



Village of Winnetka

Landmark Preservation Commission Regular Meeting

November 6, 2023 at 7:00 PM
Winnetka Village Hall - 510 Green Bay Road

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Public Comments**
3. **Approval of Minutes**
 - a. Approval of September 18, 2023, Regular Meeting Minutes
4. **Demolition Permit Applications**
 - a. **Case No. 23-20-LPC - 518 Elder Lane:** Review of the demolition permit application submitted for the single-family residence at 518 Elder Lane
5. **Historical Architectural Impact Studies (HAIS)**
 - a. **Case No. 23-17-LPC - 661 Sheridan Road:** Review of the Historic and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) attached to the demolition permit for the single-family residence.
6. **Other Business**
 - a. December 4, 2023, Regular Meeting - Quorum Check
 - b. Change of Name For Landmark Preservation Commission
 - c. Monthly Communications for Landmark Preservation Commission
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
SEPTEMBER 18, 2023 SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES**

Members Present:

Jack Coladarci, Chairman
Chris Enck
Laura Good
Beth Ann Papoutsis

Non-Voting Members Present:

Kim Handler
Louis Zaransky

Members Absent:

Joseph Stuart
Paul Weaver

Village Staff:

Christopher Marx, Associate Planner

Call to Order & Roll Call:

Chairman Coladarci called the meeting to order at 7:08 p.m. Mr. Marx took roll call of the Commission Members present.

Public Comment:

No public comment was made at this time. Mr. Marx informed the Commission correspondence was received relating to an agenda item and included in the agenda packet.

Approval of August 21, 2023 Special Meeting Minutes:

Chairman Coladarci asked if there were any comments or corrections or for a motion to approve the August 21, 2023 special meeting minutes. Ms. Papoutsis moved to approve the August 21, 2023 special meeting minutes. Mr. Enck seconded the motion. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 4 to 0:

AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Good, Papoutsis

NAYS: None

NON-VOTING: Handler, Zaransky

Demolition Permit Applications:

a. Case No. 23-17-LPC - 661 Sheridan Road: Review of the demolition permit application submitted for the single-family residence at 661 Sheridan Road.

Mr. Marx identified the applicant, the property's size, zoning classification and no approximate date of construction with the Historical Society concluding it may have been constructed in approximately 1905 with subsequent alterations. He stated the property is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Listing and the Historical Society concluded the property has architectural significance. Mr. Marx then referred to their comments on Attachment C and asked if there were any questions.

Chairman Coladarci referred to permits for neighboring structures and asked if it had an effect on the Commission's consideration. Mr. Marx responded it did not and noted that information is included due to the concern with regard to multiple demolitions and construction occurring on the same block and to confirm they are monitoring the congestion effect in the neighborhood. He referred to 645 Sheridan Road and the likelihood of construction of both properties occurring the same time with Mr. Schoon to administer the decision if one demolition should be delayed. He added the subject property is not located in the bluff and is not affected by the moratorium. Mr. Marx also identified neighboring homes located in the bluff.

Chairman Coladarci asked for the applicant's presentation. Steve Bacik, President of SJ Bacik Construction, stated he would speak on behalf of the applicant and described the home's materials which may have been an accessory structure and the condition with the replacement home to replicate the newly constructed home on the lake. He stated the new single family home would measure approximately 1,300 square feet with the existing home

1 measuring between 2,000-2,500 square feet. Mr. Bacik noted the new home would be an accessory home for the
2 recently built home on the lake and the independent lots would be consolidated in the future.

3
4 Mr. Enck referred to other accessory structure lakefront teardowns and asked if the lots are consolidated, would a
5 new accessory structure be allowed to be built. Mr. Marx responded if the lots are consolidated. Mr. Enck then
6 referred to other coach homes and a similar situation north of the property and asked Mr. Bacik if the applicant
7 considered rehabbing the home. Mr. Bacik responded the new home would be pushed back 50-70 feet from its
8 current location and would have more landscaping reiterating the new home would replicate the new home done
9 by the same architect, Robert A. Stern Architecture.

10
11 Chairman Coladarci asked if there were any other questions. No additional questions were raised at this time. He
12 then asked for public comment. No comments were made at this time. Chairman Coladarci called the matter in for
13 discussion.

14
15 Chairman Coladarci asked the Commission Members if they felt an HAIS would be appropriate. Ms. Papoutsis
16 referred to the Historical Society's comments relating to the home's architectural significance. Chairman Coladarci
17 commented the home did not appear to be special. Mr. Enck referred to the comments on the estate survey
18 listing. Mr. Marx provided the Commission with an explanation.

19
20 Chairman Coladarci referred to the Sanborn map and commented an HAIS would not provide any additional
21 historical or architectural information. Mr. Enck suggested an HAIS be done based on the Historical Society's
22 comments due to the home being tied to the original estate. Ms. Good referred Robert C. Spencer as a core Frank
23 Lloyd Wright studio and the number of homes by significant architects being torn down although the home is not
24 as detailed as the main home torn down. She questioned whether an HAIS was done on the main home prior to its
25 demolition and recommended an HAIS be done on this home. Mr. Enck agreed with the comments made and
26 stated he is curious as to the documentation done on the original home years ago. Ms. Papoutsis indicated this
27 home may be the only remaining design by Robert Spencer. Ms. Good then referred to Susan Benjamin's
28 comments identifying the home as a significant individual structure.

29
30 Chairman Coladarci asked for a motion noting no interior photos are available. A motion was made by Mr. Enck to
31 recommend an HAIS for 661 Sheridan Road based on the Historical Society's comments relating to the home's
32 architectural significance and the property being listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Listing. He also referred to
33 criteria nos. 1 and 3. Ms. good seconded the motion. A vote was taken and the motion passed, 3 to 1:

34 AYES: Enck, Good, Papoutsis

35 NAYS: Coladarci

36 NON-VOTING: Handler, Zaransky

37
38 **b. Case No. 23-18-LPC - 466 Chestnut Street: Review of the demolition permit application submitted for**
39 **the single-family residence at 466 Chestnut Street.**

40 Mr. Marx identified the applicant, the property's location, size, zoning classification and date of construction as
41 approximately 1920 with subsequent additions. He stated the property is not on the Illinois Historic Structures
42 Listing and the Historical Society stated the property does not have architectural or historical significance. Mr.
43 Marx then asked if there were any questions. No questions were raised at this time.

44
45 Chairman Coladarci asked for the applicant's presentation. Robert Milkowski introduced himself as the property
46 owner and informed the Commission he planned to demolish the home and build a new home for sale. He
47 described the home's condition as rundown and not maintained with the home having a clay tile foundation which
48 is in poor shape. Mr. Milkowski stated no one has lived in the home for a month and he purchased the home from
49 the owner. He also stated no attempts were made to market the home.

50
51 Mr. Enck questioned the proposed replacement home. Mr. Milkowski responded the new home would be a two
52 story stucco home with transitional architecture with multiple front windows, a front entrance and side driveway
53 with a deep pitched roof. He also stated the new home would be longer and estimated the size to be 2,800 square

1 feet with the current home measuring 1,200 square feet. Chairman Coladarci asked if there were any other
2 questions. No addition questions were raised at this time.
3

4 Chairman Coladarci asked for public comment. No comments were made at this time. He then called the matter in
5 for discussion. Chairman Coladarci asked the Commission Members if they felt the home warranted an HAIS. No
6 comments were made at this time. He then asked for a motion to issue the demolition permit without delay. A
7 motion was made by Ms. Good to approve the 466 Chestnut Street demolition permit application without delay.
8 Ms. Papoutsis seconded the motion. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 4 to 0:

9 AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Good, Papoutsis

10 NAYS: None

11 NON-VOTING: Handler, Zaransky
12

13 c. **Case No. 23-19-LPC - 915-917 Willow Road: Review of the demolition permit application submitted for**
14 **the commercial building at 915-917 Willow Road.**

15 Mr. Marx identified the applicant, the property's location, size, zoning classification and date of construction as
16 approximately 1893 with subsequent alterations. He stated the property is not on the Illinois Historic Structures
17 Listing and the Historical Society stated the property does not have architectural or historical significance. Mr.
18 Marx stated the applicant is present and asked if there were any questions.
19

20 Ms. Good asked if another business would have been allowed to occupy the space. Mr. Marx responded no since
21 the existing business is legal nonconforming which existed for decades. He stated once the building is vacated, the
22 nonconformity did not carry over to the next proposed use. Mr. Enck asked if there would be three new homes.
23 Mr. Marx responded the property sale would result in the development of single family homes and they have not
24 received proposed plans with only a discussion with the Community Development Department in terms of what
25 could be built. He identified the vacant lot and two other parcels of 915 Willow Road and 917 Willow Road with a
26 subsequent consolidation and subdivision. Ms. Good asked if the new homes would face Willow Road. Mr. Marx
27 responded they are not required to face Willow Road with the design being the builder's prerogative. He noted R-5
28 zoned lots are the smallest minimum lots which contain the smallest homes in the Village and identified the sizes
29 of R-2, R-3 and R-4 zoned lots. Mr. Enck also referred to the permit history which indicated nothing from 1893
30 remained. He then referred to the Historical Society's comments relating to the 1893 structure and stated over the
31 course of 100 plus years, there were minor additions and alterations, etc. with the home's original integrity
32 removed piece by piece. Ms. Good asked if there were original structure photos. Mr. Marx responded the current
33 owners may have a better understanding of the property's depth.
34

35 Chairman Coladarci asked for the applicant's presentation. Cal Bernstein spoke on the applicants' behalf who are
36 the contract purchasers. He stated the intent is to construct three single family residences compliant with current
37 zoning. He stated he is not sure whether a subdivision would be required and noted the homes have not yet been
38 designed which are reliant on the market. Mr. Bernstein added the only the information they have is what was
39 received from the Historical Society and in the agenda report. He then referred to the letter received and stated it
40 related to the demolition process and noted the developer would adhere to the rules and regulations and would
41 be sensitive to the neighbors. Chairman Coladarci asked if there were any questions. No questions were raised at
42 this time.
43

44 David Hook introduced himself to the Commission and stated his parents purchased the property in 1960. Nancy
45 Hook stated all of the information they have on the home was provided to the Historical Society and there are no
46 photos of the original home. Reference was made to Attachment C. Mr. Enck referred to the business's history and
47 asked if there was no interest in another business taking over the property. The Hooks responded there was no
48 interest. Ms. Papoutsis thanked the applicants for their business.
49

50 Chairman Coladarci asked if there was any public comment. No comments were made at this time. He then called
51 the matter in for discussion.
52

Chairman Coladarci asked the Commission Members if they felt an HAIS is warranted. Mr. Enck responded he initially would have asked for an HAIS but due to the Historical Society's comments and the information they have, it would not provide any additional information. Mr. Marx informed the Commission he received a series of photos this afternoon that was provided for their records. Chairman Coladarci confirmed there is no motion for an HAIS. He then asked for a motion to approve demolition without delay. Mr. Enck stated in connection with the replacement homes, he is concerned with regard to what he saw online. He commented the new homes may be similar in style which may stand out and suggested there be more creativity. Mr. Enck asked the developer to carefully consider the new homes' appearance and ensure they fit in with the neighborhood. Ms. Good agreed with Mr. Enck's comments. Ms. Papoutsis asked for the Historical Society to do a comprehensive study. Chairman Coladarci stated that would require an HAIS. Philip Couri, the applicant's attorney, stated the applicants are cooperating and any historical significance did not relate to the structure itself but the business. He ensured the Commission that the Hooks are continuing to work with the Historical Society to provide them with items relating to the business. Mr. Couri referred to the expense of an HAIS, the difficulty of finding a buyer and the fact that the applicants are retiring. The Commission Members explained the purpose of having an HAIS to the applicants.

Ms. Papoutsis moved to approve the 915-917 Willow Road demolition permit application without delay. Ms. Good seconded the motion. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 4 to 0:

AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Good, Papoutsis

NAYS: None

NON-VOTING: Handler, Zaransky

The Commission Members took a break at this time.

Other Business:

a. October 2, 2023 Regular Meeting - Quorum Check.

The Commission Members discussed their availability for the October and November meetings.

b. Change of Name for Landmark Preservation Commission - Draft Letter to Village Council.

Mr. Marx referred the Commission Members to Mr. Weaver's draft letter for their consideration following President Rintz's request regarding their requested name change and the reasons for it. He asked the Commission Members to express their comments and any changes for presentation at a future meeting. Chairman Coladarci referred to the reference to The Lakota Group in terms of soliciting their feedback regarding what other communities have done. Mr. Marx stated that information was previously provided to the Commission and he could represent it to them. Chairman Coladarci asked the Commission Members for their comments. Ms. Papoutsis questioned whether the reference to preserving architecturally significant structures is necessary. Ms. Good explained the differences between architecturally and historically significant structures and agreed the Commission's name should be changed.

Trustee Handler referred to the Commission's ordinance, duties and application items they consider. Mr. Marx then stated while references to interior photos in a home's documentation provided a more thorough, holistic assessment of the property, from a historical preservation standpoint, some communities have required preservation of a home's interior but it is not common since it is difficult to enforce. He stated exterior conditions have more of an effect on the community and are easier to enforce. Ms. Good referred to homes with exterior easements and stated it is not unusual to have interior easements. She then stated in historic districts, it related mostly what is visible from the street and referred to Galena, IL as an example. Ms. Good stated for landmarked structures, that is when you consider doing interior easements which protect the structures in perpetuity. Chairman Coladarci stated easements would increase pressure on those who want to demolish a structure. Trustee Handler commented on the fact that the ordinance only allowed the Commission to consider a home's exterior. Ms. Good referred to instances where an extraordinary interior restoration was done and should be considered to receive a preservation reward and referred to the requirements for the tax freeze program in connection with interior restoration. She then stated the ordinance should be revised to allow the Commission to consider a home's interior.

Chairman Coladarci asked Mr. Marx to provide the Commission Members with the matrix from the spring at their November meeting. Mr. Marx agreed and added the matrix contained information in terms of what other communities' demolition delays entailed, whether they had historic districts and information on design requirements for new home construction. Trustee Handler stated while the replacement did not play into the demolition decision, she referred to other communities where a demolition permit is allowed based on its replacement. Chairman Coladarci referred to the discussion years ago relating to residential design guidelines which was met with significant resistance in terms of property rights. Mr. Enck referred to the Village Council discussion relating to residence design guidelines. Trustee Handler informed the Commission of comments made regarding multiple homes built which are similar in design. Mr. Marx stated information relating to the Commission's prior discussions on the matter can be included in the agenda materials.

c. Monthly Communications for Landmark Preservation Commission - Sample Item.

Mr. Marx referred to Mr. Enck's draft and informed the Commission it was suggested that the information be more succinct and stated with regard to the communication items the Commission would like to share, in talking about deconstruction, he suggested a better angle be used in terms of only mentioning the deconstruction aspect or referencing success stories and that a more optimistic approach should be used. He also stated any links to outside sources or events need to be vetted by the Village Manager's office. Mr. Marx stated if it became a regular event, the Commission can discuss how it would be written and when it would be included in the quarterly or email blasts used by the Village. Chairman Coladarci questioned the form or template to be used. Mr. Marx responded most of the website functions are delegated to different departments. He explained how documents and items are uploaded on the website and noted any information within the last year should be readily available with older documents requiring more time to obtain. Trustee Handler referred to businesses which perform deconstruction and they should explain how it is beneficial. Mr. Marx referred to whether deconstruction should be permitted when the new home's construction permit had not yet been issued and referred to the 848 Tower Road deconstruction. Mr. Enck suggested the matter be tabled until they have a more positive example. Mr. Marx suggested that item could be discussed for the December preservation awards and be an example in terms of the Commission's first communication. Chairman Coladarci referred to the Village Council's agenda which contained ongoing items for the newsletter and website and asked Mr. Marx to provide similar information to the Commission Members at their November meeting.

Adjournment:

Chairman Coladarci asked for a motion to adjourn. A motion to adjourn was made by Ms. Papoutsis and seconded by Mr. Enck. A vote was taken and the motion unanimously passed, 4 to 0:

AYES: Coladarci, Enck, Good, Papoutsis

NAYS: None

NON-VOTING: Handler, Zaransky

The meeting adjourned at 9:04 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: NOVEMBER 2, 2023
SUBJECT: 518 ELDER LANE - DEMOLITION PERMIT (CASE NO. 23-20-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	November 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	518 Elder Lane (See Attachment A – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	Doug Grant
Application Submitted by	Third Coast Development, LLC, represented by Matan Aharoni
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 two written comments from the public regarding this application. (See Attachment E – Public Correspondence)
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	0.28 acres
Location	South side of Elder Lane between Poplar and Myrtle Streets
Improvements	Single-family home and detached 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	Approximately 1913, according to WHS Research
Additional Construction Activity	1929 - Build two-story frame porch, 1960 - Construct one-story two-car garage, 1965 - Construct an accessory building, 1974 - Addition to detached garage, 1974 – Replace back porch with deck, 1987 - Replace a deck
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	No
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property has 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	No building permit has been submitted at this time.

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 November 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 November 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

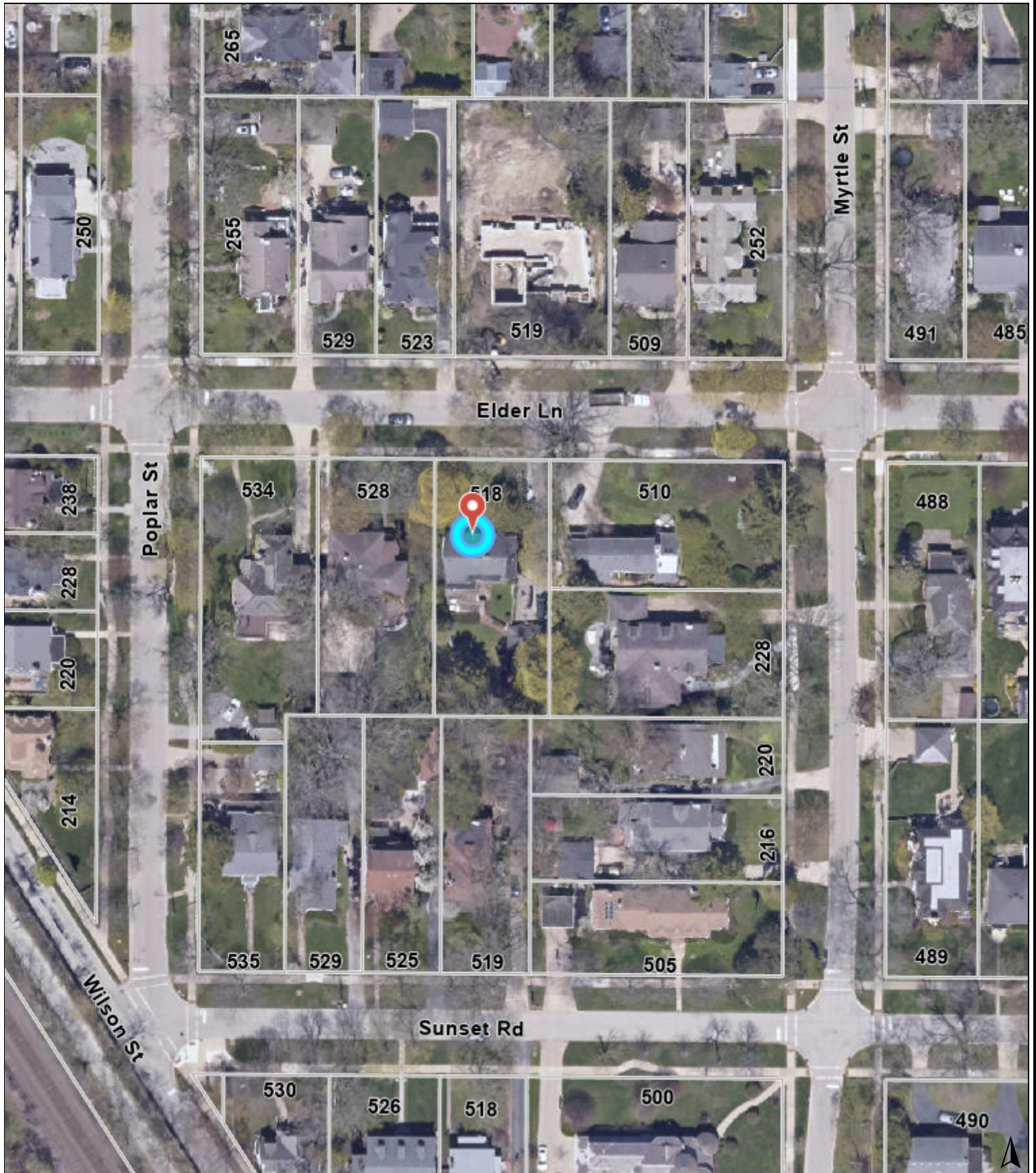
Attachment B: Preliminary Property History Study

Attachment C: Historical Society Research

Attachment D: Application Materials

Attachment E: Public Correspondence

ATTACHMENT A



0 100 200
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 17, 2023
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 23-20: 518 ELDER LANE

