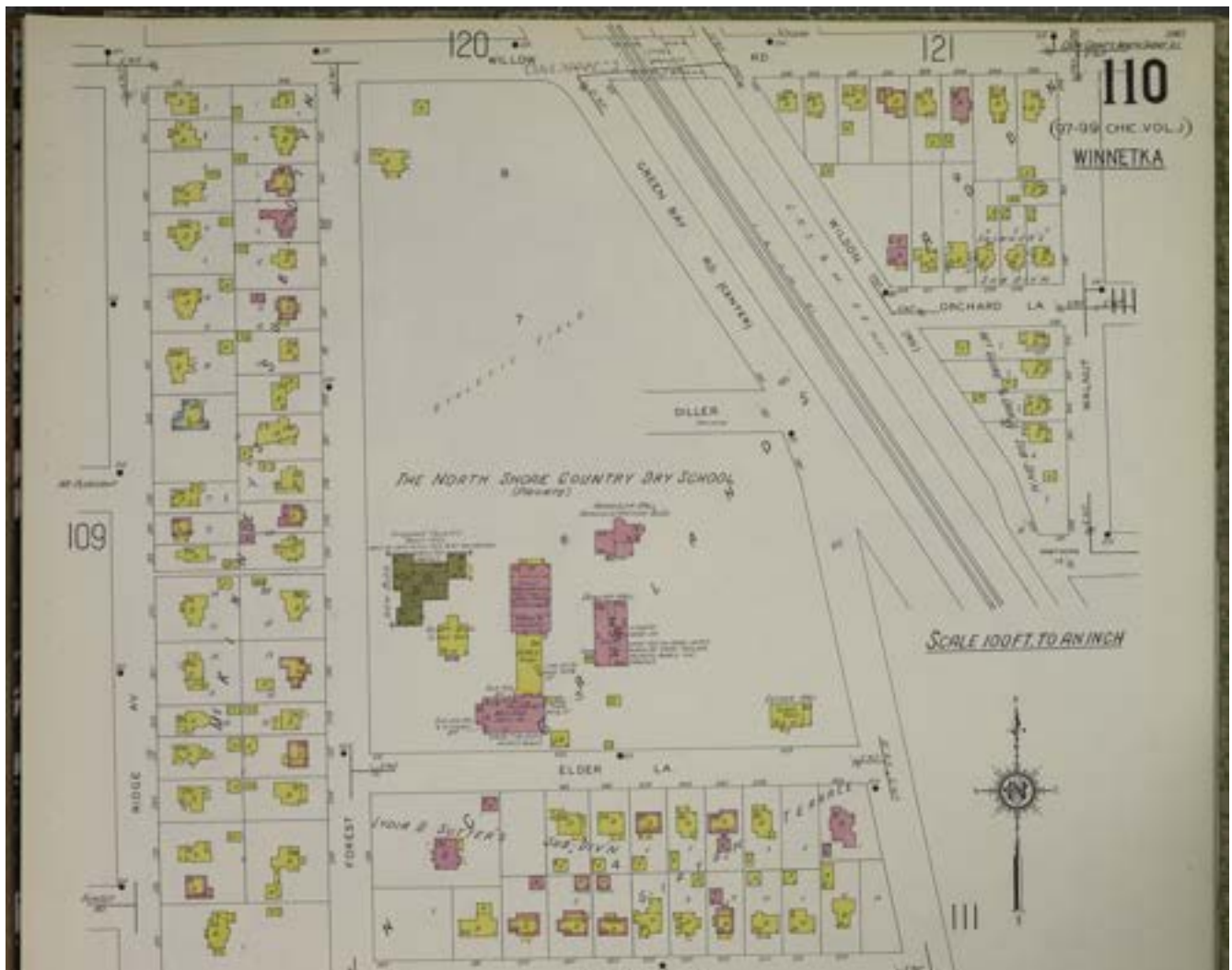
3. Sanborn Maps



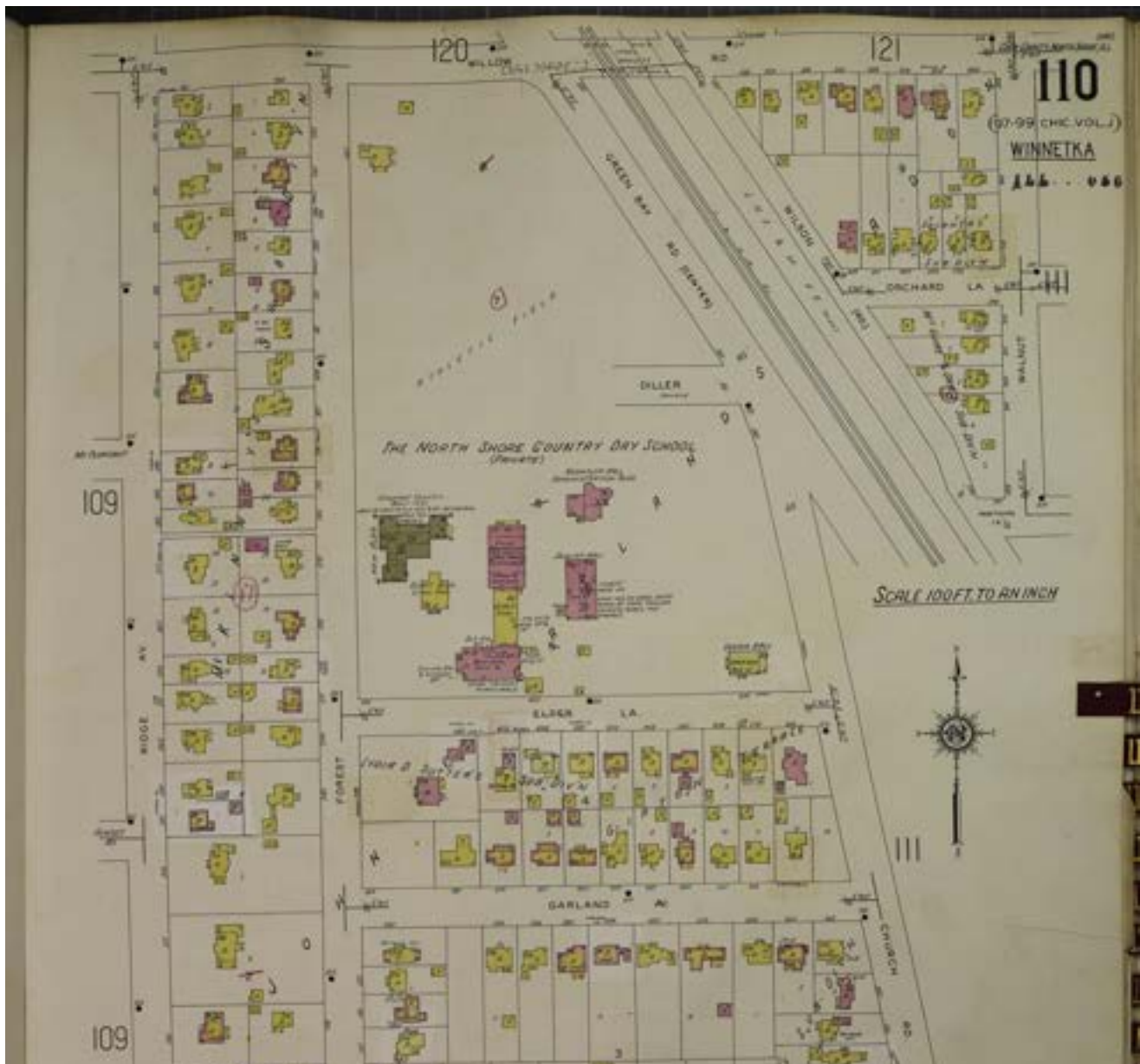
1905



1914 – two sheets combined



1938



1950

Village of Winnetka Permits

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 6-7 1928

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a _____ Story
and Basement concrete foundation + school bldg

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — LOT _____, Block 3
Subdivision Lyons addg.

STREET and NUMBER 633 Cedar Lane 310 Green Bay Rd

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front 65'-0" feet. Depth 35'-0" feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL concrete

OWNER St. Mary's School Address _____

TOTAL COST 18,000

ARCHITECT Edwin H. Clark Address _____

BUILDER McKenna Bros Co Address 112 W Adams Chicago

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER Frank G. Weber Address Chicago

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a **Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance** to be issued after the completion of the building.

_____ hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 6-12 1928

Permit Number 3407

Fee 1552

SIGNED McKenna Bros Co. by E. J. Healy

ADDRESS 112 W. Adams St.

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, JUNE 24, 1936

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to ALTER a 2 story
and Basement PRIVATE SCHOOL BLDG. (ENCLOSE PORCH)
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT —, Block 5
Subdivision JOHN C. GARLAND'S

310 Green Bay Rd.
STREET and NUMBER 633 ELDER LANE

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front — feet. Depth — feet. Height — feet
NUMBER of ROOMS 1

KIND of MATERIAL FRAME, STUCCO + PLASTER

OWNER NORTH SHORE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL Address 310 CENTER ST.

TOTAL COST 2200

ARCHITECT EDWARD HARKS Address —

BUILDER R. C. WIEBOLDT CO. Address 1412 WASHINGTON BLVD, CHICAGO

CARPENTER " Address —

MASON " Address —

SEWER BUILDER C. C. BREYER Address —

PLUMBER " Address —

ELECTRICIAN — Address —

REMARKS —

Application is also made for a Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance to be issued after the completion of the building.

I hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued JUNE 24, 1936

Building Permit Number 4349

Occupancy Permit Number —

SIGNED per R. C. Wieboldt Co.

per C. J. Graf
ADDRESS 310 Center St. Winnetka

Form 65
3M-9-19 B

310 Green Bay

WINNETKA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
SEWER CONNECTION RECORD

Property on 665 Elder Street. No. _____

Property Description BCS Garlands

Owned by Leicester Hall, NSCDS School Address _____

San. Con. Made _____ 19 ____ Permit No. _____ Storm Con. Made _____ 19 ____ Permit No. _____

Report of Test for Storm Water Connection to Sanitary Sewer:
Made on _____ 19 ____ by _____ Method _____

Condition Found _____

Storm Sewer available in _____

Reinspection Report made by But Date _____ 19 ____

Condition Found Connected by Huber

Remarks: _____

(over)

N.S.
COUNTRY DAY
SCHOOL

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Application for Installation or Alteration of Plumbing

at 633 ELDER LANE, Winnetka, Illinois.
310 Green Bay Rd

Date JUNE 26, 1936

To the Superintendent of Public Works:

The undersigned hereby makes application for the necessary permits to do the following described plumbing work in the LEICESTER HALL building at the above address, the legal description of which premises is Lot _____ Block 5 Subdivision JOHN C. GARLAND'S

Fixtures to be installed/alterd as follows:

	SINKS	W.C.	LAV.	B.TUBS	Shower	L'DRY	URIN.	DR. FT.	MISC.
BASEMENT									
1ST FLOOR		1	1						
2ND "									
3RD "									
4TH "									
ACCESS. BLDG.									

Total Fixtures 2

Fee \$1.00

Receipt No. 4799

The undersigned licensed plumber agrees to install the above described work in compliance with the ordinances of the Village of Winnetka, and to be governed by all the rules and regulations prescribed by said ordinances.

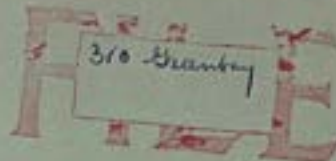
Permit No. 182 CERT. 1649 Licensed Plumber Chas C Breyer

Issued 6/26/36 Address 1821 N Ashland

VILLAGE of WINNETKA

Office of
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUILDING PERMIT



Permit
Number 7996

Fees \$ 15.00

Valuation \$ 4,500.00

Winnetka, Illinois May 26, 1965

Permission is hereby granted to North Shore Country Day School
to make interior alterations to Leicester Hall
(Owner)
(Description of work covered by permit)

on property identified by the following Permanent Real Estate Index Number:

AREA NUMBER	SUB AREA NUMBER	PARCEL BLOCK NO.	PARCEL NUMBER	VOLUME NUMBER	ITEM NUMBER
05	21	301	003	103	972

Commonly referred to as 310 Greenbay Rd. (633 Elder Ln) Leicester Hall, Winnetka, Illinois
(Street Address)
(Owner)

This permit is granted upon the express condition that said North Shore Country Day School
agrees to faithfully comply with the rules and regulations established, or which may hereafter be established, covering the construction, heat-
ing, lighting, ventilation, drainage and water service of buildings; that said building shall be located and built in strict accordance with
description, plans and plats submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Public Works and shall conform in all respects to the Zoning
Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

This permit may be revoked at any time upon violation of any of the provisions of said ordinances.

FILE COPY

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
By Robert E. Anderson
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

MASON _____

SEWER BUILDER _____

PLUMBER Accurate Plumbing

Address _____

Address _____

Chicago, Ill. _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, May 26, 1965

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Make interior alterations to a
School Building (work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION-

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	21	301	003
Vol. 103	Item 972		

Leicester Hall

STREET and NUMBER 310 Greenbay Rd., (633 Elder Ln)

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet

NUMBER of ROOMS five (5)

TOTAL COST \$ 4,500.00 KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER North Shore Country Day School Address O.P.

ARCHITECT Francis Stanton Address Winnetka, Illinois

BUILDER Vincent C. Reidy Address 2130 Ash Ln., Northbrook, Ill.

CARPENTER John Weber Address Chicago, Ill.

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER Accurate Plumbing Address Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICIAN Lid Electric Address Glenview, Ill.

REMARKS

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

We hereby certify that we are the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

We hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 5-26-65 by _____

Building Permit Number # 7996

Occupancy Permit Number _____

C. B. No. # 7606

North Shore Country Day School
by Vincent C. Reidy
SIGNED _____
ADDRESS 310 Green Bay Rd.
Winnetka, Illinois

2 3:31PM Michael's Roofing

847-526-7171

page 2

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

RECEIVED
AUG 17 2012

This application shall be accompanied by plans, including all specifications, and all other documents required by the Village of Winnetka necessary to process the application.
The applicant hereby certifies to the correctness of the information provided and agrees to construct the proposed improvements in strict compliance with the approved plans as well as the provisions of the Village of Winnetka Building Code and Zoning Ordinance.

Application is made for a permit to replace the windows size for size, no changes in dimensions
(Work to be performed.....Type of building - residential, commercial, garage, etc.)

For North Shore Country Day School At 310 Greenbay Rd, Winnetka, IL Phone 847-441-3352
(Name of owner) (Address of building)

Application for: New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Remodeling ☐ Plumbing ☐ Electric ☐ Demo ☐ Other ☐ (Specify)

Estimated Cost of Construction \$ 27,842.00 (Include materials & labor)

Signature [Signature] Printed Name Jessica Turk Phone 847-526-1940 Date 8/17/12

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

(street, city, zip code)

Liability Bond

Architect	Address	Phone
☐ Gen Contractor	Address	Phone
☐ Carpenter	Address	Phone
☐ Plumber	Address	Phone
☐ Electrician	Address	Phone
☐ HVAC	Address	Phone
☐ Concrete	Address	Phone
☐ Sewer	Address	Phone
☐ Water Service	Address	Phone
☐ Roofer	Address	Phone

Michael's Roofing and Exteriors, LLC Address 368 W Liberty St, Suite L Wauconda, IL 60084 Phone 847-526-1940

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PERMIT FEES

Building Permit	\$ <u>690.-</u>
Plan Review	\$ <u>103.50</u>
Plumbing	\$
Electrical	\$
HVAC	\$
Sewer	\$
Water Service/Meter	\$
Electric Service	\$
Impermeable Surface	\$
ROW Occupancy/Opening	\$

Tree Rem./Repl./Fencing	\$
Roofing	\$
Street Replacement	\$
Water Use	\$
Other	\$

Dr/C Recycling Filing \$
TOTAL FEES \$ 793.50

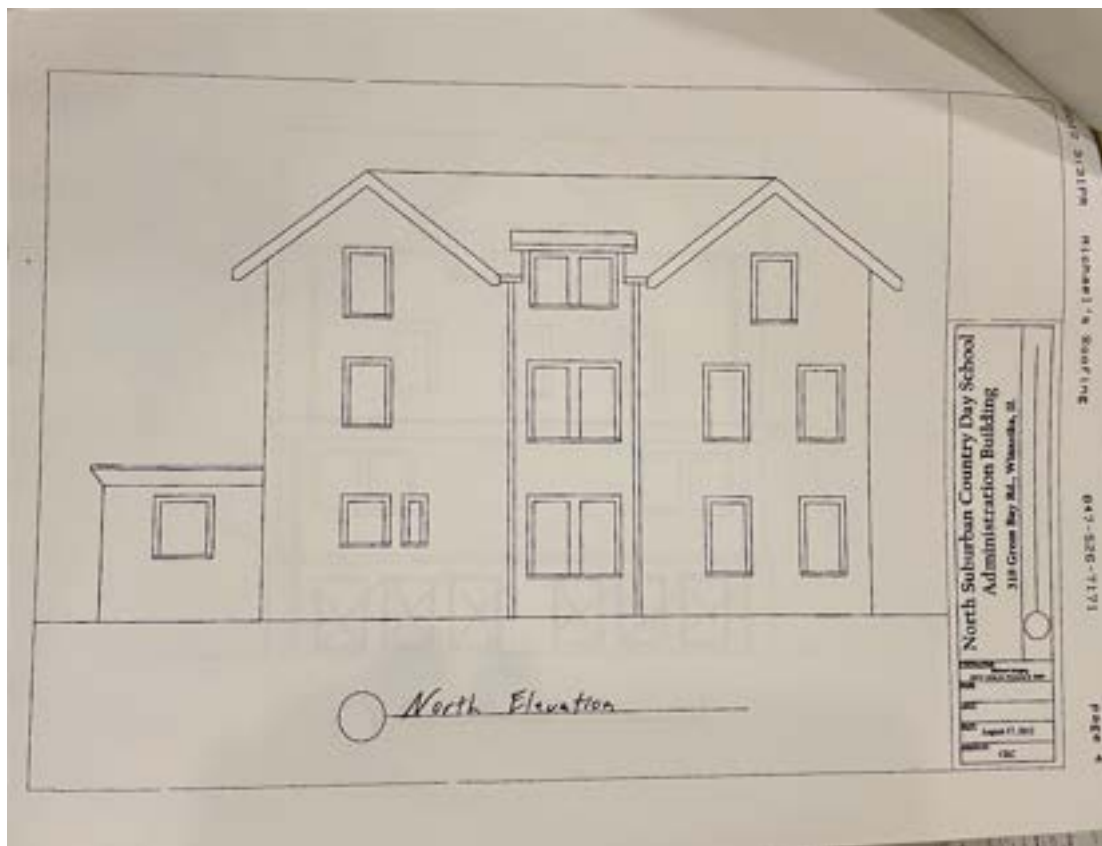
Approved this 21 Day of Aug 20 12
Permit # B2-00183 Expires 11/9/13

CHK 1004
R: 000040023.00000000-12 12:04 PM 793.50

RETURNED: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____ BALANCE: \$ _____
TRANSFER: _____

Original: Community Development
Yellow: Finance Department

revised 9/07/2011





N. ELSTON AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60630
 TEL: AC 312/685-5102

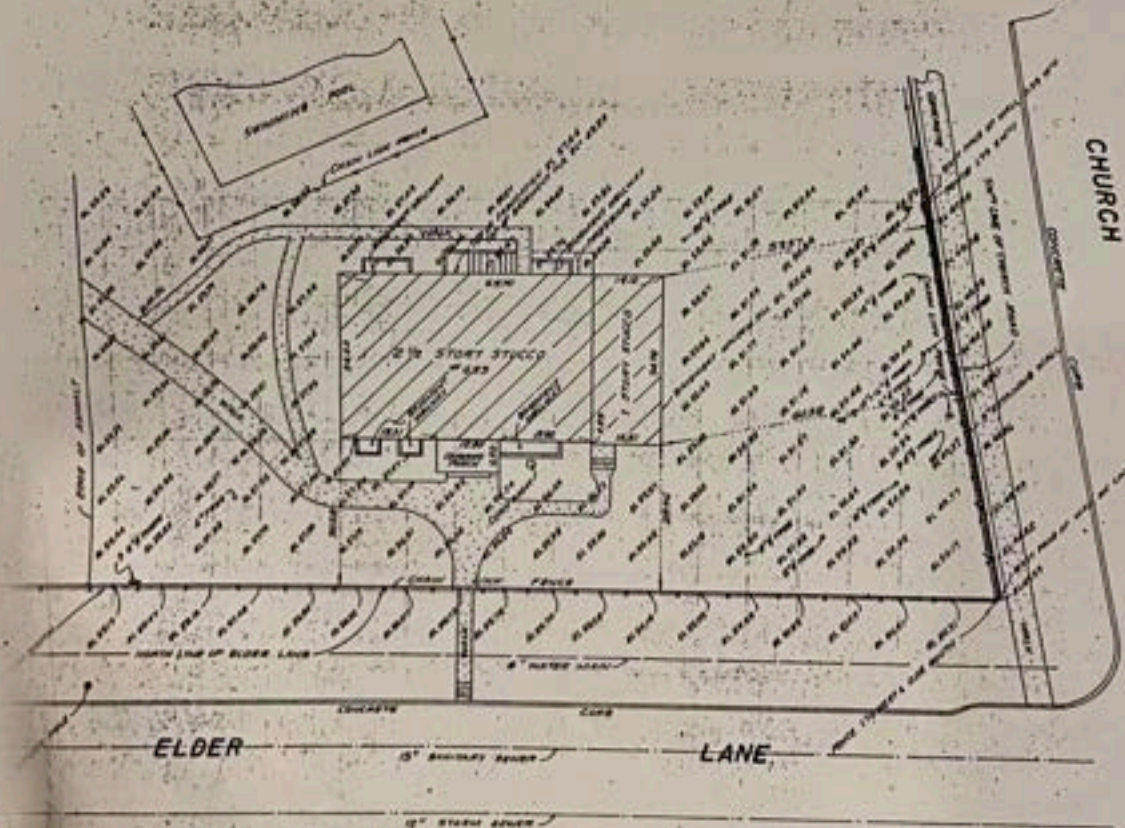
PLAT OF TOPOGRAPHY GREMLEY & BIEDERMANN INC.

OF PART OF BLOCKS IN GARLANDS ADDITION TO WINNETKA IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER
 OF SECTION 25, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN,
 IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

NOTE: BENCHMARK: VILLAGE OF WINNETKA BENCHMARK NO. 100 LOCATED AT NE CORNER
 OF PINE ST STREET & ELDER LANE. NE HEAD BOLT IN PNEUMATIC ELEVATION 91.50
 TO CORRECT TO 1988. ADD 32.33

FOR GAS MAIN AND SERVICE PIPES LOCATION CORRECT NORTH SHORE GAS COMPANY
 JULY 1-80. 898-4023. PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION OR EXCAVATION.

UTILITY DATA OTHER THAN PHYSICAL EVIDENCE VISIBLE ON THE GROUND IS SHOWN
 AS PER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECORDS AND SHOULD BE ASSUMED TO BE APPROXIMATE.



861564

25 25

State of Illinois
 County of Cook



N. S. Country Day School.

We, the undersigned property owners on Elder Lane, between Forest Avenue and Church Road, and on Church Road between Elder Lane and Willow Diller Street, Winnetka, Illinois:-

Approve and consent to the moving of the building now located on Diller Street (known as Leicester Hall) to a location on the North West corner of Elder Lane and Church Road, Winnetka. It is understood that this building is owned and being moved by the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka.

Sydney G. Anderson, 638 Elder Lane.
North Shore Country Day School by Cyrus Boal
(all frontage on West & North sides of above streets)
V.P.

Chicago North Shore Ry Co.
R. J. Smith, W. Higgins, President.
A. B. Carlson, 660 Elder Lane

We the undersigned property owners on Elder Lane between Forest Avenue and Church Road agree and consent to the moving of the building now on Diller Street known as Leicester Hall to a location at the northwest corner of Elder Lane and Church Road. It is understood this building is owned and being moved by the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka.

Name	Address	No ft on Elder
<i>Lydia Clutter</i>	<i>239 Forest Ave.</i>	<i>283 ft.</i>
<i>Perry Daulaf Smith</i>	<i>North Shore Country Day School.</i>	



Aerial Photograph, 1936, Village of Winnetka Building File

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT entered into this 8th day of February A. D. 1924, by and between the North Shore Country Day School, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, party of the first part, and the Village of Winnetka, a municipal corporation, party of the second part, WITNESSETH;

WHEREAS, the North Shore Country Day School, a corporation aforesaid, has petitioned the Village of Winnetka to vacate Diller Avenue, as shown upon the plat of John C. Garland's addition to Winnetka, and Diller Street, as used and occupied in said John C. Garland's addition to Winnetka; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Winnetka, pursuant to the petition of the said North Shore Country Day School, a corporation aforesaid, did, on to-wit, the 5th day of February A. D. 1924, pass a certain ordinance entitled:

"AN ORDINANCE vacating Diller Avenue, as shown upon the plat of John C. Garland's addition to Winnetka, and vacating Diller Street, as used and occupied in said John C. Garland's addition to Winnetka"; and

WHEREAS, in and by the terms of said ordinance it was provided as a condition to the taking effect of said ordinance, that within ten (10) days after the passage of said ordinance, the North Shore Country Day School should comply with the conditions particularly set forth in said ordinance; and

WHEREAS, there is now pending before the Board of Local Improvements of the said Village of Winnetka, proceedings for local improvements consisting of the acquisition by the Village of Winnetka, as the result of condemnation proceedings hereafter to be instituted, of certain parcels of real estate extending from Winnetka Avenue on the south to Elm Street on the North, and immediately west of the westerly right of way line of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, and the improvement of a portion of said parcels of real estate so to be acquired, by the construction thereon of a reinforced concrete pavement, and the construction thereon of a Portland Cement concrete sidewalk; and the said North Shore Country Day School is the owner of certain real estate fronting upon said proposed improvements; and,

WHEREAS, the said North Shore Country Day School, a corporation aforesaid, desires to comply with the terms of said ordinance and to furnish the Village of Winnetka an agreement in writing with respect to the payment of any special assessments that may be levied by said Village, to pay for the cost of said proposed improvements.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of one dollar (\$1) in hand paid, and in consideration of the passage of the said ordinance by the Village of Winnetka, party of the second part, providing for the vacation of said Diller Avenue and said Diller Street, or any portion of either of them, as in said ordinance described, the said North Shore Country Day School, party of the first part, hereby agrees as follows:

1. That no objections shall be filed for or on behalf of the said North Shore Country Day School, party of the first part, to any special assessment proceedings

hereafter instituted by the Village of Winnetka, for the acquisition of any real estate extending from Winnetka Avenue on the south to Elm Street on the North, and running immediately west of the westerly right of way line of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, and for the improvement of a portion of said real estate so to be acquired, by the construction thereon of a reinforced concrete pavement substantially forty feet (40') in width, and upon a portion thereof, of a Portland Cement concrete sidewalk five feet four inches, (5'4") in width, along the westerly side only of said proposed pavement; and including any supplemental special assessment proceedings for the payment of the cost of said improvements; provided, however, that objections limited to the questions of benefits assessed against the property of the party of the first part may be filed if requested by the party of the second part, but if the party of the first part shall in writing request, in the event that the party of the second part does not desire any objections so to be filed, the question of benefits assessed against the property of the party of the first part shall be submitted to arbitrators, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the parties and the third by the two arbitrators, whose decision it is expressly hereby agreed shall be final and conclusive upon the parties hereto, such decision being limited solely, however, to the amount of benefits to be assessed against the property of the party of the first part. Provided, further, that nothing in this agreement shall be taken in any way to affect any question which may arise between the parties hereto concerning the condemnation or taking of any property of the party of the first part for said improvements, it being the intent hereof to waive objections as to assessments, reserving the right of arbitration as to the amount thereof and nothing more.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part
has caused this instrument to be executed by its President,
attested by its Secretary, and its Corporate Seal affixed,
pursuant to a resolution of its Board of Directors passed
at a meeting duly called and held; and the party of the
second part has caused this instrument to be executed by its
President, attested by its Village Clerk, and its Corporate
Seal affixed, pursuant to a resolution of the Council of
the Village of Winnetka on the day and year first above
written.

North Shore Country Day School

Party of the First Part

ATTEST

Oruelius Lynde
Secretary

By

Charles Boal
President

Village of Winnetka
Party of the Second Part

ATTEST

Fella Winslow
Village Clerk

By

John S. Winnetka
President

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
COUNTY OF COOK } SS

I, Viola E. Olsen, a Notary Public

in and for the County of Cook & State of Illinois, aforesaid,
do hereby certify that on the 18th day of June, A.D.
1924, appeared before me John S. Miller Jr. and
Stella Minckler, to me personally known, and rep-
resented to me that they are the President and Village Clerk,
respectively, of the Village of Winnetka, a municipal corpora-
tion, and acknowledged that they executed the above instru-
ment as their free and voluntary act and deed and as the free
and voluntary act and deed of the said corporation, and caused
the corporate seal of the said corporation to be thereto affixed.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 18th
day of June, A. D. 1924.

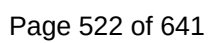
Viola E. Olsen
Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK. } SS

I, E. J. Lyons, a Notary Public in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1924, appeared before me Agnes Bral and Cousins Lyndas, to me personally known, and represented to me that they are the President and Secretary, respectively, of the North Shore Country Day School, a corporation, and acknowledged that they executed the above instrument as their free and voluntary act and deed, and as the free and voluntary act and deed of the said corporation, and caused the corporate seal of the said corporation to be thereto affixed.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 7th day of March, A. D. 1924.

E. J. Lyons
Notary Public.
Cook County, Ill.



(Building Outline Map)



Roll # 15 Photographer SB
Frame # 26 Date 5/17/92
Building facing E

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building 1 Site Structure Object
Other (describe)
2. Original Use: educational 3. Current Use: educational
4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied 5. Public or Private? Pub
6. Open to Public? Y 7. Integrity: Unaltered Altered Unsure ☒
- Work in Progress (describe)
8. Type of Alteration: Restoration Rehabilitation Remodeling
Addition Building Sided? Material
Building Moved (Date): 1922 Orig. Location:
Describe Alterations, with dates: added from S. side

of campus

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

9. Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
10. Noteworthy Features: entrance
massing
11. Architect: 12. Builder:
- Source of Information:
13. Date of Construction: 1922 Source:
14. Comments on Significance: possib older remaining structure

on campus - simple example of style

ADDRESS 310 Green Bay Ave
OTHER SURVEYS

HISTORIC NAME NORTH SHORE CHURCH DAY TARGET AREA
COMMON NAME St. Paul's LUTHERAN CHURCH DATE 5/17/92
LOCAL CRITERIA 1, 4, 6 SURVEYOR SB

PHYSICAL FEATURES

15. Overall Shape or Plan: Rect
16. Stories: 3 Approx. Dimensions(see Sanborns): _____
17. Foundation (Material and Color): _____
18. Walls (Material and Color): light grey stucco
19. Roof: Type cross gable Material Asphalt Original? N
Pitch 2:12 Color BP
Exposed rafters on all gables
20. Dormers? No., Location, Material: 1 shed roof dormer center front
21. Chimneys? No., Location, Material: _____
22. Ornamental Trim (Material and Color): half lap siding in
front facing gable and narrow side gables
23. Entrance(s) (Location and Description): Center door flanked
by columns w/ curved pediment - all set back
Shallow front porch supported by double
Doric columns
24. Porches: _____
25. Window Treatment: 6/8 paneled by wood shutters
26. Other: _____

SITE INFORMATION

27. Landscape Description: Style _____
Ravine _____ Riparian _____ Other _____
Noteworthy Features: _____
28. Landscape Architect: _____ Source of Info.: _____
29. Secondary Structures? _____ Type: Fence _____ Wall _____ Coach House _____
Barn _____ Detached Garage _____ Greenhouse _____ Other _____
30. Relation to Streetscape: located to street on S. side
11' canopy

[illegible]

Francis King Cooke

29

EDMUND CURLEY COOKE.

"My life has been uneventful since I got my degree in June, '94. It has been spent entirely in teaching. I began at Nashville, Tenn., and after some moving about, find myself at Jackson, in southeastern Missouri, where I shall remain for another year at least. Am still leading a life of single blessedness."

FRANCIS KING COOKE.

"Have been teaching at Rugby School, Kentworth, Ill., since September, '94. Am instructor in Greek and Mathematics, and associate master. Was married March 25, '96, at Chicago, to Aurelia Margaret Salisbury."

LEANDER COOLIDGE.

"Was at Union Theological Seminary, New York, '94-'95, and at Yale Divinity School from '95 to January, '97. Engaged in missionary work in Nebraska during the summer of '96. Am now traveling in the South for my health."

AVERY COONLEY.

"Since November 4, '95, have been working in the foundry of the National Malleable Castings Co., at Chicago."

WILLIAM FRIEND CORLISS.

"Have been studying at the Harvard Law School. [LL.B. cum laude, '97.] Delivered an address on Joseph Story, December 25, '96."

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1894.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, No. 12.
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Secretary's Third Report

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C L A S S O F 1894



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and started on my own account in the same line of business (note-brokerage), at 409 Worthington Building, Boston."

ARTHUR JAMES COLLIER.

Not heard from.

GEORGE FOSTER COLLIER.

"I have had charge of the English Department at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, since the fall of '95. In '98, I was made Librarian of the Philura Gould Baldwin Memorial Library, and granted four student assistants. My two children are Corinne Katherine, born August 19, '97, and Charles Arthur, born September 26, '99."

EDMUND CURLEY COOKE.

"Most of the time since my last report I have been teacher of Greek and Latin in Bles Military Academy, Macon, Missouri."

FRANCIS KING COOKE.

"After graduation I came to Kenilworth, as instructor in mathematics in Rugby School. The following year I became one of its principals, and have since that time held the position of principal. Four years ago, Girton School, a boarding and day school for girls, was established at Winnetka, of which I am principal, while nominally still holding my place in Rugby School."

LEANDER COOLIDGE. *1899.

Leander Coolidge was born in Natick, Mass., July 21, 1870. He was the son of William L. and Sarah I. Coolidge. Entering Harvard in 1890, he was graduated with the class of '94. The follow-

32

FACULTIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

409

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

- MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.
State Normal School, Worcester, Mass., 1888.
MARY L. HALE.
E.S., Normal School, 1881.
L. H. RAND.