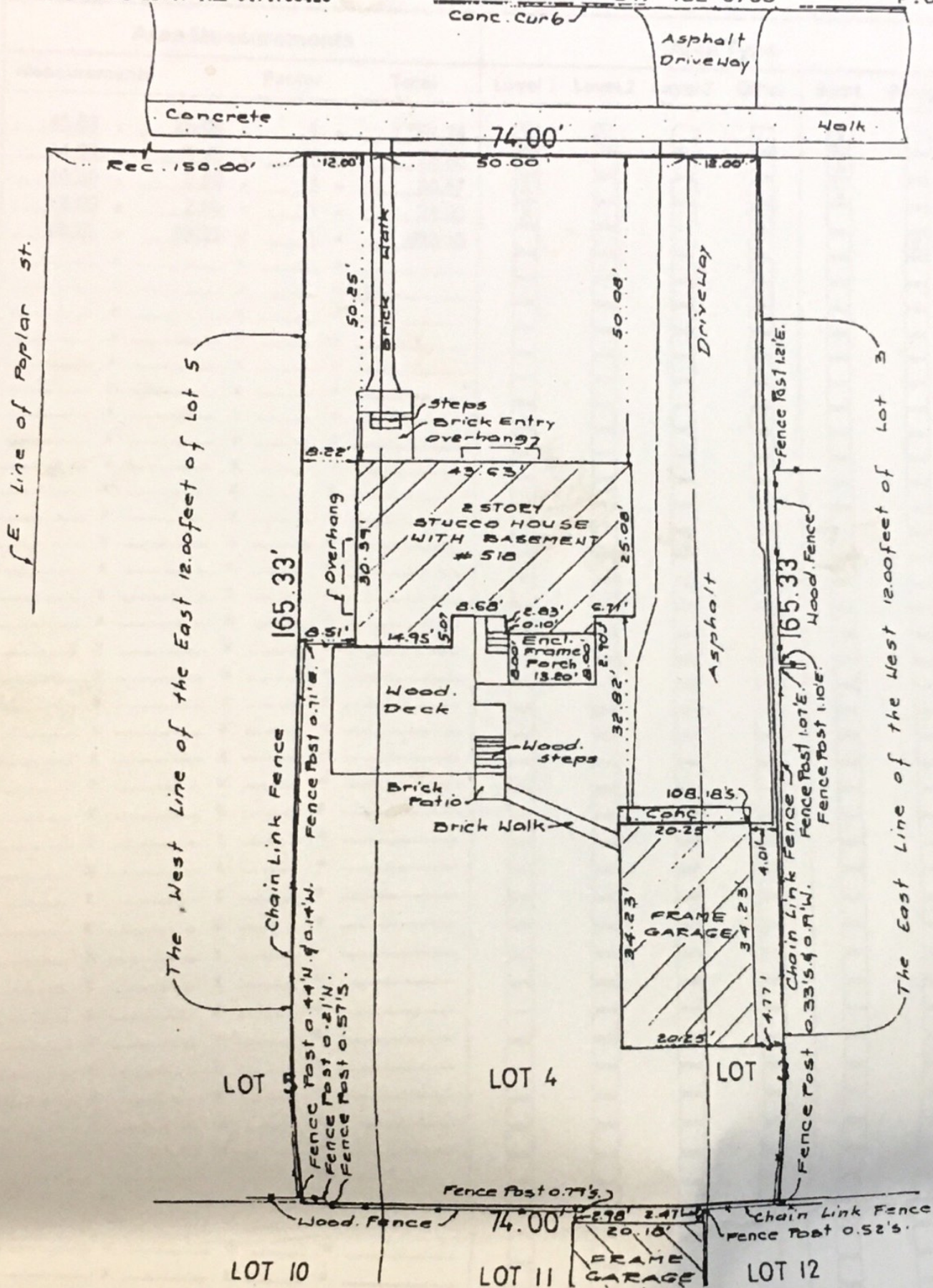
INTRODUCTION

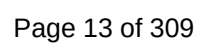
On November 6th, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the residence at 518 Elder Lane. Please return any available information regarding the architectural and historical significance of the structure to my attention by the end of the day on Tuesday, October 31, 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>
9-3-1929	Build two-story frame porch	Arthur Wyld	Not listed
3-23-1960	Construct one-story two-car garage	Lawrence Beckman	Not listed
11-12-1965	Construct an accessory building to a single family residence	Mr. and Mrs. John W. Carlile	Not listed
5-15-1974	Addition to detached garage of single family residence	Thomas L. Fritts	Not listed
9-19-1974	Replace back porch with deck to single family residence	Thomas L. Fritts	Not listed
7-16-1987	Replace a deck at a single family residence	Thomas L. Fritts	Not listed





518 Elder – Exterior Façade





PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 518 Elder Lane

Construction Details:

Original construction date: c. 1913

Construction type: stucco

Style: Prairie

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER/RESIDENT NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
Arthur and Frances Wyld; Alden Finney Brooks (1922-1932)	1913 – at least 1956	Building permit application, 1956 directory, <i>George W. Maher Quarterly</i> article, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituaries, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> obituaries	Frances Wyld was George Maher's sister-in-law. Arthur Wyld was a notable architect. Alden Brooks (George Maher's father-in-law) was a well-known painter and a founder of the Art Institute of Chicago.
Lawrence Beckman	By 1959 – 1960	Building permit application	
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Carlile	1960 – 1974	Building permit application, Winnetka Architectural Survey, <i>Chicago Daily Herald</i> article	
Thomas L. and Diana Fritts	1974 – 2000	Building permit applications, Winnetka Architectural Survey, Cook County Recorder, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> article	
Douglas W. and Deborah T. Grant	2000 – present	Cook County Recorder	

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
George Maher	c. 1913 – design single-family home	<i>George W. Maher Quarterly</i> article, “About George W. Maher” from the George Maher Society, select WHS materials
Lindsey Suter	1974 – addition to detached garage	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary
David W. Clark	1987 – replace deck at single family 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 indicates that this property maintains architectural significance as a Prairie-style design by noted architect George Washington Maher. Maher has been referred to as one of the best-known Midwestern architects of the 20th century. He began working as an architect for Chicago-based firm Augustus Bauer and Henry Hill. In 1887, he joined the office of notable architect Joseph Silsbee, where he worked with famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Maher briefly formed a partnership with Cecil Corwin before founding a practice of his own in the early 1890s.

Maher designed over 270 projects before his death in 1926, several of which have historic designations. A few of his best-known works include Pleasant Home in Oak Park (which is both on the National Register of Historic Places and is a designated National Historic Landmark), the P.J. King House in Chicago (designed Chicago Landmark and on the National Register), the Rath House in Chicago (designed Chicago Landmark), the Colvin House in Chicago (designed Chicago Landmark), and his own Arts and Crafts home at 424 Warwick in Kenilworth (on the National Register). In Winnetka, he designed at least 5 properties, including 525 Sunset, 535 Sunset, 182 Myrtle, 19 Warwick, and 518 Elder Lane.

518 Elder Lane is particularly notable, as Maher designed it for his in-laws, Frances and Arthur Wyld. Frances Brooks Wyld was Maher’s wife’s sister. Her husband, Arthur, was also a noted architect who supervised the construction of the Garfield Park Conservatory and Evanston Hospital. For the final 10 years of his life, Maher’s father-in-law, Alden Brooks, lived with his daughter and her husband at 518 Elder Lane. It is worth noting that Brooks was a well-known painter whose work is presently in the collections of/on exhibit at museums like the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Portrait Gallery (he famously painted a portrait of President William McKinley at the White House while he was in office). Brooks was also one of the founders of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Date of Research: 10/23/2023

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

Winnetka, Illinois,

8-29 1929

TO THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to build a 2 Story
and Basement frame porch.
(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION Lot 4 Block 2

Subdivision Grainland

STREET and NUMBER 518 Elder Lane.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING Front 26'-0" feet. Depth 9'-6" feet. Height 22'-0" feet

NUMBER of ROOMS 4 add (rooms) bldg. open.

KIND of MATERIAL frame.

TOTAL COST 400.00

OWNER Arthur Wylde.

Address Winnetka.

ARCHITECT _____

Address _____

BUILDER " "

Address " "

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 Arthur Wylde

ADDRESS _____

Permit Issued 9-3

19 29

Permit Number 2350

none.

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, Dec. 4, 1959

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to construct a 1 story
and Basement 2-car garage

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT W-12' of 3- all of 4, Block 21

Subdivision # E. 12' of 5 John C. Gortaud's

STREET and NUMBER 518 Elder La.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS OPEN 2-car. Carport.

KIND of MATERIAL Aluminum & frame.

OWNER Lawrence Beckman Address _____

TOTAL COST 1000.00

ARCHITECT Owner Address _____

BUILDER C. J. Zillmer Address _____

CARPENTER " Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN _____ Address _____

REMARKS _____

Cancelled
no work done
April 27, 1960

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 (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.

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.

Permit Issued March 23 1960

Building Permit Number #7192

Occupancy Permit Number _____

Lawrence Beckman
by C. J. Zillmer
SIGNED
ADDRESS _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, November 12, 1965

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to construct an accessory building to a
Single Family Residence (work to be performed)

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	21	317	004
Vol. 103	Item 1094		

STREET and NUMBER 518 Elder Lane

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 20 feet. Depth 22 feet. Height 8 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS 2 car detached garage

TOTAL COST 1,500.00 KIND of MATERIAL Frame, alum. siding

OWNER Mr. & Mrs. John W. Carlile Address O.P.

ARCHITECT owner Address

BUILDER Active Garage Builders Address 5454 N. Harlem Ave., Chgo. 775-3900

CARPENTER Address

MASON Address

SEWER BUILDER 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.

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.

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.

Permit Issued 11-12-65 by

Building Permit Number 8088

Occupancy Permit Number

C. B. No. 9510

Mr. & Mrs. John W. Carlile

SIGNED by J. C. Pollina for owner
ADDRESS 5454 N. HARLEM AV.
CHGO.

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, May 8, 1974

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Addition to detached garage
(work to be performed)
Single family residence.

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	21	317	004
Vol.	103	ITEM	1094

STREET and NUMBER 518 Elder Lane

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

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

EST. CONST. COST \$500. KIND of MATERIAL Frame PHONE NO. _____

OWNER Thomas L. Fritts Address Frame

ARCHITECT Lindsey Suter Address _____

BUILDER Owner Address _____

CARPENTER Same 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)

Permit Issued May 15, 1974 by HWB SIGNED Thomas L. Fritts

Building Permit Number 9288 ADDRESS 518 Elder Lane

Occupancy Permit Number _____ Winnetka, Ill.

C. B. No. 47676 PHONE NO. 446-0437

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, September 16, 1974

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Replace back porch with deck
to single family residence. (work to be performed)

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	21	317	004
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 518 Elder Lane

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

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

EST. CONST. COST \$600.00 KIND of MATERIAL Wood PHONE NO. _____

OWNER Mr/Mrs. Thomas L. Fritts Address 518 Elder Lane 446-0437

ARCHITECT _____ Address _____

BUILDER T. L. Fritts Address Same

CARPENTER Same 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
(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 Sept. 19, 1974 by HWB

SIGNED Thomas L. Fritts

Building Permit Number 9334

ADDRESS 518 Elder Lane

Occupancy Permit Number _____

Winnetka, Ill. 60093

C. B. No. 49369

PHONE NO. _____

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, June 29, 1987

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Replace a deck at a single family
residence (work to be performed)

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	21	317	004
Vol. 103 WV		ITEM 1094	

STREET and NUMBER 518 Elder Lane

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 18 feet. Depth 23 feet. Height 4/8" feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS

EST. CONST. COST \$3,300.00

KIND of MATERIAL

Wood Frame

PHONE NO.

OWNER Thomas L. Fritts

Address

518 Elder Lane.

446-0437

ARCHITECT David W. Clark

Address

31175 Bob O-Link

367-4536

BUILDER "

Address

" Libertyville

"

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 (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.

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 we (I or We) hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.

Permit Issued 7/16/87 by HP

SIGNED

Thomas L. Fritts

Building Permit Number 11568

ADDRESS

518 ELDER LANE

Occupancy Permit Number

WINNETKA

C. B. No. 07692

Page 2 **PH1000E** NO.

446-0437

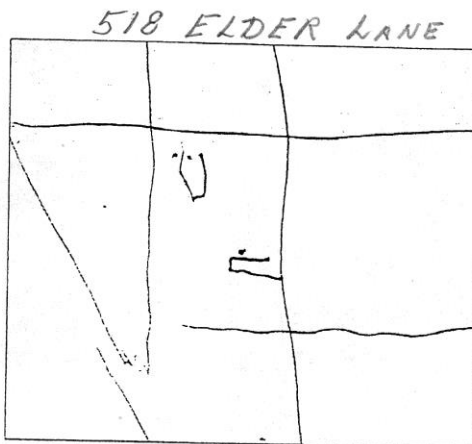
What Maher wrought in Winnetka with some Griffin, too

By 1922, George Maher's small group of speculation houses in Winnetka, Illinois, was in place. I first saw these houses in 1995. We were visiting Betty and Merle Wyld of Skokie, Illinois, and drove with them to Winnetka. Merle, now 93, Maher's nephew, knew where most of the houses were because he lived in one of them when he was a boy. "That's one," he said, "and that's another one." Merle drew the map at right. All of the houses are on two adjacent blocks and a triangle next to the commuter railroad tracks. The bounding streets are Elder Lane to the north, Poplar and Myrtle on the sides, Sunset Road in between, and Hill Road on the south.

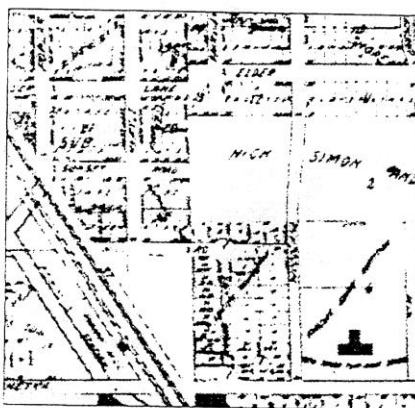
A short article in the Chicago Sunday Tribune for January 25, 1914, tells something about the origin of Maher's little-known contribution to Winnetka architecture. The article was about the Chicago and North Western railroad's acquisition of land "for depot purposes" between Winnetka Avenue and Sunset Road, both of which show on the bottom map in the next column. The Tribune said area residents "will shortly reap their reward for pioneering in the development of this attractive section east of the railroad, heretofore served only by the Chicago and Milwaukee electric line." Then:

This territory was but sparingly settled until two years ago, when Leonard H. Roach, George W. Maher, and Walter Burley Griffin, together with William F. Tempel and Frank Windes—the three last named comprising the Community Development company—began building operations where the New Trier Township High school, costing upward of \$500,000, appeared isolated.

Chief among those who pinned their faith in the future of this territory was Mr. Roach, who has built and sold more than twenty-five homes in



Maher's Winnetka houses. Map drawn by Maher's nephew, Merle Wyld, on June 20, 1995.



Sunset-Poplar-Myrtle neighborhood. At lower center, marked by the circle, is architect Walter Burley Griffin's Trier Center Neighborhood. The upside-down T is New Trier High School. Map, Plan of Winnetka, 1921.



Contemporary map of area. Dark right corner is Lake Michigan, half a dozen blocks or so east of Sunset-Poplar-Myrtle. Source, Microsoft Expedia Maps, WWW.

its immediate vicinity and is still building.*

* Leonard Roach was in real estate with offices on Dearborn in Chicago.

Maher built one house, the one at 519 Sunset Road, in 1915 and another, 220 Poplar Street, in 1916. Four more came in 1919 and one in 1921 after area streets were paved. The spreading of \$206,000 worth of concrete followed approval early in 1918 by the Winnetka Village Board. The decision followed a discussion of whether such paving was patriotic or not. The reason was the U.S. being at war in Europe. Petitioners against paving said "that all persons in the spirit of patriotism, (should) husband their resources and conserve all labor

and material, in order that the same might be more advantageously used in the prosecution of the war." The opposition said it would be unpatriotic not to pave because:

There was no drainage and consequently families were exposed to disease.

Basements would be full of water during a thaw, children would come to school with wet feet and become ill.

Somewhere in between but probably leaning toward the opposition was Frederick Dickinson, the village's attorney, who "intimated that other motives than patriotism inspired the people protesting the passage of the ordinance."

Paving Sheridan Road through Winnetka in the summer of 1918 was also making the area more attractive. Said the local paper: "With the completion of this stretch it makes it possible to leave Evanston and make a circular trip of about fifty miles, all the time traveling on good roads, most of it concrete."

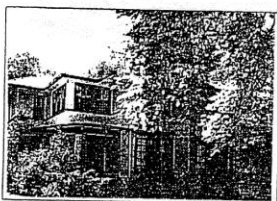
We must remember that these Maher houses are modest houses. Now to them, with the names of first or early owners...

- Hyman and Lora Raclin House, 528 Elder Lane, built 1912-13.

The Raclin House was originally an L-shaped house with a wrapping porch. A squat L because the extension off the



Raclin House, built 1912-13, Winnetka, Illinois. Recent post-remodeling view, GWMQ.



Raclin House, historic view before Keck remodeling.

main block is short. The present owner has a photo from one of the area historical societies showing an early appearance, and it's (badly) reproduced here. Two of Maher's round porch columns are now partly embedded in walls added later. There is no art glass.* The larger part of the house was remodeled in 1956 by the fine Chicago residential architect Fred George Keck.

The sewer application at the Winnetka village hall is dated April 23, 1913, and was handwritten by Maher. His office was in room 1100 of the Karpen Building (later called the Standard Oil building), 910 South Michigan Avenue.

It seems Maher rented the house to Mrs. H.B. Craig, who is shown living there in the 1916 North Shore directory,

* None of these houses has art glass. The double-hung windows are typically single pieces of glass below and small-paned above with four or more panes.

and then briefly to the Robinsons. In April 1920, the Raclin family moved in. We know this because

we read it in the diary of 14-year-old Violet Wyld, Maher's niece who lived next door at 518 Elder Lane. She recorded:

April 27, 1920. "Weather same as yesterday. Robinsons moved yesterday and Rachlins (sic) moved in. Jews hope we like them because they bought the house. The only child is boy 3."

April 28, 1920. "Stayed home from school today because I had a cold & coughed to much. I made a mistake the Rachlins (sic) have a boy 1 1/2 and girl 3."

Sources: Diaries, Violet Wyld. North Shore suburban directories, Evanston public library, Evanston, Illinois. Winnetka village records.

- C.A. and Mary Scholl House, 519 Sunset Road, built 1915.

The Scholl House is a simple hip-roofed foursquare house with a basic Maher positioning of windows. There are two large double-hung windows at either side on the second story with a smaller one between. There are paired square columns on the flat-roofed front porch.

We know the house was built by Maher because there is a sewer connection card dated 1915 in the Winnetka village hall files.



Scholl House, 1915, Winnetka, Illinois. GWMQ photo.



Kasten House, 1916, Winnetka, Illinois. GWMQ photo.

North Shore suburban directories show the Scholls living in the house in 1917 and in 1920. He was with the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company in Chicago. By the time Scholl, 60, died in 1938, he had been manager of the company's Chicago office for 14 years.

Subsequent directories show the house occupied by Frank and Elvie Young in 1922 and Clarence and Theresa Goodman in 1925.

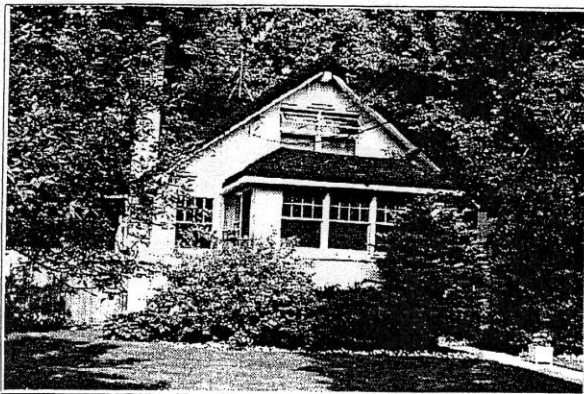
Sources: Carl Scholl obituary, The Evanston Review, Evanston, Illinois, November 10, 1938. North Shore directories. Winnetka village records.

- Herman and Emma Kasten House, 220 Poplar Street, built 1916. The Kasten House is a side

gable-roofed bungalow. The most noticeable Maher characteristic is the pairing of round columns at either end of the flat-roofed front porch.

The Maher sewer connection card in the village hall is dated 1916.

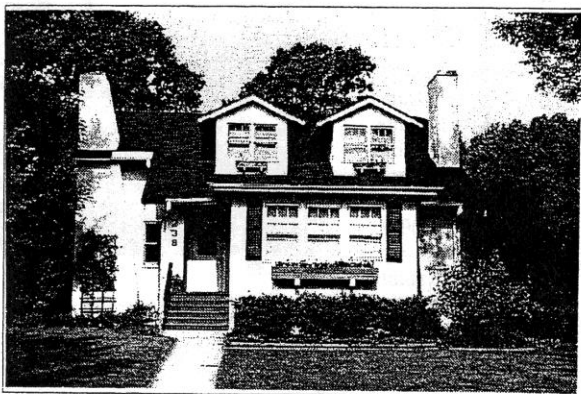
Herman Kasten was in stationery, according to the 1922 North Shore directory. I believe I've found another mention of him in business, that being in a book by the commercial artist and illustrator Will Bradley (1868-1962). In the book, titled Will Bradley, His Chap Book, Bradley recalls "free-lancing and making designs for Mr. Kasten of the McClurg stationery department." That was after he had lived in Ishpeming, Up-



Faxon House, 1919, Winnetka. GWMQ photo.



Manley House, 1919, Winnetka. GWMQ.



Moore House, 1919, Winnetka. GWMQ.



Barnes House, 1919, Winnetka. GWMQ.

per Peninsula, Michigan, and before he designed rooms and houses for Ladies' Home Journal. Bradley, gently anecdotalizing, continues:

You (Bradley) have a studio in the new Caxton building on Dearborn Street. You work all of one day and night and part of the next day on some drawings for Mr. Kasten. He comes to get them at four o'clock on the afternoon before Christmas. You tell him (Kasten) you haven't eaten since the previous night.

He takes you and your drawings in a cab and stops at a saloon in the McVickar Theater build-

ing and buys you an egg nog. "Drink this," he says. "It will put you on your feet until you reach home and can get dinner." It is only a glass of milk and egg—and looks harmless."

Sources: Will Bradley, *His Chap Book*, Will Bradley, *The Typophiles*, New York, 1955. "The World of Will Bradley," James F. O'Gorman, *Old-House Journal*, March-April 1999. North Shore directories, Evanston public library. Winnetka village records.

- Jesse and Margaret Barnes House, 238 Poplar Street, built 1919.

The Barnes House is a larger side gable-roofed bungalow, with two dormers at the front and an extension (later?)

to the side. The street-facing fireplace chimney has one slanted side, such slanting being used by Maher from 1907 and his Schultz House in Winnetka. The exterior is stuccoed.

The Maher sewer connection card is dated September 20, 1919.

The North Shore directories for 1917-18 and 1922-23 show the house empty. The Barnes family is living there in 1925.

Sources: North Shore directories, Evanston public library. Winnetka village records.

- Lloyd and Margaret Faxon House, 228 Poplar Street, built 1919.

The Faxon House is the small-

est of the houses. It has a front gabled-roof. It's rather muddled now, in the sense The Old-House Journal uses the word.

The Maher sewer connection card in the village hall is dated September 20, 1919.

Directories say the house was empty in 1917, and that the Faxons were there in 1922 and 1925. Margaret, who died in 1959, was described as a book reviewer, in a 1965 obituary for Lloyd. He was a lawyer who lived in Winnetka for 38 years and practiced for 40 years in Chicago. After Margaret's death, Lloyd lived at the Evanston YMCA for six years and then moved to a convalescent home in Niles.



Bryson House, 1921, Winnetka. GWMQ photo.



Maybe Maher houses on Sunset. GWMQ.

Sources: Lloyd A. Faxon obituary, Evanston Review, October 14, 1965. North Shore directories, Evanston public library. Winnetka village records.

• John J. and Helen Manley House, 525 Sunset Road, built 1919.

The Manley House is a side gable-roofed house somewhat

muddled and hidden in all seasons behind trees. It seems similar to the Moore House nearby.

The Maher sewer connection card, on which it's noted the architect lived at 424 Warwick Road, is from March 22, 1919(?).

Directories list the Manleys as residents in 1920, 1922 and 1925. He was in lumber.

Sources: North Shore directories, Evanston public library. Winnetka village records.

• David C. and Annie Moore House, 535 Sunset Road, built 1919.

The Moore House is side-gabled. There are paired windows at both sides both

floors. A small window is between the two second story ones. Again, a favored Maher configuration. The exterior is stuccoed.

The Maher sewer connection card is dated June 16, 1919; the plumber was Charles Wallace. There is a second card in the building file, this one from April 29, 1920, for a

garage for D.J. Breckenridge; Maher was the architect.

The first owners were David and Annie Moore. He was a commercial traveler. They were living in the house in 1922 and 1925.

Sources: North Shore directories, Evanston public library. Winnetka village records.

• Arthur and Helen Bryson House, 182 Myrtle Street, built 1921.

The Bryson

House is similar to the Manley and Moore houses, though there is a larger window at the center of the second story. The front-gabled entrance has a single round column at each side. The house is stuccoed outside.

The undated Maher sewer connection card, a pink one, has this note: "Mr. Maher Please sign and get into hands of plumber of (sic) leave at Village Hall." The card notes Maher's Chicago office address at 208 South La Salle Street.

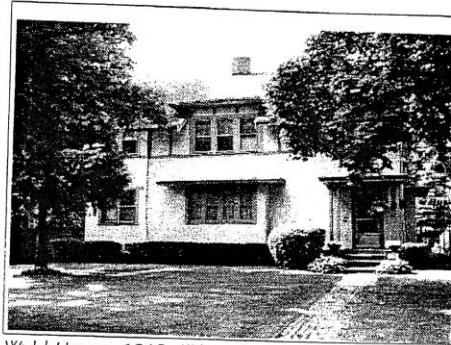
The suburban directory shows the Brysons living in the house in 1922. They were still there in 1945.

Sources: North Shore directories, Evanston public library. Winnetka village records.

Two more houses at 518 and 526 Sunset Road could be Maher designs. They are similar in shape and window placement. However, Winnetka village building records had no George Maher cards for either. The 518 Sunset sewer

permit was dated May 29, 1931, and the oldest card on 526 was from 1939. So, they may just be Maher-inspired.

More in Winnetka. Maher did two more houses in Winnetka.



Wyld House, 1913, Winnetka. GWMQ.

The first house designed by Maher in Winnetka was the much-remarked Schultz House at 19 Warwick Road in 1907. It's pictured elsewhere in the issue.

The other Maher house in the neighborhood is at 518 Elder Lane designed in 1913 for his wife's sister Frances, her husband Arthur and Violet and Merle.

Sources: Conversations with Merle Wyld, 1990s. Blueprints, September 20, 1913, and September 25, 1913.

Griffin nearby.

In 1912, the brilliant architect Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937), formerly with Frank Lloyd Wright in Oak Park, Illinois, began a neighborhood around the corner from Maher's Winnetka neighborhood. To go to the Griffin development, you turn from Myrtle east toward Lake Michigan onto Hill, then east for a block and you'll be in the Tri-er Center Neighborhood. It'll look very conventional. That's because most of what Griffin

Birth: Apr. 3, 1840
 Warren
 Trumbull County
 Ohio, USA
 Death: Jun. 13, 1932
 Winnetka
 Cook County
 Illinois, USA

A. F. BROOKS, 93, WINNETKA CRASH VICTIM, IS DEAD

Alden Finney Brooks, 93 years old, 518 Elder Lane, Winnetka, a former portrait painter for whom President McKinley once sat, died yesterday from pneumonia following an automobile collision on June 10 at Elder Lane and Woodlawn avenue, in the north shore suburb. With Mr. Brooks were his granddaughter, Miss Violet Wyld, who lived with him and who was driving, and his daughter, Mrs. George Maher of Kenilworth. Their machine was struck by that of Charles Knapp, 18 years old, 633 Forest avenue, Wilmette, and overturned. Mr. Brooks sustained a fractured collar bone. The women were only slightly hurt. Knapp, a senior at the New Trier township high school was held on charges of involuntary manslaughter.

--Chicago Tribune, 14 June 1932, pg. 26

Parents: Charles Brooks, Sophia (Thompson)?

A member of the Cleveland Grays, a city militia created in 1837, which saw action at Bull Run, Shiloh, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, Alden F. Brooks enlisted in 1862 as a Corporal in the 105th Infantry (Ohio) and mustered out in June 1865 as a First Lieutenant. The regiment served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia before joining Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and March to the Sea. He was shot in the hand, and rather than have it amputated, he treated it himself.

ALDEN FINNEY BROOKS was born April 3, 1840, in Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, of Charles and Isabel [Thompson] Brooks. He received an academic education in J L. Pickard's institution at Platteville, Wis., from 1857 to 1859. Being in poor health he made the journey to Eureka, Cal., on foot in 1859. In 1861 he returned home and enlisted early in 1862 and served to the close of the war. For the last nine months of service he was on the staff of General George H. Thomas, as topographical engineer, with rank of First Lieutenant. In 1867 he went to New York City and studied a year in the National Academy of Design, having early evinced a taste for painting, and having already done some work in that line, for which, indeed, he inherited an aptitude. He also took lessons from Edwin White, the distinguished historical painter, for a year. In 1870 he came to Chicago, and opened his first studio, and was burnt out in the great fire. He soon re-opened, and has been here ever since, with the exception of the season of 1881-82, which he spent in Paris, as a pupil of Carolus Duran, where he exhibited in the Salon his painting, "Les Favorites." While home on furlough in 1864, he was married to Miss Ellen T. Woodworth, of Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, by whom he has had four children -- Bessie, December 22, 1866; Fannie, November 22, 1869; Carrie, January 15, 1871, and Merle Thompson, May 9, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Congregational Church of Hyde Park, where they have resided since 1875.

--History of Cook County, Illinois: From the Earliest Period to the Present Time" [A. T. Andreas, Chicago, 1884]

From Findagrave.com

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Winnetka Masonic Temple Elm..... Winnetka-2112
Winnetka News Co 567 Chestnut av..... Winnetka-765
Winnetka Post Office 547 Lincoln av... Winnetka-1465
Winnetka Public Schools

Greeley Saml Sewell Schl Fairview av. Winnetka-300
Hubbard Woods Schl Laurel av. . . . Winnetka-1107
Mann Horace Schl Oak Winnetka-326
Parish Hse 482 Linden av. Winnetka-1029
Washburne C W supt 520 Glendale av. Winnetka-850
520 Glendale av. Winnetka-2318

Winnetka Sanitary Dairy Co 818 Oak.....Winnetka-137
Winnetka Shoe Store 804 Elm.....Winnetka-694
Winnetka State Bank 739 Elm.....Winnetka-10
739 Elm.....Winnetka-10

Winnetka Teaming & Supply Co 860 Center. Winnetka-32
Winnetka Tire Shop 723 Oak. Winnetka-1565
Winnetka Trust & Savings Bank 791 Elm. Winnetka-97
Winnetka Weekly Talk

Winnetka Weekly Talk pubn 564 Lincoln, Winnetka-2001
Winnetka Woman's Club 485 Maple av., Winnetka-494
Winscott J M r 902 Spruce, Winnetka-1267
Winslow Stella Mrs r 964 Cherry, Winnetka-2376

Winterberg Hernert E r 190 Sheridan rd. Winnetka-1919
Winterbotham Jos E r 899 Oak Winnetka-657-J
Wisdom Edw, Jr r 861 Spruce Winnetka-1643
Wisdom Thompson & Emmert Inc rl est

Wissman Emil W r 1086 Ash..... Winnetka-1751
Withers Allen L r 788 Lincoln av..... Winnetka-685
Witkowsky Rosa Mrs r 922 Ash..... Winnetka-507

Wolcott Ryland A r 932 Euclid av Winnetka-1193
Woldenberg Max r 1168 Ashbury av Winnetka-2283
Wolf Geo D r 511 Cedar Winnetka-499
Wolschan J A r 1041 Oak

Wolschick J A r 1041 Oak... Winnetka-2074
Wolsieffer T J r 930 Elm... Winnetka-1240
Wolter Ferdinand, Jr r 1377 Scott av... Winnetka-190
Wood Benj r 956 Fig... Winnetka-1023
Wood Earl E... 288 S...

Wood Earl E r 88 Cherry.....Winnetka-1023
Wood Geo S plng 979 Vine av.....Winnetka-531-W
Wood Jas r 844 Pine.....Winnetka-892
Woodcock H B r 706 Ash.....Winnetka-381
Wm J r 1000 Oak.....Winnetka-303

Woodford R H : 925 Elm.....Winnetka-1177

Woodland Groc & Mkt 1033 Gage.....Winnetka-1980
Woods Frank N, DDS ofc 526 Linden av. Winnetka-1068
Woods Henry C r 656 Locust.....Winnetka-2349
Woods W J r 1184 Tower rd.....Winnetka-1068

Woodward Arthur H r 685 Ardsley rd. Winnetka-605
Woodward W T r 799 Foxdale av. Winnetka-1441
Woolfolk Wm G r 615 Cherry. Winnetka-1377
Woolhiser H L r 600 G. Winnetka-1377

Woolhiser H L r 960 Gordon tr. Winnetka-787
Woollett J N r 99 Indian Hill rd. Wilmette-66
Woolsey Jas L florist 917 Willow. Winnetka-885
Wooten J King r 949 Spruce. Winnetka-1777

Work Geo R r 525 Ash.....	Winnetka-1771
Worthington Clyde L r 854 Cherry.....	Winnetka-1628
Wortley Eloise W Mrs r 561 Lincoln av.....	Winnetka-2076
Wright Benj T r 50 Essex rd.....	Winnetka-1113
	Kenilworth-3544

Wright J C r 382 Fairvw av. Kenilworth-3544
Wright Thos S r 112 Fuller lane. Winnetka-2491
Wyld Arthur r 518 Elder lane. Winnetka-1591
Wyld Arthur r 518 Elder lane. Winnetka-891

Yates Henry A r 96 Church rd.....	Winnetka-25
Yates Walter R r 610 Ash.....	Winnetka-84
Young Hobart B r 508 P.....	

Young Hobart P r 708 Prospect av	Winnetka-6
Young Jas A r 1020 Cherry	Winnetka-676-1
Young Jas W r 525 Elm	Winnetka-153
Yunker Aaron r 349 Sheridan rd	Winnetka-68

Zeimet Edw r 907 Linden av Winnetka-271

Zeiss Carl H r 1194 Fig.	Winnetka-33
Zeiss Harold r 461 Maple av.	Winnetka-259
Zeit F Robt, MD r 643 Garlnd av.	Winnetka-192
Zeller A Mrs r 1482 Edgewood	Winnetka-185

Zenger A Mrs r 1432 Edgewd lane.	Winnetka-214
Zengeler A W cng 899 Linden av.	Winnetka-14
cng 810 Elm.	Winnetka-265
Zick G L & Co dry gds 795 Elm.	Winnetka-97

Zimmerman Ralph W r 337 Sheridan rd. Winnetka-186
Zinner Shandor M r 1192 Asbury av. Winnetka-10
Zipf Arthur A r 596 Arbor Vitae rd. Winnetka-51

Zipf Herbert L r 575 Arbor Vitae rd. . . . Winnetka-24

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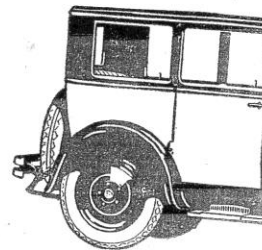
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ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION & PHYSICAL FEATURES

Number of stories 2 Exterior Wall Materials stucco
 Foundation material concrete Roof Material asphalt shingle
 Entrance (Front/Side) front Roof Type sloped
 Windows (Type) double hung Garage detached double

Other Features: _____

General Comments: (History, Sources, Anecdotes, etc.)

The original owner moved here from England to
see the World Cup Races and never returned but did
not become a U.S. citizen. The front yard was filled
with flowers, corn and various vegetables - no grass.
The back yard had a horses stable and large pond in
the center. A gazebo on the east lawn was a special
place for the owner. His grandson still lives in Kenilworth.

SITE & STREET PLAN



Survey By: _____

Date: _____

Survey Revised by: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

ADDRESS: _____

WINNETKA ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NO. _____

DATE _____

Street Address 518 ELDER LANE

Current Owner Thomas and Dianna Feiths Years 1974 to 1982

Original Owner _____ Years _____ to _____

Other Owners John Carlisle Years 1960 to 1974

_____ Years _____ to _____

_____ Years _____ to _____

Construction Date 1910 ? DESCRIBE

Dates of Additions _____

or
Major Alterations 1975 24x20 redwood deck on back entrance.

Architect / Builder _____

Predominant Style - Victorian Colonial Tudor Modern
(circle) Farm Queen Anne Prairie School Other _____

Provide other
information
if available

Photograph
Please attach

GEORGE E. COLE®
LEGAL FORMS

No. 221 REC
February 1996

00469840

2000-06-26 09:30:15
Cook County Recorder 23.50



00469840

WARRANTY DEED

Joint Tenancy for Illinois

Tenancy by the Entirety
CAUTION: Consult a lawyer before using
or acting under this form. Neither the
publisher nor the seller of this form makes
any warranty with respect thereto, including
any warranty of merchantability or fitness
for a particular purpose.

COOK COUNTY
RECORDER
EUGENE "GENE" MOORE
BRIDGEVIEW OFFICE

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 22nd day of

June

2000 between

Above Space for Recorder's use only

THOMAS L. FRITTS and DIANNA S. FRITTS, his wife of the village of Winnetka in the

County of Cook and State of IL parties of the first part, and DOUGLAS W. GRANT and

DEBORAH T. GRANT, husband and wife, of 2440 Marcy Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201

(Name and Address of Grantees)

parties of the second part, WITNESSETH, That the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the
sum of TEN-----(\$10.00) Dollars and other good & valuable consideration in hand paid,
not as Joint Tenants or Tenants in Common, but as TENANTS BY THE ENTIRETY
convey and warrant to the parties of the second part ~~as tenants in common, but as joint tenants,~~

the following described Real Estate, to wit:
The west 12 feet of Lot 3 and all of Lot 4 and the east 12 feet of Lot 5 in Block 21 in
subdivision of Blocks 18, 21, 22, and 23 in J. C. Garland's Addition to Winnetka Subdivi-
sion of the north 120 acres of the southwest 1/4 of Section 21, Township 42 North, Range
13 east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

SUBJECT TO: SEE REVERSE

situated in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by
virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of the State of Illinois.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted premises unto the parties of the second part forever, not ~~as tenants in~~ as Joint Tenants
~~as tenants in common, but as joint tenants,~~ or Tenants in Common, but as TENANTS BY THE ENTIRETY.

Permanent Real Estate Index Number(s): 05-21-317-017

Address(es) of Real Estate: 518 Elder Lane, Winnetka, Illinois 60093

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Thomas L. Fritts (SEAL)
THOMAS L. FRITTS

Dianna S. Fritts (SEAL)
DIANNA S. FRITTS

Please print or type name(s)
below signature(s)

____ (SEAL)

____ (SEAL)

This instrument was prepared by ROBERT J. RYAN, Suite 303, 560 Green Bay Rd., Winnetka, IL 60093

(Name and Address)

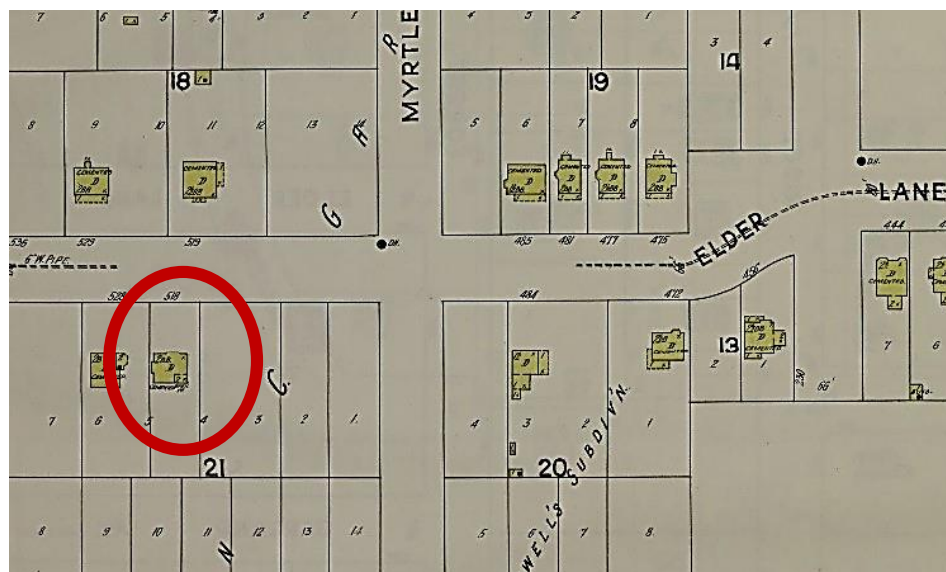
Send subsequent tax bills to Douglas W. Grant, 518 Elder Lane, Winnetka IL 60093

(Name and Address)

1956 directory

510 Preston R M	WI6-4707
518 Wyld A	WI6-0895
519 Carlin T C	WI6-5098

1914 Sanborn map



Chicago Daily Herald, January 28, 1971

Ekco VP Named Committee Head

John W. Carille, vice president of marketing, Ekco Products, Inc., has been appointed Chairman of the Aluminum

Carille previously has served as chairman of the professional council of the Packaging Institute and is a member of the American Management Association.



John W.
Carille

Association's Container and Packaging Committee. It was announced by the association's executive vice president, Sam L. Goldsmith Jr.

The principal activity of this committee is to develop effective publicity and public relations in behalf of the entire aluminum industry for all types of packaging applications.