VI. THE CHICAGO ACADEMY.

(Chicago.)

- CHARLES W. MANN, A.M., Dean and Instructor in Mathematics and History.
A.B. and A.M., De Pauw University; Formerly Instructor in Mathematics and French, De Veaux College and Kenyon Military Academy.
BEN M. JACQUES, S.B., Instructor in Physics and Chemistry.
S.B. (with special mention for work in Chemistry) Cornell University. Formerly Instructor in the School, Leavenworth, Pa.
MADAM L. ARNHLEMAN, Instructor in French and German.
Graduate of the Normal Schools of Geneva and of Bern; Student at Dresden; Instructor in Dearborn Seminary, Chicago.
MILO G. DENHAM, A.B., Instructor in Greek and Latin.
A.B., Cornell University; Instructor in Latin, Academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
ELIZABETH PORTER, A.B., Instructor in English.
A.B., The University of Chicago; Formerly Instructor in Western Reserve University Preparatory School, Cleveland, Ohio and in Gannett Institute, Boston.
PHIL. B. KOHLBAAT, S.B., Instructor in Latin and English.
S.B., The University of Chicago.

VII. THE RUGBY SCHOOL.

(Kenilworth, Ill.)

- WILLIAM RIGGS TROWBRIDGE, Dean and Principal.
University of Michigan, 1887; High School, Dexter, Mich., 1889; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., 1891; Instructor in Science, High School, Duluth, Minn., 1893.
FRANCIS KING COOKE, A.B., Instructor in English and Mathematics.
A.B., Harvard, 1894; Instructor in English and Mathematics, Rugby School, 1896-
MARY WALTER WILSON, A.B., Instructor in Greek and Latin.
A.B., Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1895; Instructor in Latin, Mathematics and German, High School, Northfield, Minn., 1894; Instructor in Greek and Latin, Rugby School, 1896-
ALICE C. VAN RUYPER, A.B., Instructor in French and German.
A.B., Radcliffe College, Harvard, 1890; Instructor in French and German in High School, Willimantic, Conn., 1892; Instructor in French and German, Rugby School, 1896-.

VIII. KENWOOD INSTITUTE.

(Chicago.)

- JOHN C. GRANT, A.M., Dean.
ANNIE E. BUTTS, Principal.
Graduate, Stanwix Seminary, Rome, N. Y.; Principal, Joliet High School, 1887-71; Instructor, Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, 1871-72; Principal, 54th Street School, Chicago, 1881-86; Principal, Kenwood Institute, 1886-94.
JULIA ROSS LOWE, M.D., Lecturer on Physiology.
W. T. TIBBETTS, A.M., Instructor in Latin.
ELIZABETH FAULKNER, A.B., Instructor in Greek and Latin.
A.B., Old Chicago University, 1885; Teacher of Latin, South Chicago High School, 1888-89; Teacher of Latin and Greek, Oak Park High School, 1890-92; Instructor in Greek and Latin, Kenwood Institute, 1892.
FRANCIS M. NOBLE, Instructor in Mathematics and English.
TYNEAN L. SHEERWOOD, Instructor in History.
University of Wisconsin and Smith College; Instructor in History, Kenwood Institute, 1891.
ALICE E. WADSWORTH, A.B., Instructor in Biology.
A.B., University of Michigan.
ELIZABETH E. GREENE, Instructor in Modern Languages.
Vanderbilt University, The University of Chicago, University of Paris, Special student at Berlin; Instructor in Public School at Downington, Mich., Nashville College for Young Ladies, Nashville, Tenn., and Kenwood Institute, Chicago.

IX. THE MAYNARD SCHOOL.

(Duluth, Minn.)

- LAURA A. JONES, A.M., Dean.
A.B., Wellesley, 1882; A.M., *ibid.*, 1881; Instructor in Old Testament History at Wellesley College, Jan. 1880-June, 1885; Student at The University of Chicago, 1890-94; Fellow in Semitic, *ibid.*, 1894-95; Dean of Maynard School, and Instructor in Bible, 1895-
MARY LOUISE MAROT, S.B., Instructor in Literature and History.
S.B., The University of Chicago, 1894; Graduate Student in Comparative Religion and Philosophy, *ibid.*, 1894-95; Instructor in the Maynard School, 1895-
GRACE L. DARLING, Instructor in Science and Mathematics.
Student at Wellesley College, 1887-81; Instructor in Natural Sciences, Bellwood Seminary, Anchorage, Kentucky, 1891-95; Instructor in the Maynard School, 1895-
EDITH E. WRIGHT, Instructor in Latin and Greek.
Private tuition; Student at Wellesley College, 1890-95; Instructor in the Maynard School, 1895-
ALINE CRUYER, Instructor in French.
Brevet Edouardine, 1881; Brevet Supérieur, 1893; Instructor in High School at Annecy Ardèche, 1887-88; At Institution Guitton, Paris, 1890-92; Madame Frédon's School, Charleston, 1892-93; Maynard School, 1893-95.

The American Milch Goat Record



Published by the
AMERICAN MILCH GOAT RECORD
ASSOCIATION



VOLUME I

Written, Edited and Printed
UNITED BRETTEN PUBLISHING HOUSE
Dayton, Ohio

1914

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14 AMERICAN MILCH GOAT RECORD

- 122 ***Berne.** Pure Saanen.
Doe, born April, 1905. Imported by Peer for Kiddle, October,
1905. S. D. Dewey, Northampton, Mass., owner.
- 123 ***Glenn.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born April, 1905. Imported by Peer for Kiddle, October,
1905. Winthrop Howland, Redlands, Cal., owner.
- 124 ***Quinn.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born April, 1905. Imported by Peer for Kiddle, October,
1905. Dr. Philip Arnold, Elizabeth, Ill., owner.
- 125 ***Bruce II.** Indian x Calveta Llama.
Buck, born January, 1905. Rev. D. Campbell Mayers, Casanova,
Va., importer and owner.
- 126 ***Silver Top.** Calveta Llama.
Doe, born Spring, 1902. Rev. D. Campbell Mayers, Casanova,
Va., importer and owner.
- 127 ***Daisy.** Nubian x Calveta Llama.
Doe, born January, 1904. Rev. D. C. Mayers, Casanova, Va.,
importer and owner.
- 128 ***Good Friday.** Doe, born April, 1905. Sire, Bruce II, 125. Dam, Daisy, 127.
Rev. D. C. Mayers, Casanova, Va., breeder and owner.
- 129 ***Robert.** Calveta Llama.
Buck, born February, 1906. Rev. D. C. Mayers, Casanova, Va.,
importer and owner. Dam, Silver Top, 126.
- 130 ***Sandover.** Calveta Llama.
Doe, born January, 1906. Rev. D. C. Mayers, Casanova, Va.,
importer and owner.
- 131 ***Pamela.** Doe, born October, 1905. Sire, Bruce II, 125. Dam, Calveta
Llama. Rev. D. C. Mayers, Casanova, Va., importer and owner.
- 132 ***Fair Oaks Anna.** Breeder not given.
Doe, born 1905. Breeder, sire and dam not given. Milk yield,
2 quarts per day. H. Irving Cassel, Cuyahoga Falls, O., owner.
- 133 ***Minnesota.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born April, 1904. Imported by Peer for Kiddle, October,
1905. A. W. Quincy, Minneapolis, Minn., owner. The fate of
this goat, and the parent owner not reported.
- 134 ***Pauline.** Doe, The same particulars as for 133.
- 135 ***Sennen Chief.** Pure Saanen.
Buck, born Spring, 1904. Imported by Peer for Kiddle, October,
1905. F. K. Cooke, Winnetka, Ill., owner. This goat was sold
to D. S. Zook, Wooster, O., and by him to other parties. No
transfers recorded.
- 136 ***Marion.** Pure Saanen.
Doe, born Spring, 1905. Same particulars as for 135.

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AMERICAN MILCH GOAT RECORD 15

- 137 ***Nanette.** Pure Saanen.
Doe, born Spring, 1905. Same particulars as for 135.
- 138 ***Waiana.** Pure Saanen.
Doe, born Spring, 1905. Same particulars as for 135.
- 139 ***Maidie.** Pure Saanen.
Doe, born Spring, 1905. Same particulars as for 135.
- 140 ***Crown Prince of the South.** Pure Toggenburg.
Buck, born Spring, 1905. Imported from England by Peer for
F. K. Cooke, Winnetka, Ill., 1905. Winthrop Howland, Redlands,
Cal., owner. Sire, King of the South, 141.
- 141 ***King of the South.** Pure Toggenburg.
Buck, born April 2, 1902. Imported from England by Peer for
F. K. Cooke, Winnetka, Ill., in 1905.
- 142 ***Solina.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1902. Swiss importation by Peer for F. K. Cooke,
Winnetka, Ill., in 1905.
- 143 ***Phyllis.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1903. Swiss importation by Peer for F. K. Cooke,
Winnetka, Ill., in 1905.
- 144 ***Pamela.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1903. Swiss importation by Peer for F. K. Cooke,
Winnetka, Ill., in 1905.
- 145 ***Felicita.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1905. Swiss import by Peer for Cooke, 1905. C. F.
Flint, Manhattan, Kan., owner.
- 146 ***Mountain Maid.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1906. Swiss import by Peer for Cooke in 1905. W.
Howland, Redlands, Cal., owner.
- 147 ***Ella.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1905. Swiss import by Peer for Cooke in 1905. G. E.
Wells, Rowland, N. C., owner.
- 148 ***Leontia.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born Spring, 1905. Imported from England by Peer for
Cooke in 1905. E. S. Sharpley, Center Square, Pa., owner.
- 149 ***Marie.** Pure Toggenburg.
English import by Peer for Cooke in 1905. S. P. Herrick,
Glenn, Mich., owner.
- 150 ***Marietta.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born 1905. Swiss import by Peer for Cooke, 1905.
- 151 ***Fametta.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born Spring, 1904. English import by Peer for Cooke, 1905.
Sire, King of the South, 141. Winthrop Howland, Redlands, Cal.,
owner.
- 152 ***Juanita.** Pure Toggenburg.
Doe, born April, 1905. Imported by Peer for Kiddle, October,
1905. W. F. Hammond, Meriden, Conn., owner. The parent
owner, or fate of this goat not reported.

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12-504

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

972

A

State Ill.

County Champaign

Township or other division of county Union

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division Union

Enumerated by me on the 12 day of June, 1900. John H. King

Superior's District No. 1

Enumeration District No. 1178

Sheet No. 24

State of habitation N

Kind of ship N

LOCATION	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION										RACE			SEX	AGE	EDUCATION	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE
			SEX	AGE	EDUCATION	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE	MARRIAGE								
1	John H. King	Head	Male	40	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	
2	John H. King	Wife	Female	35	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
3	John H. King	Child	Male	10	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
4	John H. King	Child	Female	8	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
5	John H. King	Child	Male	6	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
6	John H. King	Child	Female	4	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
7	John H. King	Child	Male	2	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
8	John H. King	Child	Female	1	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
9	John H. King	Child	Male	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
10	John H. King	Child	Female	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
11	John H. King	Child	Male	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
12	John H. King	Child	Female	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
13	John H. King	Child	Male	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
14	John H. King	Child	Female	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
15	John H. King	Child	Male	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
16	John H. King	Child	Female	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
17	John H. King	Child	Male	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
18	John H. King	Child	Female	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married		
19	John H. King	Child	Male	0	White	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Mar												

1910 Census – Ridge Ave, Winnetka, Illinois – Cooke Family

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR - BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1910 POPULATION

COUNTY - Cook
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY - New Trier Township
NAME OF INSTITUTION -
NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE -
SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 1
CENSUS DISTRICT NO. 57
WARD OF CITY - Winnetka
DATE OF CENSUS - April 15, 1910
REGISTERED BY ME ON THE 15th day of April, 1910
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
SHEET NO. 2 A

LOCALITY	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY	PROPERTY	VALUE	REMARKS
21	Wendell B. Cooke	Head	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1875	New York, U.S.	High School	Manager	Real Estate	\$10,000	
22	William B. Cooke	Wife	Female, white, married, born in New York, U.S.	1875	New York, U.S.	High School	Homemaker	Real Estate	\$10,000	
23	Robert B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1905	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
24	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1908	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
25	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1910	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
26	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1912	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
27	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1914	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
28	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1916	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
29	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1918	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
30	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1920	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
31	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1922	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
32	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1924	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
33	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1926	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
34	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1928	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
35	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1930	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
36	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1932	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
37	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1934	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
38	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1936	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
39	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1938	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
40	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1940	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
41	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1942	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
42	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1944	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
43	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1946	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
44	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1948	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
45	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1950	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
46	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1952	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
47	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1954	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
48	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1956	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
49	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1958	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	
50	William B. Cooke	Son	Male, white, single, born in New York, U.S.	1960	New York, U.S.	High School	Student	Real Estate	\$10,000	

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Leicester Hall, North Shore Country Day School, HAIS

[illegible]

1930 Census – San Diego, California, Cooke Family

San Diego, California
County San Diego
Treasurer to order
Official use only

Transcripted from San Diego City
Ward 4 City
Untranscripted place
Block No.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Examination District No. 32-141
Inspector's District No. 24
Enumerated by me on March 7, 1930, Middle D. San Diego, California, 32-141

Serial No. 5 A 243

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head of family	SEX AND AGE		MARRIAGE	EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	LANGUAGE	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	VEHICLE
			Male	Female							
1	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
2	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
3	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
4	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
5	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
6	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
7	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
8	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
9	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
10	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
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24	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
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28	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
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32	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
33	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
34	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
35	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
36	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
37	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
38	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
39	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
40	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
41	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
42	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
43	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
44	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
45	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
46	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
47	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
48	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
49	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920
50	Alfred Cooke	Head	34	1907	Married	High School	San Diego, Cal.	English	U.S. born	Manager	1920

ECHOES



LA VERNE CONRAD, (Sissy, Vernie) Winnette
"My own thoughts are my companions."
 Senior (1); Domestic Club (1); (4); Music Club (4);
 Spanish Club (4); Glee Club; Christmas Concert (4).
 University of California

LAURENCE E. COOK, (Steve) Winnetha
*"All men are created equal,
 But some grow up and get married."*
 Intramural Baseball (1), (2); Intramural Basketball (2),
 (4); Intramural Basketball Committee (4); Intramural
 Soccer (2), (3); Advisor Room Championship Soccer
 Team (4); Freshman-Sophomore Track (2); Chem Club;
 Secretary-Treasurer; Dramatic Club (4); Probationary;
 Forestry Club, Vice-President; Rifle Club; Sergeant-at-
 Arms.
 Cornell

JAMES CHARR, (Jim, Jimmie) Winnette
"Names often mislead."
 Dramatic Club (1), (4); Commercial Club (1); Radio
 Club (4).
 Undecided

WILLARD S. CRANDALL Kenilworth
"Few words are best."
 Band (4).
 Northwestern

MARTHA CROSSLEY, (Billie) Winnette
"How ye not the ham of mighty working?"
 Spanish Club (4); "Blue Bird" (2); New Trier News (4);
 Girls' Reserve (1).
 Northwestern

DOROTHY CULVER, (Doc, Dice) Glenview
"Serious, but not quiet."
 Basketball (1); Domestic (1); Commercial Club (4).
 Undecided

DON CUKLESS, (Don) Glenview
*"Bold in his speech and true and truly—taught,
 And of manhood him taketh right naught."*
 Tennis Team (1), (4); Intramural Swimming (2); Intra-
 mural Tennis (1), (4); Intramural Basketball (4); French
 Club (4); Vice-President (4); Hi-Y (1), (4); Dramatic
 Club (4); "Androdes and the Lion"; "The New Lady
 Bantock"; La Follette Campaign Speaker (4); New Trier
 News (2), (3); Echoes (1), (4); Art Editor (4); Picture
 Committee (4); Chairman Senior Assembly Committee (4).
 Yale

ed all parties in these transactions.
Playground for Winnetka.
Francis King Cooke conveyed to Ayres Boal title in the property, 229x319 feet, at the southeast corner of Forest and Willow, Winnetka. Mr. Boal in turn conveyed title in the land to the North Shore Country Day school, which will use it for a playground adjoining its present school. The price was not disclosed, but the sale was made subject to a consideration of \$55,000.

1940 – Marriage License, Francis King Cooke & Margaret Anne Burns

Address: 2244 1st Ave (County School)
Application No. A 79365 For License to Marry

STATE OF MISSOURI |
County of Jackson |
I, Francis King Cooke (AFFIDAVIT OF MALE)
of San Diego County, Calif being the first party, hereby solemnly swear that I am
and State of Calif Margaret Anne Burns being the second party, do hereby solemnly swear that we
are of the ages of 7 years and 40 years respectively and that we are both single and unmarried and
not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity and are lawfully competent to be joined in marriage.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of JUN 1940.
JOHN P. SHERROD
Deputy

STATE OF MISSOURI |
County of Jackson |
I, Margaret Anne Burns (AFFIDAVIT OF FEMALE)
of San Diego County, Calif being the first party, do hereby solemnly swear that I am
and State of Calif Francis King Cooke being the second party, do hereby solemnly swear that we
are of the ages of 7 years and 40 years respectively and that we are both single and unmarried and
not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity and are lawfully competent to be joined in marriage.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of JUN 1940.
JOHN P. SHERROD
Deputy

STATE OF MISSOURI |
County of Jackson |
I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly swear that the said party of the second part
named in the foregoing application for marriage license is personally known to me, and that she is now the age of eighteen
years and may lawfully contract said marriage.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of JUN 1940.
JOHN P. SHERROD
Deputy

(Consent of Parent or Guardian to the Marriage of a Minor)
STATE OF MISSOURI |
County of Jackson |
I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly swear that I am the
of the said party of the first part, named in the foregoing application for marriage license, and do
hereby give my consent to said marriage.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of JUN 1940.
JOHN P. SHERROD
Deputy

Chas. F. Palmer

[illegible][illegible]

Please Note: Document(s)
Repeated Intentionally

18904 871 Filed Aug 10 1951 NAME B BEA H County Recorder

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF CALIF. 9790

DECEDENT PERSONAL DATA (PRINT OR TYPE NAME)	1. NAME OF DECEASED—FIRST NAME Aurelia		2. MIDDLE NAME Margaret Salisbury		3. LAST NAME Cooke		4. DATE OF DEATH—MONTH, DAY, YEAR July 11, 1951		5. HOUR 5:00P	
	6. SEX Female		7. COLOR OR RACE White		8. MARRIAGE STATUS Widowed		9. DATE OF BIRTH November 1, 1869		10. AGE (LAST BIRTHDAY) 81 YEARS	
	11. TYPE OF OCCUPATION Housewife		12. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Own home		13. BIRTHPLACE (COUNTRY) Michigan		14. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY U. S. A.		15. NAME OF SPOUSE OR SPOUSE Francis Cooke	
	16. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER Wilbur Salisbury - New York		17. MOTHER NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER Margaret Segur - New York		18. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER None		19. INFORMANT Francis K. Cooke, Jr. (son)			
PLACE OF DEATH	10. PLACE OF DEATH—CITY OR TOWN Pasadena					11. LENGTH OF STAY IN THE PLACE 13 yrs.		12. COUNTY Los Angeles		
	13. FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION—IF NOT IN HOSPITAL, OR INSTITUTION, GIVE STREET ADDRESS OR LOCATION 1026 Elizabeth Street									
CAUSE OF DEATH LEADER ONLY AND CAUSE NOT FOR THE USE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE		14. STREET ADDRESS OF HOME AND LOCATION 1026 Elizabeth Street								
		15. CITY OR TOWN AND COUNTY Pasadena Los Angeles								
OPERATIONS		16. COUNTY Los Angeles								
		17. STATE California								
DEATH (CAUSE TO EXTERNAL VIOLENCE)		18. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS								
		19. ANTECEDENT CAUSES 1st. attack 5 months ago 2nd. " 7-8-51								
PHYSICIAN'S OR CORONER'S CERTIFICATION		20. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS ARTERIOCLEROSIS								
		21. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CHRONIC HYPERTENSION								
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND REGISTRAR		22. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Bronchiectasis SINCE 1936								
		23. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS None								
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		24. DATE OF OPERATION July 11 1951								
		25. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION None								
DEATH (CAUSE TO EXTERNAL VIOLENCE)		26. ACCIDENT (SPECIFY) None								
		27. PLACE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY) Michigan								
PHYSICIAN'S OR CORONER'S CERTIFICATION		28. LOCATION CITY OR TOWN COUNTY STATE Pasadena Los Angeles								
		29. TIME OF DEATH 5:00P								
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND REGISTRAR		30. INJURY OCCURRED None								
		31. HOW AND INJURY OCCURRED None								
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		32. SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN OR CORONER W. E. Sanford M.D.								
		33. ADDRESS 188 N. Madison Ave., Pasadena								
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND REGISTRAR		34. DATE 7-13-51								
		35. COUNTY OF CREATION Battle Creek, Michigan								
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		36. SIGNATURE OF FUNERAL DIRECTOR Edwin T. Bess								
		37. LICENSE NUMBER Turner & Stevens Co.								
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND REGISTRAR		38. SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR Edwin T. Bess								
		39. LICENSE NUMBER Turner & Stevens Co.								

COOKE — Mrs. Aurelia Margaret Salisbury Cooke passed away July 11, 1951, at her home, 1026 Elizabeth street. A native of Battle Creek, Mich., she had been a resident of California 24 years and of Pasadena the past 13 years. She is survived by two sons, Francis King Cooke, Jr., of Pasadena, and Laurence Edward Cooke of Altadena. Interment, Battle Creek, Mich. Turner & Stevens Co., directors.

Quinn, wife of Dr. Emmett Quinn,
a dentist.

Francis King Cooke

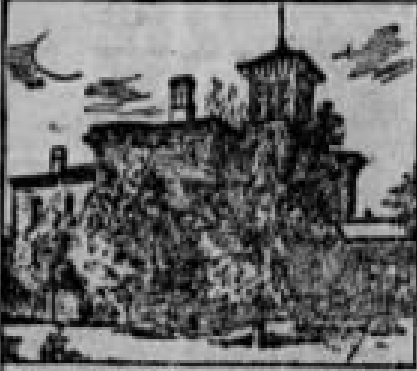
Services for Francis King Cooke, 87, founder of the Girtton School for Girls in Winnetka about 1900, will be held today in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he died Wednesday. The school, at 310 Green Bay rd., was succeeded in 1919 by the North Shore Country Day school. Surviving are the widow, Margaret, and a son, Francis King Cooke Jr.

CIRTON SCHOOL

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS at Winnetka, Illinois, sixteen miles from Chicago. Highest academic and musical advantages. Certificate admits to college. Healthful location. Twelve acres of beautiful grounds. For illustrated year book address

**FRANCIS KING COOKE, }
MARY GOUGH PARKER. } Principals**

11 August 1901 – Star Tribune (Minneapolis, Minnesota)



Girton School

A Boarding and Day School for Girls at Winnetka, Ill., 16 miles from Chicago.

Complete preparation for entrance into all the leading colleges; a general course of thorough work provides a liberal education for girls not intending to enter college. Diplomas awarded in both courses. Careful training to secure speaking knowledge of French and German. Fine opportunities in Music and Art both at the school and in Chicago. Elocution and Gymnastics adapted to the individual pupil. Twelve acres of beautiful grounds with basket-ball field, tennis courts, croquet grounds, archery. Certificate admits to college. For Illustrated Year Book address

FRANCIS KING COOKE, Principal. **MARY GOUGH PARKER, Associate Principal,**

the green paint off the shrubbery.

The pupils of the Girton School for Girls also gave "As You Like It" on the school grounds at Winnetka yesterday afternoon. The school is situated where the play could be produced with every advantage of natural scenery. About 400 society people of Evanston and the north shore were present at the performance and gave evidence of their enjoyment. The training of the players was in charge of Miss Clara D. Fox of the University of Chicago.

Poem, *The Girtonian* 1911

(With apologies to Kipling)
“Why do you all look so surprised?”
 Asked the Girton Girls’ brigade,
“Our dormitory is really done”
 The exulting boarders said.
“Why—was it promised long ago?”
 Asked the Girton Girls’ brigade,
“Oh only since the school began,”
 The sarcastic boarders said.
“For long ago ’twas promised we should
 Have a building new,
For while it was unfinished
 There was nothing we could do;”
For Mr. Cooke would promise it,
 And promise it some more,
But now we’re very happy
 So will put it in the fore.
Because we’re going into Leicester in the morning!”

Dean.
GIRTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Win-
netka; non-sect.; boarding; est. 1898;
Francis King Cooke, A. B., Prin.
School's Announcement.—Suburban to
Chicago with eighty trains a day to
and from the city, Girton School com-
bines its advantages of town and
country with the most beautiful
school grounds and the finest school
homes in America; situated in a
twenty-acre campus with buildings
grouped in college fashion, new, mod-
ern, and equipped with every appurte-
nance for health, convenience and
comfort. A new Gymnasium with
Swimming Pool, Auditorium, Hall,
and stage for dancing and entertain-
ments. Laboratories for science and
the domestic arts, including a thor-
ough course in Household Sanitation.
College preparatory, general, and spe-
cial courses in Music, Art, Dramatic
Expression, Cooking, Sewing, Arts and
Crafts. Certificate admits to Vassar,
Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke,
Wells, and other colleges. Credits
accepted from other schools toward
graduation in college preparatory and
general courses. Seminary courses
for high school graduates leading to
a diploma. Most important of all, a
strong faculty of college-bred women
whose lives are devoted to the educa-
tion of girls in the broadest sense to
the end that they may grow into a
life of usefulness and Christian ideals
of womanliness and to that wider
sphere of community life that is
opening for them upon every side.

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ADVERTISEMENTS



Girton School for Girls

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

Chicago's Oldest Suburb

Select day and boarding school situated in the center of a beautiful 20 acre park, in Chicago's oldest suburb.

College preparatory, general and finishing courses. Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, Household Sanitation, and Physical Training. New gymnasium with swimming pool. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Special preparation for Bryn Mawr. Social life of the home refined and attractive.

Its suburban location gives it all the advantages of the country, and at the same time affords ready access to the unsurpassed educational facilities offered by the metropolitan art galleries, museums, libraries, and musical institutions of Chicago proper.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

Mention this Directory

FRANCIS KING COOKE, Principal, Box 39



Certificate Number 5355

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE



To all to whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Whereas, a CERTIFICATE, duly signed and acknowledged, has been
filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, on the 9th day of June
A.D. 1922 for the organization of the
THE NORTH SHORE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

under and in accordance with the provisions of "AN ACT CONCERNING CORPORATIONS"
approved April 18, 1872 and in force July 1, 1872, and all amendments
thereof a copy of which certificate is hereto attached:

Now Therefore, I, LOUIS L. EMMERSON, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois,
by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify
that the said

THE NORTH SHORE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

is a legally organized Corporation under the laws of this State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand and cause to
be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Illinois.

Done at the City of Springfield this 9th
day of June A.D. 1922 and
of the Independence of the United States
the one hundred and 46th.

Louis L. Emerson
SECRETARY OF STATE



A TRUE STORY

It was 11 o'clock at night. The weary pack animals stretched out before us in a snake-like line barely visible in the moonlight. Walt, the wrangler, told us a story:

"Late one evening in town, I returned to my lodgings, after a poker game at the saloon. I felt drowsy, but angry, as I had lost, and I was pretty jumpy.

"I sat down on the bed to take off my boots, and, as I got up, my feet swung back away under the bed. There I felt something cold and hard which gave to the touch of my feet. Wondering what it was I looked under. It was a corpse! I drew my feet quickly away. It rolled back to its original position. My head swam, I seemed dizzy, the corpse seemed a presence, strangely real. I tottered on my feet but recovered myself. Just then there was a creak at the door, and I saw the handle slowly turning. I ran to the door, threw my body against it, as I felt the intruder was there for no good to me.

"There was silence outside the door. I locked it, but kept my ear to it to hear the intruder in case of another attack.

"Then something happened which made my spine chill and scalp wriggle: the door into the next room opened a crack. I heard it, and ran to it. It closed seemingly without resistance. I was so scared that my head seemed overflowing with blood. Something told me to run to the corpse and see . . .

"It had moved! A shot crashed through the door at that instant leaving a hole through which I saw a human eye peering, drilling, penetrating through me. My body was no longer controlled by my mind. I ran to the

window, jumped through it and . . . I woke up, thoroughly startled."

You can imagine our feelings on hearing this story near mid-night in the wilds. Needless to say we rode the rest of the way closer together than before, and our nights were spent nervously from then on.

THE MOVING OF LEICESTER

Yes, Leicester is going to be moved; there's no doubt about it now. You're inquiring of one who knows just where it is to be put, and how it is to be done. It is said that the moving is going to be one of the greatest engineering feats of the day. A special engineering company (whose name we cannot disclose) is to do the work. The building is going to be taken apart, room by room, and each one removed to various parts of the surrounding territory. According to the latest report, Mr. Corkran's room is going to be placed on top of the auditorium where the refreshing breezes will keep him cool. Mr. Jones is to have his room put just outside the Physics laboratory where he will feel more at home. And Mr. Hough's room is going to be the only room which will be taken off the campus. We hear it is going to be moved to some place near the school, but it wasn't clear exactly where it is to be. We have not yet been informed where the other rooms are going to be placed, but we hope everyone will be happy in their new locality. For the benefit of those who would like to know the frame of the house is to be placed on the southeast corner of the grounds, facing towards the south. The moving really is a great feat for the old building is to be moved across the entire campus with the loss of only a single tree.

NOTICE!

A CROSS COUNTRY RUN

To be held

May 25th

And sponsored by the PURPLE AND WHITE

SIGN UP EARLY!

Separate Race for Boys and Girls

LOST OUR LEASE

Must Sell our
ENTIRE STOCK

NOW

Is the time to get your School Caps!

Offer open to both Boys and Girls

Price \$2.00

see P. Beardslee

SERVICES SET FOR ARCHITECT EDWIN CLARK

A memorial service for Edwin H. Clark, 88, of the Homestead hotel at 1625 Hinman av., Evanston, a retired architect, will be held at 4:30 p. m. Tuesday in the children's chapel of Winnetka Congregational church. Mr. Clark died Friday in Evanston hospital.

Mr. Clark was the architect for the Brookfield zoo, the Winnetka village hall, Lake Forest library, and many north shore homes. In designing the zoo he studied European zoos and applied the concept of displaying the animals in an environment much like their native habitat. Mr. Clark retired in 1947. He lived for many years in Winnetka.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Alce Ann Cole; a son Robert O.; five grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Architect Francis Rew Stanton; was on zoning, transit panels

By Kenan Heise

TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

Francis Rew Stanton, 84, a Chicago-area architect, specialized in residential alterations on the North Shore from 1935 to 1989. He was active in community affairs and served as board president of North Shore Country Day School.

A lifelong resident of Winnetka, he died at home Friday.

A 1964 Tribune article featured his work on a 68-year-old home in Winnetka. The structure, according to the reporter, had been "a hulking Victorian dowager of a house," and his work transformed it into something "chic, modern, streamlined—if a bit statuesque."

Mr. Stanton, who graduated with a degree in Greek from Yale University, attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts Americaine in Fontbleau, France, and received a degree in architecture from Yale Ar-

chitectural School. He served from 1948 to 1954 as a member of the Yale University Council Subcommittee on Architecture, Painting and Sculpture.

He had been a student at North Shore Country Day School and served it in several capacities. In addition to being president of the board, he was past president of its alumni association and director of alumni giving. Mr. Stanton also taught a trimester course in architecture there for several years.

Serving on the Winnetka Zoning Board for six years, he also was the village's first representative to the North Suburban Mass Transit District in the early 1970s.

Survivors include his wife of 59 years, Louise; a daughter, Suzanne; three sons, William, Campbell and Francis; and six grandchildren.

Services will be private.



1947-1948 residents outside Leicester Hall with housemasters Mr. David and Nancy Howe

NSCDS Archives Photo STL_P_00932



Left to Right: Stebby Nelson, Cyril Fanning, Andrew Dallstream, Peter Vail, Mr. Brooks Smith, Mrs. Brooks Smith, Tom Belshe, Mrs. Nancy Howe, Peter Brashears, Mr. David Howe, Paul Sferra, Clifford Boram, Bill Getz (seated, holding the dog McGee)

From the Mirror description:

"Leicester Hall is an institution in which boys from the eighth through twelfth grades may live. There are two seniors: John Stallings, who hails from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and Pete Brashears, a fugitive from California. Pete Vail, Paul Sferra, and Al Bender are juniors and live in Chicago. Tom Belshe, also a junior, joined the happy throng in January. The three sophomores are: Andy Dallstream and Cy Fanning, both from Barrington, and Clif Boram of Evanston. And, last but not least, we must not forget Bill "Wilbur" Getz, an eighth grader from Barrington.

Breakfast is at 7:30, and a few of the boys have a little trouble making it on time; however, they are all usually there by twenty of eight.

Each morning after breakfast many sounds may be heard in Leicester. Above the soothing voice of Ernie Simon on all radios a newcomer might hear electric razors, victrola, birds, and even the effects of physical violence. All of a sudden someone notices that it is time for school, and there is a stampede to all home rooms.

After school the activities of the inmates vary. Some have interests in the opposite sex. Some pursue their hobbies, and a few study.

Supper is at 6:30 and study hall from 7:45 to 9:15. After this the boys eat, loaf, and finally are ready for sleep."

Perry Dunlap Smith & Doc Anderson with students outside Leicester Hall

NSCDS Archives Photo STL_P_03784



THE PARENTS

THIS CHANGING WORLD

In the ten years since the founding of the North Shore Country Day School the physical aspect has been constantly changing. By this is meant—not the Athletic Equipment only, nor the increasing physical prowess of our athletic teams (both girls and boys)—but the Buildings and Grounds where the work and play of the school take place. This development has followed a preconceived plan which was carefully thought out early in the history of the school.

In 1919 a group of parents secured the services of Mr. Perry Dunlap Smith as Headmaster and leased the Girton School property from Mr. Cooke, the former Headmaster, for a period of five years with option to purchase the property during the term of the lease. The school buildings at that time consisted of Knollslea Hall, the Girls' Gymnasium, Eliot Hall, West Hall, and Leicester Hall, which had been used as the dormitory for the boarding pupils at the Girton School.