Membership includes Alcan Aluminum Corp., Aluminum Co. of America, Amalgam Aluminum Co., Amalgam Aluminum Co., Ekco Products, Inc., Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Republic Foil Inc., Revere Copper and Brass Inc., and Reynolds Metals Co.

Nuclear Data Acquisition

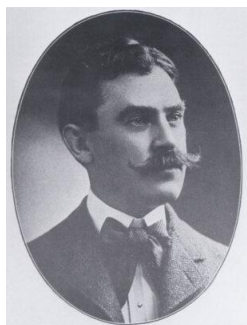
Nuclear Data, Inc., Palatine, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Nuclear Data (Ireland) Limited, an Irish corporation, have reached an agreement in principle with Selektro-K. Lange A/S, a Danish corporation, and its founder, Kai Lange, to acquire all of the outstanding stock of Selektro-K in exchange for 17,500 shares of Nuclear Data, Inc. They would also acquire for an undisclosed amount of cash the designer's rights to certain developments in the nuclear medical field.

Nuclear Data, Inc., Palatine, designs, manufactures and markets general and special purpose computer systems for physical science research, diagnostic medicine, and other scientific applications.

Selektro-K, located near Copenhagen, Denmark, designs and manufactures research and clinical systems which include organ imaging devices, automatic sample changers and other instrument systems. Selektro-K's sales for the year 1970 were less than \$500,000.



About George W. Maher



Biography on George Washington Maher from the book "Pleasant Home: A History of the John Farson House," written by Kathleen Ann Cummings

The Architect

Born in Mill Creek, West Virginia on December 25, 1864, George Washington Maher was the son of Sarah Landis and Theophile Maher. His family moved to New Albany, Indiana where Maher was educated in the public schools. First listed in city directories in 1883 as a draftsman for the Chicago architects Augustus Bauer and Henry W. Hill, Maher left their office by 1887 to take a position with architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee. There he worked with Frank Lloyd Wright, George Grant Elmslie, and Cecil Corwin. While his announcement of an independent practice came in late 1888, Maher shared an office and periodically collaborated with Corwin from 1889 until 1892.

In the early 1890s George Maher's independent practice largely consisted of designs for houses and apartments in Chicago and its early suburbs. On Chicago's south side Maher built a shingled, colonial revival house (1889) which he shared with his parents. Commissions for houses in Oakland and Kenwood came with the surge of construction surrounding the World's Columbian Exposition (1893). The Dau House (1896) in Kenwood with its hipped roof, simplified openings, and cubic massing precedes Pleasant Home's design by only a few months. Maher's mature Prairie School design, the Ernest Magerstadt House (1907), is also in Kenwood.

George Maher's work is best preserved today in Kenilworth, Illinois in Chicago's north shore. Maher married Elizabeth Brooks, daughter of the Chicago artist Alden Finney Brooks, and settled there in 1894 with a Queen Anne house for John Scales, the street's developer, Maher continued to work in the neighborhood over a twenty-year period. Some of his finest buildings are preserved there: the Sullivanesque Edwin Mosser House (1902) as well as the Prairie style

designs for the William Lake House (1904), the Grace Brackebush House (1909), and the Claude Seymour House (1913).

His Work



George W. Maher (left), and John Farson on the grounds of Pleasant Home.

His early work in Chicago and Kenilworth brought Maher to the forefront of residential design. The commission from [John Farson for Pleasant Home](#) initiated a new period in his work. After 1900 came a series of grand houses set on large estates often decorated by the Midwest's finest artists and craftsmen. Some of these have been demolished: the Arthur B. Leach House, South Orange, New Jersey (1899) for Farson's partner; the James Patten House, Evanston, Illinois (1901); the Harry Rubens House, Glencoe, Illinois (1903); and Rockledge, the summer house for Ernest and Grace Watkins King in Homer, Minnesota (1911). Pleasant Home and the Frederick Gates House in Montclair, New Jersey (1902) are the only surviving examples on this scale. In each of these estates, Maher used his personal design philosophy which he called motif rhythm theory. The motifs or patterns that Maher repeated in his decoration were luxuriant flowers such as the thistle, the poppy, and the lily that he combined with geometric shapes: circles, squares and stars. Maher's collaborative work with artists like Louis Millet, Willy Lau, Giannini and Hilgart, and the Tiffany Studios in making stained glass, mosaics, textiles, and furniture for these houses produced some of the most highly crafted examples of arts and crafts design in America. Many of these objects now are in museum collections.

After 1900 Maher began to explore stucco as a new building material. Modest suburban houses built before 1910, including the Corbin House, the Lackner House, and the Ely House in Kenilworth; the Erwin House in Oak Park; the Schultz House in Winnetka; and the Blinn House in Pasadena, show how Maher treated the material sculpturally, often using battered walls and piers at the entrances and swelling forms for balconies and porches. Often trimmed with stained wood, these houses fit comfortably into the wooded suburbs surrounding Chicago. Into these landscapes Maher placed pergolas to connect houses with their gardens.

Landscape designer Jens Jensen drew plans for the grounds surrounding several Maher houses and one of Jensen's earliest residential projects was for the Harry Rubens estate. While plans by Jensen exist for many other Maher projects such as Pleasant Home, the Mosser House, and the Kenilworth Assembly Hall, the character of these landscapes and the extent to which they were executed is only beginning to be studied. Maher took credit for the design of the early gardens at

Pleasant Home and later he collaborated with another eminent Prairie style landscape designer, Ossian Cole Simonds, in laying out the town of Kincaid, Illinois (1914).

While Maher is known for his residences, his work included buildings of all types, ranging from the water tower in Fresno, California (1893) to the Cliffs Shaft Mine Headframes in Ishpeming, Michigan (1919). For Northwestern University he designed the Swift Hall of Engineering (1907), a campus plan (1907), and the now-demolished Patten Gymnasium (1908). The commercial buildings in Winona, Minnesota are important Prairie School works. In 1911-12 Maher designed the administration building for the J. R. Watkins Medical Company as he had underway Rockledge, the house for Ernest and Grace Watkins King. Maher's final Winona commission was the Winona National and Savings Bank, opened in 1916 after a long period of design and construction. Maher claimed that his revised plan represented a new and American idea in banking.

A prolific author, George Maher wrote as early as 1889 about the need for a new American architecture, and throughout his career he continued in his writings to encourage other architects to develop an indigenous style based upon local conditions. His work is allied with the progressive architects in Chicago who developed a new approach to design free from historical references. Maher and his contemporaries, now known as the Prairie School, embraced many of the ideals of the arts and crafts movement: truth to materials, a belief in fine craftsmanship, and a desire to incorporate the local environment in their buildings and its details. One of the places where Maher could share his beliefs was at the Chicago Architectural Club. As a member, he showed his work on a regular basis at its spring exhibitions and often served on its juries. In 1901 Maher was elected to the American Institute of Architects, this country's professional organization for architects, and he received its highest mark of distinction when he became a fellow in 1916. During the early 1920s he acted as chairman of the committee for the restoration of the Palace of Fine Arts from the World's Columbian Exposition which eventually became the Museum of Science and Industry.

Maher's son Philip first joined his practice in 1914. After service in World War I, Philip completed his architectural education at the University of Michigan (1918) and re-entered his father's office. Philip Maher became a partner in the firm of George W. Maher & Son in 1922. In the 1920s the Mahers drew several plans for suburban and community developments. These include projects for Hinsdale, Glencoe, and Kenilworth in Illinois as well as ones in Gary, Indiana, and Saugatuck and South Haven, Michigan.

Maher spent his summers in Fennville, Michigan, and quiet community south of the popular resort towns of Saugatuck and Douglas. By 1910 he built three cottages at Hilaire, as his family named their property on the lakeshore. The Mahers stayed at the bungalow; Elizabeth's parents, Alden and Ellen Brooks, summered in the cottage; and George's sister, Mary Maher Hooker, lived across the road at Landis Lodge. Family accounts record gatherings there and tell of Maher's interests in motoring and fruit farming. They also reveal the intensity of Maher's work in the 1910s, but by the early 1920s illness periodically prevented him from practice. He died at Hilaire in 1926.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

FRESH DRESSED BROILERS

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY

2-2½-lb. average, lb. **28c**

Rib Roast of Beef 6th and 7th Ribs lb. **19c**
Best Cuts lb. 25c

Ducks Fresh Dressed lb. **23c**

Pork Loin Roast Rib or Loin lb. **14½c**

Sliced Bacon Swift's Premium 2 lbs. **39c**

Pot Roast Choice Cuts lb. **16c**

Legs of Lamb Genuine 1932 Spring lb. **25c**

SPECIALS FOR ALL WEEK

White Rock...carton of 12 pts. **\$1.98**

Ivory Soap Large 13c Bars 3 for **25c**

C & H Sugar Pure Cane 10-lb. bag **49c**

Shredded Wheat.....pkg. **10c**

French Dressing, S. P. K....8-oz.bot. **21c**

Shelled Pecans Large Jumbos lb. **49c**

Kitchen Klenzer.....3 cans **13c**

Jello Assorted Flavors 3 for **19c**

Heinz Rice Flakes.....2 pkgs. **23c**

Antonini Olive Oil.....qt. **\$1.29**

Chase & Sanborn's Coffee
FRI., SAT. & MON....3 lbs. **95c**

Oranges for Juice
FRI., SAT. & MON....3 doz. **69c**

Sour Cherries, for pie.....qt. **19c**

New Potatoes.....peck **29c**

Eggs, strictly fresh.....2 doz. **39c**

Butter, best quality.....lb. **23c**

Green Onions & Radishes, 3 bun. **10c**

Cherries, large black.....lb. **29c**

Winnetka Cricketers Defeat Oak Park Team

The Winnetka Cricket club, playing at Oak Park, last Sunday defeated the local club by a score of 117 to 69. Nordheimer and T. Williams batted well on a poor pitch, and only the condition of the pitch kept the Winnetka score down. Foster (Capt.) bowled well for Winnetka, and the Oak Park men lost their last four batsmen without scoring a run.

Box score:

Winnetka C. C.	
Williams, T., b. Thomas	34
Buckingham, H., c. Miller, b. Dawe	0
Greenlees, J., 1. b. w.; b. Miller	8
Nordheimer, R., 1. b. w.; b. Dawe	37
Russell, G., b. Denholm	0
Newitt, P., c. Stumper; b. Thomas	7
Williams, H., b. Thomas	5
Broderick, H., b. Dawe	7
Williams, I., not out	3
Sharpe, W., b. Dawe	5
Foster, A., b. Temple	1
Extras	10
	117

Oak Park C. C.	
Williams, W., c. H. Williams, b. Newitt	3
Packenhams, b. Newitt	3
Denholm, G., 1. b. w.; b. Foster	13
Kidd, F., run out	11
Miller, C., b. Foster	8
Dawe, W., b. Foster	13
Thomas, W., 1. b. w.; b. Foster	3
Morris, I., c. Russell; b. Foster	5
Campbell, b. Foster	0
Molyneux, not out	0
Temple, A., b. Foster	0
Extras	12
	69

Next Sunday Winnetka will be at home to the strong Washington Park eleven and a hard game is expected. The match begins at 2 o'clock.

Frank A. Windes of 873 Spruce street and Dr. J. O. Ely of 430 Walnut street returned Saturday night from a week's motor trip through Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah valley.



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Hold Service for A. F. Brooks, 92, Victim of Crash

Alden F. Brooks, 92 years old, well-known artist and resident of Chicago and vicinity since 1870, died at his home, 518 Elder lane, Winnetka, Monday evening, as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident at Elder lane and Woodland avenue, Friday evening of last week. Funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Oakwoods chapel. Burial was at Oakwoods cemetery.

Mr. Brooks was born April 3, 1840, at West Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio. When only 18 years of age, Mr. Brooks, then in ill health, accompanied a caravan to California, walking all the way, that he might benefit from the outdoor life. His health was not only restored, but he encountered many thrilling experiences with the Indians, all of which he narrated in an interesting story which is now on file in the Newberry library in Chicago.

Mr. Brooks was one of the founders of the Academy of Designs, which later became the Art institute, where he exhibited his own work for many years. He studied art in Paris and was not only a fine landscape painter but was equally successful as a portrait artist. President William McKinley was one of the many notables whom Mr. Brooks painted. Mr. McKinley sitting for his portrait at the White House.

Mr. Brooks continued his residence in Chicago from 1870 until ten years ago, when, following the death of Mrs. Brooks, he came to Winnetka where he has since resided at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Wyld, 518 Elder lane. He was a Civil War veteran and a member of the G. A. R.

Two other daughters, besides Mrs. Wyld, survive—Mrs. George W. Maher, 424 Warwick road, Kenilworth, and Mrs. Herman MacNeil, a well-known sculptress, residing at College point, Long Island.

Two grandchildren and two great grandchildren also survive, one of the former being Philip Brooks Maher, the widely known architect, living at 44 Cedar street, Chicago.

AT LEAGUE LUNCHEON

Mrs. Walter Benson, Mrs. Jasper King, Mrs. Charles Keller, Mrs. Theodore Coyne, of Winnetka, and Mrs. E. F. Snyder of Kenilworth were among the north shore women attending the luncheon Monday at the Casino given by the Lake Shore League of Women Voters for Miss Margueriet Wells, chairman of the delegations from the National League of Women Voters to the Republican and Democratic conventions. Miss Wells spoke on "A Platform for the Time." Mrs. James Morrison of Groton, Conn., sister of Mrs. Dudley Cates of Winnetka, gave a short talk.

GIVING OPERETTA

Instead of their customary June recital Miss Mary Merrilies and her pupils are giving a flower operetta in her garden at 529 Elder lane at 2:30 Saturday afternoon. In case of rain Saturday the operetta will be presented Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ball of Indian Hill road, have motored east to attend the graduating exercises at Princeton university. Their son, Webster, is finishing his college work this year.

The Week's Obituaries

FLORENCE M. BISSON

Services for Mrs. Florence M. Bisson, granddaughter of Anson H. Taylor of Hubbard Woods and a native of Glencoe, were held October 31 at the William H. Scott chapel in Evanston. Mrs. Bisson died October 27 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry F. Carman, in San Francisco, Calif. She was 71 years old.

Daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John S. Taylor, Mrs. Bisson lived in Hubbard Woods until the last years of her life. She was the wife of the late Alfred C. Bisson, and sister of Mrs. Ralph S. Bucklin of Glenview, and of Arthur A. Taylor of Evanston, Clarence J. Taylor of Hubbard Woods, Harold J. Taylor of Detroit, Mich., and the late Frank J. Taylor.

Interment was in Rosehill Cemetery, in Chicago.

JOSEPHINE R. DEVEREAUX

A requiem high mass for Mrs. Josephine Rose Devereaux, mother of Mrs. John F. Gomez of Glencoe, was celebrated Monday morning at the Sacred Heart Church, with the Rev. Thomas Conley conducting services. Mrs. Devereaux, who had been living with her daughter at 234 Mary Street in Glencoe, died October 31 in the Highland Park Hospital. She was 75 years old.

She was born August 20, 1878, in Zumbrota, Minn., and lived for many years in Winona, Minn. During recent years she divided her time between her three daughters, Mrs. Gomez, Mrs. Joseph Sieracki of Winona, Minn., and Mrs. William Power of Lincolnwood, Ill.

She is survived by her daughters, by six grandchildren, and by three sisters, Mrs. Henry Holt of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Zillah Rumble of Richmond, Calif., and Mrs. Frank Eichinger of Red Wing, Minn.

Interment was in All Saints Cemetery.

JOHN H. GRAFE

Services for John Henry Grafe III, of 422 Laurel Avenue, Wilmette, were held Tuesday morning at the Hebblethwaite chapel in Evanston, conducted by the Rev. Ross Cannon of the First Congregational Church of Wilmette. Mr. Grafe died October 31 at Columbus Hospital in Chicago. He was 33 years old.

A sales engineer for the General Electric Company in Chicago, Mr. Grafe moved to Wilmette from Fort Wayne, Ind., three years ago. He was a member of the Greater Chicago Lodge No. 3, Loyal Order of the Moose.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Schmidt Grafe, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grafe Jr. of Carnegie, Pa., and by a son, Robert Grafe. His brother, Davis G. Grafe, lives in Carnegie, Pa.

Interment was in Rosehill Cemetery.

JOHN HAUSLER

Services for John Hausler, a former Winnetka resident and son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brave of Northbrook, were held October 28 at the Lauterburg and Oehler chapel in Des Plaines, conducted by the Rev. Irwin Wendt of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Des Plaines. Mr. Hausler, who had recently moved to Mount Prospect, died suddenly October 26, while at work at the Des Plaines office of the Piper Baking Company. He was 39 years old.

He is survived by his wife, Alice, and by two daughters, Marcia and Sharon. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brave, are former Winnetka residents and now live in Northbrook. There is a sister, Mrs. Harry Haselberg of Wilmette, a half-sister, Mrs. Leal Kesterson of Tracy, Calif., and a half-brother, Lt. George Brave of Northbrook.

BERTHA R. NOBLE

Services for Mrs. Bertha R. Noble, who had been a resident of Winnetka for 47 years, were held Tuesday at the Bruecks-Wilson chapel in Winnetka, conducted by the Rev. Russell W. Lambert of the North Shore Methodist Church. Mrs. Noble, who was 77 years old, died October 30 in the Highland Park Hospital. She had been ill for several years.

Born November 21, 1875, in Hamilton, Ont., Canada, she spent her youth in South Dakota, and came as a young woman to teach in the Wilmette schools. After her marriage to William Noble, she moved to Winnetka, where she became active in the Oak Street Circle and in the Winnetka Congregational Church.

She is survived by her husband, of 1010 Oak Street, Winnetka, by two daughters, Mrs. Willis Benzing of Wadsworth, Ill., and Mrs. Thomas K. McIntyre of Winnetka, and by her son, George R. Noble of Winnetka. There are three grandchildren, William Bishop, Mary Joy Bishop, and Mrs. June Kraus, all of whom were former residents of Winnetka. Mr. Noble died at 11 a.m. from the William H. Scott chapel in Wilmette to St. Philip the Apostle Church in Northfield. Mr. Wagner, who was 63 years old, died November 3 in Winnetka.

Interment was in Memorial Park Cemetery.

EDNA M. ROSS

Services for Mrs. Edna McDevitt Ross of Evanston were held in Chicago recently. Mrs. Ross, sister of Mrs. George M. Clucas of Wilmette, died October 20 after a short illness.

Mrs. Ross was an active member of the Musicians' Club of Women of Chicago, and for several years she directed the chorus of the Rogers Park Woman's Club and of the North Shore Musicians' Club. Earlier, she had been soprano soloist at the Highland Park Presbyterian Church and at the Hemenway Methodist Church in Evanston.

She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Grant E. Blum of Elmhurst, by her sisters, Mrs. Clucas, and Mrs. J. M. Flickinger of Shaker Heights, Ohio, and by a grandson, Frederick Alan Blum.

ELEANOR A. SMITH

Services for Mrs. Eleanor A. Smith, mother of Mrs. Frank G. LaBonte of Wilmette, with whom she had made her home for the past 11 years, were held October 31 in Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Smith, who was 89 years old, died October 28 at her home at 718 Forest Avenue.

Mrs. Smith had lived in Battle Creek and, later, in Port Huron, Mich., before she became a resident of Wilmette. In Wilmette, she was a member of the Woman's Club and of the Woman's Guild of the Congregational Church.

She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. LaBonte, and by two grandchildren, Richard LaBonte of Upper Montclair, N.J., and Mrs. E. B. Sollis of Wilmette. Her sister, Mrs. A. F. Scott, is a resident of Eustis, Fla.

WILLIAM WAGNER

Services for William Wagner, who retired in April after serving for 30 years as assistant postmaster of Wilmette, will be held Saturday at 11 a.m. from the William H. Scott chapel in Wilmette to St. Philip the Apostle Church in Northfield. Mr. Wagner, who was 63 years old, died November 3 in



William Wagner

Tampa, Fla., where he had made his home since his retirement.

Born on December 2, 1889, in Chicago, Mr. Wagner served as acting postmaster at Fort Sheridan during World War I, and later as postal supervisor at the Lincoln Park West station. He came to Wilmette in 1924 to assume his position as assistant postmaster.

The Wagners lived in Wilmette, most recently on Elmwood Avenue, until three years ago when they moved to 583 Happ Road in Northfield.

Mr. Wagner is survived by his wife, Mable, by his daughter, Mrs. Arthur R. Butow of Winnetka, and by his son, Kenneth Wagner of Parkville, Mo. There are six grandchildren, and a sister, Miss Gertrude Wagner of Chicago.

Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

ARTHUR WYLD

Services for Arthur Wyld of Winnetka were held Wednesday afternoon at the William H. Scott chapel in Wilmette. Mr. Wyld, who had been associated with Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson, architects,



Arthur Wyld

for many years and who was architectural superintendent for the Evanston Hospital, Patton Gymnasium at Northwestern University, and for numerous public buildings

Commission Enters Two NSL Orders

(Continued from page 5)

note are reasonably required for such purpose" and specified that "such purpose is not for maintenance of service, replacements or substitutions, and is not in whole or in part reasonably chargeable to operating expenses or to income."