KNOLLSLEA HALL

GYMNASIUM

ELIOT HALL

WEST HALL

The photograph herewith shows the buildings taken from the porch of Leicester Hall which was then used as the Teachers' Dormitory. At that time Diller Street (which is the east entrance to the school grounds), extended through as a public highway from Center Street to Forrest Avenue. Leicester Hall then stood on the north side of Diller Street and the grounds back of Leicester were occupied by a thrifty peach orchard and grape vines. The open space west of Leicester was levelled for an additional play ground and the fruit trees and vines were removed.

The Athletic Field for the upper school boys was located between Church Road and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks; the girls and younger boys used the field in front of West and the Gymnasium. In those days Knollslea was the boys' building and the lunch room. What is now the General Office was then the kitchen; the present offices of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Greeley and the present east kindergarten room were the lunch rooms. The sixth grade was in the second kindergarten room. The upper school boys were on the second floor in the two Art rooms.

The girls' gymnasium was then used by both girls and boys, after extensive alterations in the basement and provision for lockers and showers. Eliot Hall was the lower school building; West Hall was the Girls' Building with two of the practice rooms as class rooms and the third small practice room as Mr. Smith's office. The Study Hall for the High School was in the present Music Studio on the second floor of West.

At the end of the first year it was necessary to increase the classroom space to accommodate about forty additional pupils. By payment of additional rent to Mr. Cooke, his consent was secured to the use of the first floor of Leicester Hall as class rooms for the kindergarten and for the seventh and eighth grades.

At the end of the third year the parents decided to exercise the option for purchase of the school grounds, and the construction period commenced.

In 1922-23 Dunlap Hall was built for the upper school and the boiler house was constructed at the south end of the girls' gymnasium. During that year Knollslea Hall was closed and barricaded with the intention of tearing it down, but after considerable remodeling, including the removal of the old tower, it was re-opened for the offices of the school and for the kindergarten. In 1924 the Boys' Gymnasium was built with the Lunch Room and Kitchen underneath.

In 1925-26 the Auditorium was built in front of the Girls' Gymnasium by the liberal donations of friends and parents of the school. The remainder of the Cooke property along Willow Road was purchased in 1927, giving the school the ownership of the entire two blocks north and south of Diller Street. After considerable negotiations with the Village of Winnetka, Diller Street was closed as a thoroughfare and the paving was removed on the west half of the block to make a continuous athletic field from the Auditorium to Willow Road. In exchange for the vacating of Diller Street, the school gave to the Village of Winnetka a strip along Center Street for the widening of that thoroughfare.

The continuation of Center Street along the west side of the Chicago & Northwestern right-of-way cut off the east side of the lower Athletic Field so that it was too narrow for Athletic Grounds. This property was therefore sold to a builder who has constructed a group of houses thereon. The football field was moved up to the north of Leicester Hall and the field west and south of Leicester was planned for two hockey fields for girls.

In 1927-28 the former residence of Mr. Cooke was remodeled for the Headmaster's house and leased to Mr. Smith for a term of years. Leicester Hall was moved down Diller Street and south along the school property to the southeast corner where a new foundation had been prepared for it. A new dining room and kitchen were built under the new east porch which was so located on a side hill, as to make an English basement with plenty of light and air. This gives the teachers attractive living quarters with a home dining room, instead of their being obliged to go out to the school dining room for their breakfasts and dinners.

Meanwhile, work was progressing on the filling in of the Cooke property and the slopes east of the old location of Leicester Hall in order to provide larger athletic fields on level ground. More than 10,000 cubic yards of dirt were required for this filling. The broken concrete and stone, secured from the old basement walls of Leicester and from the old stables and poultry buildings on the Cooke property, were used to build the retaining wall along Center Street, to keep the fill from sliding on to the sidewalk from the high level. This gives sufficient space for two fields for girls' hockey and two football fields. In the spring while the track athletics are in progress, there is space for two baseball diamonds.

During the summer of 1928 also, a new concrete driveway was laid from Diller Street to Knollslea Hall and a heavy wire fence was erected around the entire school grounds. A cinder running track 30 feet wide and 120 yards long was laid along the east side of the new athletic field and a pole vault pit and jumping pits for broad and high jump for both girls and boys were installed at the former site of Leicester Hall.

In the fall of 1928, the Grounds Committee in charge of shrubbery and planting arranged picnics for large groups of parents, teachers and students, to woods along the Desplaines River owned by some of the parents in the School. Permission was given to dig wild shrubbery for the school from a section of the woods where a highway was to be cut through from Highland Park across the Desplaines River. Hundreds of large and beautiful wild shrubs of many varieties were secured in that way and planted around the new fence.

A REMODELED HOUSE

THERE is little resemblance between the white clapboard house of old-fashioned cut and the rough east house of modern design, shown in our illustration, yet two clever architects remodeled, developed or evolved the second from the first. On the plan will be seen the old partitions which indicate an inward transformation equal to the outer. The new house contains a living-room with a beamed ceiling and a generous fireplace; a porch at either side, one forming an entrance, the other an unusually large enclosed porch, entered from the terrace, from the living-room and the dining-room. A good-sized hall and dining-room and a spacious service portion make an exceedingly modern and convenient interior. In the second story, which is not reproduced, many changes were also made, and the house as it now stands is entirely modern, yet retains the charms of the original building.

A front view of the old house is not available, but an old and a new view of the rear are illustrated and form an interesting study in comparisons. They show how like and how unlike the present dwelling is from the old and what clever work has been done to accomplish so much with so little tearing down. The land slopes in the rear and affords an architectural problem at once interesting and difficult. There are three stories where the grade is lowest and two where it is highest. On the street side there are two and in the rear there are three.

The interior woodwork has the force and charm characteristic of the work of Messrs. Otis and Clark. In the living-room the ceiling is beamed, and the fireplace shows the simplicity of the early colonial period. There is a good deal of woodwork here and the fact that one side of the room is filled with built-in bookcases reduces the wall space. An attractive shade of light brown is used in this room

and also in the hall, blending most effectively with the rug and curtains. There is a good deal of fine old mahogany here, as well as in the dining-room, emphasizing again the always charming combination of white paint and mahogany furniture.

A high paneled wainscot is seen in the latter room, above which is a delightful paper in cockatoos and pomegranates. It extends to the broad, flat cornice and provides a charming setting for the old furniture. It is particularly interesting here, for it is used as papers of this type were intended to be



The Home of A. J. Hardy, Evanston. William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, Architects



The House Before Remodeling



Front View of the House

used, namely as the chief decoration of the room. Under such conditions the pattern is seen at its best and voices a principle often expressed in this magazine that when decorative papers are correctly used they have great possibilities. Mrs. Hardy and Miss Kate Ashton planned the interior furnishings, which are harmonious and individual and admirably adapted to the requirements.

Architects and decorators usually acknowledge the advisability of adhering to precedent, says an

eastern architect. It is undoubtedly productive of the surest results. Manufacturers of decorative furnishings as well as their designers can thus intelligently develop along parallel lines, making it possible to produce rooms harmonious in every detail.

The architectural character expressed by the interior decoration of a house, which is simply the recognition of precedent, does not prevent individual expression either by the architect or for the owner. On the other hand, individuality is encouraged by it. Neither does it produce stereotyped or common effects, nor does it mean the slavish imitations of foreign styles, nor methods of a remote age and civilization. The word "style" often conveys



A
Genealogical
and
Historical Memoir
of the
OTIS FAMILY
IN AMERICA



Compiled and Arranged from Various Sources

by

WILLIAM A. OTIS

*Yellow American Institute of Architecture
Ancien élève à l'école des Beaux Arts*

CHICAGO

1924

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Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

died at his residence, 3028 Lake Park Ave., his widow and one son surviving him. A picture of him will be found facing page 376.

1958. II. BASEL KELLOGG⁹. Born Feb. 12, 1845, in Basel, Switzerland, where his
3111. father was at that time consul-general of the U. S. A. Married, Feb. 11, 1874, at Oshkosh, Wis., Elizabeth Taylor, who was born Dec. 13, 1848, at Oswego, N. Y. He died Sept. 4, 1896, at Peoria, Ill., where he is buried. She died Jan. 31, 1912.

His early years were spent almost entirely on a little farm in Almond, N. Y., and when still a boy of only sixteen he joined his older brother, Charles D., at Oshkosh, Wis. He at first worked in the grain and elevator business, and at the same time finished his schooling. Later, however, he drifted into regular commercial business, and finally, about 1870, went to Peoria, Ill., where he entered the large drygoods establishment of Clarke & Co.

Eventually he became connected with the First National Bank, probably the largest and the strongest of the banking institutions at that time in Peoria, and until within a short time of his death, when he left the bank altogether, held the extremely responsible position of head bookkeeper. He died at his home in Peoria, leaving a modest fortune.

He was a man of very exceptional natural refinement, and although his early educational advantages had been of a limited character, yet, aided by his own strong native ability and considerable travel, he was more than a peer of many of far greater academic education. He was a man of retiring disposition; yet to the few who knew him intimately, and were permitted to see his rare beauty of character and the strength of his affection for his friends, he served as an example ever to be honored as well as loved. His wife survived him nearly sixteen years, dying at Oshkosh, Wis. She is buried at Peoria beside her husband.

1959. III. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS⁹. Born Aug. 14, 1855, at Almond, Alleghany Co.,
3112. N. Y. Married, Sept. 11, 1888, Elizabeth Lincoln Shackford, daughter of Samuel Shackford, Esq. of Chicago, who was a descendant of Dr. Ephraim Otis [86], and also of the same Samuel Lincoln as Abraham Lincoln. She was born in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1857.

He prepared for college at the Ann Arbor schools, and entered the University at Michigan in 1874, in the civil engineering course, where he gave special attention to such branches as were directly applicable to architectural work. His father, believing that every boy should learn a trade [as he himself had done in his youth], whether he expected to follow it or not, intimated that if this son would learn a trade, he would then send him to Europe to complete his architectural studies.

Accordingly, after three years of successful work in the engineering department he left the University, at the completion of the junior year, and went to Lansing, Mich., where he engaged himself as a carpenter's apprentice to a firm of contractors just beginning the erection of a dormitory for the State

Agricultural College. Working at the trade for two years [except in the winter, when he was draughting at the architects' office of Watkins & Arnold] he was finally so well advanced that he was able to earn sufficient to support himself. His father considered his task then completed and, as promised, provided the means for him to finish his professional studies at the then best school in the world. Accordingly, in the summer of 1879, he went to Paris and entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in the atelier of M. Laisné [afterwards merged into that of M. Ginain]. Here he remained until the winter of 1881, but during the school vacations traveled extensively in Germany, Austria, France, etc., finally going down through Italy and starting home from Naples. Shortly after his return he came to Chicago and entered the office of W. L. B. Jenney, one of the best known and at that time one of the few technically educated architects of that city. He remained there until January 1889, successively draughtsman, head draughtsman, and finally as partner, with the firm name as Jenney & Otis. At that time he opened an office for himself.

He is a member of the Chicago University Club, Chicago City Club, Fellow of American Institute of Architects, Ancien eleve de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and was for a long time lecturer on the History of Architecture at the Chicago Art Institute. In 1903 he received the degree of C. E. [as of the class of 1878] from the University of Michigan.

For several years after his marriage he lived in Chicago [at 26 Delaware Place] but in April 1895 moved to the suburb of Winnetka, into a house he designed for himself, at the southwest corner of Oak and Cedar Sts., facing the Public Common.

Among the most important works, at least from an artistic point, designed by him are Orrington Lunt Library of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Public Libraries at Dixon, Marseilles, Blue Island and Lincoln, Ill.; Hull Memorial Chapter Chapel, Fifty-seventh St. and Woodlawn Ave.; St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Belmont Ave., Chicago; Christ Church [Hoyt Memorial], Winnetka; Public Schools at Winnetka, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Mich., etc.; residence of F. A. Delano, L. A. Carton, W. M. R. French, M. D. Hull, M. G. Kellogg, etc.

In 1911 he attached himself in business with Mr. Edwin H. Clark, the firm being known after 1914 as Otis & Clark. One of their most important works was the planning of the great Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, of the City of Chicago, costing nearly \$2,000,000. Later he was associated with R. F. Fuller, under the firm name of Otis & Fuller. For many years he was interested in the genealogy of the Otis family, and was the compiler of this volume.

His wife, with intense interest in all charitable, artistic and literary movements, has always been a most important factor in the life of the community where they live, being a member of the School Board, President of the Woman's Club, Chairman of Music and Arts committee, Village Improve-

Agricultural College. Working at the trade for two years [except in the winter, when he was draughting at the architects' office of Watkins & Arnold] he was finally so well advanced that he was able to earn sufficient to support himself. His father considered his task then completed and, as promised, provided the means for him to finish his professional studies at the then best school in the world. Accordingly, in the summer of 1879, he went to Paris and entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in the atelier of M. Laisné [afterwards merged into that of M. Ginain]. Here he remained until the winter of 1881, but during the school vacations traveled extensively in Germany, Austria, France, etc., finally going down through Italy and starting home from Naples. Shortly after his return he came to Chicago and entered the office of W. L. B. Jenney, one of the best known and at that time one of the few technically educated architects of that city. He remained there until January 1889, successively draughtsman, head draughtsman, and finally as partner, with the firm name as Jenney & Otis. At that time he opened an office for himself.

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His wife, with intense interest in all charitable, artistic and literary movements, has always been a most important factor in the life of the community where they live, being a member of the School Board, President of the Woman's Club, Chairman of Music and Arts committee, Village Improve-

ment Association, etc. Also, she has noticeable literary ability, and often writes verse for the pleasure of her friends; while her "An If for Girls" [see Miscellaneous] has been published and republished in many forms in magazines, Christmas cards, etc., from coast to coast. Pictures of him will be found facing page 378, while pictures of his wife and mother will be found facing page 380.

961. *George Washington—Married First—Julia Ann Calkins.
Married Second—Ruth C. Southworth.
Married Third—Eliza Leslie.*

By First Marriage

1960. I. ALVIN HENRY^s. Born June 8, 1828. Married first, Mary Jane Love,
3114 Nov. 18, 1852. She died Oct. 3, 1863, of consumption. Married second, Mary Bell of Beloit, Wis.

He was a machine maker. Lived in early life at Beloit, Wis., where he was engaged as a member of the firm of Love, Otis & Co., in the manufacturing of reapers, etc. Moved to Hudson, Wis., in 1868, and with his father engaged in wagon making and such work. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, taking a prominent part in the work of the Baptist Church at Hudson.

1961. II. WILLIAM MARTIN^s. Born Oct. 22, 1829. Married first, Lucinda Cleve-
3117. land, Aug. 6, 1855, who was born Dec. 5, 1837, and died Mar. 24, 1863. Married second, Anna Eliza Cleveland, July 4, 1864. She was born May 15, 1842, and died Jan. 14, 1899. He died Mar. 23, 1904.

At the age of fourteen he moved with his father to Beloit, Wis., where he established the Beloit Reaper and Mower Co., and resided there until he moved to Hudson, Wis., in April 1854. Shortly after taking up his residence there, he, with his brother, George E., went into the hardware business under the firm name of Otis Brothers Hardware Co. He was active in this work until 1895, when he was forced to retire from business on account of failing eyesight. He was prominent locally in Odd Fellowship work; was a staunch Baptist, constant and faithful in attendance. Was a Republican in politics; Mayor of Hudson for several years; also Alderman for a number of terms.

1962. III. GEORGE EDWIN^s. Born Jan. 29, 1833, in Chenango Co., N. Y. Married
3122. Harriet S. Barnes, at Beloit, Wis., Nov. 25, 1858. She was the daughter of John and Maria Rebecca [Brown] Barnes. He died Nov. 1, 1892.

Spent his early life in Beloit, Wis., in 1855, joining in partnership with his brother, Wm. M. Otis, under the firm name of Otis Brothers Hardware Co. On account of failing health he subsequently accepted a position as Railroad Postal clerk, and later was manager of one part of the Willow River Mining Co., Hudson, Wis. Was a member of the Baptist Church and acted as Treasurer and Superintendent of the Bible School for many years.

ATTACHMENT B



February 13, 2023

Christopher Marx, AICP
Associate Planner
Village of Winnetka – Department of Community Development
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

Dear Mr. Marx,

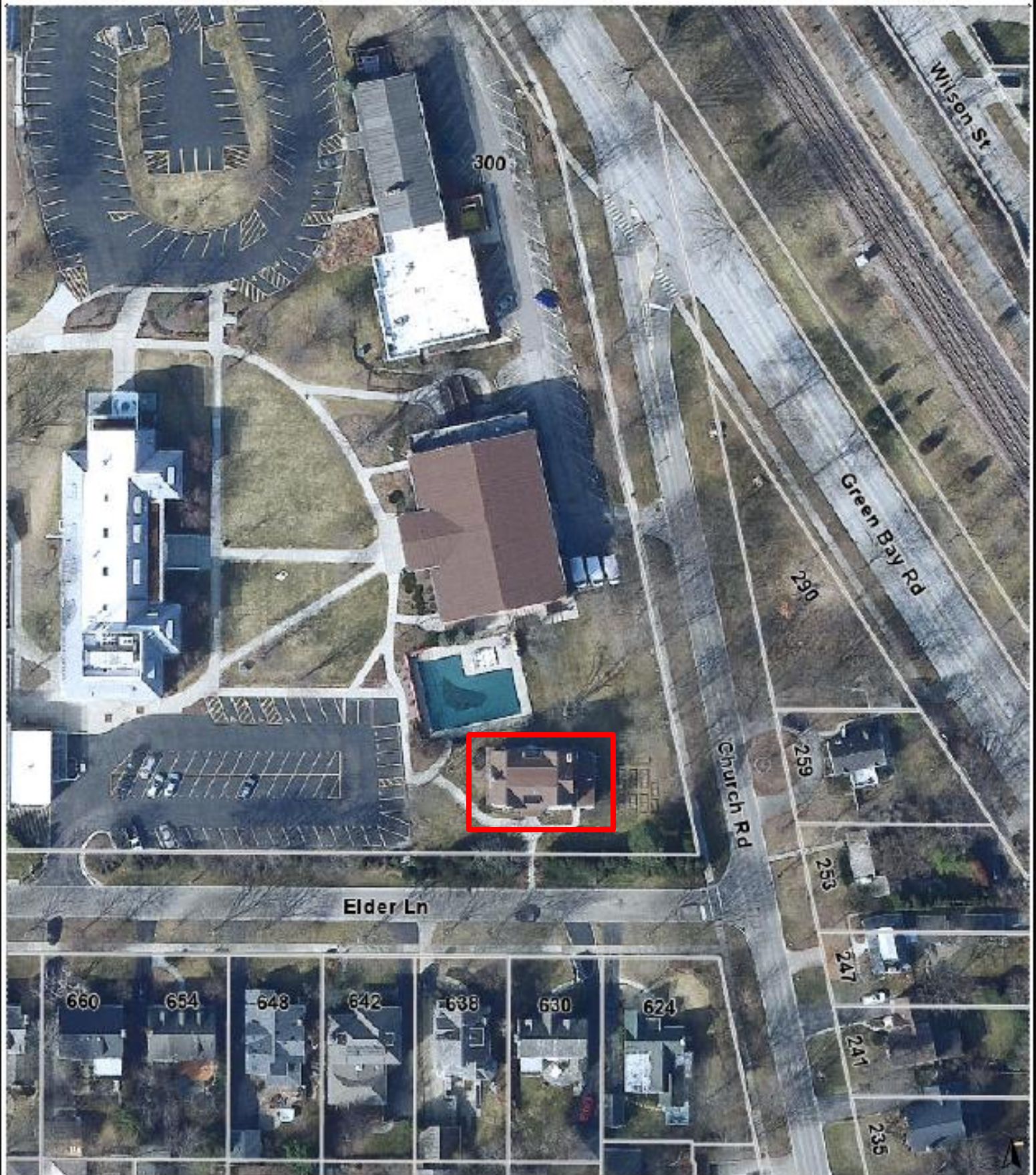
The Winnetka Historical Society has reviewed Sierra Erazo's research on Leicester Hall at 310 Green Bay. We agree with the assessment that Leicester Hall is historically significant. However, we found the analysis of the architectural significance to be incomplete. As an important Tudor Revival structure designed by William Otis, a prominent local architect, we asserted in our preliminary report that the structure is architecturally significant. The HAI researcher indicated that they used the Village of Winnetka's code for Landmark status to assess whether this structure is architecturally significant, yet the rationale for concluding that it does not maintain architectural significance is ambiguous. Without an expert analysis and clearer explanation, we maintain that we find the structure to be both historically and architecturally significant.

Sincerely,

Mary Trieschmann
Executive Director

Meagan McChesney, PhD.
Curator

ATTACHMENT C



Disclaimer: The GIS Consortium and MGP Inc. are not liable for any use, misuse, modification or disclosure of any map provided under applicable law. This map is for general information purposes only. Although the information is believed to be generally accurate, errors may exist and the user should independently confirm for accuracy. The map does not constitute a regulatory determination and is not a base for engineering design. A Registered Land Surveyor should be consulted to determine precise location boundaries on the ground.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: WINNETKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FROM: CHRISTOPHER MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: JANUARY 17, 2023
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 23-03: 310 GREEN BAY ROAD (LEICESTER HALL)

INTRODUCTION

On February 6, 2023, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the building known as Leicester Hall on the campus of 310 Green Bay Road. Please return any available information regarding the architectural and historical significance of the structure to my attention by the end of the day on Tuesday, January 31, 2023. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at cmarx@winnetka.org or (847) 716-3587.

PRELIMINARY PROPERTY HISTORY STUDY/VILLAGE HALL RECORDS

Building Permits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Architect</u>
Date unknown	Relocate building from Diller Street/Willow Street to north west corner of Elder and Church	North Shore Country Day School	
6-7-1928	Build a one-story concrete foundation and building	North Shore Country Day School	Edwin Clark
5-26-1965	Make alterations to school building	North Shore Country Day School	Francis Stanton
8-12-2012	Replace windows	North Shore Country Day School	

PLAT OF TOPOGRAPHY

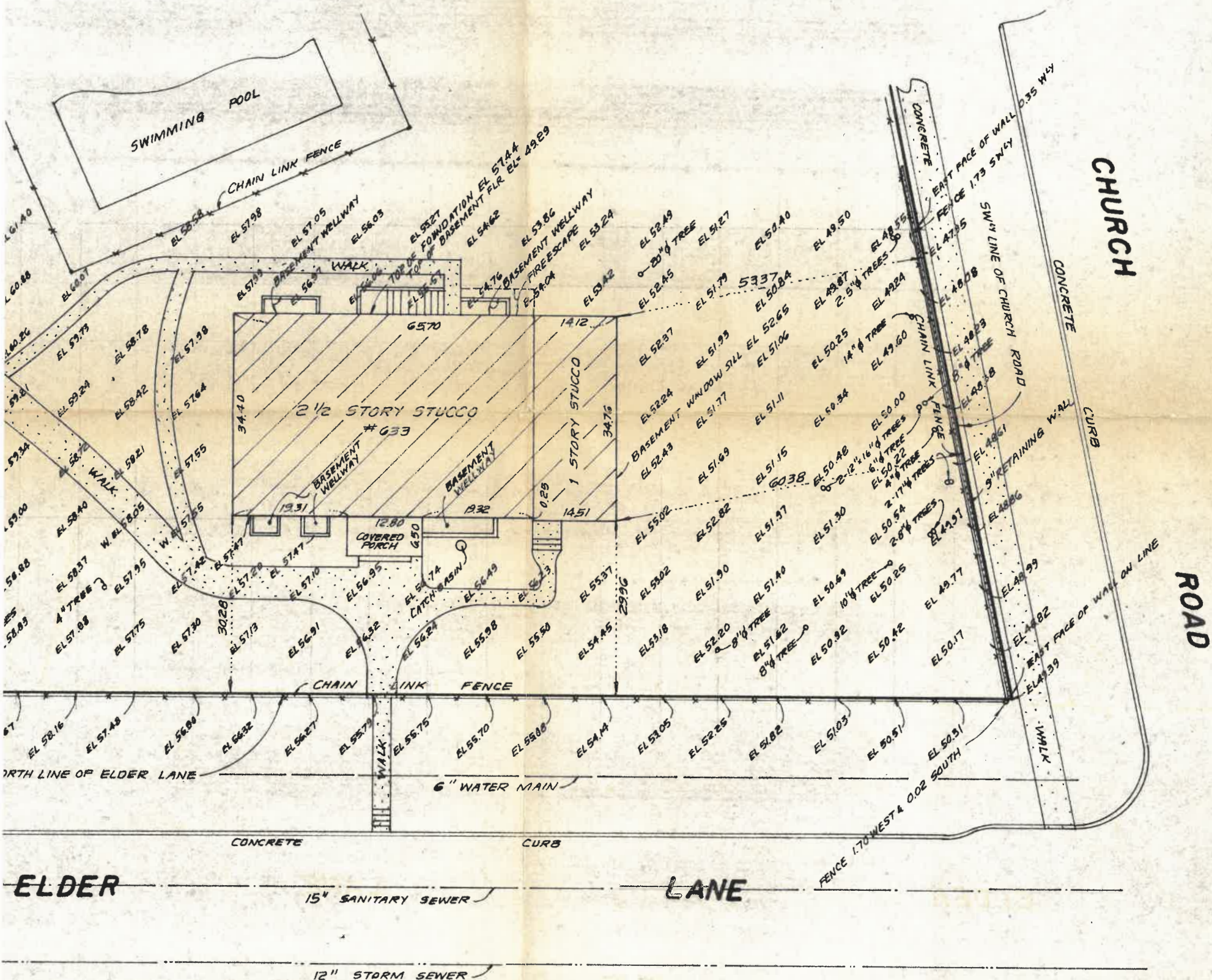
GREMLEY & BIEDERMANN INC.

OF PART OF BLOCK 5 IN GARLANDS ADDITION TO WINNETKA IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 21, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

NOTE: BENCHMARK: VILLAGE OF WINNETKA BENCHMARK NO. 100 LOCATED: AT NE CORNER OF FOREST STREET & ELDER LANE. NE HEAD BOLT ON FIRE HYDRANT. ELEVATION= 61.36 TO CONVERT TO U.S.G.S. ADD 583.30

FOR GAS MAIN AND SERVICE PIPES LOCATION CONTACT NORTH SHORE GAS COMPANY - JULIE-1-800-892-0123 PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION OR EXCAVATION.

UTILITY DATA OTHER THAN PHYSICAL EVIDENCE VISIBLE ON THE GROUND IS SHOWN AS PER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECORDS AND SHOULD BE ASSUMED TO BE APPROXIMATE.



State of Illinois } ss.
County of Cook }

We, GREMLEY & BIEDERMANN, INC. hereby certify that we HAVE MEASURED THE ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON AND THAT THE PLAT HEREON DRAWN IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION THEREOF.

DRAWN
RL

CHECKED
[Signature]

Distances are marked in feet and decimal parts thereof. Compare all points before building by same and at once report any differences before damage is done.
For easements, building lines and other conditions not shown on survey plat refer to your

Leicester Hall – south facing to Elder Lane



East and west facing



South facing (by swimming pool)



PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 310 Green Bay (Leicester Hall)

Construction Details:

Original construction date: 1910

Construction type: Stucco and wood

Style: Tudor Revival

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
Girton School for Girls, Francis King Cooke	1910 – c. 1920	Building permit applications, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary, select examples of advertisements for the Girton School	Historic day and boarding school founded in 1901 by Francis King Cooke as a college preparatory school for women.
North Shore Country Day School	c. 1920 – present	<i>Gazette</i> article, select WHS materials	Long-running private school founded in 1919 when it took over the land and many of the buildings from the Girton School for Girls.

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
William Otis	1911 – design Leicester Hall for the Girton School	Image from William Otis' personal scrapbook (1911), select WHS materials on William Otis
Edwin H. Clark	1928 – build a one-story concrete foundation and building	Select WHS materials on Edwin Clark
Francis Stanton	1965 – make alterations to school building	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary

RESEARCH SOURCES USED: *Winnetka Talk*, Cook County Assessor records, Cook County Recorder records, historic phone books, WHS property files, WHS digital files, Ancestry.com, *Chicago Tribune*

Findings:

Our research indicates that this property maintains historical and architectural significance as a Tudor Revival design by prominent local architect William Otis, and as the only remaining structure on North Shore Country Day School's campus that existed at the time of its founding.¹

Leicester Hall was designed by Otis in 1910 for the Girton School for Girls, which was founded by Francis King Cooke in 1901. The Girton School aimed to prepare young women (and later young men as well) for college (particularly prominent women's colleges located on the East Coast). Originally located on Diller Street (which no longer exists), Leicester Hall was used as one of the school's dormitories. In 1919, the Girton School was absorbed into the newly-founded North Shore Country Day School. The school took over several of Girton's buildings, including Leicester Hall.

William Otis was a prolific architect and long-term Winnetka resident. He designed several historic buildings in Chicago and its suburbs, including St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Lakeview (a designated Chicago Landmark since 2018), the City Library in Aurora, and the Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University, to name a few. In Winnetka, Otis (as Otis & Son, Otis & Clark, Otis & Fuller and on his own), designed several of Winnetka's most recognizable historic buildings and homes, including Christ Church, the Greeley School, 661 Blackthorn, 888 Tower, 644 Oak, and, of course, Leicester Hall. Otis' personal scrapbook (which is held in the WHS archives) contains a rendering of Leicester Hall in the 1910 section. Otis included few materials from his work life in his scrapbooks. This building's inclusion in the scrapbook signifies its importance for Otis as a representation of his work.

In 1928, Leicester Hall was moved from Diller Street to its present location at 310 Green Bay (also referred to as 633 Elder Lane). The school hired prominent architect Edwin H. Clark to design the new foundation and renovations. Like Otis, Edwin Clark was a prolific Winnetka-based architect who designed many historic Winnetka homes, including 280 White Oak Lane, 76 Locust, 687 Blackthorn, and his own home at 909 Mt. Pleasant, to name a few. Notably, Clark also designed famed filmmaker and photographer John Nash Ott Jr.'s home at 40 Woodley. While Clark primarily designed single-family homes on the North Shore, he is perhaps best-known for some of his public buildings, including the Chicago Zoological Park, the Brookfield Zoo, the Hinsdale Memorial Building, and the Winnetka Village Hall, a Local Designated Landmark. Otis and Clark formed a partnership in 1908, which lasted until 1920.²

It is also worth noting that this building is marked on the Illinois State Preservation Office's HARGIS (Historic & Architectural Resources Geographic Information System) database with

¹ While the Girton School's Oak Hall (now 302 Forest) also still stands, it was never part of North Shore Country Day School's campus.

² During their partnership, Otis and Clark designed 760 and 777 Bryant, 485 Cherry, 565 Willow, 1127 Sheridan, 12 Indian Hill (now 13 Indian Hill, and the Indian Hill Club's clubhouse (to name a few).

“undetermined” status.³ Its inclusion signifies that it is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.⁴

Date of Research: 1/26/2023

Submitted by:

Meagan McChesney, PhD
Curator, Winnetka Historical Society

Mary Trieschmann, MS Ed
Executive Director, Winnetka Historical Society

³ HARGIS erroneously identifies the building as “631 Elder Lane.” The correct previous address was 633 Elder Lane.

⁴ For more images of Leicester Hall from the North Shore Country Day School Archives, see:
https://www.flickr.com/search/?sort=date-taken-desc&safe_search=1&tags=leicesterhall&user_id=80818363%40N08&view_all=1

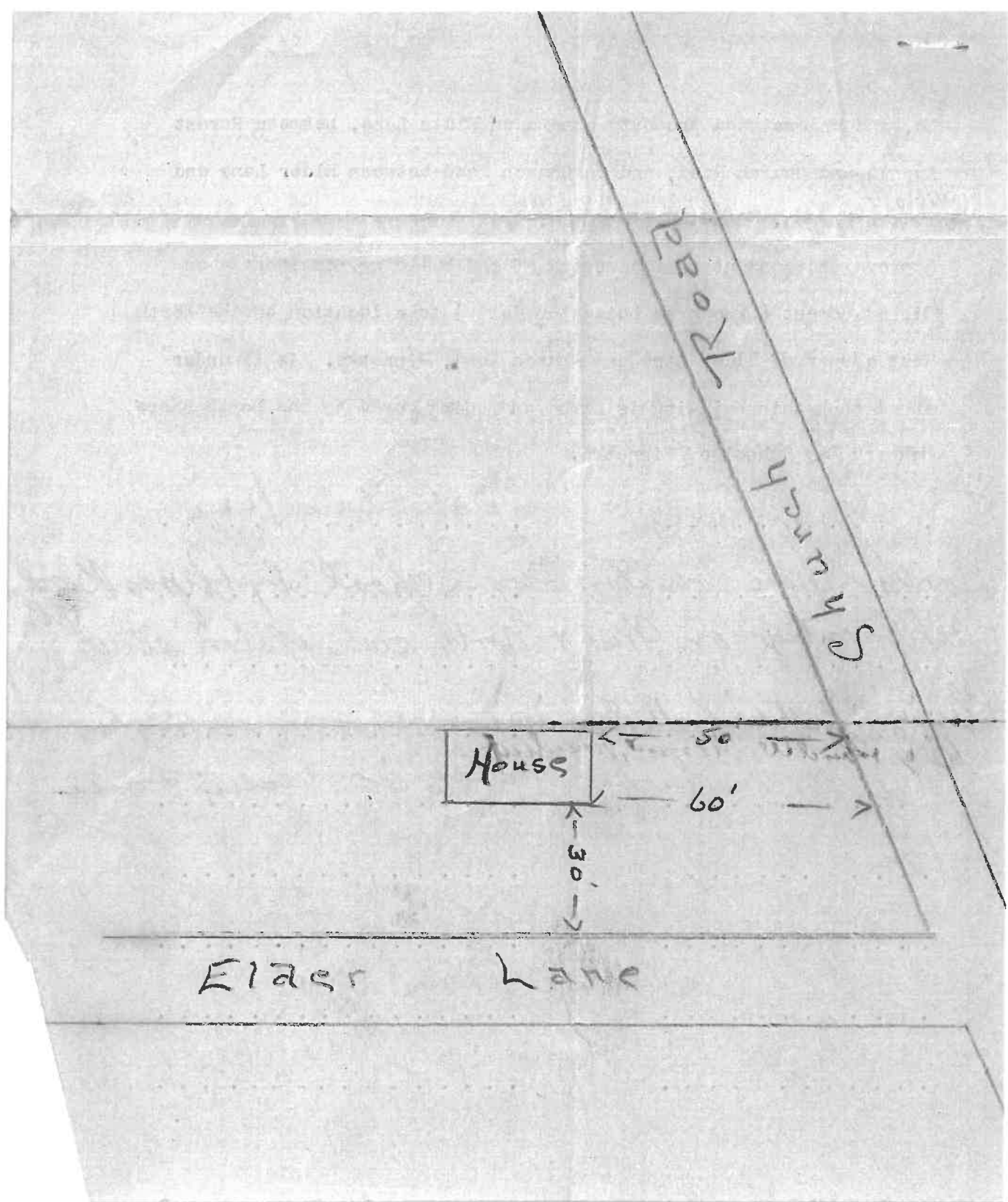
We, the undersigned property owners on Elder Lane, between Forest Avenue and Church Road, and on Church Road between Elder Lane and Willow Diller Street, Winnetka, Illinois:-

Approve and consent to the moving of the building now located on Diller Street (known as Leicester Hall) to a location on the North West corner of Elder Lane and Church Road, Winnetka. It is understood that this building is owned and being moved by the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka.

Sydney E. Anderson 638 Elder Lane.
North Shore Country Day School by Agnes Boal
(all frontage on West & North sides of above streets)
U.P.

Chicago Manufacturing Co.
By John W. King, President
A. D. Carson 660 Elder Lane

..... ;
.....
.....
.....
.....



We the undersigned property owners on Elder Lane between Forest Avenue and Church Road agree and consent to the moving of the building now on Diller Street known as Leicester Hall to a location at the northwest corner of Elder Land and Church Road. It is understood this building is owned and being moved by the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka.

Name	Address	No ft on Elder La
<i>Lydia Hunter</i>	<i>239 Forest Ave -</i>	<i>283 ft. " "</i>
<i>Vernon Dunlap Smith</i>	<i>North Shore Country Day School.</i>	

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 6-7 1928

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 1/2 Story
and Basement concrete foundation + a brick bldg.
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION — LOT 5, Block 5.
Subdivision

STREET and NUMBER 633 - Cedar Lane 310 Green Bay Rd

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING — Front 65'-0" feet. Depth 35'-0" feet. Height feet

NUMBER of ROOMS

KIND of MATERIAL

OWNER N. S. C. Day School Address

TOTAL COST \$8000.00

ARCHITECT Edw. H. Clark Address

BUILDER McKeown Bros Co Address 112 W Adams Chicago

CARPENTER Address

MASON Address

SEWER BUILDER Prob G. Weber Address Chicago

PLUMBER Address

ELECTRICIAN

REMARKS

Application is also made for a Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance to be issued after the completion of the building.

hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 6-12 1928

Permit Number 3407

Fee 1552

SIGNED McKeown Bros Co. by E. J. Healy

ADDRESS 112 W. Adams St.

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, May 26, 1965

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Make interior alterations to a
School Building (work to be performed)

(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION-

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	21	301	003
Vol. 103	Item 972		

Leicester Hall

STREET and NUMBER 310 Greenbay Rd. (633 Elder Ln)

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front _____ feet. Depth _____ feet. Height _____ feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS five (5)

TOTAL COST \$ 4,500.00 KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER North Shore Country Day School Address O.P.

ARCHITECT Francis Stanton Address Winnetka, Illinois

BUILDER Vincent C. Reidy Address 2130 Ash Ln., Northbrook, Ill.

CARPENTER John Weber Address Chicago, Ill.

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER Accurate Plumbing Address Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICIAN Lid Electric Address Glenview, Ill.

REMARKS _____

Application is also made for a CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY AND COMPLIANCE to be issued after the completion of the building.

We hereby certify that we are the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land
 (I or We) (I am or We are)
 proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces
 required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

We hereby agree to construct the above described building in accordance with the plat, building plans and
 (I or We)
 specifications submitted herewith, and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code
 and Health Regulations of the Village of Winnetka.

Permit Issued 5-26-65 by _____

Building Permit Number # 7996

Occupancy Permit Number _____

C. B. No. # 7606

North Shore Country Day School
 by Vincent C. Reidy
 SIGNED
 ADDRESS 310 Green Bay Rd.
Winnetka, Illinois

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

RECEIVED
AUG 17 2012

This application shall be accompanied by plans, including all specifications, and all other documents required by the Village of Winnetka necessary to process the application.
The applicant hereby certifies to the correctness of the information provided and agrees to construct the proposed improvements in strict compliance with the approved plans as well as the provisions of the Village of Winnetka Building Code and Zoning Ordinance.

Application is made for a permit to replace the windows size for size, no changes in dimensions

For North Shore Country Day School At 310 Greenbay Rd, Winnetka, IL Phone 847-441-3352
(Name of owner) (Address of building)

Application for: New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Remodeling ☐ Plumbing ☐ Electric ☐ Demo ☐ Other ☐
Estimated Cost of Construction \$ 27,842.00 (Include materials & labor) (Specify)

Signature [Signature] Printed Name Jessica Turk Phone 847-526-1940 Date 8/17/12

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

(street, city, zip code)

Lie Bond

Architect	Address	Phone
☐ Gen Contractor	Address	Phone
☐ Carpenter	Address	Phone
☐ Plumber	Address	Phone
☐ Electrician	Address	Phone
☐ HVAC	Address	Phone
☐ Concrete	Address	Phone
☐ Sewer	Address	Phone
☐ Water Service	Address	Phone
☐ Roofer	Address <u>368 W Liberty St, Suite L Wauconda, IL 60084</u>	Phone <u>847-526-1940</u>

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PERMIT FEES

Building Permit	\$ <u>6910.-</u>
Plan Review	\$ <u>10350</u>
Plumbing	\$
Electrical	\$
HVAC	\$
Sewer	\$
Water Service/Meter	\$
Electric Service	\$
Impermeable Surface	\$
ROW Occupancy/Opening	\$

Tree Rem./Repl./Fencing	\$
Roofing	\$
Street Replacement	\$
Water Use	\$
Other	\$
D/C Recycling Filing	\$

TOTAL FEES

CHK 1000
R: 6000540374.21 AUG-12 12:04 PM
793.50

Approved this 21 Day of Aug 20 12
Permit # B2-00183 Expires 11/19/13

RETURNED: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____ BALANCE: \$ _____
TRANSFER: _____

Original: Community Development
Yellow: Finance Department

revised 9/07/2011

Architects of 101 Thorntree Lane

Edwin Hill Clark

Historian Charles Askins has undertaken significant research on the architect Edwin H. Clark. Much of the information below, unless otherwise noted, was taken from his compiled notes, dating from 2001, and on file with the Winnetka Historical Society.

Architect Edwin H. Clark was born on April 11, 1878, to Alson Ellis Clark and Sarah Morse (Skinner) Clark.¹³⁰ The Clark family, consisting of three sons and a daughter, would relocate to Chicago in 1864, where Alson Clark became affiliated with the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1891, Clark purchased controlling interest in a local paint manufacturer. He planned to make this the family business. In spite of the family's relocation, Edwin Clark did not go to school in Chicago, rather he would graduate from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts in 1896 before attending Yale University, where he graduated from in 1900 having studied Chemistry.¹³¹ Upon graduating, Edwin Clark joined the Wadsworth-Howland Co. (the family paint business) as Assistant Superintendent. He worked there until 1903, except for a period in 1902 when he stopped work due to lead poisoning.¹³²

On May 19, 1903, Edwin Clark married Katherine Bayley of Chicago. That same year, he began working as an entry draftsman with architect, William Otis.¹³³ Prior to this, Edwin Clark had attended lectures at the Chicago School of Architect (a joint program sponsored by the Art Institute of Chicago and the Armour Institute) while ill in 1902.¹³⁴ After receiving his architect's license in 1907, Otis and Clark became partners, which lasted from 1908 to 1920. He would subsequently partner with Chester Walcott¹³⁵ (Clark & Walcott, 1920-1924) before practicing on his own¹³⁶ at an office at 8 E. Huron.¹³⁷ Clark later came out of private practice to form subsequent partnerships: Clark & Banse (1937-1939) and Clark & Stanton (1939-1940). He again opened his own practice, which he kept from 1940 until 1953 (Clark's obituary contradicts Haskins here, stating that he had retired in 1946¹³⁸).

¹³⁰ Marquis, A.N. Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity. Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co., 1931.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² *Ibid.*

¹³³ *Ibid.*

¹³⁴ White, Ron. William A. Otis in Brief. Revised 12/19/2002.

¹³⁵ Chester Walcott was born in Chicago on February 2, 1883. He graduated from Evanston High School in 1901 and received his Bachelors from Princeton University in 1905. He then studied in Paris and Italy before marrying Julie Cummins of Winnetka on June 27, 1912. He opened his practice in the firm of Brown and Walcott in 1911, before venturing out on his own in 1916. He would keep this practice until 1919 when he partnered with Edwin Clark—a partnership that lasted until 1924. After 1924, Chester Walcott again practiced on his own. Walcott specialized in residences and clubs, although he did undertake some social or civic projects while in partnership and would design a number of YMCA buildings (such as in Evanston and Kenosha, Wisconsin). He died at the age of sixty-four years old on October 25, 1947. At the time of his death, Walcott was working on plans for buildings to be constructed on the new Lake Forest Academy grounds. His widow, Julie Walcott, and two daughters, Mrs. Julie Gallagher of Hubbard Woods and Mrs. Helen McKenzie of Birmingham, Alabama, survived him. The above information was taken from Walcott's listing in the 1931 publication of Who's Who in Chicago and Its Vicinity and his obituary listed in the *Winnetka Talk* on October 30, 1947.

¹³⁶ Marquis, A.N. Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity. Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co., 1931.

¹³⁷ White, Ron. William A. Otis in Brief. Revised 12/19/2002.

¹³⁸ "Obituary: Edwin H. Clark." *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 22, 1967.

In 1910, Edwin and Katherine Clark moved from the Clark family home on South Calumet to their own residence in Winnetka. They would remain in the North Shore community for thirty-five years—designing two of his own homes here, in 1927 at 909 Mt. Pleasant and in 1938 at 251 White Oak. Clark would also design two houses for his brother Mancell in Winnetka, located at 760 Bryant (1908) and 76 Locust Street.

Clark became a member of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1914, the Illinois Society of Architects in 1915, and was appointed to the Illinois Arts Commission by the Governor in 1929. He also served as Director of the Jewel Paint and Varnish Company and became a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago as well as a member of the following social clubs: the University Club, Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle, Indian Hill, Arts Club, the Tavern Club, Industrial Club, the Architects Club, and according to the 1942 Who's Who in Chicago and Its Vicinity entry, a member of the Zurich Golf Club.¹³⁹

Edwin H. Clark practiced architecture from 1907 until 1953 and during that time he designed a number of North Shore residences, for which he is most known, as well as a number of civic and commercial structures. His work (listed approximately chronologically) included designing the University Club in Evanston (1909),¹⁴⁰ the Chicago's Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium (nine buildings at 5600 N Pulaski, construct in 1912), the Porter Building (built in 1916 at 125 N. Wabash),¹⁴¹ the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, while he was in the military, between 1917 and 1919, the Jewel Paint and Varnish Company (1920), the Buccaneer Yacht Club in Wilmette (1921), St. Chrysostom's Parish House (1922), the North Shore Country Day School Gym (1924), buildings at the Indian Hill Club (1924), Hinsdale's Municipal Building (1925), the Winnetka Village Hall (1926), Wilmette's Plaza Del Lago (1926) and Teatro Del Lago (1927), the North Shore Country Day School Administration Building (1926), Lake Forest's Ridge Farm Preventorium (1929), a Wilmette District School (1930), the Manteno State Hospital (consulting architect in 1931), the Lake Forest Library (1931), and the grounds and building design for Brookfield Zoo, which was at the time the largest zoological garden in the world (1934).¹⁴² He also would design a number of buildings for the Indian Hill County Club, the Chicago Park District (including the Lincoln Park Aquarium in 1922, the Administration Building at the Lincoln Park Zoo in 1926, the Fullerton Avenue Lake Front Field House and Carillon and the Small Animal/Reptile House, date unknown), and the Latin School for Girls (date unknown) and the Latin School for Boys in 1926.¹⁴³ Edwin H. Clark had seventeen of his buildings listed on the Chicago Historic Resources Survey, which was conducted in 1996.

Most of Edwin Clark's work was residential and on the North Shore; it is believed that at least sixty-three of these projects took place in Winnetka.¹⁴⁴ He is credited with designing over one-hundred residences between 1910 and 1953.¹⁴⁵ After the Great Depression, Clark's work would

¹³⁹ Marquis, A.N. Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity. Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co., 1931.

¹⁴⁰ Letter from Charles Haskins to Susan Benjamin on October 27, 1998.

¹⁴¹ Chicago Commission on Landmarks. Chicago Historic Resources Survey. Department of Planning and Development, 1996.

¹⁴² Letter from Charles Haskins to Susan Benjamin on October 27, 1998.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ List of Edwin Clark Commissions on file at the Winnetka Historical Society, believed to have been assembled by Charles Haskins.

¹⁴⁵ Letter from Charles Haskins to Susan Benjamin on October 27, 1998.

be limited mostly to additions and alterations to existing buildings, as a consulting architect (such as on the Lathrop Housing Project in Chicago, constructed in 1936),¹⁴⁶ or on miscellaneous projects, such as the Midget Village at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. Clark also designed a series of interiors for the miniature rooms in various architectural styles for Mrs. James Ward Thorne of Lake Forest; these are now on display at the Art Institute of Chicago.¹⁴⁷

After his wife Katherine passed away, Edwin Clark sold his Winnetka house (251 White Oak Lane) and moved to the Homestead Hotel (1625 Hinman), Evanston. He lived there until his death at the age of eight-eight on January 20, 1967. The Clarks are buried at Rosehill Cemetery. His daughter Alice Ann Cole and his son, Robert O. Clark, who was the President of Jewel Paint and Varnish Company, survived him.¹⁴⁸

In addition to the Phillips residence, 155 Thorntree Lane, designed by Clark and Walcott (formerly known as 985 Hill Road) and 101 Thorntree Lane, Edwin H. Clark designed a Georgian Revival residence at 165 Thorntree Lane in 1929. Clark mostly designed residences in historic revival styles, as they were in vogue during the height of his popularity, particularly on the North Shore of Chicago where the wealthy residents wanted to create the appearance of class and distinction. Georgian Revival was a favored design and 101 Thorntree Lane is not therefore an unusual example of Clark's architecture yet it is a strong example with excellent integrity on the primary façade and in the interior's public rooms.

Jerome Robert Cerny

James Robert Cerny was born in Chicago in 1901 as Jaroslav Cerny, of Czech descent.¹⁴⁹ He would study in the Chicago Public School System, graduating in 1918 and subsequently changing his name to Jerome.¹⁵⁰ Upon graduating, Cerny attended both the Armour Institute of Technology and the Art Institute of Chicago, where he studied from 1918 until 1929.¹⁵¹ An article in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1928 shows that Cerny was working while completing his degree; there is a rendering credited to Cerny for Anderson & Ticknor, for whom he was working as an Associate.¹⁵² He was also said to have studied under Benjamin Marshall and was working as a draftsman for David Adler in 1925.¹⁵³

After graduating, Cerny spent 1929 and 1930 traveling in Europe as a Fellow at Yale University. While there, he would study painting and sculpture at the Royal Academy in England and at the American Academy in Rome.¹⁵⁴ After Cerny returned from studying abroad, it is believed he

¹⁴⁶ Letter from Charles Haskins to Susan Benjamin on October 27, 1998.

¹⁴⁷ Letter from Charles W. Askins to Winnetka Historical Society on December 5, 2000.

¹⁴⁸ "Obituary: Edwin H. Clark." *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 22, 1967.

¹⁴⁹ Notes by Arthur H. Miller, Architect and Librarian for Special Collections, Donnelley and Lee Library, Lake Forest College, dating 2/23/2005, p. 1.

¹⁵⁰ Notes by Arthur H. Miller, Architect and Librarian for Special Collections, Donnelley and Lee Library, Lake Forest College, dating 2/23/2005, p. 1.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 2.

¹⁵³ Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area. Section 8, p. 15.

¹⁵⁴ Notes by Arthur H. Miller, Architect and Librarian for Special Collections, Donnelley and Lee Library, Lake Forest College, dating 2/23/2005, p. 1.

opened his own architectural practice. In 1935 or 1936, he established his primary office within the Clock Tower in Lake Forest's Market Square. From there, he primarily worked on large private residences.¹⁵⁵ He also had an office in Chicago on Washington Street, as indicated by his first *Monograph* publication.¹⁵⁶

Cerny primarily designed country houses with his work featured in four independently funded *Monographs* and in local newspapers and articles in prominent national design magazines, including *Architectural Forum*, *Town and Country*, *House Beautiful* and *House and Garden*.¹⁵⁷ He was covered in newspapers and magazines extensively during the 1930s and 1940s, particularly due to his creative approach to problem solving and adaptive reuse. One example of adaptive reuse that was published showcased the grouping of dairy buildings on the former Cyrus H. McCormick Estate that he converted to a stone Monterey-style single-family residence with guesthouses.¹⁵⁸ Other publications featured a residence he designed with an overhanging second floor in the early colonial style to accommodate an extremely narrow lot,¹⁵⁹ a small residence designed for young families that can easily accommodate planned additions to the residence,¹⁶⁰ and a grouping of residences featuring identical floorplans with various historical styles applied to the residence's exterior.¹⁶¹ In addition to his architectural designs, Cerny would assist in interior decorating projects with his wife June.

In 1945, the Cernys purchased multiple structures on the former Lasker Estate, including the main residence, which they divided into three individual units. The newly divided mansion was renamed "Trillium Run"; the Cernys themselves occupied one of these three portions.¹⁶² Interestingly, Jerome Cerny was employed as a draftsman at the office of David Adler during the period of design and construction of the Lasker Estate.¹⁶³

Cerny was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Illinois Society of Architects, and the Society of American Registered Architects.¹⁶⁴ He passed away on February 27, 1970 at the age of sixty-eight years old. His wife, June, and two sons, Lance and Robin, would survive him.¹⁶⁵ During his career, which lasted over thirty-five years, he was said to have designed over seven-hundred residences.¹⁶⁶ His office still exists under new management in Barrington, Illinois.

¹⁵⁵ Bargelt, Louise. "Old Garrison Overhang Found in Modern Home." *Chicago Daily Tribune*, June 30, 1940, p. S2.

¹⁵⁶ Notes by Arthur H. Miller, Architect and Librarian for Special Collections, Donnelley and Lee Library, Lake Forest College, dating 2/23/2005, p. 2.

¹⁵⁷ Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area. Section 8, p. 15.

¹⁵⁸ "A Farm Building Becomes a Palatial Residence." *Townfolk* (November 1939).

¹⁵⁹ Bargelt, Louise. "Old Garrison Overhang Found in Modern Home." *Chicago Daily Tribune*, June 30, 1940, p. S2.

¹⁶⁰ Bargelt, Louise. "Five Room Home Planned to Grow in Lake Forest." *Chicago Daily Tribune*, October 13, 1940, p. S5.

¹⁶¹ Clipping in Ryerson and Burnham Library collection: Cerny Pamphlet File.

¹⁶² "A Salute to ORT's Centennial Year." ASID International Design House III: The Albert D Lasker Estate.

¹⁶³ Clipping in collection of Susan Benjamin: Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Everett, Illinois, 1925.

¹⁶⁴ Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area. Section 8, p. 15.

¹⁶⁵ Notes by Arthur H. Miller, Architect and Librarian for Special Collections, Donnelley and Lee Library, Lake Forest College, dating 2/23/2005, p. 2.

¹⁶⁶ Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area. Section 8, p. 15.

Cerny's early architecture was focused on interpretation of the historic revival styles and a careful attention to symmetry—most likely as an effect of his relationship with David Adler and his study of classical architecture. He would later adjust his designs to reflect a tendency towards modernism that featured Art Deco and Art Moderne elements.¹⁶⁷ At 101 Thorntree Lane, Cerny designed the three-car detached garage, and possibly had a hand in the remodeling of the library. The garage has a focus on symmetry and complements the design of the residence, although the tall mansard-like roof is somewhat whimsical. Cerny also designed two additional residences in the immediate vicinity of 101 Thorntree Lane, a modern interpretation of a Georgian Revival residence at 152 DeWindt in 1937, and an abstracted Colonial Revival home at 999 Hill Road, constructed in 1959.

Stanton & Rockwell

Francis Stanton was born in 1910 and raised in Winnetka, Illinois. He graduated from Yale University in 1928, then attended the Yale Architectural School from which he graduated in 1935. Upon completing his degree, he returned to Chicago where he worked as a draftsman in the architectural offices of Holabird & Root. He held that position for less than a year before joining the firm of Allen and Webster from 1936 to 1937. Between 1937 and 1940, he would work in the offices of both Edwin H. Clark (architect of 101 Thorntree) and Philip D. Maher.¹⁶⁸ Stanton worked independently after leaving the offices of Clark, keeping his own practice between 1941 until 1946. Stanton would subsequently partner with architects Matthew L. Rockwell and Raymond Hazekamp to create the firm Akron Associates, a partnership that lasted only two years before changing the name to Stanton & Rockwell, Architects and Planners. Stanton practiced under this name with Rockwell from 1948 until 1964, after which, Stanton would again practice independently until retiring. Stanton's designs included the Darling Company of Chicago, the U.S. Post Office in Winnetka, and Christ Episcopal Church in Aspen.

Stanton married Louise K. Parsons in 1936; they had two children, William and Myra. He served on the Winnetka Zoning Board of Appeal (1948-54), was on the board of Directors of the North Shore Country Day School (1963-1978), and was a member of the Indian Hill Club and the Tavern Club of Chicago. Stanton died in February of 1995.¹⁶⁹

Matthew Laflin Rockwell was born in Chicago in 1915. He would study architecture at MIT, graduating in 1940 with a Bachelor's degree in architecture and a Master's degree in city planning. Between 1946 and 1961, Rockwell was a partner in the architectural firm of Stanton and Rockwell. Prior to partnering with Stanton, he would assist with the site section and the design of O'Hare International Airport during World War II. After the partnership ended with Stanton, Rockwell became Director of Public Affairs and Urban Programs for the American

¹⁶⁷ Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area. Section 8, p. 15.

¹⁶⁸ Biographical information on architect, Francis Stanton, comes from the HAIS Report prepared by historian Jean Guarino for 200 DeWindt Road. She lists as her sources an article titled "Franny Stanton, Architect from the Winnetka Talk on March 2, 1995; a *Chicago Tribune* article by Kenan Heise, "Architect Francis Rew Stanton; was on zoning transit panels" on February 25, 1995, the following website, www.stanton-llc.com/genealogy/whitakercampbellfamily.

¹⁶⁹ Biographical information on architect, Francis Stanton, comes from the HAIS Report prepared by historian Jean Guarino for 200 DeWindt Road.

Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the position of Executive Director of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission in 1963, remaining in that position until 1979. Rockwell was also selected for membership in the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects in 1968. He was a resident of Winnetka, Illinois, and passed away in 1988.¹⁷⁰

Stanton and Rockwell were employed by Talcott Griswold in 1950 to add to and alter their home. It is believed that this was when the screened-in porch was introduced at the west end of the southwest elevation, and perhaps when the library that accesses the porch from the west end of the residence was remodeled, although stylistically the library resembles the work of Cerny. The architectural team worked primarily on alterations to existing houses and designed many modern ranch homes, so their involvement on such a project would not be atypical and, should they have redesigned the library, their modern influence can be felt in the bay window on the west elevation, and in the walnut block flooring and paneled walls of the library. The team was mostly likely selected because of Stanton's Winnetka roots. It is likely that since both Talcott and Stanton were very involved within the community, both contributing their time to the North Shore Country Day School, they were acquaintances. Additionally, since Stanton worked in the office of Edwin H. Clark, 101 Thorntree's architect, he probably had familiarity with the house.

Ladehoff, Tobin & Grulke

The firm of Ladehoff, Tobin & Grulke are believed to have made the first and second floor addition to the east end of the residence in 1972. No information on the firm, or projects completed by the firm, was uncovered during the writing of this report; however, projects identified with David Ladehoff while in other partnerships will be discussed below. This is presuming that the Ladehoff of Ladehoff, Tobin & Grulke is David Ladehoff, a local architect of the period.¹⁷¹ Unfortunately, this is not something that could be confirmed.

David Ladehoff is known to have been the architect for a \$2.5 million dollar motel development at Chain O'Lakes Golf Course in Antioch. The development included a two-hundred room motel, a year round ice skating rink, boating facilities, a parking lot for three-hundred cars and an existing pool.¹⁷² The development was described in a 1958 *Chicago Daily Tribune* article and would require relocating three holes on the private golf course. Ladehoff's name appeared again in a 1962 article, when he was in partnership with an architect named Swanson. Swanson and Ladehoff of Waukegan were listed as the architects pertaining to a \$265,000 bond issue in Gurnee, Illinois, to build a five-room addition to an existing school as well as a library, administration center, multi-purpose room and basement with the possibility of a later five-room

¹⁷⁰ All biographical information for Matthew L. Rockwell comes from the biography that was assembled for inclusion with the Chicago Architect's Oral History Project. The project is on file with the Art Institute of Chicago's Architecture Department.

¹⁷¹ While reviewing historic *Chicago Tribune* articles, architectural projects by an architect named Calvin Tobin were uncovered. Calvin Tobin was affiliated with the firm Loebel Schlossman and Bennett, which specialized in hospital architecture. He is currently a resident of Highland Park and has served on its City Council. While researching this report, Calvin Tobin was contacted so as to inquire whether he was professionally associated with the firm of Ladehoff Tobin and Grulke. He verified that he was not affiliated with the firm in question.

¹⁷² "2.5 Million Set for Motel in Lake County." *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 4, 1958.

William Otis' personal scrapbook, 1910.



1912 image of Diller Street.



1912 drawing of Diller Street from the *Girtonian*.



Leicester Hall pictured in a pamphlet for the Girton School, undated. (provided by North Shore Country Day School)



Leicester Hall, the most beautiful building at Girton School, Winnetka. This is used for dormitory purposes exclusively. W. A. Otis, of Winnetka, was the architect

Leicester Hall in the *Girtonian*, 1913.



Leicester Hall, undated.



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EDWIN HILL CLARK 1878-1967
PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT 1907-1953

Born April 11, 1878, seven years after the Great Chicago Fire, Edwin Hill Clark was the youngest of three sons and one daughter of Alson Ellis and Sarah Morris Skinner. Soon after Edwin's father's honorable discharge from the Civil War, moved to Chicago in 1864 where shortly thereafter became an early member of the city's Board of Trade. Consequently able to provide his family with a life of wealth, privilege and prominent name, Edwin's father in 1891 left the Chicago Board of Trade and purchased control of a local paint manufacturing company with the understanding that his three sons would eventually take over the family business. The oldest son however persuaded his parents to instead enroll him at the Chicago School of the Art Institute followed with additional training as a painter in schools in New York City and Paris, France. Alson Skinner would eventually become a highly successful and well known-in-his-day impressionist landscape painter. Upon Mancell Talcott's graduation from Yale in 1897 and Edwin himself in 1900, both became involved with the family business.

In 1902 Edwin spent nearly a year recuperating at his parent's 2229 S. Calumet Avenue residence from a severe case of lead poisoning. The following year he returned to work and married Katherine Bayley. Edwin remained at his father's business until 1906 at which time he began working as an entry draftsman with Chicago architect William Otis. Clark received his architect's license in 1907 and became a partner the following year (Otis & Clark 1908-1920). That same year Clark started his own firm with an office at 8 E. Huron in Chicago with Chester Walcott (Clark & Walcott 1920-1924). Except for two brief periods, 1937-1939 (Clark & Banse) and 1939-1940 (Clark & Stanton), Clark would work without a partner for the remainder of the nearly 29 years of his architectural career.

In 1910 Clark and his family moved from his parent's Calumet Avenue Chicago residence to the city's North Shore community of Winnetka. During the following nearly 35 years in Winnetka, Clark designed two of his personal residences; 909 Mt. Pleasant (1927-1934) and 251 White Oak Lane (1938-1940). Edwin's brother, Mancell, had moved to Winnetka in 1908, two years before Edwin, into a house on 760 Bryant Street that Edwin had designed. Edwin would also design his brother's second Winnetka house on 76 Locust Road.

Edwin's reputation as an architect was reflected in being admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1914 followed in 1915 by the Illinois Society of Architects. However the most indicative of his success as a Chicago architect was his being appointed in 1929 by then Governor of Illinois, Louis L. Emmerson, to the Illinois Arts Commission. Although primarily a residential North Shore architect, his most outstanding legacy was in the form of commercial and public commissions. By the late 1920's Edwin had designed high profile projects as Winnetka's Village Hall (1926) and Hinsdale's Municipal Building (1925), Chicago's Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium (1915) as well as Lake Forest's Ridge Farm Preventorium (1929) tuberculosis facility, plus various original buildings on the grounds of the Winnetka North Shore Country Day School, Indian Hill Country Club and the present day Chicago Park District. Clark was however best known as one of the early pioneers in the development of the present day shopping center concept with Wilmette's Plaza del Lago (1926) and as architect of the then world's largest zoological garden, Brookfield Zoo (1934). At the age of 49 after having practiced architecture for nearly 19 years, the what was to be height of his professional career was abruptly halted with the onset of the 1929 Great Depression. In the years that were to follow, except for a commission from the 1933 Chicago World's Fair and several new home commissions, the remainder of his career's projects were limited to little more than additions, modifications and working as a consulting architect.

With the death of his wife of some 43 years, Edwin sold his 251 White Oak Lane home where he was to have spent his retirement years, retired, and moved to Evanston's Homestead Hotel. During his remaining 22 years Edwin occupied himself with his life long enjoyment of painting, sculpting, traveling and religiously maintaining his diary entries. On January 20, 1967 at the age of 88 and almost blind, Edwin Hill Clark died. His remains were cremated and buried next to his wife in Chicago's Rosehill Cemetery's Bayley family plot. During the first part of the 19th century Edwin Clark's name among Chicago architects was widely respected and recognized however as the years passed in the second half of the same century his name fell into nearly complete obscurity.

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EDWIN H. CLARK**

1908-1920 OTIS & CLARK

Design 1908	Residence	Mancell Talcott Clark	760	Bryant
Design 1910	Residence	Francis King Coot		_____
Design 19??	Residence	_____	485	Cherry
A/A-Design 1914-1936	Country Club	Indian Hill		_____
Design 1916	Residence	C.H.Aikin		_____

1920-1924 CLARK & WALCOTT

1928 A/A	1920	Residence	Ballard A. Bradley		_____
	Design 1920	Residence	Howard C. Phillips		Oak
	Design 1928	Garage	Howard C. Phillips		Oak
	Design 1920	Residence	William B. Moulton	1161	Pine
	Design 1920	Residence	Henry Stranton		_____
	Design 1920	Service Station	Winnetka Tire Company		Sheridan
	Design 1920's	Residence	_____	1127	Sheridan
	Design 1921	Residence	Henry Tenny		_____
1930 A/A	Design 1921	Residence	John McEwen		_____
	Design 1921	Garage	Richardson		_____
	Design 1921	Swimming Pool	J.W. Scott		_____
	Design 1921	Residence	P.H. Mallen		Oak
	Design 1922	Residence	Edgar Stanton		Sunset/Chestnut
	Design 1922	Gym	North Shore Day School	310	Green Ba
	Design 1923	Residence	Edwin P. Price		_____

1924-1937 EDWIN H. CLARK INC.

7 A/A	Design	1924	Bookcase	A.W. Shaw		Locust
	Design	1924	Residence	Mancell Talcott Clark	76	Locust
	Design	1925	Cottage	John Stuart		
	Design	1927	Library	John Stuart		
1 A/A		1927		John Stuart		
	Design	1928	Dining Room	John Stuart		
	Design	1926	Auditorium	North Shore Day School	310	Green Bay
	Design	1926	Station	Braun Brothers Oil Company		Brier/Winnetka
	Design	1926	Munic. Build.	Winnetka Village Hall		
	Design	1927	Library	Ralph Sargent		
7 A/A		1927		William B. Hale	900	Mt. Pleasant
	Design	1927	Residence	George R. Roth		
	Design	1927	Garage	C.T. Mordock		Mapel
3 A/A		1923		C.T. Mordock		Mapel
	Design	1927	Residence	Dudley Cates		Hubbard/Westmore
	Design	1927	Garage	Dudley Cates		Hubbard/Westmore
	Design	1927	Residence	Edwin H. Clark	909	Mt. Pleasant
	Design	1928	Residence	C.B. Hazelwood		
	Design	1928	Residence	Donald DeFrees		
	Design	1928	Residence	E.S. Clark	687	Blackthorn
	Design	1928	Residence	S.S. Date		Prospect
	Design	1928	Swimming Pool	Mr. Laird Bell		
3 A/A		1933		Mr. Laird Bell		
	Design	19??	Residence		280	White Oak Lane
9 A/A		1929		Donald F. McPherson		
	Design	1923	Bath House	Donald F. McPherson		
	Design	1931	Residence	Golbert H. Scribner	812	Ash
3 A/A		1933		Harry A. Gardner		
	Design	1933	Residence	C.M. Campbell		Westmore
	Design	1934	Residence	Kenneth Boyd	near	Sunset
10 A/A		1940		Kenneth Boyd	near	Sunset
	Design	1935	Residence	John Nash Ott Jr.		
	Design	1936	Residence	Griswald		Thorn Tree Lane
	Design	1936	Garage	John Q. Adams		
36 A/A		1936		John Q. Adams		
	Design	1936	School	North Shore Day School	310	Green Bay

1937-1939 CLARK & BANSE

37 A/A		1937		R.C. Biddle		
37 A/A		1937		W.T. Bacon		

1939-1940 CLARK & STANTON

	Design	1939	Residence	Stuart Sherman	near	Glendale
	Design	1940	Service Station	Gier	732	Oak
10 A/A		1940		Ernest S. Ballard		
10 A/A		1940		James L. Houghteling	731	Prospect
	Design	1940	Residence	Mrs. Willa Hamm Menzell		

1940- EDWIN H. CLARK INC.