Orders More Cash Capital

The commission ordered that the \$500,000 promissory note to be issued by the new railway company to the old should mature at the rate of \$100,000 semi-annually beginning on December 31, 1956 and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, if earned, such note to be subject to prepayment at the option of the new company without penalty or premium at specified rates and dates provided, however, that no such prepayment shall exceed an amount equal to the net income of the new company during the respective 12 months period immediately preceding such prepayment date, and:

That proceeds from the note given by the new company "shall be applied only for the acquisition of property, to wit; cash working capital in the amount of \$500,000."

Also, that the new company shall

in the state, died November 1 at his home at 518 Elder Lane. He was 80 years old.

Born on the Isle of Wight, England, he came to this country in 1901. In his youth, he was a sailing enthusiast, and it was on a visit to the United States to see the Lipton Cup Races that he met his wife, the former Miss Frances Brooks.

Mr. Wyld retired 16 years ago, and since then devoted his time to his hobby, gardening.

He is survived by his wife, by his daughter, Miss Violet Wyld of Kenilworth, and by a son, Merle Wyld of Evanston. There are two grandchildren, and two sisters in Exeter, England.

not at any time declare a dividend on its capital stock, the payment of which would reduce the aggregate of its net current assets added to the depreciated original cost of its property to an amount which is less than the par value of the securities then outstanding.

The commission also ordered that the new company should file its tariffs on one day's notice "which shall be identical with the tariffs of the old company lawfully in effect on the date of the transfer."

At the Chicago offices of the commerce commission it was stated that the old company may accept or reject the terms of the approval order, and that the commission retains jurisdiction for the purpose of entering such further order or orders as it may deem necessary.

MOTOR SOUTH

Mr. and Mrs. George Reding and son, Michael, of Glenview, are motoring through the southern states with their destination Miami, Fla. Upon reaching there, they will join Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sahrenbach and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sahrenbach of Lincolnwood, and the whole group will fly to Cuba for a visit. On the homeward trip the Redings will call upon their cousin, Thomas Sommers, who is stationed at Pensacola, Fla., in the photography school. Jack Reding stayed in Glenview with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank La Buda.

MOVE TO GLENVIEW

The Karl Vollmers and their two sons, Dennis, 2, and David, 8 weeks old, have moved from Chicago to their new ranch home at 930 Wagner Road, Glenview. Mr. Vollmer is a radio and TV advertising man for Young and Rubicam, Inc., Chicago.

WALDO HARTMAN MEMORIAL MONUMENTS

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NORTH SHORE FURTH SERVICE

Funeral Directors

ALL PHONES—KENwood 6-0700



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BRUECKS-WILSON FUNERAL HOME

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Winnetka 6-3436

Our Own New Parking Space

Opposite Funeral Home



ARTHUR WYLD RITES TODAY; GARDEN EXPERT

Funeral services for Arthur Wyld, 80, a retired architect-superintendent and noted north shore gardener, will be held at 2 p. m. today in the chapel at 1118 Greenleaf av., Wilmette. He died Sunday in his home at 518 Elder Lane, Winnetka.

Until his retirement 16 years ago Mr. Wyld had been long associated with the architectural firm of Schmidt, Garden and Erikson. He supervised the construction of the Garfield park conservatory, the Evanston hospital, and other hospitals in Chicago and downstate Illinois.

Mr. Wyld, born in the Isle of Wight, came to this country in 1900 to watch the Lipton cup race and remained. He was a member of the New Trier Men's Garden club. He leaves his widow, Frances; a daughter, Violet of Kenilworth, and a son, Merle of Evanston.

W. LINDSAY SUTER

Chicago Tribune

•

Published: Jun 12, 1993 at 12:00 am

W. Lindsay Suter, 90, an architect, died Monday at Evanston Hospital. Mr. Suter, who was born in Montreal, graduated from what is now the Illinois Institute of Technology and later taught there as an adjunct professor. He worked for the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, and eventually founded his own firm with partner Rene Paul Travelletti. Mr. Suter, who lived in Evanston, served on the Winnetka Village Council, the Winnetka Plan Commission and the board of the North Shore Country Day School, and had been active in the Christ Church. He is survived by his son, Lauren; his daughter, Alice Suter Hardesty; and three grandchildren. Services will be held at noon Saturday in Christ Church, 784 Sheridan Rd., Winnetka.

WINNETKA TALK

T.L. Fritts to close in downtown Winnetka

By Bridget O'Shea
Chicago Tribune

Last Updated: Oct 07, 2015 at 4:29 pm



T.L. Fritts will close its downtown Winnetka sporting goods store in December. (Bridget O'Shea / Pioneer Press)

T.L. Fritts Sporting Goods, the downtown Winnetka fixture that has supplied local families with everything from bicycles to local school spirit clothing, is closing after 37 years.

"I started this store from scratch," said store owner Tom Fritts, who said he bought what had been a hardware store in the late 1970s to start T.L. Fritts.

Fritts said he posted the "store closing" signs in the front windows Tuesday, which he said actually marks a happy milestone in his life.

"We're retiring," he said. "It's a wonderful thing. We're just going to have fun now. It's all good."

The North Shore Scuba Center, adjacent to T.L. Fritts, has been a scuba training center since 1987. Fritts, who also owns the scuba center, said it will

remain in the downtown Winnetka location and the center's current instructors are taking over that portion of the business.

Fritts said he plans to officially close the store in December.

Fritts, a 52-year Winnetka resident, said he plans to stay in Winnetka after retirement so he can continue to do volunteer work in the community. He said he has enjoyed serving the Winnetka community, where he reared a family and got to know countless members of the community over the decades of T.L. Fritts' time in business.

"It's a great community," Fritts said. "You meet a lot of friends. It's been a great run."

While Fritts is looking forward to retirement, the closing of this chapter for his business is bittersweet for longtime customers.

"I'm very sad," said Glencoe resident Wendy Averman, who said she'd been a patron for decades. "They've always been an easy-to-go-to store. You come in and they know your kids. We've come here for skates, bikes and bike repairs. It's been our go-to place."

boshea@pioneerlocal.com

Originally Published: Nov 18, 2017 at 8:25 am

House of the Season

Harmony in Historic Home



Although architect George Maher is generally associated with Chicago's Prairie School of architecture, he is credited with creating a distinctive and personal approach to his designs, as typified by the house pictured here.

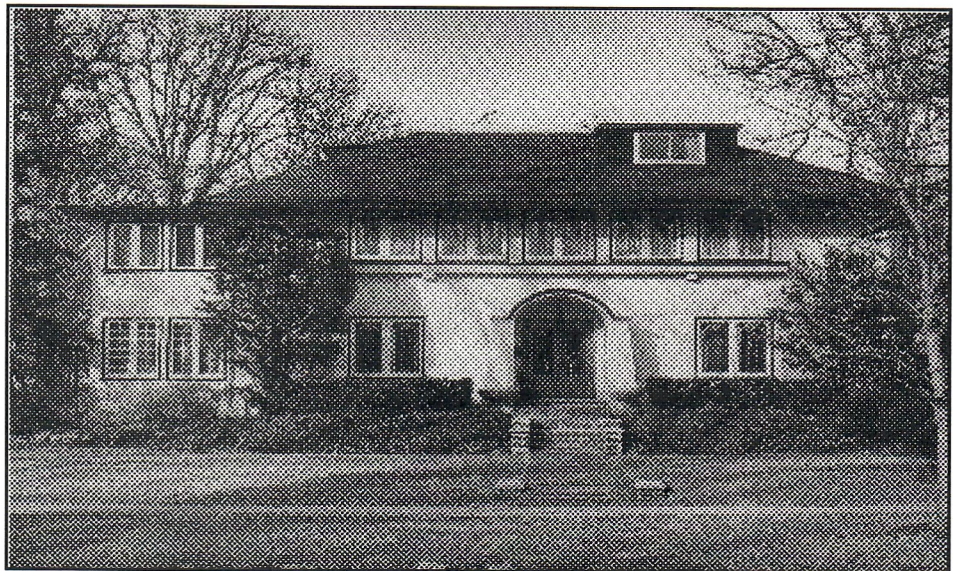
The house, built in 1907 for Henry W. Schultz, features many elements of a prairie style building: a horizontal emphasis created by the bands of second story windows anchored by a sill, the low hipped roof, and urns flanking the front entry. However, its simple, harmonious design, captured in a cottagelike scale, speaks more to a blend of stylistic influences that Maher developed into a personal architectural type during the course of his career.

Born in 1864 in Mill Creek, West Virginia, Maher was 13 when he began working in an architectural firm in Chicago. He then worked briefly as a draftsman in Joseph Lyman Silsbee's office at the same time as Frank Lloyd Wright and George Grant Elmslie. He established his own practice by the age of 23. Just prior to his marriage to Elizabeth Brooks in 1894, he built his residence at 424 Warwick Road in Kenilworth, where he designed numerous buildings including the Kenilworth Club. While Maher never worked in Wright's studio or directly with him, as many other Prairie School architects did, the

focus of the burgeoning Prairie School was not lost on him.

Another source of inspiration for Maher's work is found in the English Arts and Crafts movement. Inspired by English designers John Ruskin and William Morris, Arts and Crafts architecture placed an emphasis on crafting buildings

Maher's most notable buildings were usually symmetrical with horizontal massing and projecting entryways. He developed a theory of design based on rhythm, where complete harmony in all portions of the work creates a unit in composition. This is clearly evident in the stylized floral poppies used in the leaded glass



using "honest" or indigenous materials: wood, brick, and stucco. Decorative features were simplified or stylized, and architectural elements such as doors, windows, and exposed rafter ends were intended to provide decorative appeal.

Projecting doorways with curved pediments, broad rectangular shapes, and battered (sloping) walls all are features common to the architecture of C. F. A. Voysey, an English Arts and Crafts architect. Maher also incorporated the symmetry of more classical architectural styles in his designs.

windows, as well as the curved pediment over the entryway which is echoed in the dining room ceiling.

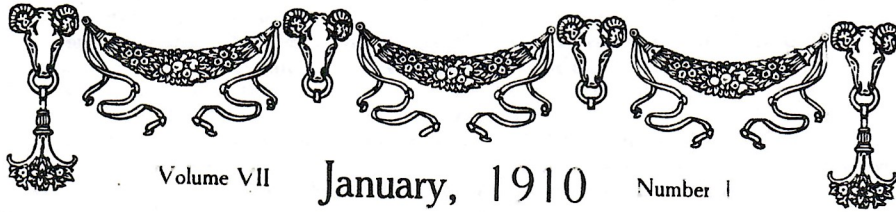
The harmony of this house is still clearly evident after 90 years. Mayer's floor plan is largely unchanged; many of the original light fixtures, woodwork, and all the spectacular leaded windows remain. The current owner of 42 years has lovingly preserved this house, respecting the simplicity of its design, and hopes that all future owners to do the same.

—Cindy Fuller

Reprinted with the permission of the *Winnetka Historical Society Gazette*

19 WARWICK

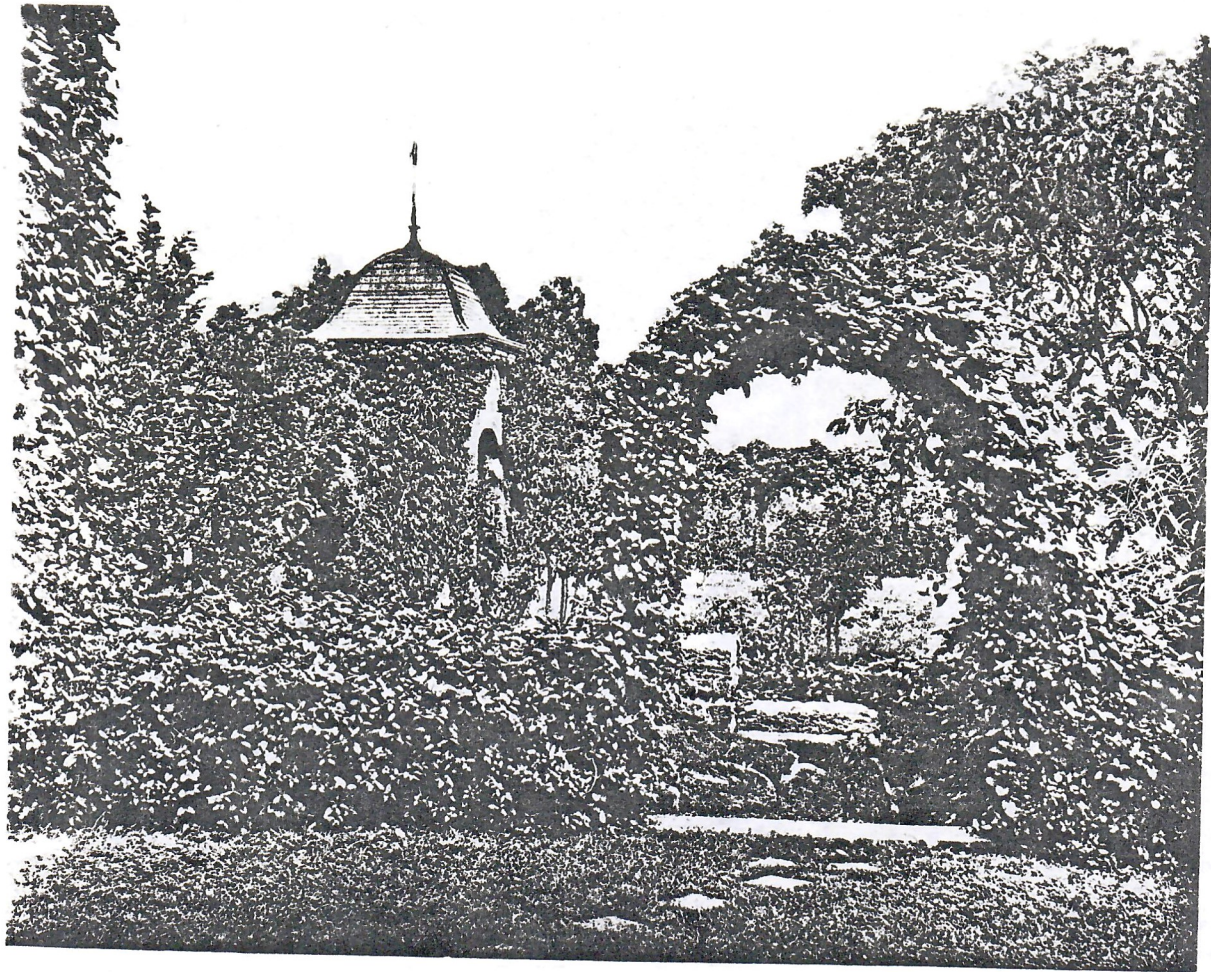
AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS



Volume VII

January, 1910

Number 1



Einanva The honeysuckle archway to the Pleasure

The Residence of Henry W. Schultz, at Kenilworth, Illinois

By Henry Hawley



AMERICA has no distinctive architecture of her own, for it is thoroughly cosmopolitan in its tastes, and adapts itself to the style of architecture of every period and country. The tendency of architects in the designing of a house, to-day, is to follow some classic form, and to imitate and adapt to American requirements a style of building that grew out of the needs of a different people, whose life was carried on under different conditions. Not so with George W. Maher, of Chicago, who is the architect of this splendid house, for he has created a distinctive form and has developed a most interesting style of architecture, which is very delightfully expressed in the charming house shown in the illustrations presented herewith.

The unity of the whole scheme of this building expresses this thought in its lines, forms and proportions which are consistent and there is very little necessity for its enrichment in ornamental design.

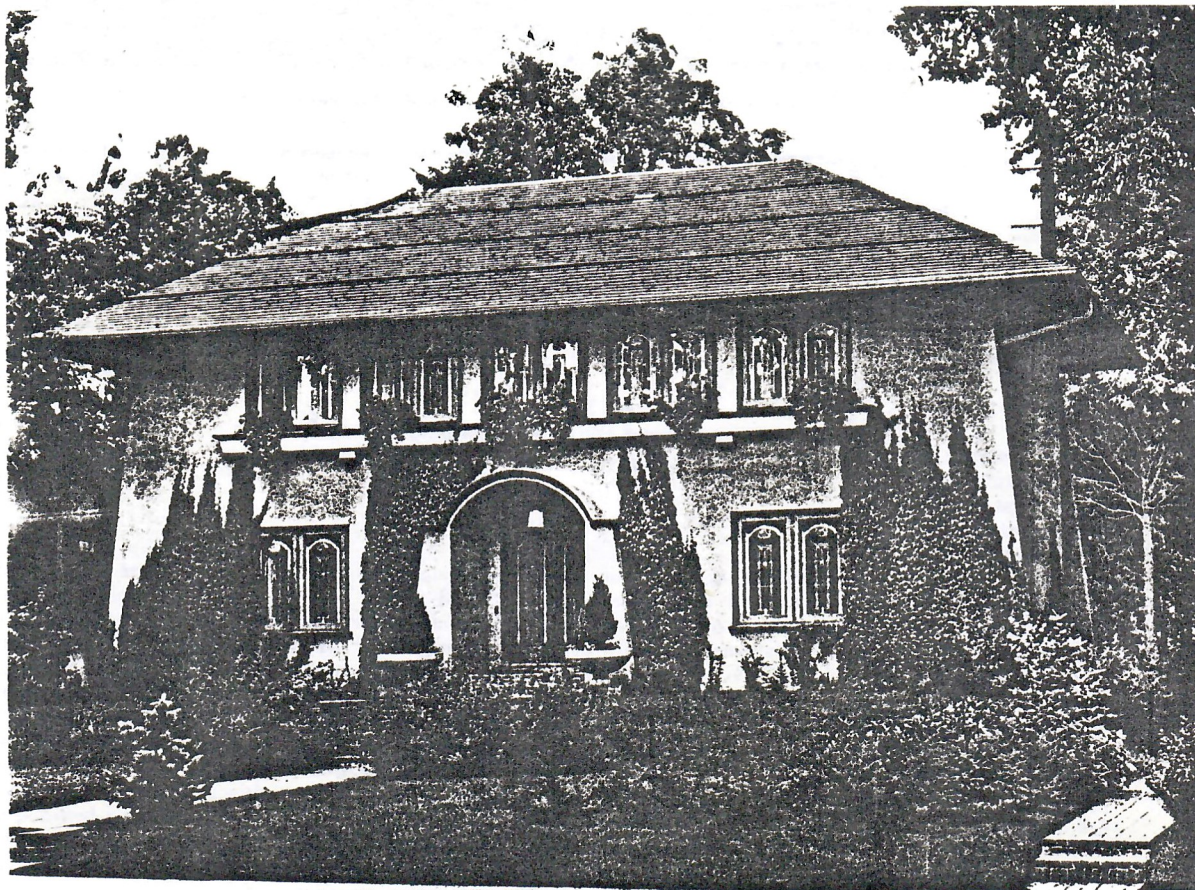
One of the essential elements of beauty in any form is that derived from a sincere and thoughtful study, and when the characteristic of any period is eliminated from a design then a new style is created.

Mr. Maher has been very successful and has been able to

demonstrate that it is possible to build a modern house, meeting all the requirements of a modern family, and at the same time design a building which will in all its parts express a distinct individuality.

The first glance of the house reveals the soft gray color of the stuccoed walls, on which are growing vines, harmonizing well with the grayish-green color of the painted trim and roof. The great surface of the wall space is enhanced by the buttresses built at each corner of the house with their forms receding from their starting point at the grade line to the under side of the eaves. The wide eaves and the windows and door casings are stained a soft grayish-green. The generous size of the front porch and entrance door with full panels of leaded glass, and the windows also of leaded glass built at regular intervals across the front of the building give a pronounced character to the design of the house.

The floor plans explain the interior arrangement, which is quite complete for convenience and it comprises all the very best appointments to be found in a well-regulated house. The lower floor is divided into a hall built in the centre of the house, a large living-room extending the full depth of the building, a dining-room, living-porch, and kitchen, while the second floor is composed of sleep-



The front of the house is expressive of a distinct style of architecture

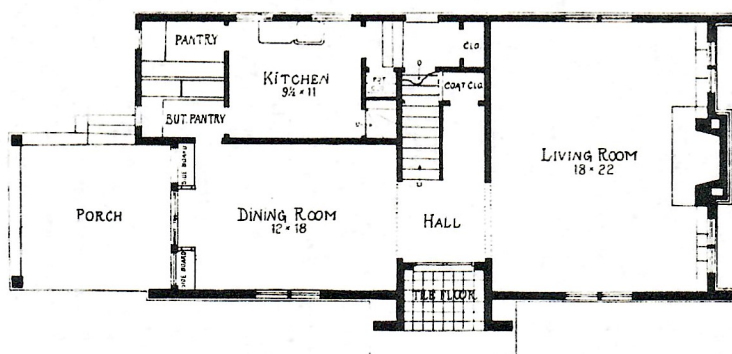


Another view of the house showing the piazza enclosed for dining uses

rooms. The hall is trimmed with fumed oak, with the walls of rough plaster, tinted an orange yellow. A moss-green carpet is stretched over the stairs, and green velour velvet portieres are hung at the doors. The living-room built at the right of the entrance is especially well provided with windows, at its front

and rear, and also at either side of the fireplace. This living-room has a fumed oak trim, finished with a forest-green effect. The walls are of rough plaster, and tinted a grayish-green color. The ceiling is beamed, forming panels of rough plaster, which are tinted in a lighter shade of the same green color. The fireplace is built of Roman brick, with facings extending nearly to the ceiling, and containing a glass mosaic panel in the centre of its front. The furniture of this room is also of fumed oak, finished the same as the trim, and harmonizing well with the soft green rug with which the polished floor is covered.