	Design	1941	Residence	Mrs. Paul Mullaney	Wht. Oak/Mt. Pleasant	
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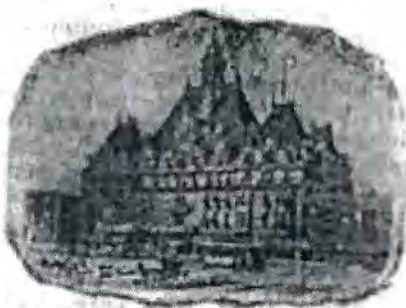
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New York, NY 10034

Re: Girton School, Winnetka, Illinois

Dear Ms. Berlowitz:

In response to your research request on the Girton School, I have gathered the following information from Winnetka Historical Society records. This information is based primarily on articles in the "The Messenger", the local paper published by the Congregational Christ Church, from 1906 through 1919. Thus, this synopsis is not comprehensive. I have included the dates of the articles references if you want to obtain copies of the articles themselves.

The Girton School was founded in 1901. Its motto was "non scholae sed vitae", meaning not for school, but for life. The school may have been named and modeled after Girton College, the first residential women's college located outside of Cambridge, England. One of the apparent goals of the Girton School in Winnetka was to serve as a college preparatory school for the eastern U.S. women's colleges. In 1907, Girton students came from Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, and Nebraska. (The Messenger, January, 1907). Of the 100 students enrolled in the school in 1907, 21 were boarders. (The Messenger, November, 1907). The 1908 commencement ceremonies included 17 seniors.

In 1908, Girton School added a "primary department", consisting of 8 grades. The first and second grades were only open to boys. (The Messenger, September, 1908). There was no further mention on why the school opened to boys at this time.

In 1909, Girton School had full enrollment, at 121 students, and a long waiting list of interested candidates. Colleges such as Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley recommended Girton School as a reputable college preparatory school. (The Messenger, October, 1909).

In 1912, the enrollment grew to 160. The popularity of the school was attributed to the strong recommendations given to the school by Eastern women's colleges. (The Messenger, October 26, 1912). The Girton curriculum specifically

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prepared its students for college exams, like Bryn Mawr's. (The Messenger, October, 1917).

The curriculum included the following subjects: English Literature, History, German, English Grammar, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin, French, Drawing & Painting, Singing, and Dramatic Expression. (The Messenger, June 17, 1915).

The Girton School maintained a relationship with the Association House Settlement in Chicago. The school produced an annual doll show in which its students would buy and create dresses for the dolls. These dolls were exhibited and sold. The sale proceeds and some dolls were donated to the Association House Settlement. (The Messenger, March 23, 1913).

In 1917, the Girton Lower School was renamed Eliot Elementary. Also, during the fall of that year the Eliot High School for Boys opened. (The Messenger, October 1917). The new masters for Eliot were Mr. Dunbar, previously from Country School for Boys in Lake Forest, and Paul Klein, from California Normal School. Girton and Eliot appear to be linked together in some way because teachers at Girton also taught at Eliot. I was unable to determine to what extent the schools coordinated their activities and use of the facilities.

In October 2, 1919, the North Shore Country Day School opened its doors. It rented the buildings and land from the Girton School. This appears to be the end of the Girton School. I was unable to determine the reasons behind the Girton School's closing.

The articles I reviewed sometimes mentioned individual students at Girton, especially when they had a leading part in a school production. I did not find any reference to Dorothy Deemer in those articles.

The Winnetka Historical Society has the following documents in its collection which relate to Girton School. Again, I have referenced the catalog number in case you need further information:

- 2 photographs of the school, (2282);
- A Delta Kappa Phi sorority brochure. A chapter of this sorority was active at Girton. (4091);
- A 1911 Memory Book (scrapbook) of a Girton student; and
- 1914 Girtonian Yearbook, (4099).

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The North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka has Girtonian Yearbooks in its storage. I have not reviewed these documents. If you have any more questions regarding your research or the information I have provided, please feel free to contact us again.

Very Truly Yours

Liz Butler
Society Research Volunteer

from Bill Hinchliff
5/16/90

NORTH SHORE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL (founded 1919)

Girton School (1910-19)

for girls?

Original Buildings

	<u>Architect</u>	<u>Date</u>
Knollslea Hall (Garland House)	unknown	1871?
West Hall (Garland Coach House)	"	1871?
Leicester Hall <i>Moved</i>	"	1910?
Gymnasium	Lawrence Buck ?	1910?
Eliot Hall	Lawrence Buck	1911

GIRTON
SCHOOL
BUILDINGS



Building Activity - 1920's

✓ 2 Dunlap Hall (High School)	Edwin Clark	1922 <i>R.</i>
✓ West Gym	Edwin Clark	1924
✓ Auditorium	Edwin Clark	1926
<i>Leicester Hall/moved</i>		<i>-1920's?</i>

Buiding Activity - 1930's

✓ West Hall/ DEMOLISHED		1936
✓ Willoughby Walling Hall (Lower School)	Edwin Clark	1937

Building Acitivity - 1950's

✓ Eliot Hall/ DEMOLISHED		1954
Perry Dunlap Smith Hall (Middle School)	Denison Hull	1955

Building Activity - 1960's

	<u>Architect</u>	<u>Date</u>
Knollslea Hall/DEMOLISHED		1960
Dunlap Hall/RENOVATED	Robert Parker Coffin (with Denison Hull, consulting architect)	1960
Mac McCarty Gymnasium	Robert Parker Coffin	1962
Old Gymnasium/ DEMOLISHED		1965
Nathaniel French Arts Center	Robert Parker Coffin (with John Holabird, consulting architect)	1965

Building Activity- 1980's

Richard Hall Library	Nagle and Hartray	1986
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introduced the class of 1952 to the story of their school's history.

HISTORY of NSCPS, Nancy Geyer Christopher

Assessing the Campus

When Perry Dunlap Smith arrived on campus that summer of 1919, he took stock of the buildings he had to work with in starting the new North Shore Country Day School. Five buildings were left by the Girton School for Girls.

Dominating the campus both in size and in elevation was Knollslea Hall, reached by climbing the brick-paved Diller Street from Center Street (now called Green Bay Road) up to the top of the hill. Across Diller Street to the north was Leicester Hall. To the west of Knollslea Hall was the gym and Eliot Hall, and at the western end of the campus was, appropriately enough, West Hall.

Knollslea Hall was originally a private 15-room home built by John Garland Jr., a Chicago luggage manufacturer, in 1871. There is some discrepancy on the date. Some sources say 1863, which would have placed the construction during the Civil War and thus given credence to the story that the building was a way-station on the underground railroad. Unfortunately for the myth-makers, historical data gives greater support for the 1871 date. Construction was completed in 1874. The latter date was confirmed by the Winnetka Historical Society. *fifteen*

The location of the mansion was a sandy, treeless hill which, according to early Winnetka history, was the highest spot in the area along Lake Michigan from Chicago to Waukegan. John Garland's niece, Susan, wrote of visiting her uncle one summer and watching workmen dig into the hill near the house and bring up Indian artifacts and bones. Historical lore claims that the Garland home was located on an Indian burial mound, variously claimed to be Potawatomi or Miami.

When William Talley joined the science faculty in 1943, he found native American artifacts in a display case in the science department. They subsequently disappeared during a major renovation of the building, Dunlap Hall, in 1960. There is still some question about the nature of the use of this hill or knoll by the Indians prior to European settlement.

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THE SCHOOL

Knollslea was a magnificent structure designed by John Christian Behrens and constructed of natural concrete blocks made from grout lime mixed with sand and gravel from the shores of Lake Michigan. Mrs. Helen Joseph, the School's first public relations director [1950s and 1960s], wrote a description of this landmark building with the help of Frank Windes at the Winnetka Historical Society:

Knollslea was a magnificent structure designed by John Christian Behrens and constructed of natural concrete blocks made from grout lime mixed with sand and gravel from the shores of Lake Michigan. Mrs. Helen Joseph, the School's first public relations director [1950s and 1960s] wrote a description of this landmark building with the help of Frank Windes at the Winnetka Historical Society:

The Garland home had ornately decorated ceilings painted green and gold, a tower with windows through which the family could look out on Lake Michigan and fireplaces in every room as this was the only available source of heat. There was a porch around the east and south sides of the house and a green house with a southern exposure.

Another information source revealed 14-foot ceilings and black marble fireplaces.

Knollslea's first use as part of the Country Day School campus was to house the boys' upper school and the lunch room. From 1919 until 1960, when the building was demolished, it saw many other uses: administrative offices, art library, music and art studios and costume room.

✓ Leicester Hall, across Diller Street from Knollslea, was first commented upon in a 1911 Girton yearbook. The girls wrote of their excitement on moving into the newly-renovated dormitory in Leicester. Likely as not, it was named after an English college for women as was Girton. The building's first use as part of Perry Smith's new school was for the music studios and apartments for single teachers. According to an early faculty resident, the men's quarters were on the second floor, the women's on the third. This building too served many uses over the years and still survived at the end of the century, albeit in a different location.

✓ The gymnasium had been built for the Girton School, and it soon became apparent to the new North Shore physical education department that there were some serious deficiencies. Charles Mordock's son Bud (Class of '22) remembers:

One of the disadvantages of playing basketball at The North Shore Country Day School in the early days was the gym. Those of you who are familiar with the original gym recall that the baskets were there at the right height, but the ceiling was the

Like most ^agymnasiums of that era, this one had a stage at the south end that was used for dramatics and assembly programs such as Morning Exercise. Considering how chairs had to be put up and taken down daily, Perry Smith must have had some serious thoughts about the limitations of this situation. The building survived until 1963 when it was demolished to make way for the new art center.

✓ **Eliot Hall**, a gray stucco two-story building with an English basement, housed the kindergarten, elementary school and print and woodworking shops in its first years as part of the Country Day campus. Designed by Lawrence Buck, who later designed Roycemore School in Evanston, Eliot was built in 1911 by the Girton School to serve as the lower school department. With its flat roof and starkly geometric frame, it looked strangely out of place among the other buildings on campus. Later it was to become North Shore's middle school after the new lower school building was built in 1938.

In 1956, showing the effects of many years of middle school youngsters, Eliot Hall was torn down in one week by one man. His labor made way for a new middle school building.

✓ At the western edge of campus next to Forest Street was **West Hall**, thought to have been the coach house for the Garland estate. It was a funny-looking two-story wood frame building where Mr. Smith chose to locate the girls' upper school and administration offices. In the basement was the home economics department. The loft was a large open space used for a variety of purposes: study hall for upper school students, the original assembly hall before it was moved to the gym, and the meeting space for late night faculty meetings. West Hall met its demise in 1937 to make way for a more fitting lower school building.

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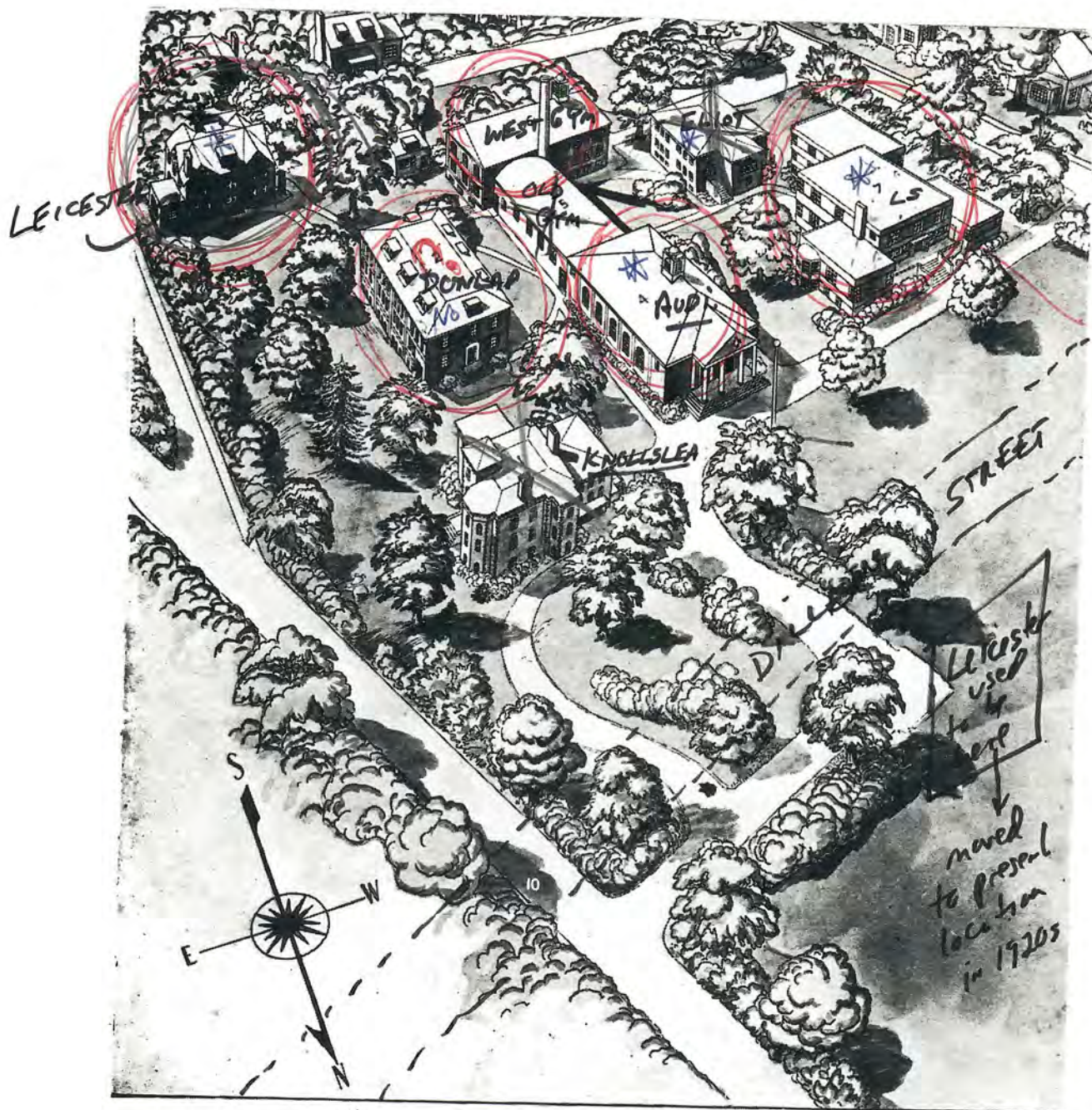
THE SCHOOL

Such were the five buildings that provided the setting for the new country day school, the first in the Chicago area. Each structure was unique, but adaptable. To this day the mere mention of their names evoke memories for so many.

First School Catalog

A booklet describing the School was published in 1920-21 and printed in the print shop by the upper school classes. This first School catalog expressed the philosophy of North Shore and listed the instructors, tuition and courses of study. In addition, there are full-page photographs of the administration building (West Hall), the gymnasium, Eliot Hall and the grounds.

A beautiful campus was integral to the "country day" school. The grounds were carefully decorated.



ALUMNI BULLETIN

The North Shore Country Day School

Volume XIV, Number 2

June, 1951

North Shore Country Day School

Gazette Article by William Hinchliff, Fall 1998

North Shore Country Day School was founded in 1919 by a group of Winnetka families, including the Boals, Wallings, Clarks, and Mordocks. Intrigued with a school concept that had recently sprung up in the East, they wanted to create such a school in Winnetka. It would offer some of the advantages of a boarding school, such as small size and a location outside the city, without the disadvantage of having to send children away from home. Unlike boarding institutions, the country day school would be co-educational and include kindergarten through 12th grades on one campus.

The founders hired dynamic, young, Chicago educator, Perry Dunlap Smith, as the school's first headmaster.

Heavily influenced by the progressive education movement, Smith and the founding trustees had strong convictions about the kind of school they wanted. They visualized a true community where cooperation was more important than competition and the entire student body shared experiences.

Smith attacked this challenge with gusto. He administered, taught, directed dramatic productions, led the school in song, coached football, and even temporarily played fullback on the second team.

The founders solved two critical problems—where to locate the new school and how to find enough students to get it started—by leasing the Girton School for Girls. Located on the “hill” at Green Bay Road near Elder Lane, this impressive site had been one of Winnetka's grandest estates, built in 1874 for the Garland family and taken over by Girton in 1900. Girton students were absorbed into the new school, and by 1921 the success of North Shore Country Day School led the trustees to purchase the land and buildings. In 1927 the thriving school was enlarged when the village agreed to close Diller Street, which ran along the north edge of the school's property. In exchange, the school trustees gave to Winnetka a small piece of property to the east, which it needed for the widening of Green Bay Road. The school then purchased the farmland north to Willow Road.

Currently, the institution occupies basically the same campus, though early students would hardly recognize it. Original structures were demolished or moved, and many new ones constructed, especially in the 1920s and between 1955-65.

The architect who had the greatest impact on the campus was Winnetkan Edwin H. Clark. He planned the campus in the early 1920s and designed four of the school's major buildings. Ironically, the most architecturally distinctive of these, the modernist Lower School of 1939, is the least characteristic of Clark's predominantly revivalist work.

Today the school remains remarkably faithful to Perry Dunlap Smith's vision and has accommodated the inevitable changes that have occurred in curriculum, technology, and student body composition. Many distinctive traditions remain: the regular gathering of the school community at Morning Exercise (where the youngest kindergartners sit on the laps of the high school seniors); the performance of Gilbert & Sullivan operas; and the policy of not ranking students or giving academic awards. Even the Maypole Dance, a casualty of the tumultuous 1960s, was revived a few years ago.

The succinct title of the school's recently announced capital drive best sums up North Shore Country Day School's determination to respect its history while staying fresh and forward looking: "A Campaign for Tradition and Innovation."

OBITUARIES

Dr. Maxwell B. King

Dr. Maxwell B. King, 84, of 3601 Pine Grove av., a practicing physician and surgeon in Chicago for 50 years, died yesterday in American hospital. He was born in Russia, came to this country in 1890, and was graduated from Harvard medical school in 1900. He maintained an office at his home address. Surviving are the widow, Sophia; three sons, Dr. Alfred T., Dr. Irving J., and Warren E.; four grandchildren; a brother, and two sisters. Services will be held at 10 a. m. Monday in the chapel at 3019 Peterson av.

Mrs. Margaret Spellman Cogswell

Services for Mrs. Margaret Spellman Cogswell, 96, of 1004 New Hampshire av. N. W., Washington, D. C., one of the oldest living Washington residents, were held there yesterday. She died Tuesday. Mrs. Cogswell was the mother of Harry J. Cogswell, president of Production Supplies, Inc., Cicero tool jobber. Also surviving are three other sons, Ralph, salesman for Production Supplies, Inc., and Robert and Theodore of Washington.

Arthur E. Brake Jr.

Funeral services for Arthur E. Brake Jr., 36, of 6908 Yale ave., a chemist for Armour & Co. who died Thursday, will be held Monday at 1 p. m. in the chapel at 415 W. 63d st. Mr. Brake was a member of the American Chemical society and the American Association of Spectrographers. Surviving are his widow, Betty; three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Susan; a son, William, and his father.

Marion J. Hannigan

Mass for Marion J. Hannigan, 51, of 1218 Sheridan rd., Evanston, a lawyer, will be said at 10 a. m. Monday in St. Mary's church, Evanston. He died Thursday in his home. Mr. Hannigan was born in St. Louis and had lived in the Chicago area since 1936. His office was at 134 N. La Salle st. Surviving are the widow, Donna F.; a son, Michael; a daughter, Patricia; three sisters and two brothers.

Mrs. Kittie May Ramsey

Services for Mrs. Kittie May Ramsey, 4741 N. Tripp av., past secretary of the Illinois Order of Eastern Star, will be held Monday at 2:30 p. m. in the chapel at 4332 Elston av. She died Thursday. Mrs. Ramsey, whose husband, William S., a maintenance man for North Pier Terminal company, died in 1952, also was past worthy matron of the Union Park Eastern Star chapter.

Mrs. Anna G. Iding

Services for Mrs. Anna G. Iding, 93, of 3352 Fulton blvd., who died Thursday in St. Anne's hospital, will be held at 10 a. m. Monday in St. Matthew's church, Albany av. and Walnut st. Mrs. Iding was the mother of George Iding, fire marshal of the 2d division; Herman J.; Joseph A.; Henry W., and Ann M. Iding. Four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren also survive.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Carter

Rites for Arthur A. Carter, 58, and his wife, Catherine, 60, who were found dead in their home at 815 N. McVicker av. Wednesday, will be held at 10 a. m. today in the chapel at 4245 Madison st. Mr. Carter was a park district employe 22 years. They leave two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Zenou and Mrs. Eileen Lavelle; a son, Arthur, and seven grandchildren.

Harry Sachnoff

Harry Sachnoff, 66, retired Chicago grocer, died yesterday in Miami Beach, Fla., where he had been living two years. Survivors include his widow, Sayde; a son, Herman; two daughters, Mrs. Dolores Saver and Mrs. Doris Rubin, and four brothers and six sisters. Services will be at 10 a. m. Monday in the chapel at 1300 Devon av.

William P. O'Neill

Cleveland, Feb. 18 [Special]—William P. O'Neill, 81, former South Bend, Ind., attorney who served as lieutenant governor of Indiana from 1912 to 1916, died here last night. At the age of 17, he founded a newspaper in Mishawaka, Ind.

Gen. George F. Schulgen

Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George F. Schulgen, 53, who served as an assistant chief of the air staff prior to his retirement in 1948, died yesterday.

Miss Florence Alicia Gideon

Last rites for Miss Florence Alicia Gideon, 80, of 1343 Loyola av., once secretary to John Peter Altgeld, first Democratic governor of Illinois who died in 1902, will be held at 4 p. m. today in the chapel at 5501 N. Ashland av. She died Thursday in Evanston hospital. Miss Gideon, who was a city employe 40 years until she retired 10 years ago, was known as "The Little Democrat" and once won a city hall contest as the city's most popular stenographer. She spent much of her career in the engineering department. Surviving is a sister, Mrs. Fannie Gideon Main.

James Nichols

James Nichols, 64, of 401 Highland av., Naperville, mayor of Naperville from 1935 to 1951, died yesterday in Copley Memorial hospital, Aurora. Mr. Nichols was a director of the Naperville Building and Loan association and an employe of Kroehler Manufacturing company, furniture maker. Surviving are his widow, Julia; two daughters, Mrs. Nancy Olson and Mrs. Juliet Eby; a son, James, and seven grandchildren. Services will be held at 2:30 p. m. today in the First Congregational church, Naperville.

Mrs. Mary Gurman

Services for Mrs. Mary Gurman, 69, formerly of 340 Green Bay rd., Glencoe, where she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Leah G. Jaffe, will be held at 10 a. m. Monday in the chapel at 5206 Broadway. She died Wednesday in Los Angeles, Cal., where she recently had moved. She was the widow of Samuel P. Gurman, lawyer and alderman of the 40th ward from 1944 to 1948. Surviving also is another daughter, Mrs. Lynette Yarnet of Hollywood, Cal.

Mrs. Sarah Takiff

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Takiff, 71, of 29 N. Long av., widow of Aaron, a real estate broker, and a 50 year resident of Chicago, will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the chapel at 3019 Peterson rd. Mrs. Takiff, who died Thursday in Mount Sinai hospital, was president of the Congregation Odessa ladies auxiliary and a member of Hadassah, B'nai B'rith, and many other charitable organizations. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Rosaline Traxler, and two sons, Sam and Lionel.

Miss Marguerite James

Mass for Miss Marguerite James, 63, of Hartsdale, N. Y., formerly of 10040 Leavitt st., confidential secretary to W. G. Maguire, board chairman of Pan Handle Eastern Pipe Line company, New York City, will be said at 9:30 a. m. Monday in St. Philip Neri church. She died Thursday in Lewis Memorial hospital, Chicago. Surviving is a niece, Mrs. Gladys Quinn, wife of Dr. Emmett M., a dentist.

Francis King Cooke

Services for Francis King Cooke, 87, founder of the Gorton School for Girls in Winnetka about 1900, will be held today in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he died Wednesday. The school, at 310 Green Bay rd., was succeeded in 1919 by the North Shore Country Day school. Surviving are the widow, Margaret, and a son, Francis King Cooke Jr.

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

newsletter

VOL. XXI, NO. 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1990

**ARCHITECTS IN EVANSTON:
WILLIAM A. OTIS**

(Editor's note--Evanston, with its two historic districts and a thematic apartment district listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a treasure trove of architecture from the mid-nineteenth century up to the present day. Many architects have also chosen Evanston as the place to make their homes. Therefore, from time to time the newsletter will highlight the careers of architects who have lived and/or worked here.)

William Augustus Otis was born in Almond, a little town on the eastern border of Allegany County in southwestern New York, on August 14, 1855. Will Otis grew up in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the University of Michigan in 1874, where he studied civil engineering for three years. In 1877 he went to Lansing and served as a carpenter's apprentice, working on the erection of a dormitory at the State Agricultural College. He worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, spending winters as a draughtsman in the architectural office of Watkins & Arnold. In the summer of 1879 his father sent him to Paris to study at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux Arts. While he was in Europe (until the winter of 1881), he traveled extensively in Germany, Austria, France, and Italy.

Upon returning to the United States he moved to Chicago and entered the office of Chicago architect William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907) in 1882. Jenney, who had studied engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and in 1856 received a degree from the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, had moved to Chicago after the Civil War. He had taught architecture at the University of Michigan from 1876 to 1880, where it may be presumed that Otis met him. Will Otis was working for Jenney in 1885 when Jenney designed the Home Insurance Building, the nine-story building known as the first skyscraper of

skeletal construction. Otis was promoted to head draughtsman and on July 1, 1886, became Jenney's partner in the firm of Jenney & Otis. Their practice was quite varied and successful and included a large number of residences.

In January 1889 the partnership of Jenney & Otis was dissolved and Will Otis opened his own firm in the Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn, Room 86. Many of his earliest independent works are no longer standing: the H. H. Porter residence, a building for C. W. Butterfield, the Edward Larned Ryerson residence, store and flats for Michael Cahill, the Roth & Engelhardt factory, the Kingsford & Son factory, the W. Rimmer residence, and the Berkshire Apartment Building, all of which were in Chicago. His earliest residential design still extant is the Charles S. Kilbourne residence, 420 W. Downer Place, Aurora, which was built in 1891. A Queen Anne design with a shingled upper story, it is now the parish house of Our Savior Lutheran Church.

Of similar design and completed the following year is the Clement Knowles and Georgian Greene Pittman residence, 1232 Asbury Avenue, Evanston. Pittman (1850-1921), a coal dealer who had offices in the Old Colony Building, was president of the Coal Shippers' Association of Chicago. Although the country faced a depression during 1892, Otis continued to receive commissions for a number of houses as well as one of the hotels that was erected to house visitors to World's Columbian Exposition.

Otis' next important commission was another Queen Anne design: the Dr. Charles Joseph and Anna Marina Schultze Little residence, 2016 Sheridan Road, Evanston. Completed in 1894, the three-story frame house cost \$6,500. Little (1840-1911) served as Professor of Historical Theology at Garrett Biblical Institute from 1891 to 1895, and

Garrett's president from 1895 to 1911. The house is now Northwestern's Department of Linguistics.

Otis' first major work was also completed in 1894--Orrington Lunt Library, Northwestern University. The plans were adopted and approved in March 1893 and Otis was instructed to prepare detailed drawings. He reported that the cost would be \$100,200, but he hoped to "get rid of" \$200 by omitting the iron staircase, the conduit system of electric lighting, the marble wainscot in the vestibule, copper gutters, etc. His fee was 5%. Although he had received the go-ahead, work was delayed because of the demand for labor and materials for the construction of the World's Columbian Exposition. The design of the library was based upon the Italian Renaissance; built of dressed Bedford limestone, it had a roof of red Conosera tile. The opening ceremonies for Orrington Lunt Library were held at the First Methodist Church on Wednesday, September 26, 1894. Emily Huntington Miller (1833-1913), one of the founders of the Evanston College for Ladies and Dean of Women at Northwestern University from 1891 to 1898, wrote an ode in honor of the day. Orrington Lunt (1815-1897), who had donated \$50,000 for a proper library for the university in 1891, was also in attendance and addressed the throng: "We owe a lasting debt to our conscientious and accomplished Architect, Mr. William A. Otis, who has put into this beautiful form what will fulfill its promise to all student life here, and prove a general source of helpfulness and inspiration. His watchful personal attention has been invaluable in producing the harmony, solidity, convenience, and general excellence of this structure; we take pleasure in assuring him of our appreciation."

After a successful first five years in practice Otis was able to begin plans for his own home in Winnetka: an elaborate Queen Anne design at 644 Oak Street was built in 1894-95. The house that an architect builds for himself often is his ideal: his home reiterates the themes that he had used previously in the Kilbourne, Pittman, and Little houses. The plans were ready in June 1894 and Otis and his wife and two children moved in in April 1895.

Another major commission was for the Evanston home of Humphrys Henry Clay and Harriet Lewis Miller, 1707 Hinman Avenue, which was built in 1895. Miller (1845-1910), who was a lawyer, served as president of the Evanston Board of Education from 1880 until his death; village corporation counsel from 1886 to 1887; village president from 1887 to 1890; and vice-president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University. We are fortunate to have a series of period photographs of the interior in the collection of the Evanston Historical Society.

In 1896 Otis received another handsome commission from Northwestern University. Plans for Music Hall on University Place were accepted and excavation begun in September 1896. Built of red pressed brick and trimmed with terra cotta, the new building opened on April 8, 1897. The first floor contained the office, library, and class and practice rooms; the second floor had a 500-seat hall as well as classrooms; and the basement had a gym.

Another of his residential commissions was designed for Thomas Collier and Edith Smith Clark at 1424 Judson Avenue, Evanston. The permit was issued on April 16, 1902. Clark (1860-1915), who came to Chicago in 1893, was a member of the legal firm of Smiley & Clark from 1895 to 1910; he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in November 1910.

In April 1908 Otis announced that he had admitted to partnership Edwin Hill Clark (1878-1967). The firm name was William A. Otis and Edwin H. Clark, Architects. The name was not officially changed to Otis & Clark until 1914. The offices remained at 175 Dearborn through 1914. Clark, who was an 1896 graduate of Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and of Yale University in 1900, began his career as assistant superintendent of his brother's paint company of Wadsworth-Howland. He went into the practice of architecture in 1903 when he entered the office of William A. Otis. On May 19, 1903, he married Katherine Bayley, a cousin of William A. Otis.

The University Club, 1704 Hinman Avenue, which was built in 1909-10, was a Federal Revival design built of red brick laid in Flemish bond. It

was announced in the *Evanston Index* on March 20, 1909, that "the architects have the plans ready for the club house to be built by the University club on Hinman avenue, just north of the First Methodist church and are now taking figures on it. It is to be of three stories, 50 x 90 feet, of pressed brick and stone, tile roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, mantels, marble and tile work, and structural iron work and cost \$30,000." The two upper floors housed eighteen apartments for the residents and servants' quarters; the club opened on May 7, 1910. After the University Club could no longer keep up the building, it was turned into the Byer Museum. After protracted testimony regarding the devastating fire that the building suffered on December 31, 1984, it was finally demolished on July 1, 1988.

In 1911 Otis & Clark remodeled the house at 1401 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, for William S. Mason (1867-1961). It had been built originally in 1867 for lawyer Hugh Alexander White. Mason, who had inherited \$10 million from his uncle, founded the real estate firm of Smith Morse & Mason in 1885. He donated land for three parks in Evanston, endowed a chair in history at Northwestern University, and donated his extensive collection of works about Benjamin Franklin to Yale University. The house was purchased in 1940 by Major Lenox Riley Lohr (1891-1968), director of the 1933-34 Century of Progress Exposition and later president of the Museum of Science and Industry. Although the house and garage were each converted into two residences in the early 1970s, the exteriors have remained unchanged since the 1911 remodeling by William A. Otis & Edwin Hill Clark.

As a result of his work on Northwestern's library William A. Otis received commissions for a number of libraries. In addition to the Winnetka Public Library, built by Jessie Bross Lloyd as a memorial to her husband Henry Demarest Lloyd, and the O. B. Dodge Library in Dixon, Illinois, a \$20,000 gift to the city of Dixon from Orris B. Dodge, Otis also designed several Carnegie libraries: the St. Joseph (Michigan) Public Library; the Marseilles (Illinois) Public Library; the Lincoln

(Illinois) Public Library, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; the Blue Island (Illinois) Public Library, which has been demolished; and the Aurora (Illinois) Public Library, which has been remodeled beyond recognition.

Otis' place in society in Chicago and on the North Shore brought his firm many residential commissions. Listed on the Social Register, Otis was at home with the revival styles sought after by his affluent peers. His connections also brought his firm the much-prized commission for the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, built 1911-15 on a 160-acre site at Bryn Mawr and Pulaski in Chicago. It was hailed as a place exhibiting "more of the well ordered life of leisure than of a giant institution."

William Augustus Otis died of heart disease at the age of 73 about midnight on Sunday, June 9, 1929, at the Evanston Hospital. He had been ill only three weeks.

Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green

100 YEARS AGO--NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1890

The new Catholic church [St. Mary's] is gradually rising at the corner of Oak Avenue and Lake Street . . . The interior woodwork and the plastering of the Episcopal Church [St. Mark's] are progressing rapidly . . . Edgar O. Blake married Annie E. Bradley . . . The new pickle factory of S. M. Dingee & Son on the prairie west of the Montrose branch of the Northwestern railroad and north of Emerson Street is ready. . . Leonhardt Bros. is putting up a \$1,500 flour and feed store just north of its office on Church Street; it will be ready in a week or two . . . There was a fire in Turner's brick livery barn behind the old Evanston Hotel on Davis Street . . . The name of Lake Street in North Evanston has been changed to Noyes Street . . . Preston Street from Emerson to Grant has been renamed Darrow Avenue . . . Alice Street has been renamed Livingston Street . . . an opera house is to be built on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Lincoln Street [Main Street] in South Evanston . . .