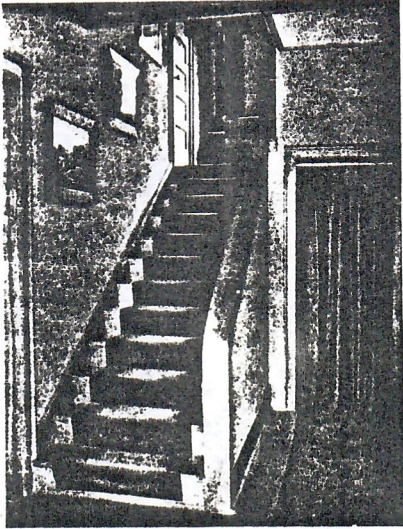
Directly to the left of the entrance is built the dining-room, which is finished in a scheme of autumn colors. The woodwork is of fumed oak, finished in a soft green tone,



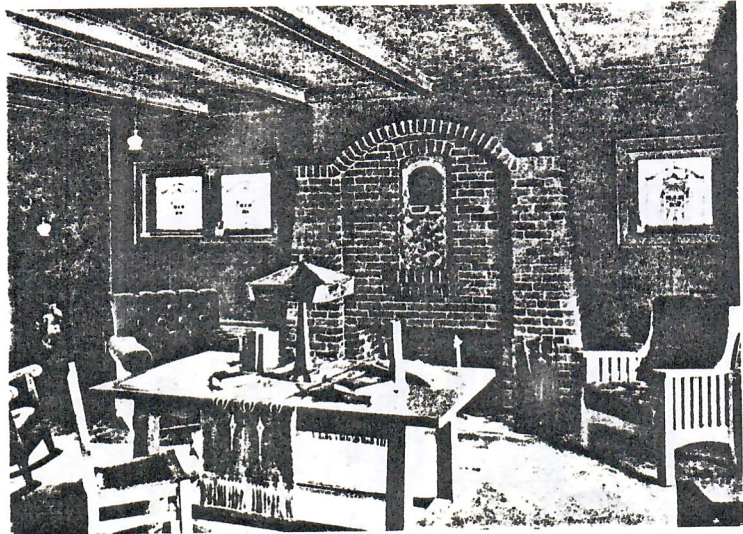
First floor plan

while the walls of rough plaster, are tinted a yellowish-brown, tone. Soft brown silk curtains are hung at the windows. The oval ceiling and the buffets built in at either side of the French window, at the end of the room, are attractive features. The broad French window opens direct on to the living-porch, which is en-

closed in glass in winter, and screened in summer, and is used for a breakfast-room. The service end of the house is most convenient in all its details, is treated with white enamel paint, and has granolithic floors. The second story is divided into sleeping-rooms, and a den. The latter has a white painted trim, with mahogany finished doors, and rough plastered walls, tinted a soft green. The owner's room, which is directly over the living-room, has also a white painted trim, and yellow tinted walls. The three guests' rooms are finished in French gray, with trim and walls and furniture alike. The bathroom has tiled walls, ceiling and floor, and is furnished with porcelain fixtures, with exposed nickel-plated plumbing. The third floor contains the servants' rooms, storerooms, and bath



The hall is designed in the same style as the rest of the house



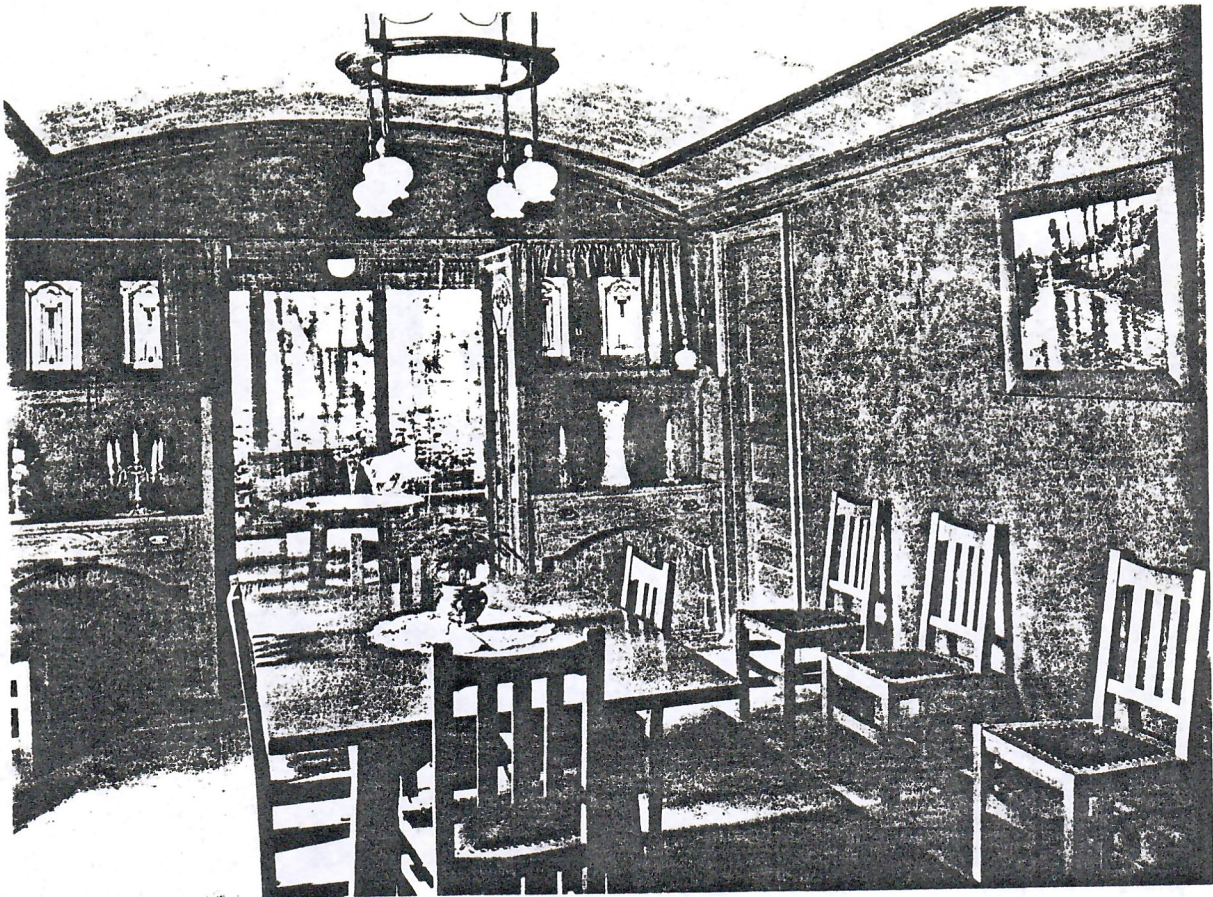
Simplicity is the keynote of the living-room

The cellar is provided with a laundry, hot-water heating apparatus, fuel room and cold storage complete.

A brick walk leads direct to the steps of the entrance porch, built at the front of the house, at either side of which is planted a profusion of growing shrubs. Considerable

landscape work has been done about the house, and a formal garden has been laid at the rear of the plot, reached from the living-porch.

A well-kept lawn and garden enhance the appearance of the house and carry out the sought-for scheme of consistent landscape work.



Autumn colors is the scheme used for the dining-room

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. _____

Property Information

Site Address: 518 Elder Winnetka IL 60093

Parcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05213170170000

Description of all structures to be demolished: Single family home and detached garage

Current Property Owner Information

Legal Name: Doug Grant

Primary Contact: Doug Grant

Address: [REDACTED]

City, State, Zip: Winnetka, IL 60093

Phone: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Date owner acquired property: 01/01/2000

Applicant's relationship to current property owner: buyer of home/Builder

(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: Mango Construction

Address: [REDACTED]

City, State, ZIP: Morton Grove, IL 60053

Phone No: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Applicant Information

Legal Name: Third Coast Development, LLC

Primary Contact: Matan Aharoni

Address: [REDACTED]

City, State, Zip: Libertyville, IL 60048

Phone: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Village of Winnetka
DEMOLITION APPLICATION

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 10.2.23

Print Name & Title: Matan Aharoni

Signatures of Property Owner(s): _____

Date 10/2/2023

Print Name & Title: Doug Grant + DEBORAH GRANT Property Address: 518 Elder

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

To whom it may concern,

Below you will find a proposed demolition and construction schedule. Should you have any questions please contact Matan Aharoni [REDACTED]

Proposed Demo/Excavation start date 1/15/2024

Proposed Demo/Excavation completion date 1 week (1/22/2024)

Concrete Slab and Foundation 1 month (2/22/24)

Rough Framing, electric, plumbing and hvac 3 months (5/22/24)

Drywall, finished carpentry, flooring, kitchen/bath 3 months (8/22/24)

Completion 3 months (1/22/25)

Thank You,

Matan Aharoni

ATTACHMENT E

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Planning](#)
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: 518 Elder Lane
Date: Sunday, October 29, 2023 7:13:56 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,

Katie, our son & I live at 509 Elder Lane.

The home directly next door, 519 Elder Lane, was under construction for over 20 months. As you may be aware, Elder Lane is a very narrow street and cues up with cars for the grade school (Greeley) during drop off and pickup.

The construction of 519 was an incredible nuisance & compromised our quiet enjoyment for the better part of two years.

Now, after barely two months of normalcy, we have been notified that the same home builder will be razing 518 Elder Lane across the street.

While we recognize that constructing a home is permissible, parking during school hours on Elder Lane is NOT and we dealt with up to 15 vans, trucks, trailers & cars during the construction of 519.

Respectfully, we ask that the parking prohibition be ENFORCED during the construction of 518. We get it when concrete trucks need to come and go, and material deliveries need to be made, but the carpenter or painter working the entire day the house does not need to park on Elder Lane. He can park on the lot or off site.

We should not have to deal with another 18 mos to two years of illicit parking on Elder.

I can be reached at [REDACTED].

Thank you for your consideration.

Michael J. Nigro, P.E.

[REDACTED]

Lance Knox and Mary Lambert
528 Elder Lane
Winnetka, IL 60093

Date: Nov. 1, 2023

To: Winnetka Landmark Preservation Commission
Community Development, Village of Winnetka
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, IL 60093
planning@winnetka.org

From: Lance Knox and Mary Lambert

RE: Case No. 23-20-LPC
518 Elder Lane, Winnetka
Meeting Monday, Nov. 6, 2023

As a neighbor of 518 Elder, we would like to provide information on the subject residence to argue it has significant and sufficient historical value and merit, and should not be demolished.

The residence was designed and constructed by the architect George Washington Maher in 1913-14 for his sister-in-law and her husband Arthur Wyld (one of Maher's construction managers.) It has many unique features and is the most significant Maher structure in Winnetka. It was built as part of the Trier Center Neighborhood development at about the same time as the Trier High School.

G.W. Maher was a well-known Prairie School/Arts and Crafts architect and a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright. He has many residences and commercial and institutional credits in Chicago (Hutchinson Street), Evanston, Kenilworth and Oak Park (Pleasant Home) and across the Midwest and nationally. He was in effect the "town architect" for Kenilworth and has significant impact on the language of residential architecture on the North Shore.

Thank you for your consideration.



MEMORANDUM VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO: LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: CHRISTOPHER, MARX, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
DATE: NOVEMBER 2, 2023
SUBJECT: 661 SHERIDAN ROAD - HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPACT STUDY (CASE NO. 23-17-LPC)

INTRODUCTION	
Meeting Date	November 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	September 18, 2023, by a vote of 3-1, required submittal of an HAIS.
Property Address	661 Sheridan Road (See Attachment C – Aerial Map)
Property Owner	BL Partners LLC
Application Submitted by	S.J. Bacik Construction Co.
Mail Notice Sent to Property Owners within 250 feet	Completed
Newspaper Notice	The meeting was properly noticed in the <i>Winnetka Talk</i> on October 19, 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. The comment is provided in Attachment G.
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS) Comments on HAIS	WHS finds the HAIS complete and agrees with the assessment that the property at 661 Sheridan is historically and architecturally significant; however, recognizing the Subject Property, which was a gate house, is less architecturally significant than the main house that was demolished in 1991 (Attachment B).
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Size	0.53 acres
Location	East side of Sheridan Road between Pine and Maple Streets
Improvements	Single-family home
Zoning	R-2 Single Family Residential
Surrounding Zoning	R-2 Single Family Residential
PROPERTY HISTORY	See Attachment D, Preliminary Property History

	See Attachment E, WHS Research
Constructed	1905
Additional Construction Activity	1948 - Make alterations to two story building, 1957 - Construct one-story one car garage accessory building -1978 Interior and exterior alterations to a single family residence, 1978 - Construct a detached two-car garage, 2020 - Demolish residential garage and remove driveway
Illinois Historic Structure Survey Listing	Yes
Winnetka Historical Society (WHS)	WHS research indicates that the property has 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)	A demolition permit for 645 Sheridan Road was issued a 270-day demolition delay by the LPC at its March 6, 2022, meeting. The demolition permit cannot be issued until a building permit for a new single-family residence or site restoration plan has been submitted and fully approved. To date, a building permit nor a site restoration plan has been submitted for 645 Sheridan Road.
Director's 60-Day Delay Due to Construction Activity	At the time the building permit for 645 Sheridan Road or 661 Sheridan Road 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	A building permit to construct a new single-family residence has been submitted and is currently under review.

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 September 18, 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:

- 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 661 Sheridan Road prepared by Benjamin Historic Certifications 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 661 Sheridan Road prepared by Benjamin Historic Certifications 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 **(Subject Property is listed on the State survey)**

The Commission 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 September 18, 2023, in order to explore alternatives to total demolition. Demolition of the structure may not occur prior to June 14, 2024.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: HAIS prepared by Benjamin Historic Certifications
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 MAGNUS STABLE AND GATE LODGE
ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR., SPENCER & POWERS ARCHITECTS

661 SHERIDAN ROAD



BENJAMIN HISTORIC CERTIFICATIONS, LLC
Susan Benjamin and Jeanne Sylvester
711 Marion Avenue
Highland Park, IL 60035

Submitted to the Village of Winnetka on September 16, 2023

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Susan Benjamin and Jeanne Sylvester of Benjamin Historic Certifications have prepared this Historic and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) for 661 Sheridan Road in Winnetka, Illinois. Our qualifications are as follows:

Susan Benjamin is an architectural historian with over 30 years of experience, who has prepared hundreds of local and National Register nominations and 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 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, and she most recently co-authored another book, entitled *Modern in the Middle: Chicago Houses 1929–1975* (2020) published by Monacelli Press. Susan is a resident of Highland Park, where she served as the first chairman of the Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission.

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, numerous 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 Historic Preservation and the Architectural commissions for the Village of Long Grove, where she resides.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

661 Sheridan Road

Constructed between 1904 - 1905

with alteration dates in 1948, 1957, 1966, 1978, 2019 and other unknown dates

Designed by Robert C. Spencer, Jr., Spencer & Powers

Property Index Number:

05-16-106-056-0000

Ownership History of the Land Parcel

The legal description for the property located at 661 Sheridan Road identifies the land parcel as:

That part of the Southwesterly 229.75 feet of Lots 3 and 4 lying northwesterly of a line drawn from a point in the southwesterly line of said Lot 4, 83.78 feet southeasterly of the northwesterly corner thereof, to a point on the northeasterly line of said southwesterly 229.75 feet, 83.78 feet (as measured along said northeasterly line) northwesterly of the southeasterly line of said Lot 3, all in W.H. Garland's subdivision of blocks 2, 3, and 4 in John Garland's subdivision of the south east $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17 and the south west $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional Section 16, Township 12 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

COMMONLY KNOWN AS: 661 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 of Section 21, and the Lake View Garland's Subdivision of part of Section 16, which dates from 1863. Since property records were destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, it is unclear who owned the property before John Garland owned it. He is recorded as receiving a release dated December 1, 1869, but not recorded until January 14, 1874 — perhaps the owner retained the papers and recorded it after the fire. The first available property record that identifies William Garland as owner of the property is from January 14, 1874, when he purchased Lot 4 from his father, John Garland, and Lots 2 and 3 from Joseph Daggett, his wife's relative. On April 22, 1889, William Garland and Mary L. Jones, subdivided blocks 2, 3 and 4 in the Lake View Subdivision into ten lots along Lake Michigan, east of what is now Sheridan Road. The subdivision was called W.H. Garland's Subdivision.

The property was transferred a few times until Frances O. Lyman and his wife Charlotte owned it beginning in 1890. On May 9, 1904, Francis O. Lyman and the executor of Charlotte D. Lyman sold the property to Mabel F. Magnus. The property and estate were subsequently subdivided into parcels: 657 Sheridan Road - the original main house; 661 Sheridan Road - the original coach house; 655 Sheridan Road, and 653 Sheridan Road. The main house at 657 Sheridan Road that was designed by Robert C.

3

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Spencer, Jr. in 1904 and built in 1905 was demolished in 1992 and replaced; that replacement house was also demolished, and the current house at 657 Sheridan Road was built in 2016. The coach house at 661 Sheridan Road is the last remaining vestige of the former Magnus Estate.

Historic Owners of the Land Parcel and 661 Sheridan Road:

William H. Daggett Garland

According to the Winnetka Historical Society, William H. Garland was the second son of eight children of Winnetka pioneer John Garland, who came to Winnetka in 1847. William was a farmer, the owner of a trunk manufacturing firm, a member of the Cook County Agricultural Society, a director of Public School District #2, the first police magistrate of Winnetka, Village Assessor and the commissioner for the Skokie Ditch Project. William H. Garland and Hanna Daggett were married on September 22, 1855.

Francis O. Lyman

In the 1880 United States Federal Census, Francis O. Lyman, an attorney, and his wife Charlotte, were boarders living in Winnetka. Francis was born in the Sandwich Islands; his father was from Connecticut and his mother was from Vermont. He was an attorney. Charlotte D. Lyman was born in Massachusetts; her father had been born in Massachusetts and her mother had been born in Connecticut. In 1883 F. O. Lyman of 55, 99 Randolph Street advertised “For Sale – Houses, Lots and blocks at Winnetka, Lakeside and La Grange.”¹ In 1886, F.O. Lyman, 54 Borden Block, was selling houses in Winnetka “\$2,200 upward; will build to suit and sell on easy terms.”² That same year he advertised “Houses, furnished, for the summer, or unfurnished for a year; large shady grounds; also house and 20 acres to rent in Winnetka.”³ A year later in 1887 he advertised for rental “Homes at Winnetka: also two small farms to rent and one for sale at Winnetka.”⁴ In 1889 he worked as an attorney, and it was reported in the *Chicago Tribune* that he was confined to his house with a serious cold.⁵

In the 1900 Census, Francis was listed as having been born in Hawaii in August of 1845. Charlotte had been born in 1847. They lived with their daughter and son in a house they owned in Winnetka, and Francis’s occupation was listed as “real estate.” The 1910 Census shows him living with his daughter at 670 – 672 Graceland Avenue in Chicago.

¹ “Suburban Real Estate,” *Chicago Tribune*, April 27, 1883.

² “Suburban Real Estate,” *Chicago Tribune*, May 13, 1886, 7.

³ “To Rent – Houses,” *Chicago Tribune*, April 25, 1886, 21.

⁴ “To Rent – Houses,” *Chicago Tribune*, April 12, 1887, 9.

⁵ Francis O. Lyman, Winnetka Directory, 1889; “Winnetka,” *Chicago Tribune*, April 7, 1889, 6.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

F.O. Lyman was among a large number of Winnetka residents who urged the Village Trustees to establish a village police force and police headquarters, and to enact whatever ordinances might be necessary for proper police regulation and for execution of the provisions in the village charter that prohibited the traffic of alcohol. All the attendees of the meeting that was held in 1884, which were a majority of adults living in the village, expressed their determination to maintain the reputation Winnetka held and deserved of being a peaceable, prosperous, and reputable community, as well as the most beautiful village in the vicinity of Chicago.”⁶ Lyman was also a member of the Finance Committee of Christ Church in Winnetka in 1895.⁷

F.O. Lyman sold the property, including riparian rights, to Mabel Magnus on May 9, 1904. On February 7, 1930, Mabel P. Magnus and husband sold the property, along with riparian rights, to Charles D. Dallas and wife. After this, the recorder’s information becomes less clear as there were multiple subdivisions, easements and encumbrances recorded against the property. It is also not clear when the coach house property was divided from the main house. In 1943 and again in 1945, Charles Dallas and wife sold portions of the property to Marshall F. Barrett and his wife. In 1948 Marshall F. Barrett sold the property to William A. Mann, et. al. On March 19, 1951, Marshall F. Barrett sold that portion of southerly 229.75 feet of Lots 3 and 4 to George F. Munns. On April 5, 1955, George F. Munns and wife sold the property to Marcus D. Richards and his wife Helen. In 1959, William A. Mann sold the property to Richard D. Harza in 1959. In 1966 William O’Neill III owned the property, but it is not clear how he received it. In 1974 O’Neill sold it to Richard Harza , who in turn, sold it to J.R. Modisett. In 1989, Barbara B. Modisett sold the coach house to Kathy Fox, who in turn, sold it to the current owners.