W. A. OTIS, 73, ARCHITECT, IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963); Jun 10, 1929;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chicago Tribune (1849-1990)

pg. 22

**W. A. OTIS, 73,
ARCHITECT, IS
TAKEN BY DEATH**

William Augustus Otis of the architectural firm of Otis & Fuller, died at the Evanston hospital last evening of heart disease following an illness of three weeks. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Otis designed the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, the Orrington Lunt library at Northwestern university, and other important structures in Chicago. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and had studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was a charter member of the University club and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. In Winnetka he interested himself in civic affairs, having served as president of the village improvement commission and as a member of the planning commission. †

Mr. Otis is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Shackford Otis; a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Louise. The family home is at 644 Oak street, Winnetka.

Ridge Historical Society

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The Marriage of Art and Architecture

By Harold T. Wolff, Ridge Historical Society

The William Merchant Richardson French House, 9203 S. Pleasant Ave., was designed broadly within the Colonial Revival framework, but was not based on a specific model from Colonial times.



It was erected in 1894 for William M.R. French (1843-1914), the first director of the Art Institute of Chicago. French was descended of old New England stock, and his family included Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier. He was named for his grandfather, William Merchant Richardson, who had been chief justice of New Hampshire. He was educated at the public schools, at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1864.

French served in the Civil War until illness forced him to leave the army. After the war, he took up engineering and landscape gardening, and he came to the Midwest originally to lay out part of the North Shore suburb of Highland Park. In 1874, he showed an interest in taking up artistic pursuits, and in 1878 became Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Design.

In 1879 a new society, the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, was organized with French as Secretary. Subsequently it became the Art Institute of Chicago and he became its first director. French was married twice, first in 1879 to Sarah Lovejoy, who died in 1881; and then to Alice Helm, who survived him. Besides being an author and lecturer on art topics, he was interested in prisoners' aid and was the superintendent of the Sunday School of what is now St. Paul's Bible Church for 18 years.

Although the construction of the French House was frequently mentioned in contemporary Chicago newspapers, no architect is ever named, and in published sources the designer is only identified on an *Inland Architect* plate depicting an interior of the house. Doubtless this was because French, as director of the Art Institute, had many acquaintances who were architects whom he did not wish to slight.

In fact, the architect of the French House was William Augustus Otis (1855-1929), whom *Construction News* once labeled "one of the best educated architects in this country." Otis was born in western New York State but grew up in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he attended the public schools and the University of Michigan, earning a degree in civil engineering in 1877. He then studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris from 1877 to 1881.

Returning to the United States, Otis worked for William Le Baron Jenney, becoming his partner in 1887. In 1889, he went into sole practice, in which he remained until 1908, when he elevated his chief draftsman, Edwin Hill Clark, to partner. The firm of Otis & Clark continued until 1920.

In 1922, Otis formed a partnership with Revilot Fuller, which continued until Otis' death. Otis designed many libraries, including the Orrington Lunt Library at Northwestern University, as well as many churches and residences. Perhaps his most important contribution was setting up the joint program of architectural studies conducted by the Armour Institute of Technology and the Art Institute, known as the Chicago School of Architecture. This was the first architectural school in Chicago and the predecessor of the program at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Perhaps French first met Otis in connection with the series of lectures that inaugurated the program in 1889.

The French House does not quite conform to Colonial models, since its front windows are paired on either side of the main entrance rather than ranked. The main entrance is duplicated above by the door to the

balcony which runs atop the porch across the front of the house. There is a semicircular bay on the south side of the house, again with balcony above. The hipped roof contains two chimneys, two front-facing dormers, and a rooftop widow's walk with balustrade. The roof overhang is supported on brackets, and is typical in Colonial Revival houses. Pilasters of wood emphasize the corners of the building. The door and window surrounds are simple, but are allowed to overshadow the frieze boards beneath the roof brackets. There is an oval window on the south side which is also elaborately framed.

Although not readily visible from the street, the house has certain unique features. On the inside of the fascia of the porch on the first floor there are a series of sculptures, said to have been done by students at the Art Institute, reproducing the similarly placed frieze of the Parthenon. Over the fireplace of the parlor, there is another sculptural frieze, this one done by French's brother, Daniel Chester French, whose most famous work is the sculpture of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The house deliberately avoids being true to Colonial models, and even the Parthenon frieze betrays more a touch of whimsy than formality. Its symmetry guarantees a degree of dignity, but there is nevertheless a certain air of accommodation, an open sacrifice of formality in favor of decorative effect. In this house, it is as easy to imagine French entertaining his Sunday School class as his Art Institute patrons.

Shroud of Grass to Cover Mansion Site—and History



Knollslea hall, Winnetka, crumbles to ground. Building, once used for administrative offices of North Shore Country Day school, will be replaced by green lawn. John Garland Jr. built it in 1863.

Wreckers Razing Garland Home

BY DONALD KIRK

John Garland was a shrewd businessman. He arrived in Winnetka in 1843 and met two basic needs. The first was a chapel and the second a tavern.

He built the chapel where Christ Episcopal church now stands in Sheridan road. He bought the tavern from Erasmus Patterson, the village's first settler. In the old days, the Patterson house reputedly sold "the best whiskey between Chicago and Milwaukee."

Builds on Ridge

Garland left his wealth to his two sons. One of them, John Jr., was as shrewd as his father. He manufactured leather goods in the young city of Chicago, and, like thousands to follow, decided to live in the suburbs.

He built a mansion in 1863 atop a ridge overlooking Lake Michigan. Still there were old log cabins, from which settlers watched for Indians.

Garland was careful in construction. A war was on.

(Another north shore landmark fell last week before the crane and steel ball of a wrecking crew. Knollslea hall, Winnetka, was razed to allow a lawn to grow beside the new administration building of North Shore Country Day School. This is the story of the history-laden structure and its place in the community for nearly 100 years.)

In the top floor were slits thru which his family could fire rifles should the battle lines advance to northern Illinois. The slits would aid in defense against the Indians, still fighting in the west. One tribe, the Pottawatomies, had used the land by the home for a burial ground. Children often kicked up Indian arrowheads.

Wealth Moves In

The walls were built with blocks made from sand and gravel from the lake shore. In the styles of the period, ceilings were painted green and gold. Wall niches contained paintings and book cases.

Winnetka became fashionable. Chicagoans bought estates by the shore. The arrival of wealth brought the

desire for culture and education in an eastern mode.

In 1901, Garland sold his home to the Gorton School for Girls. In 1919, Perry Dunlap Smith, whose grandfather had helped build the Chicago and North Western railway, led leading Winnetkans in purchasing the building to found the North Shore Country Day school.

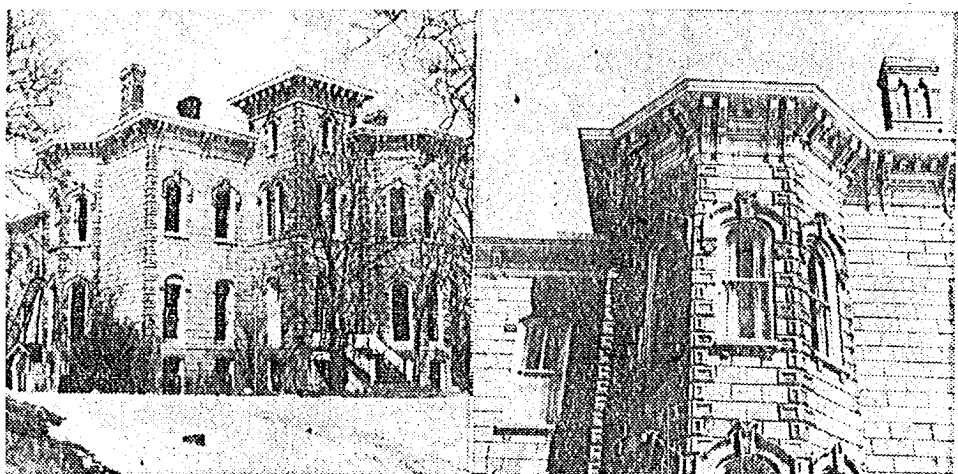
The young school renamed the building Knollslea Hall, and Garland became a memory only to local history buffs and old time residents.

Offices Are Emptied

The school used the building for classes and administrative offices. A secretary occupied a parlor. The butler's pantry eventually became a public relations office. Children attended classes in former bedrooms.

Slowly the school expanded until this year it could occupy a new administrative building. In March the offices were emptied and files were moved to Dunlap hall next door.

Last week the wrecking crews arrived. In three days the walls had crumbled. The basement was filled with brick, and topsoil was shoveled over the brick so the grass will grow.



Left, Knollslea hall facing east. Right, structure's north gable. Beneath protruding roof are shuttered slits installed for rifles.

(TRIBUNE Photos)

STANTON



Francis R. Stanton, 84, of Winnetka, Feb. 24, husband of Louise, nee Parsons; father of Suzanne, William P. (Barbara), Campbell E. (Susan) and Francis S.; grandfather of Nicholas, Zachary, Alexander, Aleta, Corey and Katharine. Services private. Family will receive friends in their home Thursday, March 2, 4 to 7 p.m. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to the North Shore Country Day School, 310 Greenbay Rd., Winnetka IL 60093 or the Hospice of the North Shore, 2821 Central St., Evanston IL 60201. Arrangements by **N. H. Scott & Hebblethwaite Funeral Home**, Glenview. Info, 708-998-1020

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

MAY, 1915

VOLUME XXXVII



NUMBER V

EXAMPLES OF THE WORK OF OTIS & CLARK *By* HERBERT CROLY

A WELL known English critic recently drew an interesting comparison between the general characteristics of the English literary movement of to-day and that of the Victorian period. The comparison turned chiefly on the absence of literary men of exceptional ability in contemporary England, but the presence of a very high average of men of ability both in respect to prose and verse. England has no novelists or poets comparable to the great Victorians, but she has an extraordinarily large number of writers who are abler than any except the ablest of the Victorians, and who maintain a high standard both in form and substance. Genius is lacking, but talent abounds.

The foregoing generalization applies, it would seem, to other occupations besides letters and to other countries besides England; England has no statesmen or orators who tower above their

contemporaries as did Gladstone, Disraeli and John Bright. She has no scientists whose eminence is comparable to that of Huxley and Tyndall. At the same time there is certainly a larger amount of hard, sound work accomplished at the present time both in politics and in science than there was a generation ago. Germany also seems to lack both politicians and generals who measured up to the standard of the founders of the Empire, but the lack of very great men does not prevent her from putting into action what is apparently the most efficient machine for fighting a war and for ameliorating its unfortunate effects on her own population which the world has ever seen.

These analogues are worth some attention, because something of the same movement seems to be taking place in American architecture. The modern architectural revival in this country has

been profoundly influenced by the work of a few men such as Hunt, Richardson, McKim, White and Sullivan. At the present time all but one of these men are dead and he no longer possesses his former influence. New designers have been developed of equal ability, but they do not stand out among their contemporaries as did the men named above, and they are not copied to the same extent. The place of Richardson and McKim has been taken by a small army of younger architects of varying ability but of generally high standard. All over the country an extraordinary amount of clever, well considered and interesting work is being turned out. This work frequently possesses a great deal of distinction; but it has the distinction not of originality or of force, but of ease, competence and good manners.

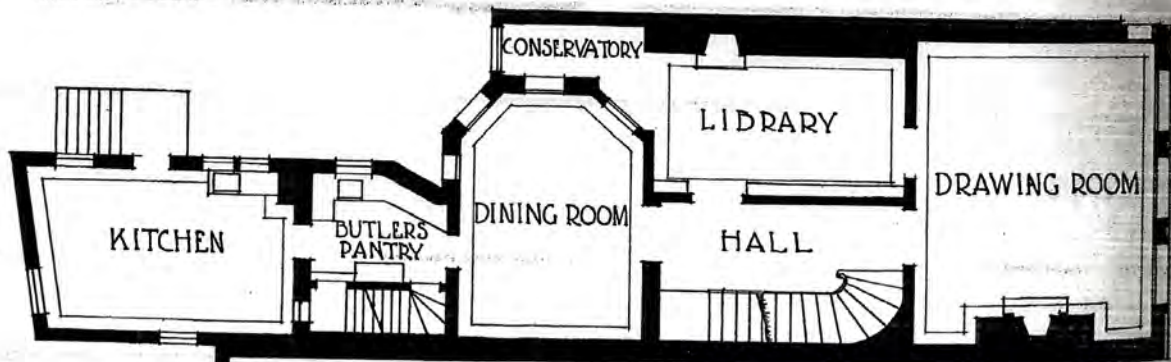
Work such as that of Messrs. Otis and Clark suggest the foregoing introductory remarks. It is sound and intelligent work, which is well-informed without a trace of pedantry, and which conforms to conventions without being stiff. It makes no pretense to originality, but its want of originality does not prevent it from being fresh and even lively in appearance. One feels that the architects are at home in their work, that they are getting through it without effort and on the whole without very much friction. Twenty years ago the ability to design such houses as these, particularly in the vicinity of Chicago, would have required a large amount of originality, effort and prestige. However much American architecture may lack men of great individual force, it certainly provides increas-

ing opportunities for the achievement of diversified, agreeable and accomplished work.

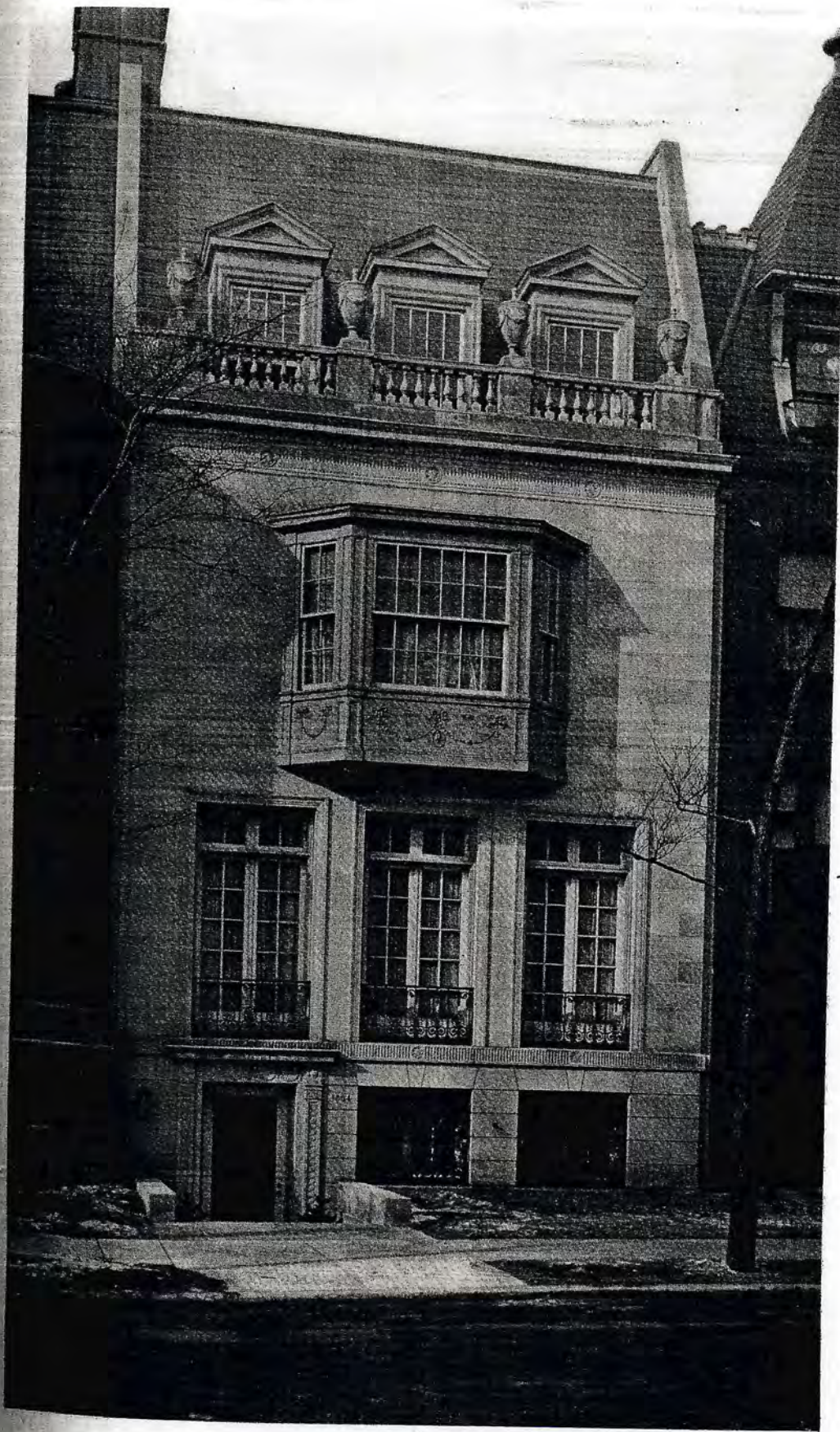
A very simple and attractive design is that of the Indian Hill Club, at Winnetka, Ill. It consists essentially of a long, low one and one-half story building with a peaked roof, resembling an enlarged New England farmhouse; but this long building has two wings of the same height, and the space between the wings is enclosed and made a one-story hall. It remains as unpretentious as a New England farmhouse and it has the same sort of charm. If a New England farmer could have become affluent without acquiring social presumption, he would have built for himself this kind of a residence. It does not even make the comparatively modern claims of a manor house. It belongs essentially to a man who farms his own land, who cultivates his own garden, and that is the kind of man which an American ought to be.

The members of the Indian Hill Club are to be congratulated upon having a home which has been kept so completely domesticated.

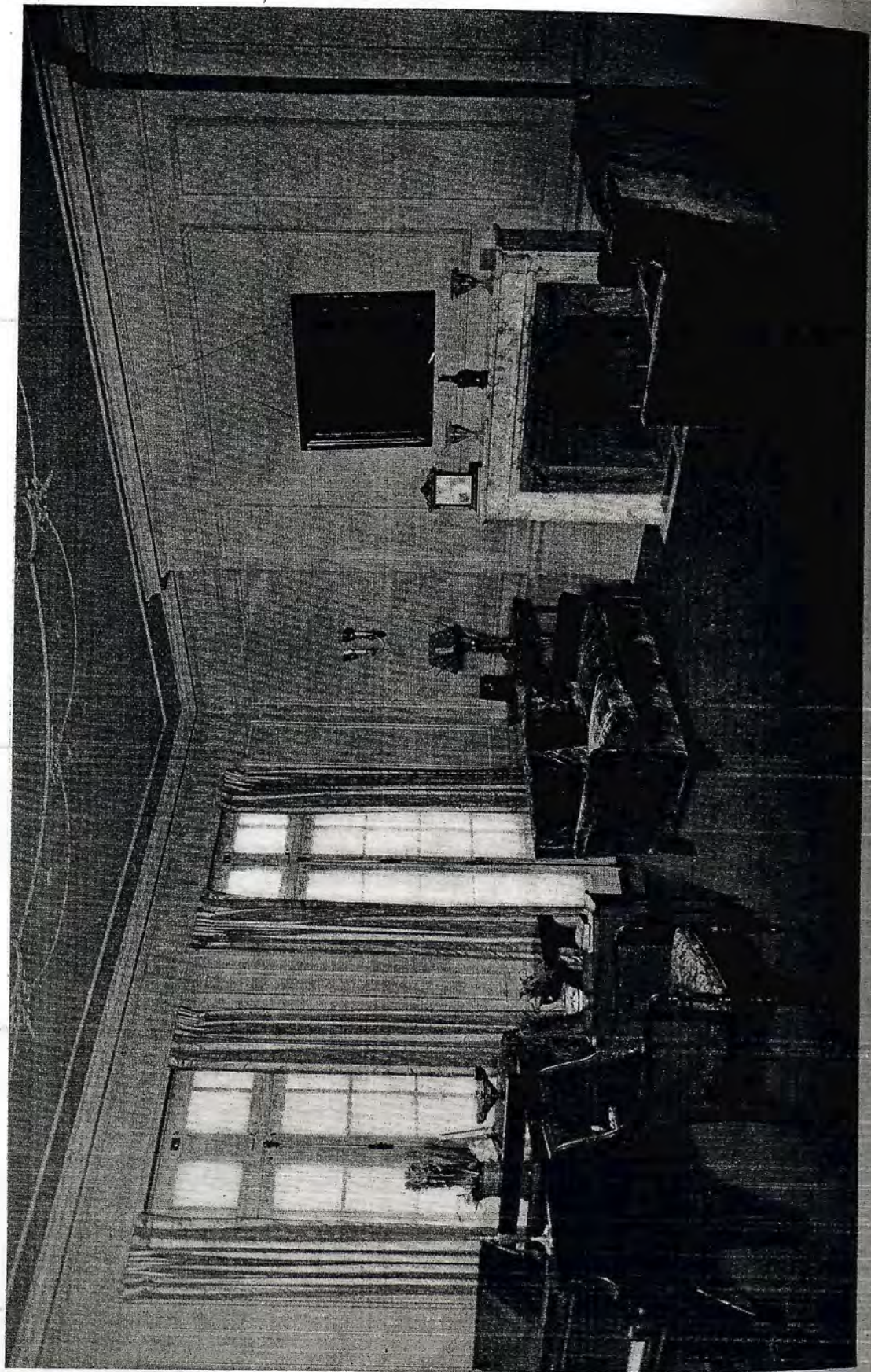
An interesting variation on the same general type is the residence of Mr. Chas. M. Rankin at Terre Haute, Ind. This house consists of a two-story and attic main building. On the entrance side this main building is supplemented by an extension, containing the kitchen, the servants' rooms and the garage. This extension joins the body of the house at an angle, and the plan has enabled the architects to make a very pleasant arrangement for the approach to the build-



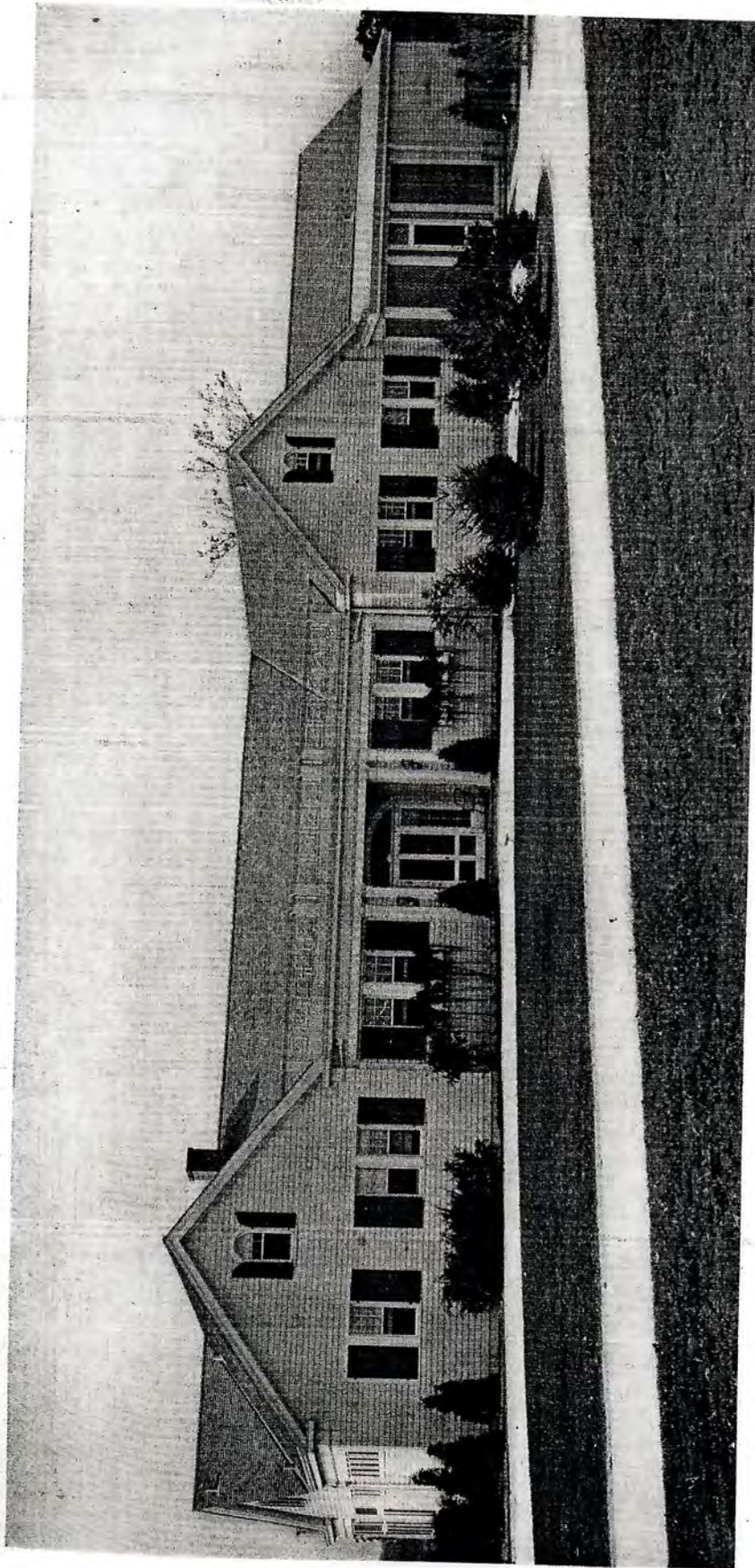
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF E. I. CUDAHY, ESQ., CHICAGO.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



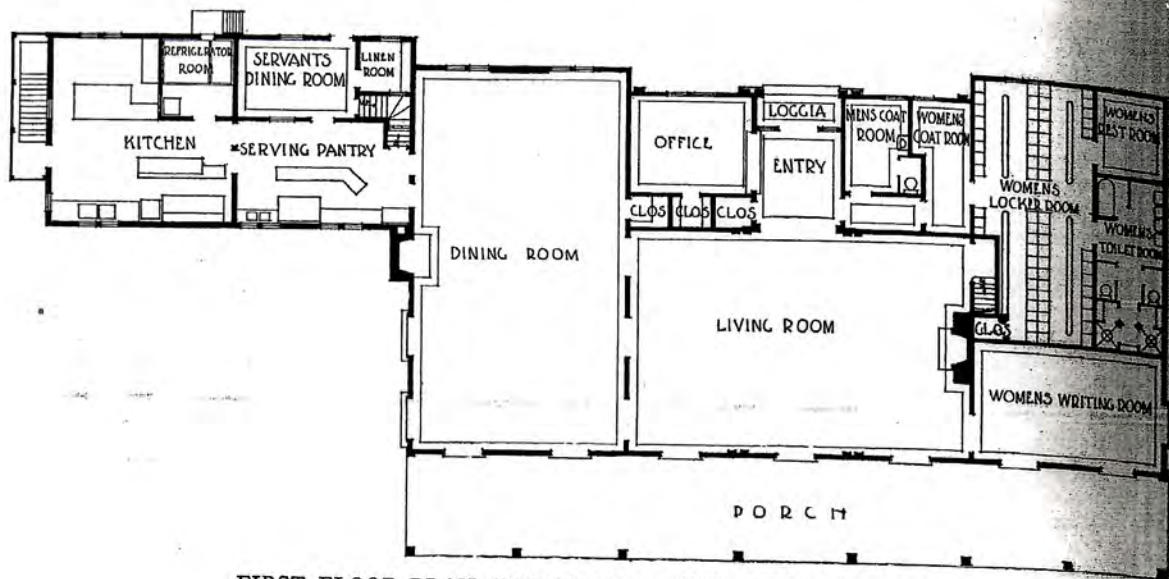
RESIDENCE OF E. I. CUDAHY, ESQ.
CHICAGO. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



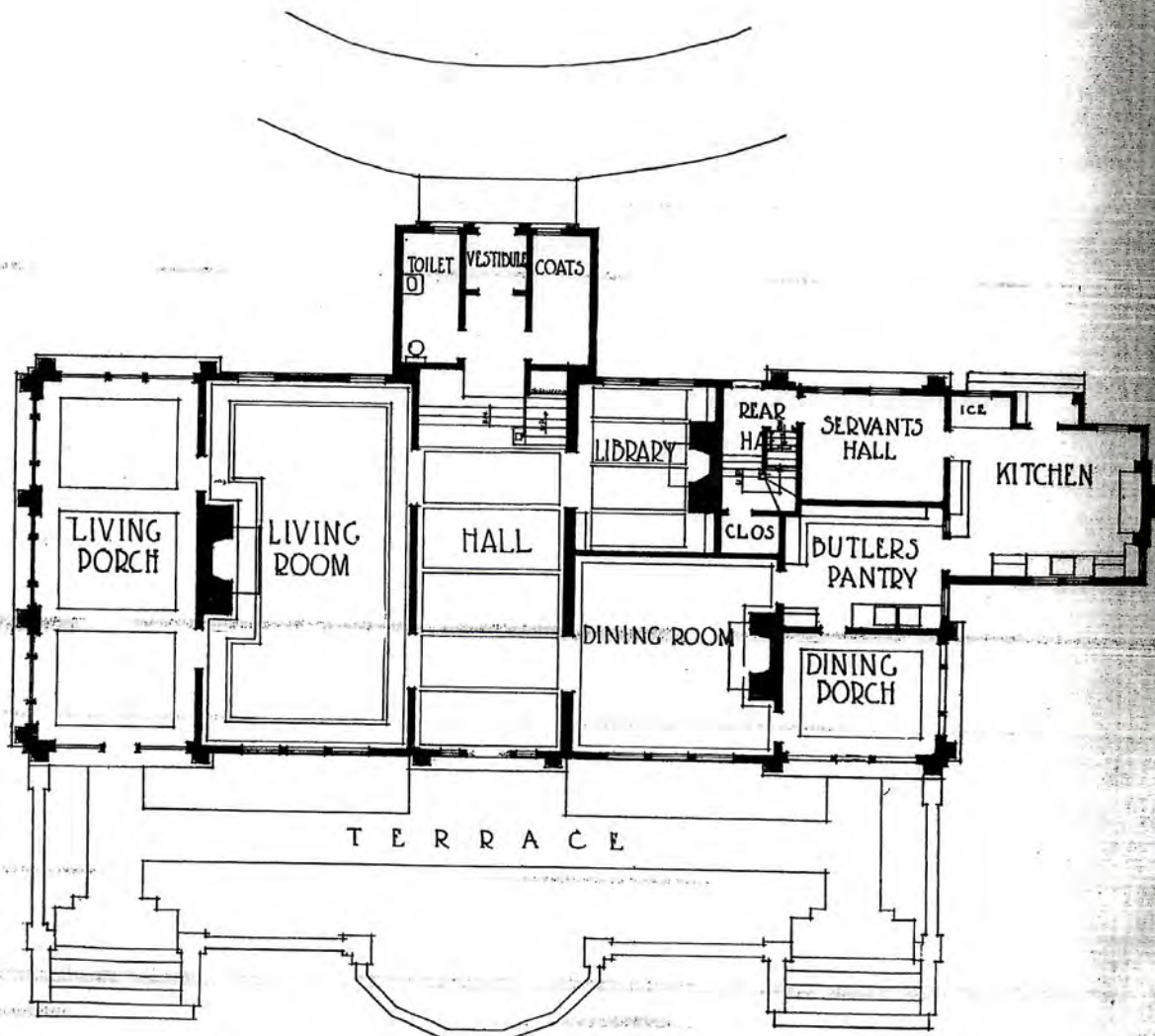
DRAWING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF
E. J. CUDAHY, ESQ., CHICAGO.
OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



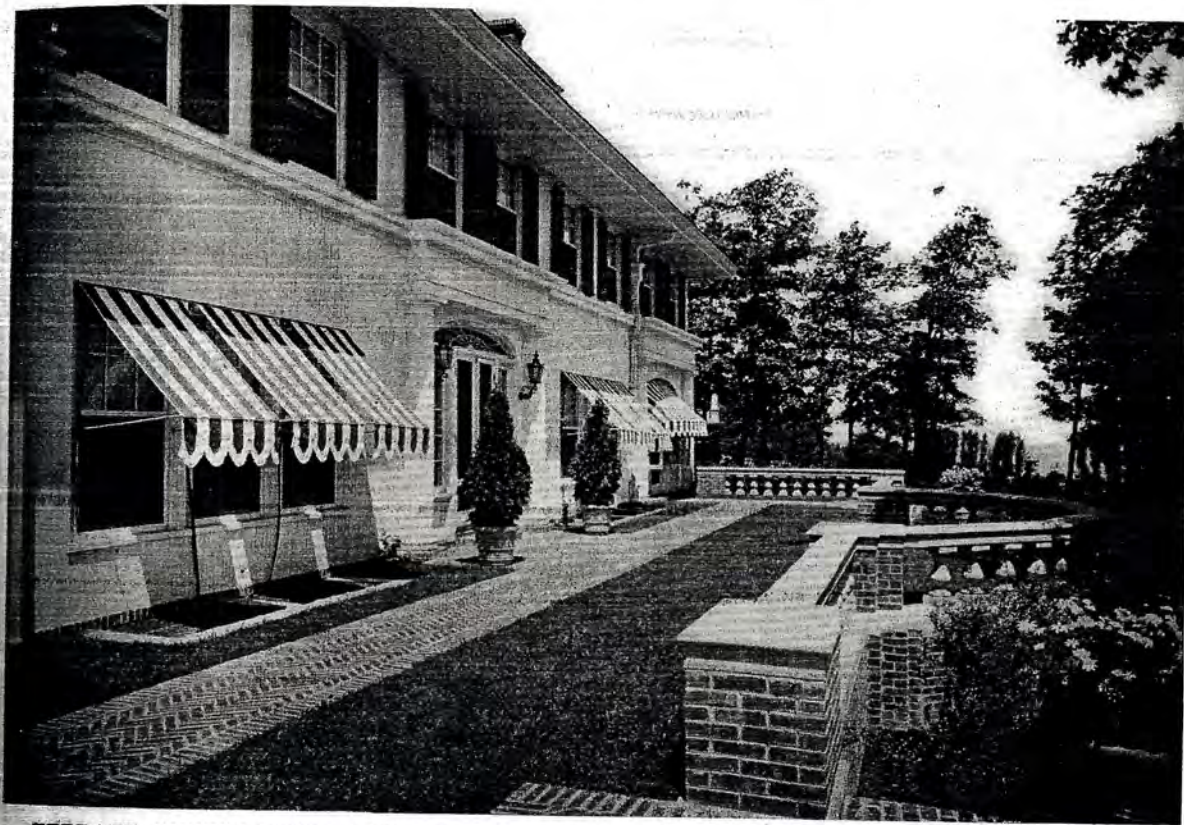
INDIAN HILL CLUB, WINNETKA,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—INDIAN HILL CLUB, WINNETKA, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF F. H. SCOTT, ESQ., HUBBARD WOODS, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



TERRACE OVERLOOKING LAKE MICHIGAN—RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK H. SCOTT, ESQ.,
AT HUBBARD WOODS, ILLINOIS.
Otis & Clark, Architects.

ing. The arrangement is unconventional and effectual, while at the same time being compact and convenient. Although the architectural style is not picturesque, the effect of the design of the entrance side is sufficiently irregular to have an element of the picturesque in it, to which the low, one-story garage, whose roof runs into that of the extension, contributes very much. The practice of incorporating the garage with the design of the house is becoming more and more popular, particularly in the case of modest suburban places. There is no real need of removing it to a distance, as was the case with a stable.