In 1992 Richard Harza and his wife demolished the main house. In 1997, the portion of the property where the main house was located was sold to Leo Birov in 1998, who sold it to Gregory Silich in 2007. Martha Silich sold the property to the Lake Michigan LLC in 2015.

August C. and Mabel Magnus

In 1904, August and Mabel Magnus hired distinguished architect Robert C. Spencer, Jr. of the firm Spencer & Powers to design a large estate consisting of a home and what is referred to as a stable and gate lodge at 650 Sheridan.⁸ The address of this estate would change to 655 Sheridan, and the coach house address would become 661 Sheridan. Jens Jensen was hired to design the grounds

⁶ “Suburban Winnetka,” *Chicago Tribune*, June 3, 1884, 8.

⁷ *Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the Church in the Diocese of Chicago*, 1894. 107.

⁸ BHC has found no evidence that the building was used as a stable; the building was marked “Auto” on a 1914 Sanborn Map, and evidence of a garage was found, so it will be referred to in this report as a coach house.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

A contract for the sale of 200 feet frontage on Sheridan road, just north of Pine street, Winnetka, by F. O. Lyman to August Magnus, has been closed. The property runs back to the lake, having a depth of about 500 feet, and the price is \$22,500, which is at the rate of \$112.50 a front foot. It is understood that Mr. Magnus soon will begin the construction of a handsome residence.

Chicago Tribune, May 26, 1904, 9.

Robert C. Spencer is making plans for a fine summer residence which A. C. Magnus will build at Winnetka. The building is to be constructed of frame and rough cast plaster, two stories high, 148x40 feet, and will cost about \$25,000.

Chicago Tribune, September 3, 1904, 10.

August C. (Charles) Magnus was born in Chicago on October 24, 1862. His father was August Magnus, who emigrated from Elberfeldt, Rhenish Prussia on August 3, 1828. August moved to Chicago in 1856 after Henrietta Preussner of Essen, Germany in Buffalo, New York in 1855. Magnus and Henrietta had four children: sons Albert and Arthur, who were older than August C., and a daughter Emma. At the time of his death in 1898, August and Henrietta lived at 522 Dearborn Avenue in Chicago.



August Magnus began working in a wholesale hardware business with a man named Carl Beinbold; the business then moved into the sale of brewers' supplies. An 1874 Chicago directory lists August Magnus as working in "malt and hops" at 106 S. Jefferson Street in Chicago. Magnus entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law Casper Butz, and the two sold brewers' supplies.

August and Mabel Magnus
August Charles Magnus and Mabel
Magnus Passport Application
August 3, 1922

In 1891, a handful of years before his death in 1898, August Magnus retired and left the business to his sons Albert E. and August C. Magnus. The business then became known as A. Magnus' Sons.⁹ August C. was president and Albert was vice-president.

⁹ "August Magnus Passes Away," *Chicago Tribune*, December 18, 1898, 3. Albert Magnus, August's brother, was married to Nellie Busch, the eldest daughter of Adolph Busch, the co-founder of Anheuser-Busch. "Arthur J. Magnus Shoots Himself," *Chicago Tribune*, January 24, 1906, 1.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

The company became the leading manufacturer of special bottling machinery in the United States. Machines included sterilizing, pasteurizing, washing, rinsing, rotary filling, crowning and labeling, and an automatic gravity conveyor carried the bottles, once filled, from the labeling machine to the cases. “The Magnus machines are the best on the market in at least two respects – efficiency and perfect sanitation. They will fill and prepare for delivery 1500 bottles of beer an hour, or 15,000 a day.”¹⁰ In addition, the company brewed its own beer. In 1910 the business was located at 244-46 Randolph Street and 317 W. Randolph Street in Chicago. In 1919 the company leased space at 29-31 Market Street.¹¹

On January 17, 1894, August C. Magnus married Mabel (sometimes spelled Mable) M. Pope. Mabel Pope Magnus was born on November 21, 1868 in Chicago. Her father was William J. Pope, a grain merchant, and her mother was Mary L. Pope. William and Mary were both born around 1836; William was born in Canada and Mary was born in New Jersey. In 1880 Mabel was living with her parents at 487 West Monroe Street in Chicago.

After their marriage, in 1900, August C. and Mabel lived with her father William Pope on Monroe Street in Chicago. For a period of time, August lived at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago.¹² After their house at was constructed in 1905, the 1910 Federal Census shows the couple as living at 650 Sheridan Road in Winnetka. The German American community in and around Chicago was very tightly knit. August Magnus’s business partner was Casper Butz, who was married to August’s sister, Caroline Susanna Pieper Magnus. Their son Otto C. (Casper) Butz lived at 627 Sheridan Road in 1910 only a few doors south of his cousin August C. Magnus. Otto C. Butz lived at 627 Sheridan Road, next to Alma Seipp Hay, who lived at 645 Sheridan Road. Alma Seipp Hay was the daughter of Conrad Seipp, another prominent brewer. In an incredible twist, Charles Donald Dallas, who owned the home at 655 Sheridan Road from 1930 - 1945, was a lifelong friend of Conrad Seipp, Jr., the son of Conrad Seipp, who died when he was 22 years old. Dallas, who in 1909, lived at 185 Hyde Park in Chicago, inherited \$25,000 from Seipp, Jr.’s will.¹³ Dallas would have known Alma Seipp Hay, Conrad Seipp’s sister.

August C. and Mabel Magnus were close friends of Charles H. Wacker, a German-American businessman, philanthropist, vice chairman of the general committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago, and chairman of the of the Chicago Plan Commission. The Magnuses attended many parties with Charles Wacker, and they gave a dinner dance at the Women’s Athletic Club in honor of the marriage of Rosalie

¹⁰ “Bottling Machinery for Brewery,” *The Columbus Telegram* (Columbus, Nebraska), March 20, 1914, 12.

¹¹ “One Day in Jail Makes Him Good,” *Chicago Tribune*, May 25, 1910, 3; “Plans 10 Story Flat Building to Face Lake,” *Chicago Tribune*, August 5, 1919, 25.

¹² “Fair Plaintiff in Scandal Case Widely Known,” *The Inter Ocean*, February 5, 1904, 1.

¹³ “Seipp Will Filed; Leaves \$1,500,000,” *The Inter Ocean*, February 26, 1909, 2.

Wacker, Charles's daughter.¹⁴ Charles Wacker and Albert Magnus, August C.'s brother, were both members of the Germania Club; membership included "nearly all of the Germans of prominence of both political parties in the city."¹⁵ It is possible that August C. was also a member.

After the outbreak of World War I, the German-American community in the United States and in Chicago faced a great deal of suspicion and open resentment; perhaps this is the reason that an article in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1917 noted that Mabel Magnus owned a knitting machine and was engaged in "practical patriotism" in her spare time, knitting socks and helmets for soldiers and sailors during World War I.¹⁶

The house at 650/655 Sheridan Road was not the only property A.C. Magnus purchased in Winnetka. In April of 1910, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that August C. Magnus purchased from Henry Wiemerslager a tract of land of about 130 acres in section 20 of New Trier Township for \$50,800.¹⁷

August had been a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Zoological Society and the Field Museum of Natural History. August C. and Mabel Magnus moved to Santa Barbara, California in 1926. He died on January 19, 1938 at his home in California. Mabel survived him and died on December 4, 1948 in Santa Barbara.¹⁸

Mabel P. Magnus sold the property to Charles D. Dallas on February 7, 1930.

Charles Donald Dallas

C. Donald Dallas was born in Hamilton, Canada on October 24, 1881, the son of Andrew Chisholm and Lucy (Née Flack) Dallas. He came to Chicago in 1891, where his father was in the copper business. Dallas attended Hyde Park High School and the Armour Scientific Academy (later the Illinois Institute of Technology and now Illinois Tech), from which he graduated in 1902. In 1903 he began working for the American Brass Company as a salesman. Four years later, with his father, Dallas organized the Dallas Brass and Copper Company, and was made secretary and treasurer. He became president and treasurer in 1918. Ten years later, in 1928, he consolidated five other large companies with the Dallas Brass and Copper Company to form the Republic Brass Corporation. Dallas was first vice president in charge of

¹⁴ "Pre-Nuptial Fetes for Rosalie Wacker and Maj. Zimmerman," *Chicago Tribune*, September 28, 1918, 15.

¹⁵ "No Sympathy with Anarchists," *New York Times*, December 10, 1893.

¹⁶ "Whirl! Whirl!," *Chicago Tribune*, May 7, 1917, 17.

¹⁷ "\$45,000 Paid for North Ave. Flats," *Chicago Tribune*, April 1, 1910, 18.

¹⁸ "Funeral is Held for A.C. Magnus in Santa Barbara," *Chicago Tribune*, January 22, 1938, 20; Mabel P. Magnus, California, U.S. Death Index, 1940 – 1997.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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manufacturing and sales, as well as a director. In 1929 the company name was changed to the Revere Copper and Brass company.

Dallas was also a director of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining company, a director of the General Cable corporation, and a director and member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. He was a member of the board of Trustees of his alma mater, Illinois Tech, president of the Hadley Correspondence School of the Blind in Winnetka, director of Association House, a charity for young boys, director of the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago, president of the Church Club of Chicago, and vestryman of Christ Church in Winnetka. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as well as the Chicago Athletic Association, the Indian Hill Country Club, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Commonwealth Club and the Detroit Athletic Club. He served as a sergeant in the reserve militia.¹⁹

In 1900 Dallas lived with his parents and siblings in a rental at 4752 Prairie Avenue in Chicago. On October 30, 1909, Dallas married Harriet Hughes in Chicago and the couple moved to a rental at 5222 Madison Avenue in Chicago. The couple had three children. By 1918, he had moved to Winnetka where he lived at 1124 Pine Street in Winnetka through 1930.²⁰ His name appears in the 1931 Winnetka directory as living at 655 Sheridan Road, but it appears that the property was rented soon after; Harry Perlstein appears as living there in the 1933 Winnetka directory. By 1940 Dallas had moved with his wife and daughter to New York, where they rented at 912 Fifth Avenue.

On April 12, 1943 and November 20, 1945, Charles D. Dallas and wife sold portions of Lots 3 and 4 to Marshall F. (Frank) Barrett and wife. Two years later, on November 20, 1945, Charles D. Dallas and wife sold another portion of the property to Leona G. Barrett and Frank Barrett, her husband. Dallas and his wife remained in New York where they lived at 912 Fifth Avenue, Apartment 14A, in 1950. He died in 1959 in Sarasota, Florida.²¹

¹⁹ "C.D. Dallas Dead; Revere Brass Leader," *Chicago Tribune*, April 12, 1959, 50; "Charles Donald Dallas," *Illinois and its Builders: A Work for Newspaper and Library Reference* (Illinois Biographical Association, James O. Jones Company, 1925).

²⁰ "Charles Donald Dallas," U.S. World War I Draft Registration Card, September 12, 1918; U.S. Federal Census, 1930.

²¹ Charles Donald Dallas, U.S. Federal Census Reports for 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950; C.D. Dallas Dead; Revere Brass Leader."

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Tenants:

Harry Perlstein (1933)

Harry and Anne Perlstein were identified at the property in the 1933 Winnetka directory by the Winnetka Historical Society. An advertisement to rent the property in August of 1935 appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*.²² Harris Perlstein was the chairman of Pabst Brewing Company; he began working for company in 1914, six years before Prohibition, rising through the ranks to become president and chairman, and retired as chairman of the executive committee in 1972. Perlstein was a leader in the Jewish community, beginning before Adolf Hitler rose to power in the 1930s, and working indefatigably for Jewish causes during the regime. In 1940, he headed Chicago's Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign that raised over \$2 million to help pay steamer fare for Jews escaping through France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy. During World War II, he was president of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago. In 1967, he received the Julius Rosenwald Memorial Award from the federation, was named "Man of the Year." By the Israel Bond Organization, and received the Human Rights Award by the American Jewish Committee.

Perlstein, and the Perlstein Foundation, were among the largest donors at the Illinois Institute of Technology (now Illinois Tech). The Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering Building on campus was named Perlstein Hall in honor of Anne Perlstein, Harris's first wife who died in 1956. He endowed the Perlstein Distinguished Professorship in Engineering, and served as chairman of the IIT board of trustees from 1967 – 1971. Perlstein received an honorary doctorate from the school in 1965 and the Alumni Medal in 1970.²³ In 1940 he lived with his wife Anne and daughter Betsy-Ann at 443 Sheridan Road in Glencoe, a gated property designed by William Pereira in 1936.²⁴

Roderick McKenzie (1939)

The 1939 Winnetka Directory lists Roderick McKenzie at the building. Roderick McKenzie was born on June 12, 1912, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the son of William D. McKenzie. He attended Princeton University and Northwestern University. In the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, he is listed as living with his parents William and Charlotte at 1185 Laurel Avenue in Winnetka. Roderick married Helen Walcott, daughter of Winnetka architect Chester Howe Walcott, on November 11, 1933. In the 1940 Census, Roderick is listed as living with his wife Helen and daughter Helen-Ann and owning the property located at 921 Greenwood in Winnetka. He was working in advertising. By the 1950 Census, Roderick and Helen

²² "Winnetka Riparian," *Chicago Tribune*, August 18, 1935, 53.

²³ "Harris Perlstein, 93, ex-Pabst chairman," *Chicago Tribune*, August 19, 1986, 22.

²⁴ Harris Perlstein, U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

had separated and Roderick was living with his father William at 1190 Oakley in Winnetka. Roderick and Helen divorced on January 20, 1950 in Oakland Michigan.²⁵

Marshall Frank and Leone Barrett

Marshall Frank Barrett was born on June 20, 1888. He married Leone Giddings of Evanston, on June 18, 1913.²⁶ In 1917, when Barrett registered for the draft for World War I, he was a salesman at the M.S. Barrett & Co. He later became vice-president, then president of the Barrett Varnish Company in Cicero, the third generation of his family to work for the business after it was founded in 1870.²⁷ In 1930 he, his wife Leone (née Giddings), and their daughter Mary lived at 55 Essex Road in Winnetka. Ten years later in 1940 he and Leona owned the property at 615 Essex Road in Winnetka, where they lived with their daughter Mary. Frank was recorded in the 1950 Federal Census as living at 661 Sheridan Road with his wife Leona. In 1948, Frank Barrett, acting as architect, applied for a permit to make alterations to the building. No details about these alterations are known. When Barrett died in 1955, he lived at 653 Sheridan Road.²⁸

On March 19, 1951, Marshall F. Barrett sold the property to George F. Munns and wife.

Dr. George F. and Mary Jane Munns

George F. Munns was born in Oxford, Ohio on June 25, 1898. He graduated from Miami University in 1919 and the University of Cincinnati in 1923. Dr. Munns moved to Winnetka in May of 1926, and joined a medical practice with Dr. C. A. Aldrich. He married Mary Jane Lawson in 1927. Munns was a professor of pediatrics at Northwestern University and on staff at Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago until his retirement in 1957.²⁹ Munns died on August 25, 1972. Mary Jane Munns was a candidate for the Winnetka board of education in 1944.³⁰ She died on February 1, 1974 in Palm Desert, California.

The 1944 Winnetka directory listed Frank Barrett as renting 655 Sheridan Road. The 1954 directory lists W.A. Mann at 655 Sheridan Road, and G.F. Munns at 661 Sheridan Road. This might be the first appearance of 661 Sheridan Road as a separate address and separate property.

Marcus D. Richards

²⁵ "Roderick M. McKenzie, and Helen C. McKenzie," Michigan, U.S. Divorce Records, 1897 – 1952.

²⁶ "What Some People are Doing in Society," *The Inter Ocean*, May 9, 1913, 4.

²⁷ "Frank S. Barrett," *Winnetka Talk*, June 16, 1955.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ "Pediatrician Ends Career in Winnetka," *Chicago Tribune*, October 3, 1957, 75.

³⁰ "North Suburbs to Pick Village Chiefs Tuesday," *Chicago Tribune*, April 2, 1944, 46.

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Marcus Dimmitt Richards was an employee of the Chicago Casket Company for 56 years. In 1912, he was secretary; by the time he retired in 1965, he had been promoted to vice president of the company, which was located at 932 Washington Boulevard in Chicago. Richards was born in Chicago and married Helen Field Gillette on April 10, 1915. Helen Gillette was the grandniece of Marshall Field. Their wedding announcement stated that after the wedding the couple would live at their ranch in Wyoming, however in the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Marchs and Helen lived at 1192 Scott Avenue in Winnetka with their one daughter. In the 1930 and 1940 U.S. Federal Census Reports, Marcus and Helen lived at 1240 Tower Road with their three daughters. Marcus died on November 8, 1968.³¹ Helen was born in New York ca. 1890. Her father, John W. Gillette, was born in Pennsylvania and her mother was born in Massachusetts. Helen owned and operated a knitting shop in Winnetka.³² The 1956 Winnetka directory lists M.D. Richards as living at the property. On July 24, 1957, Marcus Richards, acting as architect, applied for a permit to construct a one car garage accessory building.

Daniel O'Neill III

Daniel O'Neill III owned parts of Lots 3 and 4 in 1966 and sold them to Richard Harza in 1974. There is an entry in the plat book that someone (ineligible) gave Daniel O'Neill III a warranty deed in 1966. In 1974 he gave a warranty deed to Richard Harza for parts of Lots 3 and 4. O'Neill applied for a permit to remodel the kitchen in 1966. He is listed as living at the coach house in the 1969 Winnetka directory. No information was found about him.

John R. and Barbara Modisett

On October 25, 1977, R.D. Harza granted J.R. Modisett a warranty deed to part Southwesterly 229.75 feet of Lots 3 and 4. John Modisett and his wife Barbara transferred the property to Kathy Pinkstaff Fox and Richard T. Fox in 1989. John Modisett was vice-president of the Evanston Hospital corporation.³³ He and his wife applied for permits on May 1, 1978 to alter the interior and exterior of the coach house, and on August 14, 1978, to build a detached two car concrete block garage to the property. John and Barbara Modisett moved to Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Kathy and Richard Fox

No information was found about Kathy Pinkstaff and Richard Fox.

³¹ "The Day Book" (Chicago), September 5, 1912, 25; "Marcus D. Richards" [obit.], *Chicago Tribune*, November 8, 1968, 26.

³² Mary Louise Watson Obituary, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/baltimoresun/name/marie-louise-watson-obituary?id=18210260> (accessed October 11, 2023).

³³ "American Crafts Benefit the Healing Arts," *Winnetka Talk*, September 24, 1987; "People," *Chicago Tribune*, December 10, 1990, 11.

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BL Partners

After purchasing the property, BL Partners filed a permit application to demolish the garage and remove the driveway on August 9, 2019.

Narrative Description of the Property, including Alterations

Permit History: 661 Sheridan Road

OWNER	DATE	ACTION	ARCHITECT
Frank R. Barrett	May 13, 1948	Alterations	Frank R. Barrett
Marcus D. Richards	July 24, 1957	Construct one car garage accessory building	Marcus D. Richards
Daniel O'Neill	July 6, 1966	Remodel kitchen in residence	None
John R. Modisett	May 1, 1978	Interior and exterior alterations to a single family residence	Francis R. Stanton
John R. Modisett	August 14, 1978	Construct a detached two car garage to single family residence	Francis R. Stanton
B.L. Partners, LLC	August 9, 2019	Demolish residential garage and remove driveway	Landscape Architect: Rosborough Partners

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The building was used as a gate lodge – with a garage for automobiles on the first floor and living quarters upstairs. The most significant alteration to the building occurred when the art glass windows that were designed by Robert C. Spencer, Jr. were removed. On the exterior, a greenhouse was removed and a garage was built. On the interior, the first floor garage was remodeled to a living room, and most historic features were removed, with the exception of some casement window hardware and five paneled doors.

Physical Description

Exterior

The two-story building at 661 Sheridan Road that originally served as a gate house to the August Magnus House that was demolished in 1991 is rectangular, measures 55.78' X 25.84' and is sheathed in rough faced stucco. It is topped by a shallow hipped roof with a broad overhang. Gutters and downspouts are copper. There are two rectangular stuccoed chimneys. One is perpendicular to the long front façade. The other is located at the east end of the rear of the house and services the living room fireplace.

At the front facing Sheridan Road is a decorative wrought iron fence. To the south is a driveway to the house designed by Robert A. M. Stern that replaced the Magnus House. To the rear are landscaped terraces. There is an alley close to the north side of the house that extends east to another house.