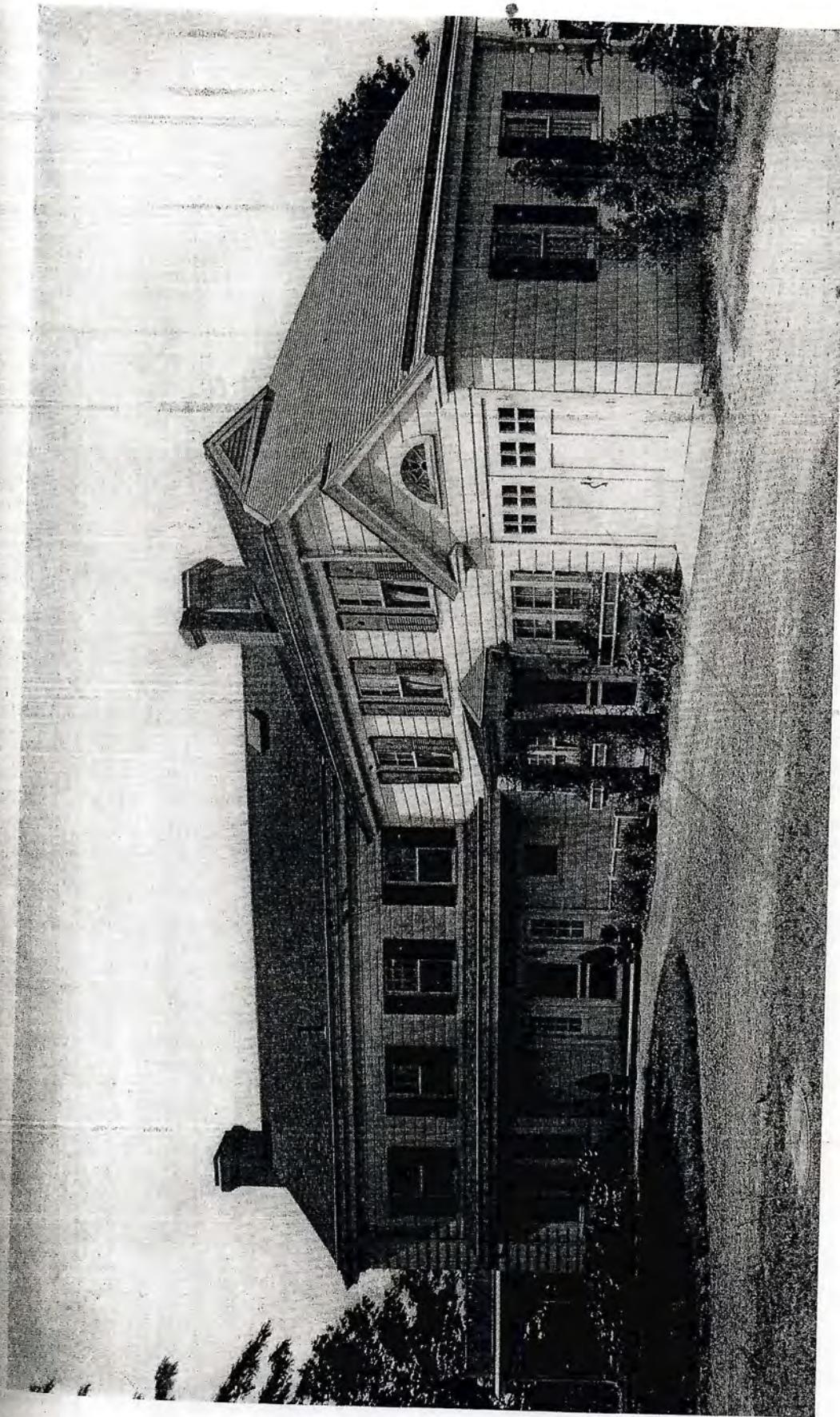
On the garden side of the Rankin place the corner and garage extension almost completely disappear from view. From this aspect the dwelling looks like an unusually large two-story farmhouse seated on a terrace and provided with all the modern conveniences. It is above all a comfortable and homely kind of building, but with a homeliness that is not devoid of refinement and good taste. Whatever else may be said for American ar-

chitecture, it is certainly creating a more appropriate and interesting type of house for middle class people than is the architecture of any foreign country.

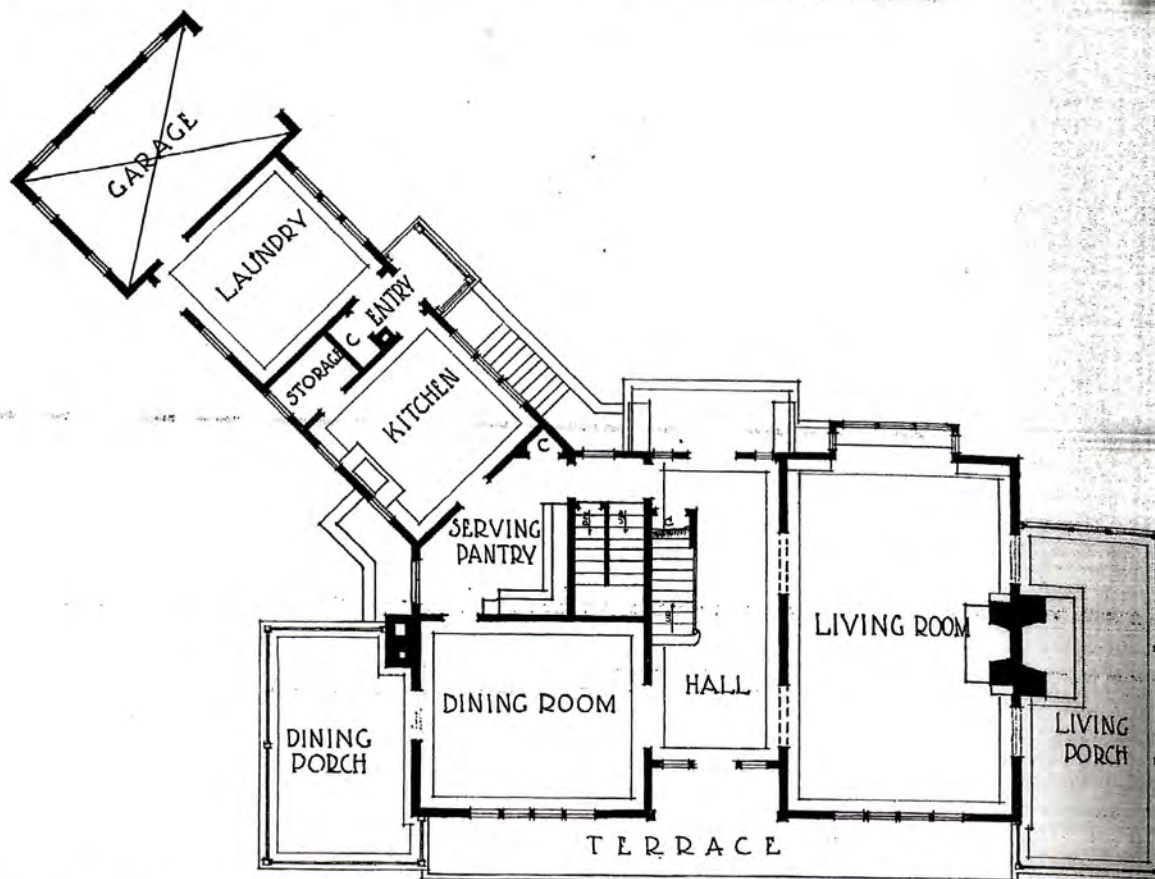
The most elaborate house designed by Messrs. Otis and Clark is the Thorne place, situated at Lake Forest, Ill. A residence of this kind is intended for comparatively wealthy rather than for moderately well-to-do people, and its design is, consequently, more largely determined by the historical dwelling occupied by similarly fortunate people of other times and countries. This particular dwelling is a discreet and tasteful adaptation of a French chateau to the needs of a contemporary American family. The entrance facade is particularly successful and may partly be characterized as one of the most sympathetic and reticent attempts which has been made in this country to domesticate in the United States this particular style. It is regular and formal without being stiff, and it is handsome and stylish without being ornate and ostentatious; above all, the architects have succeeded in



GARDEN—RESIDENCE OF CHARLES
M. RANKIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE,
IND. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



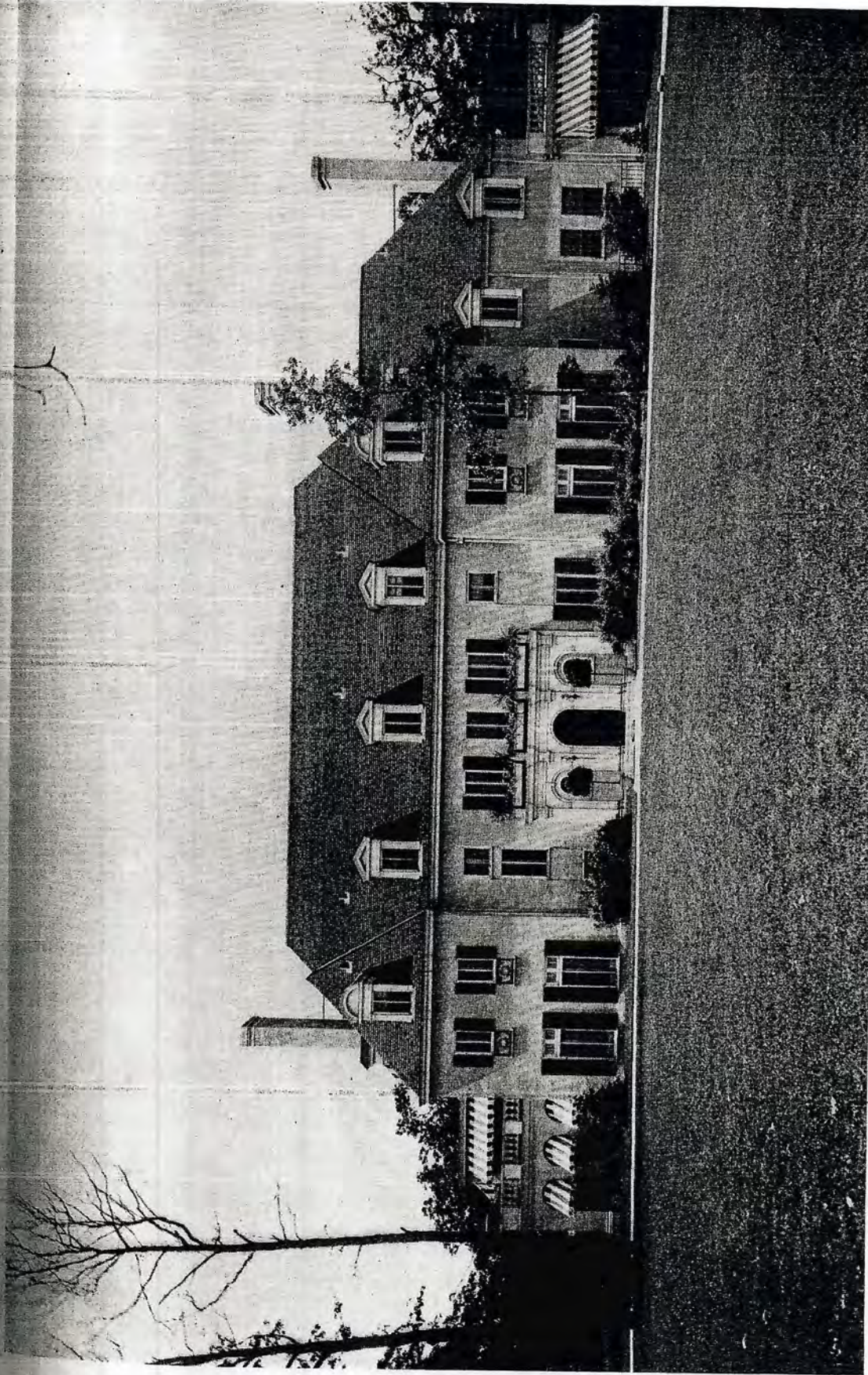
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RAN-
KIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



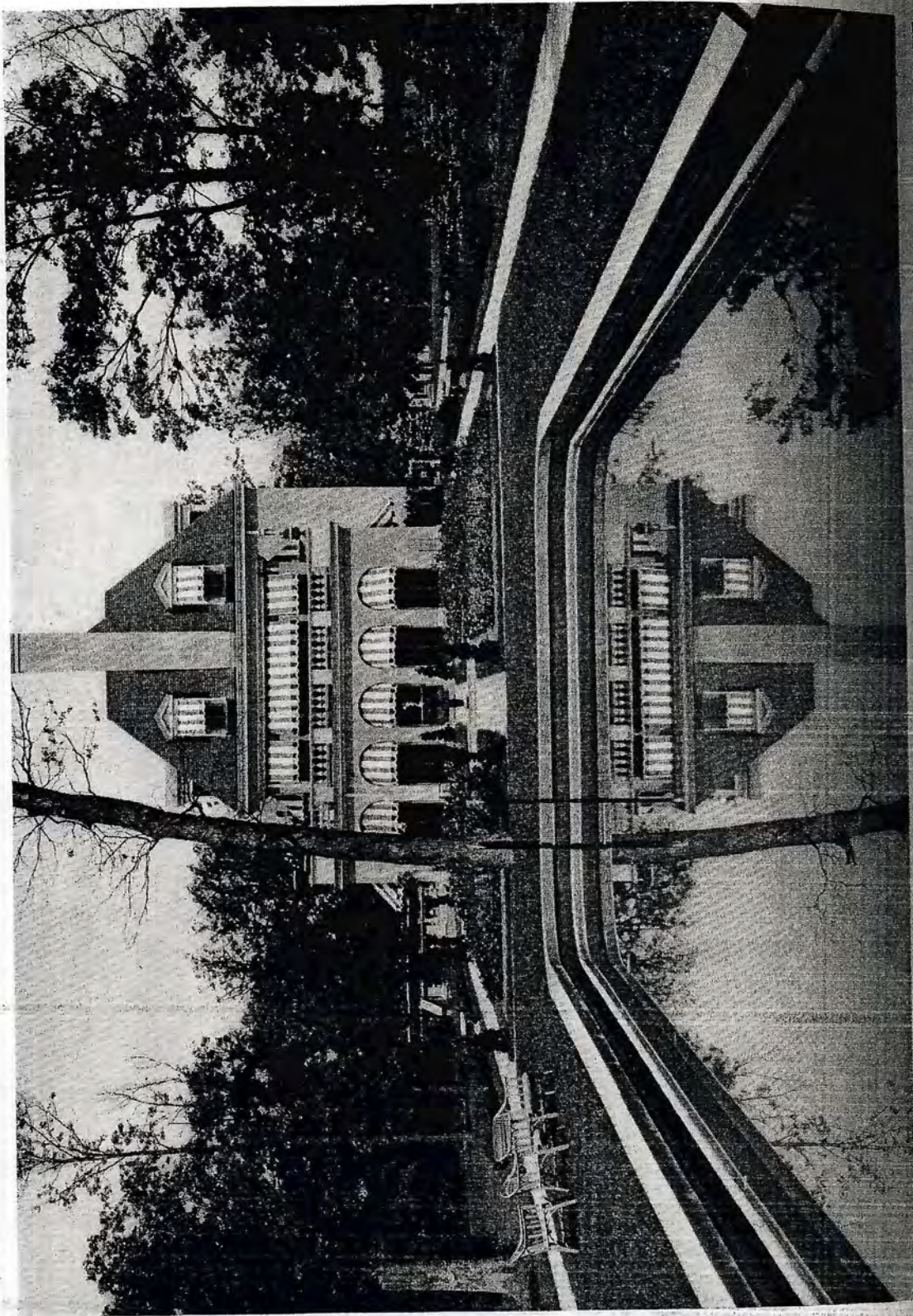
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RANKIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



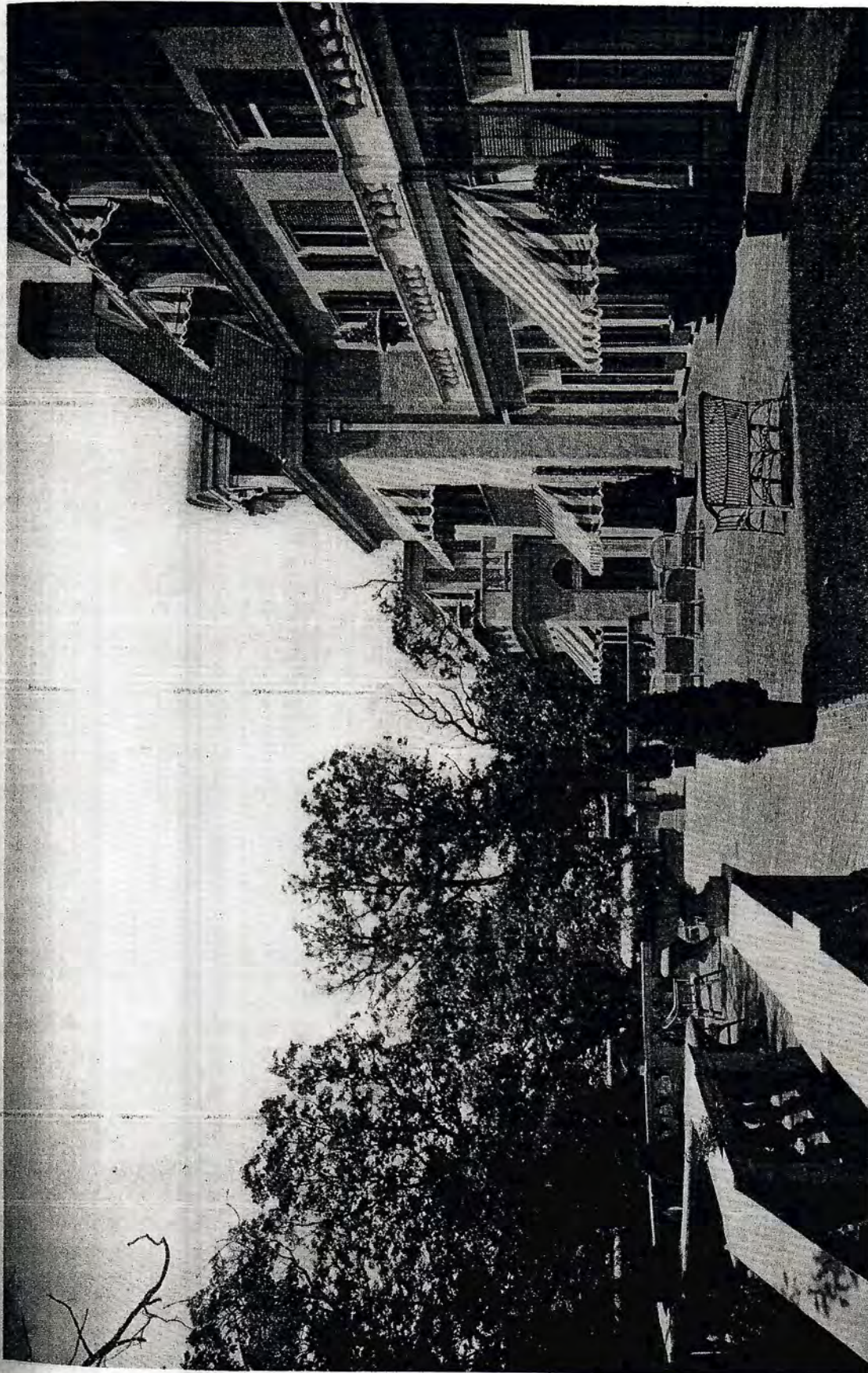
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RANKIN, ESQ., TERRE HAUTE, IND.



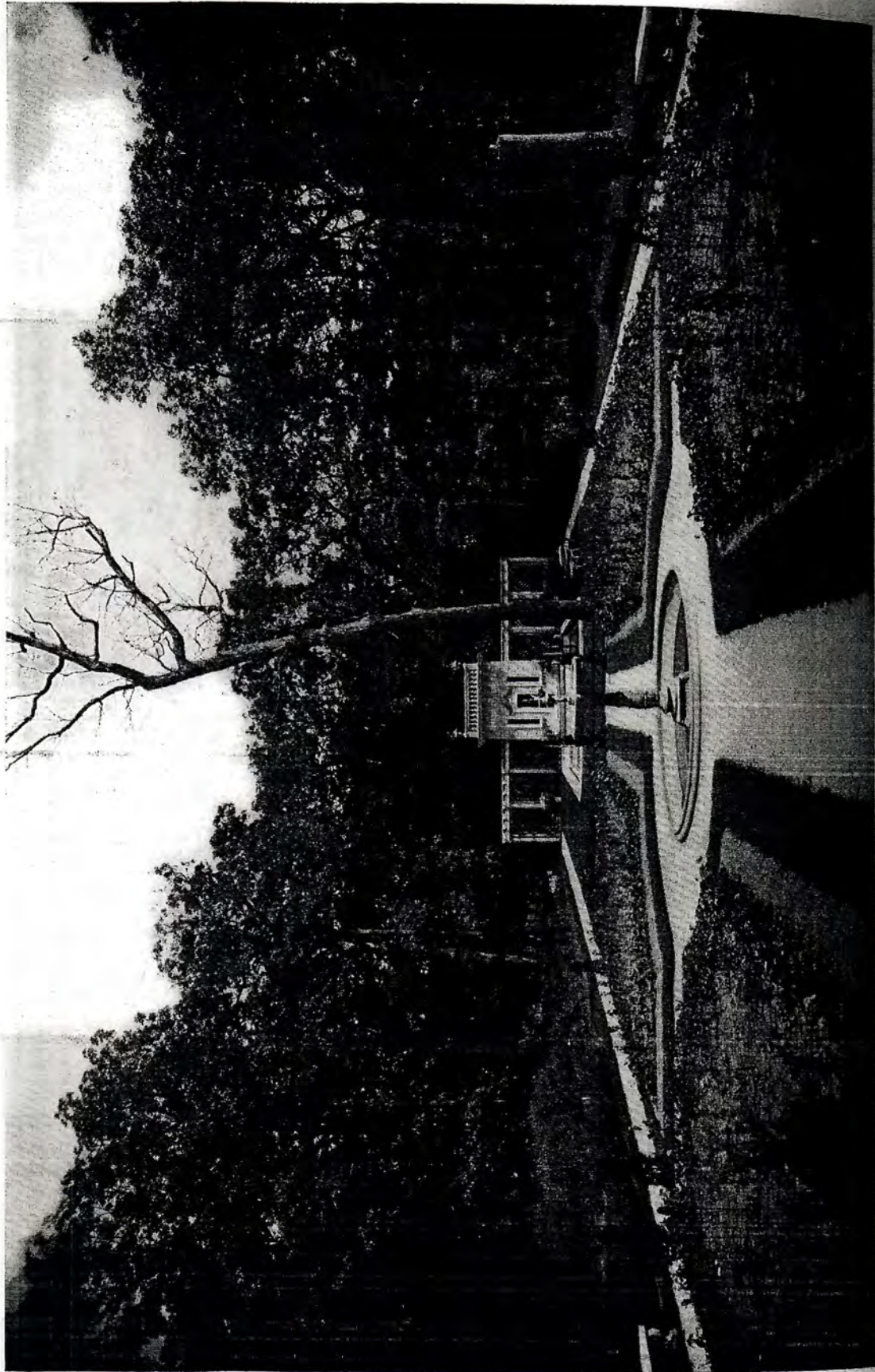
RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE
FOREST, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



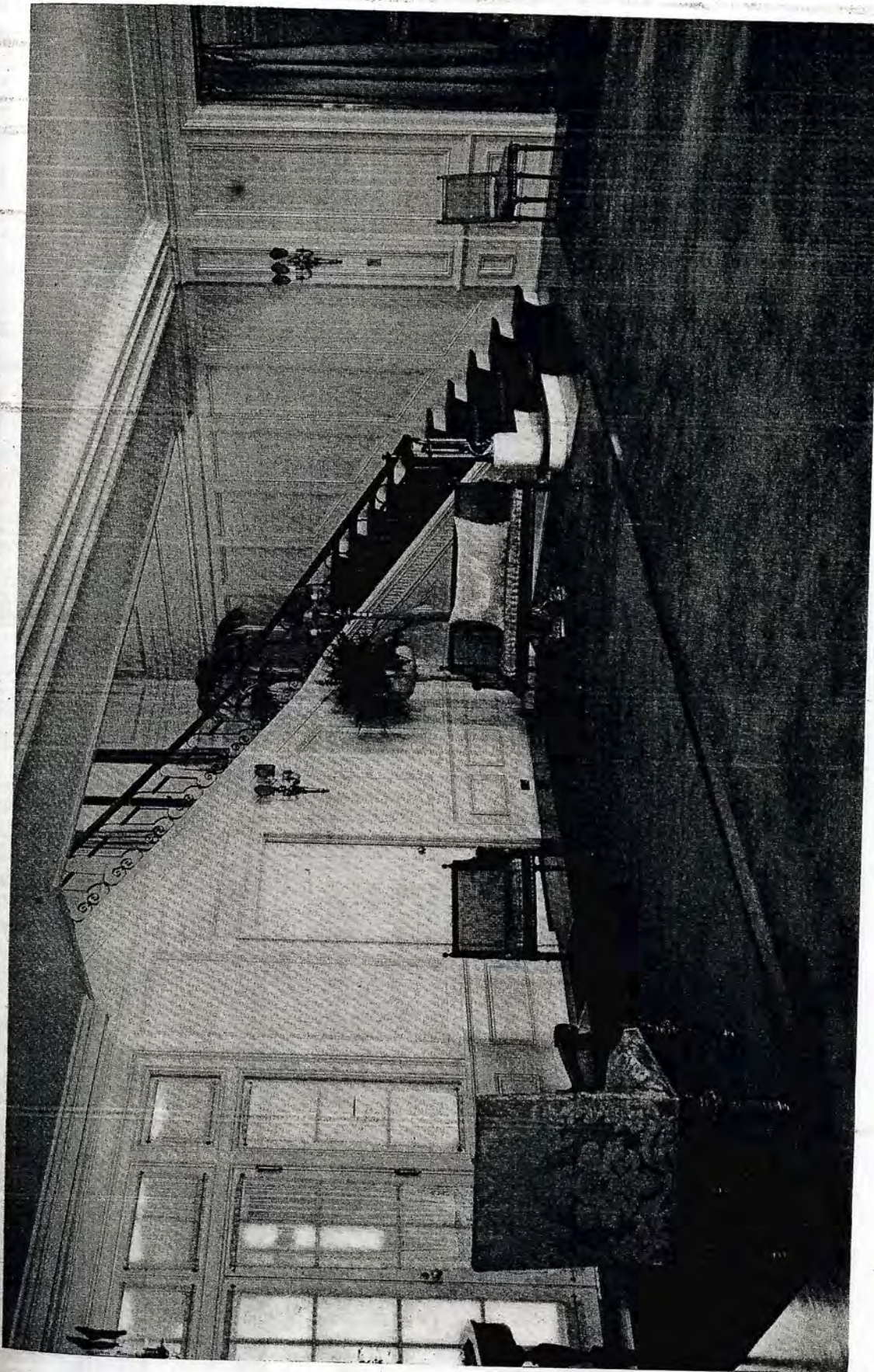
RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE
FOREST, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS



TERRACE—RESIDENCE OF JAMES
W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



GARDEN AND BATH HOUSE—RESIDENCE OF
JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



HALL—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W.
THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.

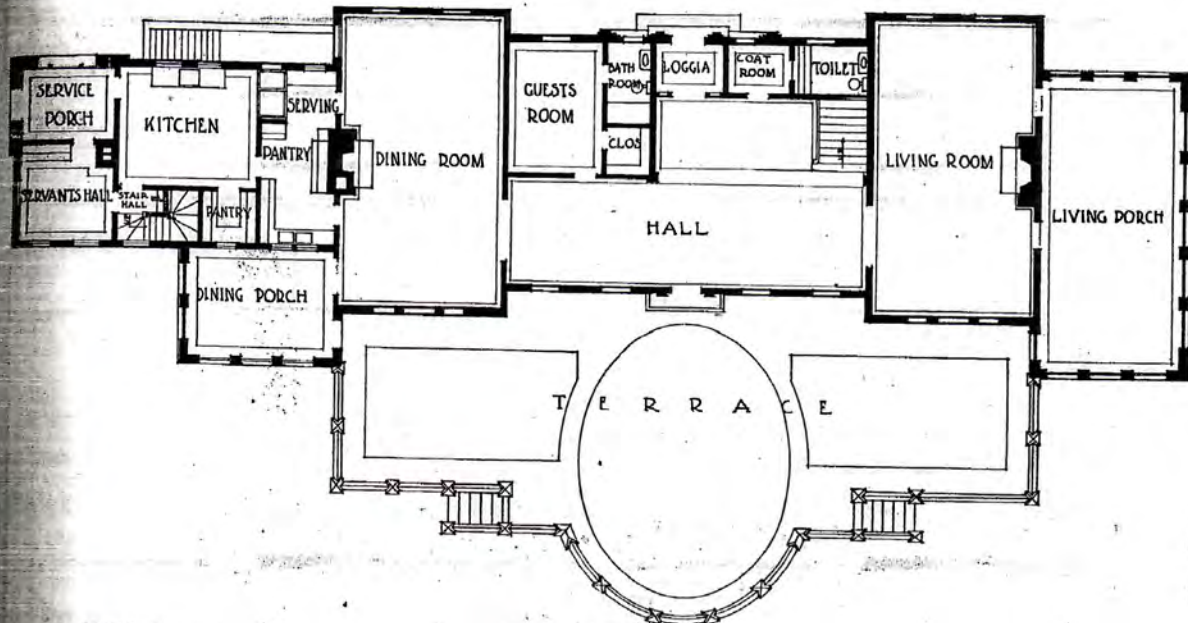


DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.

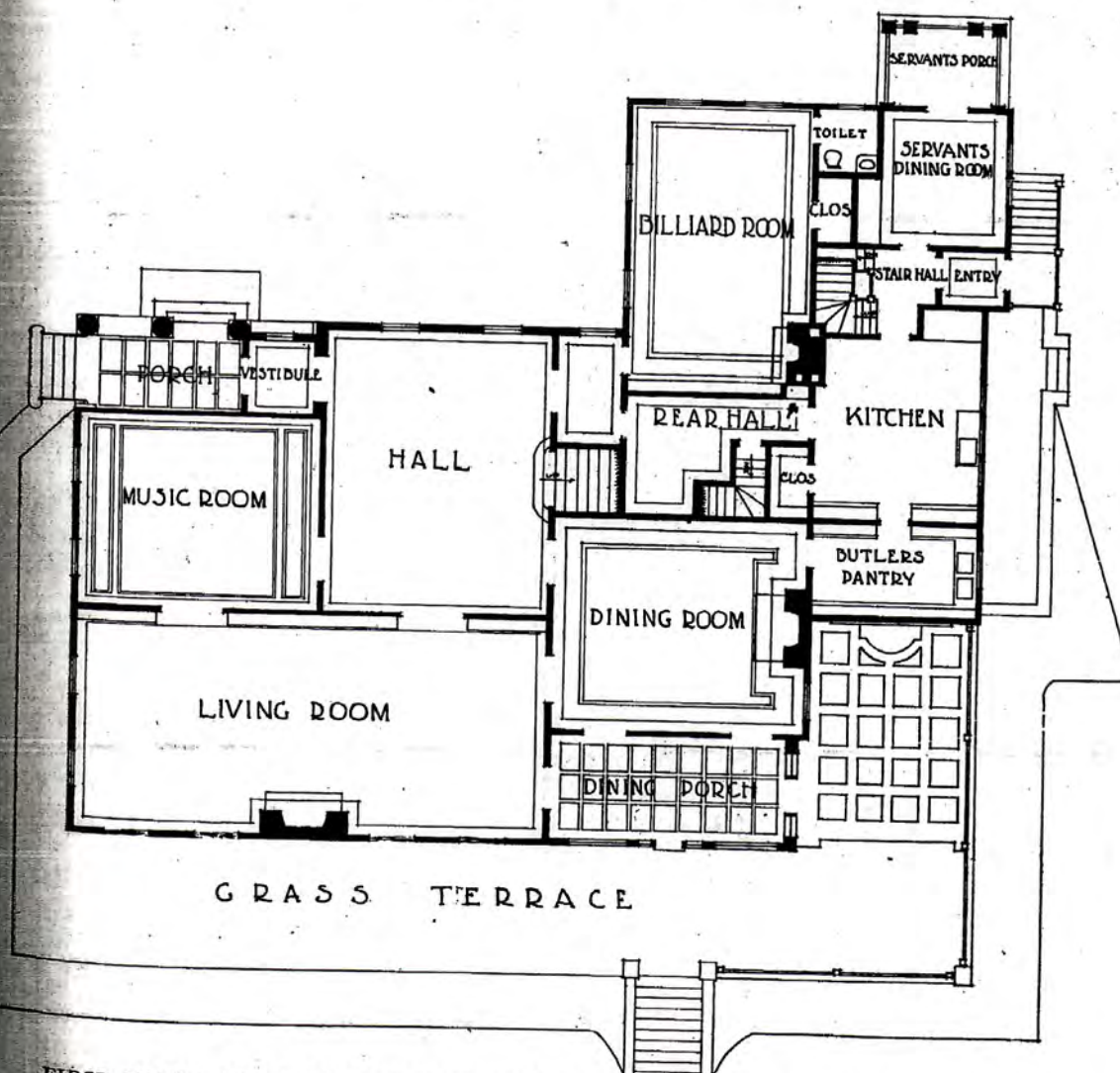
avoiding the archaic appearance which has been one of the most objectionable aspects of so many American chateaus. For all its conformity to a particular style, it looks like a modern American residence, though it would be difficult to say just how the architects have succeeded in giving this modern accent to the language of another century. The one blemish in the design of this entrance facade is the second story windows in the extension. They are on the same level as the windows in the main building, but, inasmuch as the ceilings are lower, they have been allowed to break through the line of the roof in an extremely objectionable way.

The other facade of the Thorne house, is supplemented by a handsome terrace, which forms the scenic background for what is in reality a private outdoor living room. This facade is less interesting than the entrance frontage. The architects were obliged to choose between remaining true to the type or of adapting the historic model radically and frankly to modern American needs. They quite prop-

erly chose the latter course. Their adaptation amounts in this case almost to a transformation. They sacrificed the style to the needs and wishes of the people who were to live in the building. The terrace frontage has little of the simplicity and the distinction of its more public brother. It gives one the impression of being chiefly windows and awnings, and of course it looks better on days when the awnings can be rolled up. It remains true, none the less, that the French chateau style needs for its proper effect high unpierced wall space and high repose. The terrace facade has been designed to meet a real need for sunlight and other modern conveniences, but like so many modern contrivances, it is restless just because it is useful, and it lacks character. Neither does the smaller frontage look very well from the garden, which has been laid out to the west of the house in an attractive background of trees. Here again appearance has been somewhat sacrificed to convenience. The spacious porch, which leads to the garden, is excellent in itself, but it was difficult to place



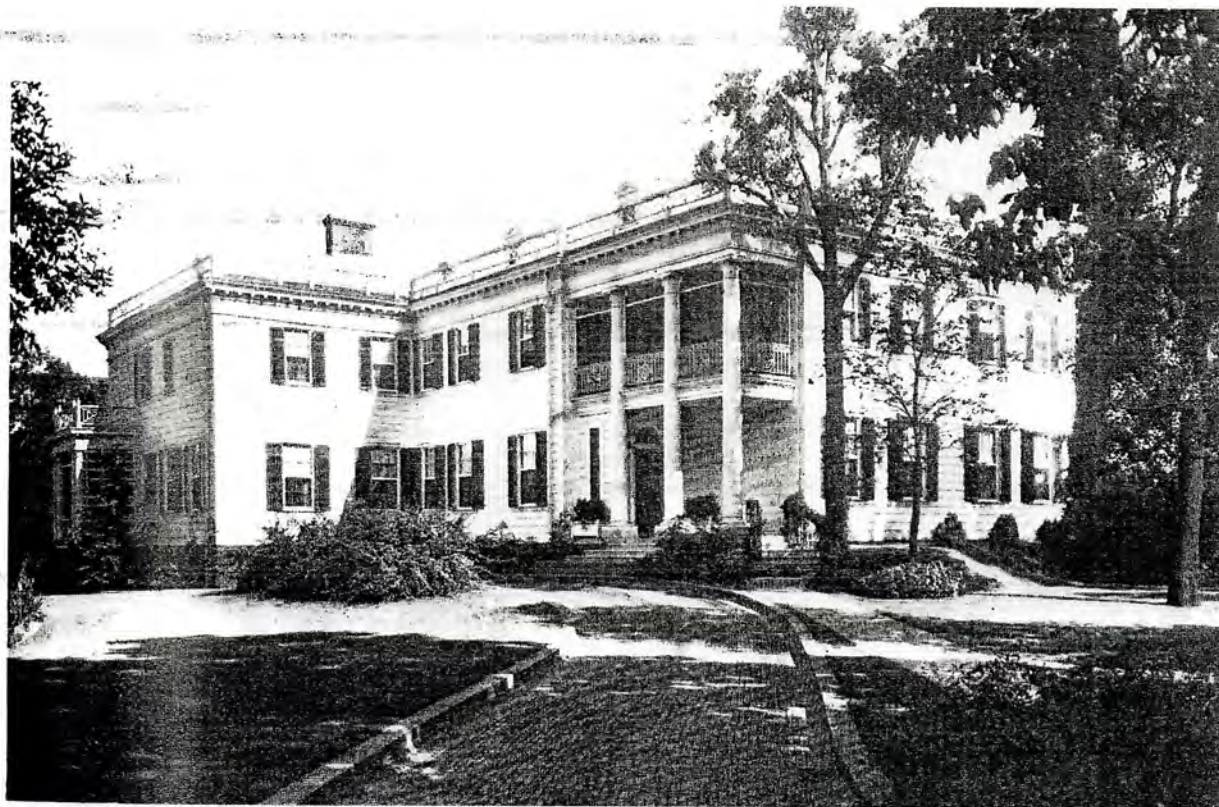
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. THORNE, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



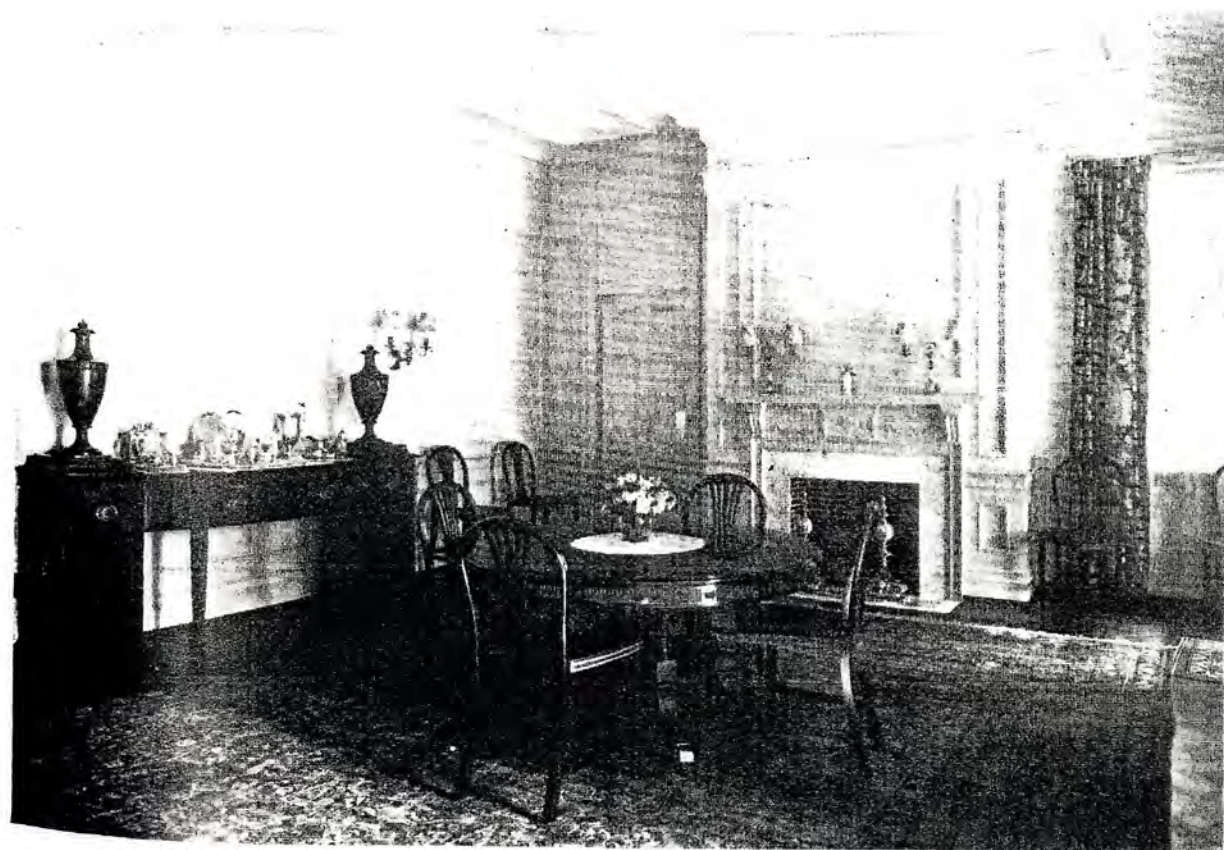
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



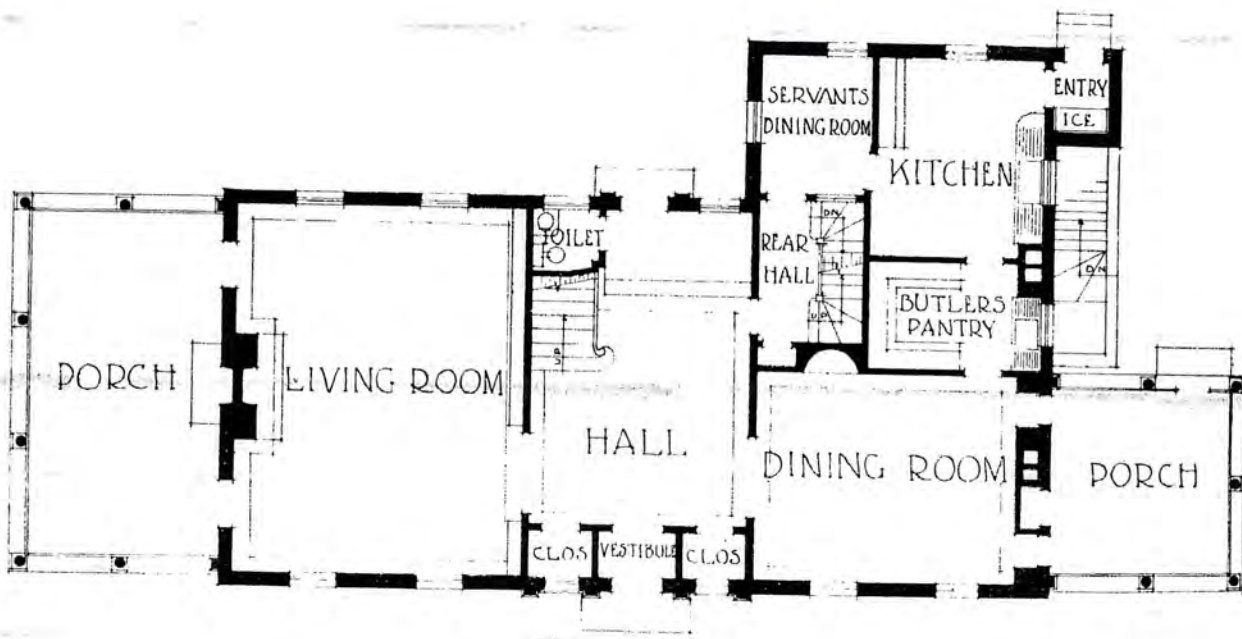
ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.



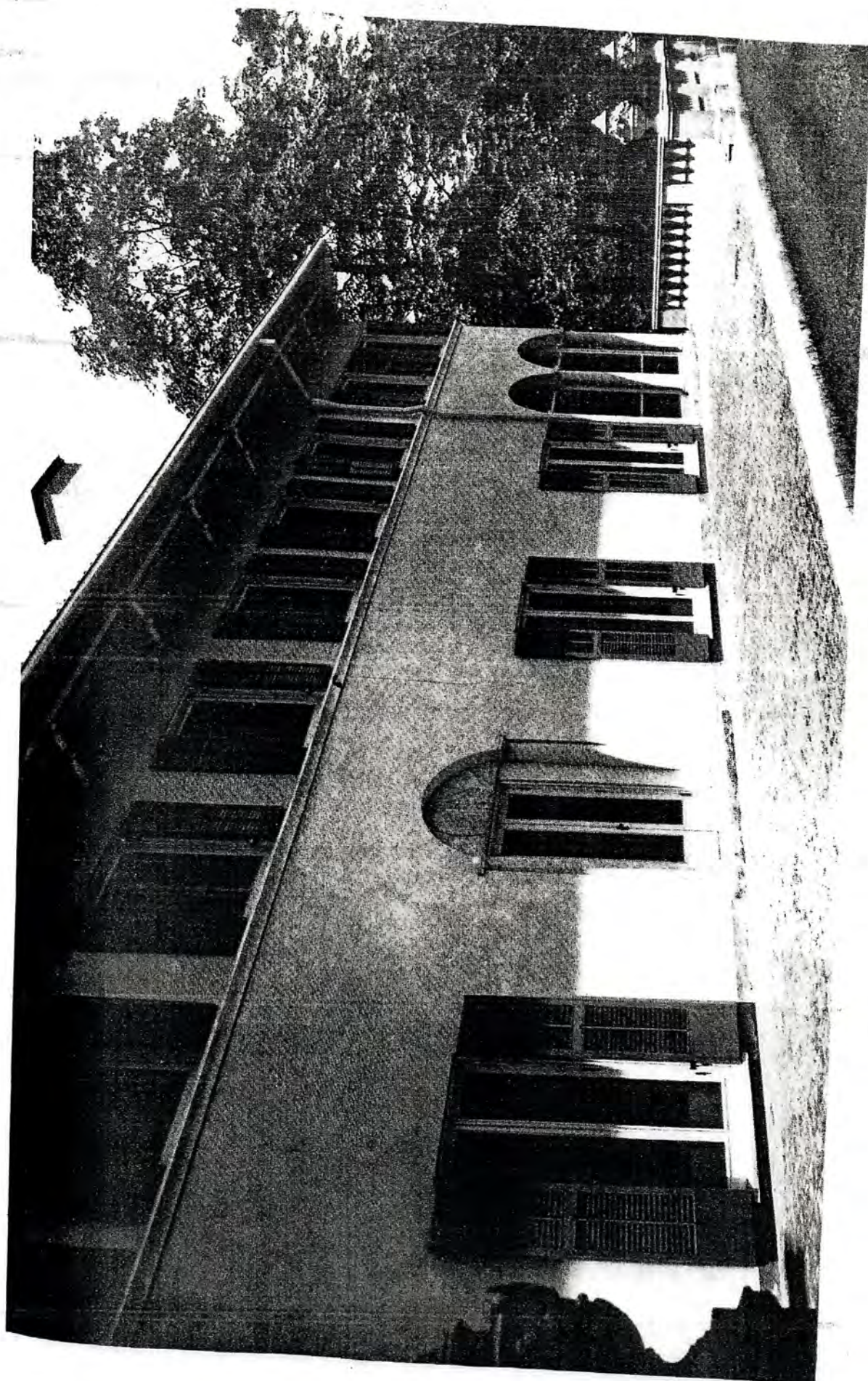
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



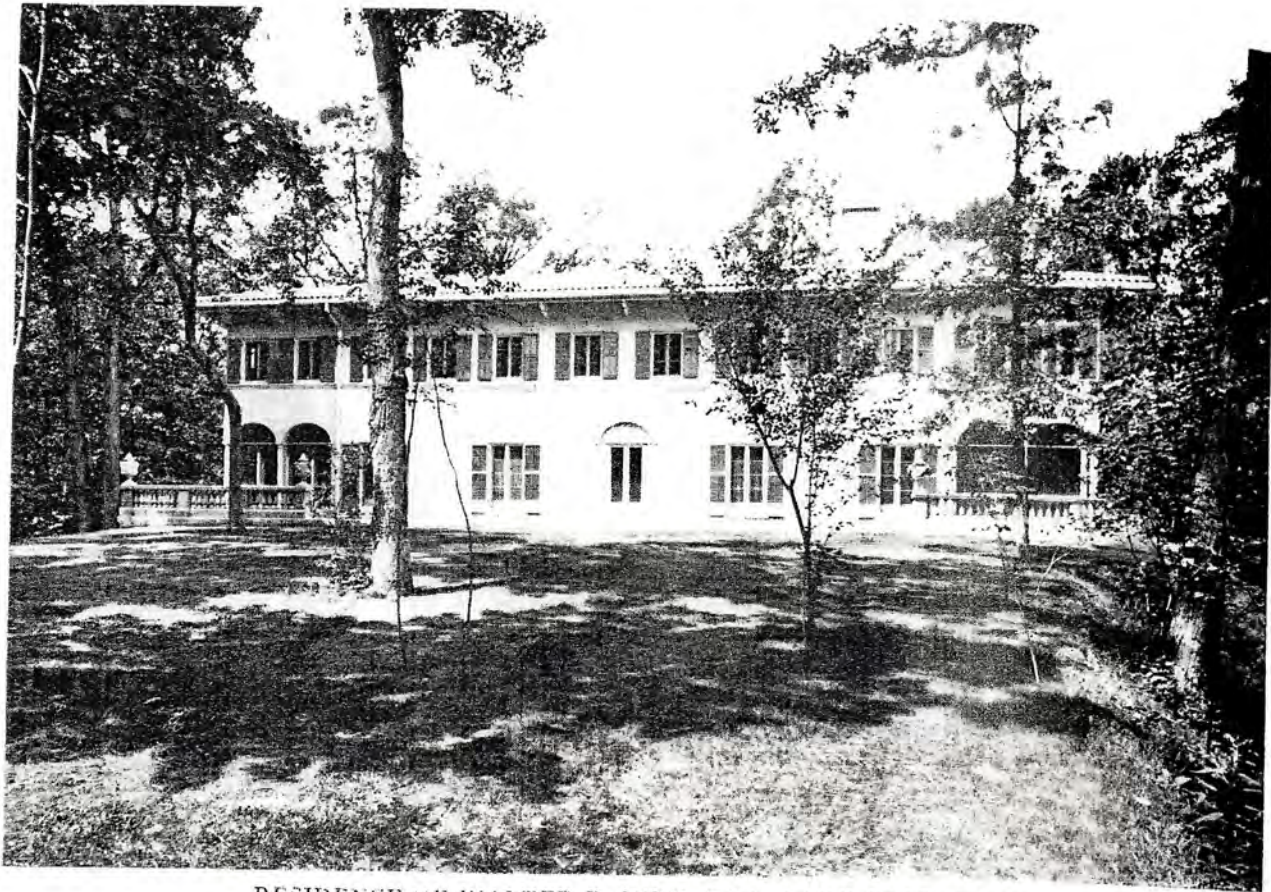
DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MASON, ESQ., EVANSTON, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



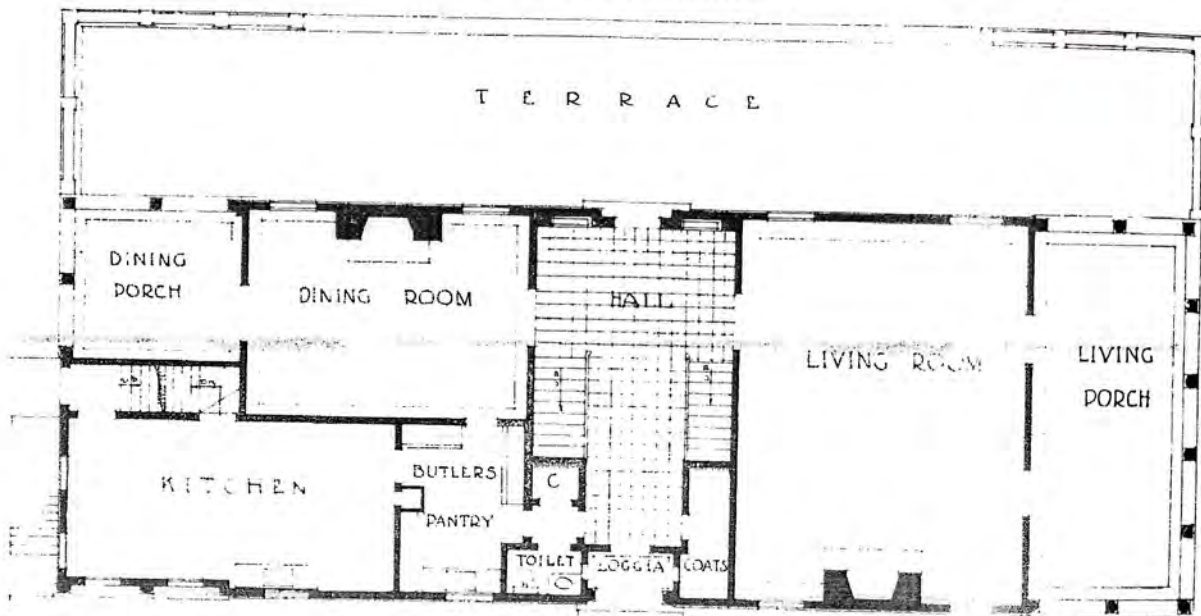
VIEW AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RESIDENCE
OF JAMES FENTRESS, ESQ., HUBBARD WOODS,
ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS



TERRACE RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL. OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS

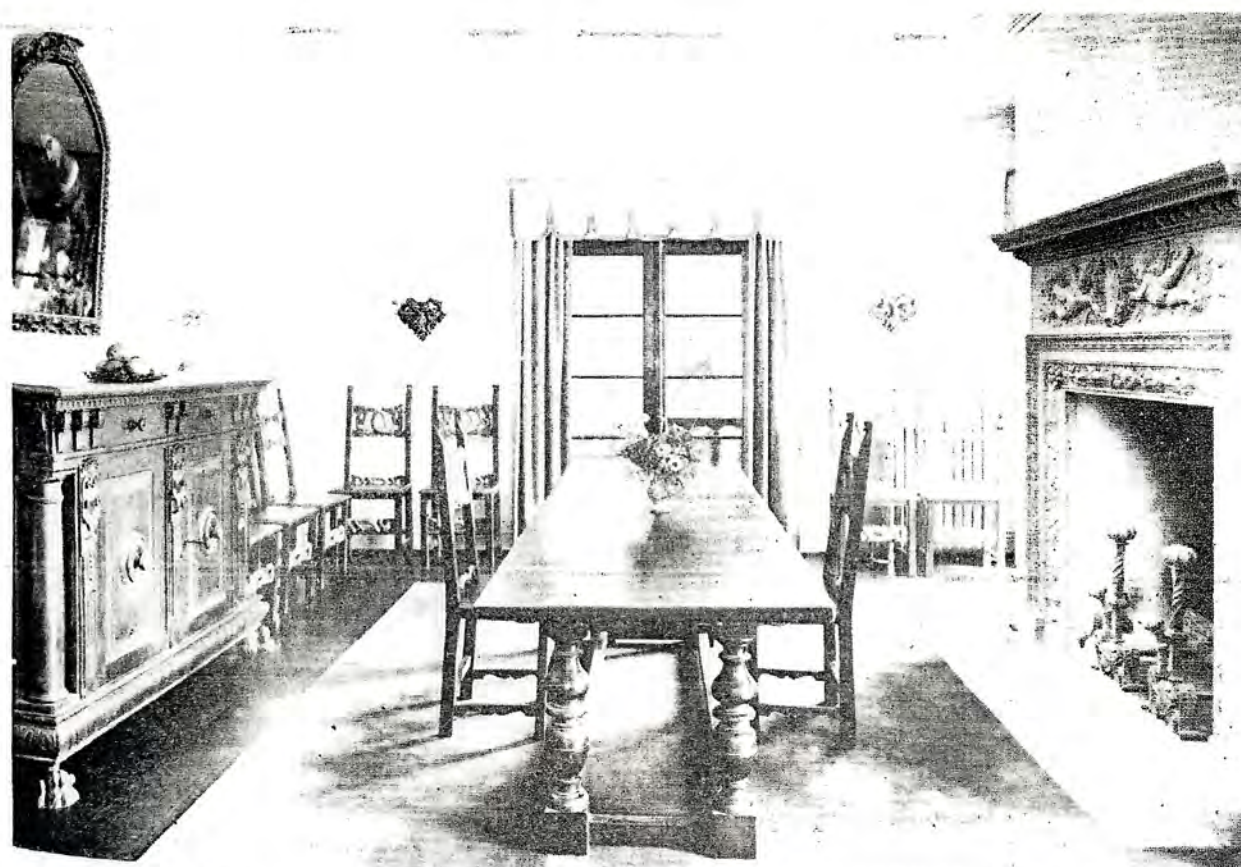


RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.

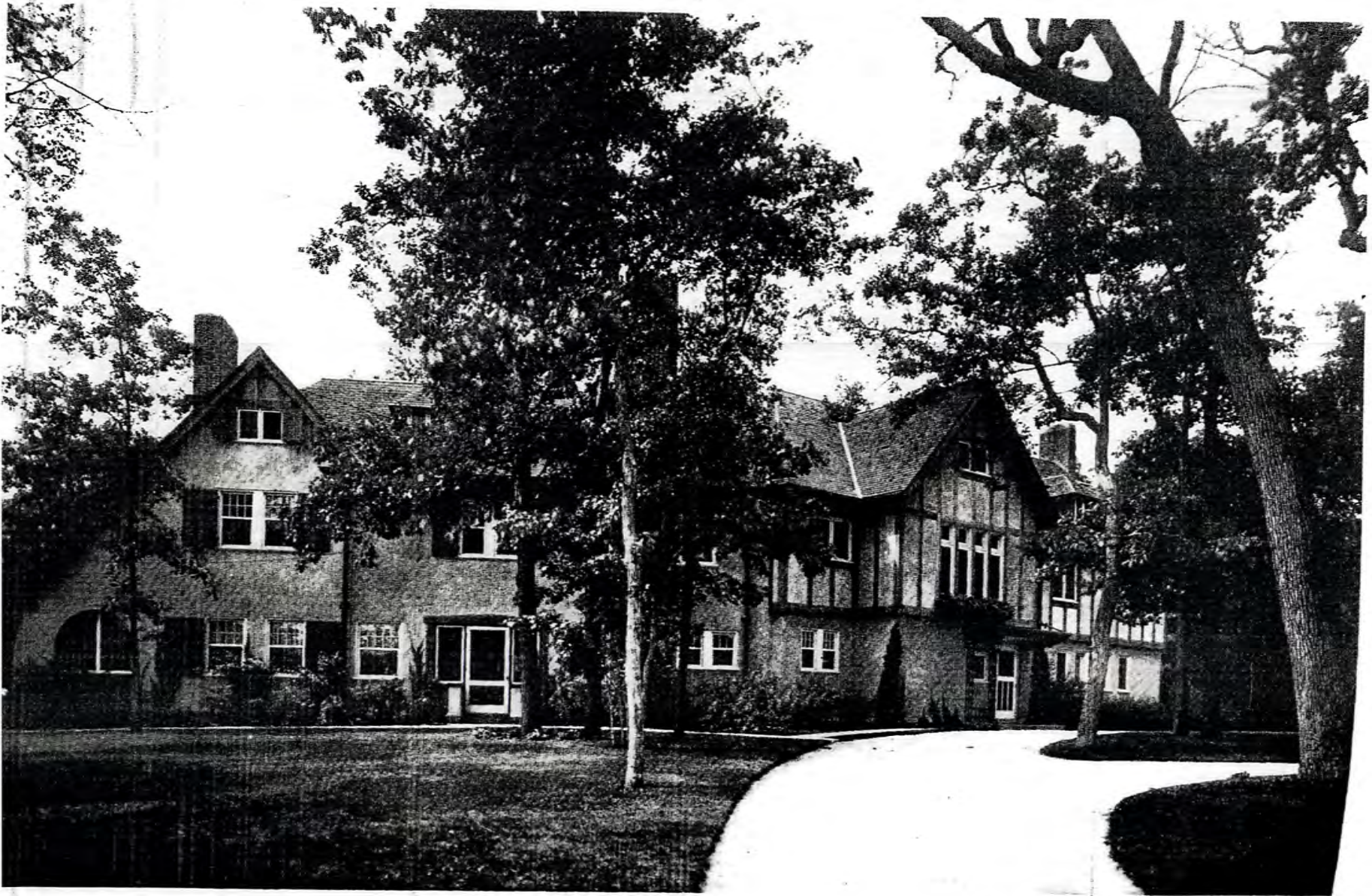




LIVING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF WALTER R. KIRK, ESQ., LAKE FOREST, ILL.
Otis & Clark, Architects.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. JAMESON,
ESQ., HUBBARD WOODS, ILL.
OTIS & CLARK, ARCHITECTS.

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against the background of the body of the house and make it look well. A great deal of careful and successful study has been devoted to the interior of this house. The entrance hall and the dining room are particularly good examples of the simpler type of French panelled room.

Another of Messrs. Otis and Clark's dwellings which belongs emphatically to an historic type is the home of Walter R. Kirk, at Lake Forest, Ill. This house is, of course, scrupulously and even somewhat consciously Spanish in its appearance. Its Spanish character is unfortunately attenuated by the multiplicity of its windows, which has prevented the architects from obtaining the unbroken stretches of wall surface which added so much to the severe dignity of Spanish domestic architecture. But it is none the less a very interesting example of the application of Spanish forms to the needs of a modern American family. Spanish buildings usually managed to combine picturesqueness with great simplicity in the composition of a building and in the massing of its parts. The Kirk house also is low; simple as the elements of its composition and almost devoid of ornament. Yet it is at the same time picturesque; and its picturesqueness is obtained almost entirely by the projection of the roof. The effect of a deep shadow of this kind is analogous to the effect upon a man's face produced by a broad-brimmed hat. If it is done skillfully, it adds an element of mystery to what is in other respects a wholly unmysterious facade of countenance. Was it accidental that the Spaniard should have used more than any other people both the sombrero with its broad brim and the shapely projecting roof?

The rooms of the Kirk house will make a particularly strong appeal to people who like extreme simplicity of interior design. The living room, for in-

stance, is entirely devoid of ornament except a mantelpiece and cornice. It is merely a spacious room, finished in grey plaster, hung with tapestries and entirely free from incidental and "spotty" furnishings. It would be too severe for the ordinary American taste, which prefers a much busier and fussier kind of decorative finish, but its severity, in spite of a flavor of sub-consciousness, is not in the least ascetic. These bare Spanish rooms are refreshing in their coolness, their economy and in their absence of ornamental trivialities.

Messrs. Otis and Clark have designed many other attractive houses, of which perhaps the most interesting is that of John A. Jameson at Hubbard Woods, Ill. It affords an indication of their versatility, for it is a peculiarly successful example of the half-timbered house, which frequently looks particularly well among the oak woods to the north of Chicago. Mention should also be made of the residence of Mr. William T. Mason at Evanston, Ill., which belongs to a kind entirely different from that of the Jameson or Kirk houses, but which is also extremely good of its kind. The cleverness of architects who can handle so many different styles with so much taste and with such a nice sense of the idiom of each particular style is incontestable. It is to be hoped, however, that soon they will settle down and specialize in a particular type of design. The biggest successes in American architecture have been made by firms whose work was characterized less by versatility than by the mastery of one particular style, which can only be derived by patient and varied experimentation with its possibilities. Messrs. Otis and Clark are sufficiently able to make their friends hope that eventually they will settle down and bestow on their work a more strongly marked character.

ATTACHMENT F

Village of Winnetka
DEMOLITION APPLICATION

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. _____

Property Information

Site Address: 310 Green Bay Road (also known as 633 Elder Lane)

Parcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05-21-301-003-0000

Description of all structures to be demolished: Rectangular 2 1/2 story building with a basement

Current Property Owner Information

Legal Name: North Shore Country Day School

Primary Contact: Cindy Hooper

Address: 310 Green Bay Road

City, State, Zip: Winnetka, IL 60093

Phone No. 847-441-3352

Email: chooper@nscds.org

Date owner acquired property: 11/17/1910

Applicant Information

Legal Name: North Shore Country Day School

Primary Contact: Cindy Hooper

Address: 310 Green Bay Road

City, State, Zip: Winnetka, IL 60093

Phone No. 847-441-3352

Email: chooper@nscds.org

Applicant's relationship to current property owner: NSCD Director of Operations

(As previously noted, if contract purchaser, attach copy of executed purchase agreement)

Demolition Contractor Information *(If known, otherwise indicate "not known at this time")*

Legal Name: not known at this time

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Phone No: _____

Email: _____

Property Maintenance Requirements

During processing of the demolition permit, the owner and contractor must maintain the property in accordance with the Village Property Maintenance Code to avoid generation of nuisances. Accordingly, the following minimum requirements shall be adhered to:

- ☒ Grass shall be mowed and maintained at a height not to exceed 8 inches.
- ☒ Garbage, yard waste, miscellaneous rubbish, mail, and debris shall be removed from the property and not allowed to accumulate.
- ☒ Building(s) shall be secured (doors and windows in working order, closed and locked).
- ☒ No demolition or removal of building components may commence until the demolition permit has been issued. Commencement of demolition prior to issuance of permit will result in a Stop Work Order and double permit fees for all subsequent permits
- ☒ Approved tree fencing protections must be installed as directed by Village Forester prior to commencement of demolition. Lack of tree fencing will result in Stop Work Order and fines.

Applicant/Owner Acknowledgments

By execution of this application in the space provided below, the Applicant and Owner(s) do hereby certify, acknowledge, agree and affirm to the Village of Winnetka that:

1. The Village and its representatives have the right, and are hereby granted permission and license, to enter upon the property for purposes of conducting any inspections that may be necessary in connection with this application.
2. I (We) have carefully read this application, the applicable sections of the Winnetka Municipal Code and fully understand the applicable terms and provisions.
3. I (We) waive any rights to exemption from disclosure under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act of any and all documents and information submitted in connection with this application.
4. I/We hereby agree to demolish the above structure or portion thereof, in accordance with the information submitted herewith and in strict compliance with all provisions of the Building Code and other related ordinances and regulations of the Village of Winnetka, and I/We hereby consent to inspection of the work during demolition and to the responsibility of maintaining the subject site and adjacent public and private properties in a good, safe and clean condition, including but not limited to the "Property Maintenance Requirements" listed in the previous section.
5. I (We), in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Fee Resolution and the Winnetka Village Code agree to pay all applicable filing fees and be responsible for the payment of all reimbursable expenses associated with the processing of this application.

Signature of Applicant: _____ Date 01/10/2023

Print Name & Title: Cindy Hooper, Director of Operations

Signatures of Property Owner(s): _____ Date 01/10/2023

Print Name & Title: North Shore Country Day School Property Address: 310 Green Bay Road

****If more than one applicant or property owner, please copy this page and have additional applicants/property owners sign form.**

Christopher Marx

From: Cindy Hooper <chooper@nscds.org>
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2023 10:30 AM
To: Christopher Marx
Subject: Re: Leicester Hall demo timeline

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Chris,

We have targeted on our schedule to begin the demolition work on August 1, 2024. We anticipate a 30 day demolition.

Our schedule includes the following:

7-10 days - move out and terminate all services to the building (electric, water, gas, as well as fire alarm and other low voltage systems)

21 days - building tear down, removal of waste

Please let me know if you need any more information.

Sincerely,
Cindy