The west, front façade consists of two sections. The south section has a single window on the first and second floors at the north end. The center bay contains the front entrance porch that is topped by two openings that each have an upper and a lower window. The south end contains a band of three windows on the first floor and a single window that matched those in the second-floor center. There is another window located lower than the second-floor north window. These two openings mark the location of the staircase. The mechanical room is located at the north end of the entrance; the kitchen is located at the south end. The north section of the west façade contains a band of three windows on the first floor where the living room is located and three smaller windows on the second floor. The first floor windows are topped by three rectangular panels. The staircase window also is topped by a rectangular panel. Above the three first floor windows in the north section there is half timbering divided into three sections. This small amount of half timbering references the half timbering on the Magnus House, which contained a considerable amount of half timbering. All of the windows are casements. Many have slim sills. Originally they were filled with art glass. Their removal took place sometime before 1966, when a real estate listing shows the replacement windows.

The front entrance porch is rectangular and projects from the front of the house. It has a brick floor with a herring bone pattern, stucco walls and is topped by a tile hipped roof. A broad opening topped by a segmental arch frames the front entrance door, which is six paneled, has a storm door and is flanked by

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floor-to-ceiling louvered shutters. The porch has open side walls topped by segmental arches. There is a historic wrought iron lantern in the center of the porch ceiling.

The south façade has two bays. The bay at the west end contains a door to the kitchen. There are two windows at the east end topped by a rectangular panel and flanked by louvered shutters. At the second floor level there are two pairs of windows. The entrance is topped by a hipped tile roof supported by brackets that are stuccoed. Prominent copper gutters surround the roof. The entrance door is paneled. To the west is a wrought iron lantern. The entrance door is approached from a rectangular bluestone stoop and a bluestone step.

The east elevation is three bays wide. At the south end there is a band of four tall windows that open into the dining room. Originally there was a greenhouse extending from this wall. There is a shadow of its roofline over the window. Today the flooring is bluestone and there are low stuccoed walls framing the north and south sides of the flooring. On the second window there is a band of five smaller windows. The center bay consists of a projecting section topped by a shed roof set under the main roof of the house. On the first floor there is a shallow open porch with four posts located in front of four glazed openings and square latticed side walls. On the second floor there is a porch consisting of glass panels facing south, east and north. At the north end of the east façade, there are four tall narrow windows that open into the living room. A bluestone path leads from the center doorways onto the lawn. There is a dormer at the south end of the house with two small square windows; it is topped by a hipped gable roof. An earlier photo of the building shows the four living room openings previously had square panels. The interior was extensively remodeled in 1978. This may have been a garage opening, since there was asphalt pavement in front of the panels.

The north façade, which is located at the edge of the lot line, contains three louvered openings on the first floor and a square window with a pair of windows at each end on the second floor.

Interior

The interior was very likely remodeled in 1978 when a building permit was taken out for interior and exterior alterations that included the remodeling of five rooms. The cost was to be \$19,000. The architect was Francis R. Stanton. Today the entire building contains an apartment. On the first floor there are five major spaces. The west entrance opens into the stairhall. Just beyond, to the east is a large reception area. To the south is the kitchen and dining room. To the west is the living room. The kitchen contains cabinetry. The dining room has decorative cabinetry with symmetrical cabinets along the south wall. Four doors open onto the bluestone deck where the greenhouse was formerly located. There are also cabinets at the ends of the north wall. The reception area has sliding doors to the terrace at the east. The living room is located at the north end of the reception hall and is access through a pair of doors containing a glass

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panel. The most prominent feature of the living room is the fireplace, which has a mantel consisting of bolection molding. There are bookshelves and cabinets on either side of the fireplace. There is a mechanical room located at the east end of the staircase to the second floor. The windows are all replacements although the casement mechanism in the mechanical room and the kitchen are likely original. Stairs in the mechanical room lead to the basement, which has a concrete floor and painted brick walls.

The stairs to the second floor have a balustrade with spindles halfway up. Beyond, where it meets the wall is a railing that appears to be much older. There are two vertical fixed pane windows on the west wall of the stairs. There are three bedrooms, a sitting room with an attached screen porch, and three bathrooms on the second floor.

The stairs lead from the first floor to a carpeted hall on the second floor that leads from the top of the stairs to a bedroom on the northwest, turns east and leads to a bedroom on the northeast, and turns south and leads to a sitting room on the east and a bedroom on the south. There is a hall closet on the west wall at the top of the stairs. Doors are five-paneled historic wood doors with historic hinges but replacement knobs and escutcheon plates. The bedroom on the northwest has two windows on the north wall, one is fixed and the other is a casement window that appears to have historic hardware. A radiator with a slatted cover is on the north wall, along with a shelf that runs the length of the wall. The west wall has three square windows, the one in the center is a casement window with likely historic hardware, flanked by two fixed pane windows. A bathroom is on the east has been completely remodeled and has no historic features. The floor is replacement wood strip and there is painted baseboard and door trim. The ceiling is coved along the west wall.

There is a hall closet outside the bedroom on the northeast that has two louvered doors. The bedroom on the northeast has a historic wood strip floor, painted baseboard and some crown molding. Some casement windows in this room and the attached bathroom appear to have historic hardware and wood screens. The bathroom has been completely remodeled and no historic features remain.

An opening on the south wall leads to a sitting room. The sitting room is also accessed through an opening in the east side of the carpeted hall. There are built-in closets on the north and south sides of the short hall leading to the sitting room. The floor of the sitting room is wood strip, painted baseboard and door trim, and a radiator with a slatted cover on the south wall. Glazed French doors on the east wall open to a screen porch. The porch has aluminum windows, some with screens, on the north, east and south walls. The floor is wood strip painted blue. The ceiling and north, east and south walls are covered with white painted tongue and groove. The west walls of the porch flanking the French doors are painted stucco.

The hall leads south to the third bedroom. There are bands of casement windows on the west, south and east walls. Some have historic hardware. The room has carpet, a baseboard radiator, and a wall mounted air conditioned. An opening in the ceiling leads to the attic. The attic was not observed. An attached bathroom has been completely remodeled and has no historic features. Casement windows in the bathroom have historic hardware.

The Landscape

The landscape of the Magnus Estate was designed by Jens Jensen in 1905. The landscape called for a circular drive leading from Sheridan Road past the “stable” and splitting to the stable yard on the north and east around a vegetable garden, and to the least and leading to a circular drive in front of the main house. open to a circle in front of the main house. Plantings were naturalistic, over 95% of them native to Cook County, and included a hawthorn tree near the main house.³⁴ Today there are lush planting beds surrounding the property on the east, but little, if any, left of the historic landscape.

Style of Architecture

The Prairie School

The Prairie School of architecture, which developed slightly before the turn of the 20th Century, describes a group of architects, centered in and around Chicago, who developed designs influenced by the vast horizontality of the prairie, the Midwest’s most defining natural feature. Their work was primarily residential. Houses were designed that hugged the earth, with low sloping roofs, broad overhangs, windows grouped in horizontal bands, string courses, and hues that generally echoed the warm colorations of nature—browns, greens, russets and golds. Prairie School architects eschewed historical references and applied ornament and focused on the texture and expression of materials, especially brick and wood, which were manipulated to form geometric patterns.

The development of the Prairie School was nurtured by the social reform Arts & Crafts movement, which grew up in England. Locally, the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, founded at Hull House in 1897, was popularized by devoted residents who read *House Beautiful*, published in Chicago that featured articles about English Arts & Crafts designers like William Morris and *Craftsman Magazine*. Frank Lloyd Wright was a member of the Society; he applied similar principles to his architectural and interior designs, disdaining excessive ornament and poor craftsmanship. There was, however, a major difference. Whereas the English Arts & Crafts movement focused on hand craftsmanship, Wright embraced the machine to

³⁴ Wilhelm Miller, *The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm*, 1914, 3-4.

create his simple strong designs based on nature, geometry and materials. In his 1908 manifesto, “In the Cause of Architecture” he promoted the marriage of industry and nature.”³⁵

The primary and most Prairie School practitioner was Frank Lloyd Wright, who trained under Louis Sullivan and then pioneered, during the late 1890s and the first decade of the 20th Century, what the Frank Lloyd Wright Trust has described as “a bold new approach to domestic architecture”³⁶. Wright, however, was not a solo player. He was surrounded, both in his office and outside it by many other talents, including Robert Spencer, George Grant Elmslie, William Drummond Walter Burley Griffin, Marion Mahoney, and John Van Bergen.

At the time Wright founded his architectural practice, the streets around his Oak Park, Illinois, home and along other suburban streets were lined with Gothic Revival, Italianate, French Empire and Queen Anne houses—traditional homes. The dramatic shift in the work of Wright and his fellow practitioners created a look distinctly different from other houses built in Chicago and throughout the suburbs.

Early in his career Frank Lloyd Wright designed the Nathan G. Moore Residence in Oak Park (1895), which has wood banding very much resembling the half timbering of Tudor Revival houses. He later used wood stripping on full-blown Prairie house he designed in 1901-2 for Ward W. Willits in Highland Park.

Robert Spencer was particularly prone to English antecedents, and the Tudor half-timbering which Wright used on his Nathan G. Moore house was often found in Spencer’s work.³⁷ The use of extensive wood banding resembling half timbering was very much favored by Spencer and it characterized the August Magnus House. There is also a small amount of that on the coach house he designed for the property.

Prairie Style Buildings in Winnetka

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³⁵ “Chicago and the Arts and Crafts Movement” *The Magazine Antiques*, October 21, 2009.
<https://www.themagazineantiques.com/article/chicago-and-the-arts-and-crafts-movement/> Accessed September 27, 2023.

³⁶ “The Prairie Style” Frank Lloyd Wright Trust. <https://flwright.org/explore/prairie-style> Accessed September 27, 1923.

³⁷ H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest Contemporaries* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), 33.

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windows grouped in horizontal bands, string courses, and hues that generally echoed the warm colorations of nature—browns, greens, russets and golds. Prairie School architects eschewed historical references and applied ornament, and focused on the texture and expression of materials, especially brick and wood, which were manipulated to form geometric patterns. Some Prairie houses were designed by prominent architects; many were designed by architects or were developed by builders who were not well known but adopted Prairie characteristics in the houses that they constructed.

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³⁹ “The Prairie Style” Frank Lloyd Wright Trust. <https://flwright.org/explore/prairie-style> (accessed September 27, 2023).

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wood stripping on full-blown Prairie house he designed in 1901-02 for Ward W. Willits in Highland Park. The use of extensive wood banding resembling half timbering was very much favored by Robert Spencer and it characterized the demolished August Magnus House. There is a small amount of half timbering on the street-facing façade of the coach house he designed for the property.

There are approximately nine Prairie Style residential properties in Winnetka. All of them are primary structures facing Winnetka streets. None are secondary structures like the coach house for the Magnus House. Distinguished architects, whose work was frequently published, designed four of them. George Maher, who like Wright trained in the office of Joseph Lyman Silsbee, designed the Henry W. Schultz House at 19 Warwick in 1909. With its canted walls, bands of windows at the second floor, a sheltering hipped roof, symmetrical massing and a doorway topped by a segmental arch, the house is emblematic of Maher's style, easily identifiable as his work and has excellent integrity.

Four Winnetka houses were designed by Walter Burley Griffin, who worked for Wright and gained fame for having won the competition for designing the plan for Canberra, the capital of Australia. Griffin designed the Henry M. Mess House at 982 Pine in 1912. With excellent integrity, it is arguably the most significant Prairie house in Winnetka. Griffin also designed on speculation the pair of houses for William S. Orth at 38 and 42 Abbottsford in 1908; both of these houses also appear to have excellent integrity. Griffin's fourth Winnetka house was built in 1909 for real estate developer William F. Tempel at 62 Warwick. The original house is intact but its integrity suffers from a non-compatible addition. The Charles Essentrot House at 460 Hill Road is Winnetka's most unusual Prairie house. It was built in 1914. With a minimal overhang, windows isolated rather than in bands, and horizontal striping. It reflects an individualized approach to Prairie architecture. The house at 402 Hawthorn is blocklike, similar in form to 661 Sheridan Road. It contains several character-defining Prairie features including a molded string course underneath the second floor windows, a band of windows facing the street and a particularly wide overhang. It's front entry, with red brick piers supporting urns and a complimenting brick water table complements the home's other Prairie features. There are two other houses in Winnetka that contain Prairie features like window groupings, but with prominent brackets and rafter ends are more Arts & Craft than Prairie. They do not have the same horizontal features as the other houses. Although it appears that the coach house for the demolished Magnus House might be the only remaining structure designed by Robert Spencer in Winnetka, its most character defining feature, stunning Art Glass windows, have been removed. In addition, it has fewer Prairie features than its architect-designed counterparts.

Architects of 661 Sheridan Road

Robert C. Spencer, Jr., Spencer & Powers

Robert Closson Spencer, Jr. (1865-1953) was a distinguished Prairie style architect who was pivotal in promoting the architecture of the Prairie School. His writing was as important as the Prairie residences created by him in his architectural practice.

Robert Spencer was born April 13, 1864, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where his father ran the Spencerian Business College.⁴⁰ Spencer's organizational skills and precision were thought of as family skills and written about in the *Brickbuilder* by his friend and colleague Dwight Perkins.⁴¹ After growing up in Milwaukee, Spencer attended and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Wisconsin in 1886. Spencer then decided to become an architect and enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he studied with Eugene Letang, the first graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts to teach in the United States.⁴² After graduation he stayed in Boston, where he took a job, in 1889 with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, the successor firm to H. H. Richardson. During that time, in 1891, he was awarded the Rotch Traveling Fellowship from the Boston Society of Architects and traveled through Europe and England making drawings. Upon his return, Spencer was sent to their Chicago office to work on the firm's 1893 commissions for the Chicago Public Library (Today the Chicago Cultural Center) and the Art Institute of Chicago. Many of his ideas for decorative detailing at the library were inspired by the sketches he had made abroad.⁴³ Twelve of his Rotch Fellowship drawings were featured in the Chicago Architectural Club's yearly exhibit in 1894.

In 1894 Spencer made a pivotal move. He left Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, formed a brief partnership with R. R. Kendall and moved into office space at the Schiller Building (designed by Louis Sullivan, with Wright's assistance) adjacent to the office that Frank Lloyd Wright shared with architect Cecil Corwin. Spencer designed five speculative houses during 1894 and 1895 for Charles Whitesman in Evanston. The 1895 houses were published in the May, 1898 issue of *Inland Architect* and in the *House Beautiful* of 1901. They were small houses that were highly regarded by the press. This group of cottages were

⁴⁰ The Spencerian Business College was started by his grandfather in Ohio and New York. It grew to have locations in Louisville, Kentucky, Washington, D.C, Newburgh, New York and Cleveland, Ohio.

⁴¹ *Brickbuilder*, Vol 24, 1915, 76. The article is referenced in *Stuart Cohen. Frank L. Wright and the Architects of Steinway Hall: A Study in Collaboration*. Novato, CA. ORO Editions, 2021. 201

⁴² Cohen, 207

⁴³ *Ibid.* 211

published again in August 1912 in the *Architectural Record* as part of a seven-part series of articles entitled “Building the House of Moderate Cost.”⁴⁴

In 1896-97 Spencer left the Schiller Building and moved into Steinway Hall, occupying space with Dwight Perkins. He continued to design homes. In 1905, he established a partnership with Horace Powers. Spencer was the main designer. In addition to houses, the firm designed the Oak Park River Forest High School. In 1905, Spencer and his family built a house in River Forest, west of Wright’s home and studio in Oak Park.

Spencer’s own home was relatively modest, comparable in size to the gate house he designed for the August Magnus house, which he was building at the same time. The Magnus property was a large lakefront estate. Shortly after, Spencer designed the Susanne Denkmann House in Rock Island. This home is beautifully detailed with excellent integrity and is open to the public.

Spencer was a talented designer, but he was also a prolific writer. In 1900, he penned an illustrated article in the *Architectural Review* on the work of Frank Lloyd Wright from 1893 to 1900. Architect and historian Stuart Cohen wrote in his book *Frank L. Wright and the Architects of Steinway Hall* that “He, not Wright, would become a principal spokesman for the architects of Steinway Hall and the Eighteen, articulating their ideas about residential architecture and architectural education. Between 1900 and 1910, Spencer would write articles in both popular and architectural periodicals.”⁴⁵ Steinway Hall was an 11-story office and theater building designed by Dwight Perkin. He established his practice on the upper floor and rented spaces in his loft and elsewhere in the building to his colleagues. The first to respond was Robert C. Spencer, Jr. his acquaintance from their time together as students at M.I.T.⁴⁶ Other occupants included Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), Myron Hunt (1868-1952), Henry Webster Tomlinson (1870-1912), Irving K. Pond (1857-1937) and Allen Pond (1858-1929), and Walter Burley Griffin. The “Eighteen” consisted of a mealtime club that lasted for several years. This club included the architects at Steinway Hall in addition to Richard Schmidt, Hugh Garden, Howard Van Doren Shaw, Alfred Granger, Arthur Heun and others. It was a collegial group that offered an opportunity for the exchange of problems and theories.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Spencer. “Building the Cost of Moderate Cost. The Third Article”. *The Architectural Record*. Vol 32, no. 2. August, 1912.

⁴⁵ Cohen 221.

⁴⁶ H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest Contemporaries*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972. 28

⁴⁷ Ibid. 30-31.

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During the years 1911-1912, Spencer & Powers designed over a dozen houses in the Chicago suburbs and nationally. The firm designed houses in Wheaton and Galesburg, Illinois; Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, Knoxville, Tennessee; and Seattle Washington.

Casement Window Hardware designed by Spencer

Spencer was a huge supporter of using casement windows, rather than the double hungs. He and his colleagues referred to them as “guillotines.”⁴⁸ An early article written by Robert Spencer took place in 1901, when he wrote “Half Timber Casements” for *House Beautiful*.⁴⁹ He wrote two subsequent articles promoting their use—one in the May, 1902 issue of *House Beautiful* and again in the eleventh installment of his series “Planning the House” for *House Beautiful* in 1905. Casement windows offered better ventilation and aesthetically could be grouped together horizontally offering larger expanses of glass, which Spencer referred to as “broad landscape windows.”⁵⁰ One of the problems with casements was the expense of European operating hardware available at the time. Spencer solved the problem by devising improvements to the hardware! Trained as a mechanical engineer, he received three patents for his improvements. In 1903, he invented a casement latch that he called the “hook-fast.” Following that he redesigned the push-out arm with an adjustable hold out feature. It was called the “holdfast Casement Adjuster.” He had the opener manufactured by the Federal Company of Chicago and the latch made by the Acorn Brass Manufacturing Company of Chicago. His third patent was for a less expensive hold-open adjuster. This was marketed as the “Bulldog adjuster.” In 1906, Spencer, Horace Powers and their attorney William Ordway, incorporated their own company, the Casement Hardware Company of Chicago.⁵¹ In 1912, Spencer’s son Charles took over as the manager of Spencer’s hardware company. He held that position for the next 40 years.

All of the windows in the coach house at 661 Sheridan Road are casements. All of them have been replaced, most by Pella casements during one of the two times the house was remodeled, either in 1948 or 1978. These have “Pella” stamped on the handles. There are a few casements with historic hardware. These are located in the kitchen and in the mechanical room. Originally the coach house had beautiful art glass windows, with a design inspired by the leaves of a hawthorn tree. When the property was published in *Western Architect*, a close-up photograph shows the windows. The hawthorn tree, with its horizontal branching, was favored by Jens Jensen, who designed the landscape of the Magnus House.

⁴⁸ Cohen, 224.

⁴⁹ Robert Spencer “Half Timber Casements”, *The House Beautiful*, 11, No 1. December 1901.

⁵⁰ Cohen, 225.

⁵¹ Ibid. Stuart Cohen undertook intensive research for his book. This research provided the majority of information on Spencer’s life and work.

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The Years after Spencer & Powers

The partnership of Spencer & Powers lasted until 1923. In 1928 Spencer joined the faculty of Oklahoma A & M's school of architecture. Two years later he became part of the staff at the University of Florida. During the Depression, in 1934, he left the world of teaching and worked for the U.S. Government painting murals for the Federal Arts Project of the WPA under the New Deal, which engaged unemployed artists to produce artwork for schools, hospitals, libraries and post offices. In 1938 Spencer retired and moved to Tucson, Arizona, where he lived until his death September 9, 1953.

Francis R. Stanton

Francis R. Stanton designed interior and exterior alterations to the coach house and a detached garage, both in 1978. Stanton, who was born in Winnetka on April 17, 1910 had been a student at North Shore Country Day School and Hotchkiss School for Yale College in 1932. He graduated with a degree in Greek from Yale University School of Fine Arts, attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts Americaine in Fontbleau, France, and a degree in architecture from Yale University Architectural School. Stanton served on the Winnetka Zoning Board and was he village's first representative to the North Suburban Mass Transit District in the 1970s.⁵²

He married Louise Parsons, an artist who exhibited her paintings at the Art Institute of Chicago. He worked for the architectural firms of Holabird & Root, Allen and Webster, Edwin H. Clark and Philip D. Maher. He was a partner with architect Matthew Laflin Rockwell in the firm of Stanton & Rockwell, after which he practiced on his own until he retired in the 1990s.

In Winnetka, Stanton was known for remodeling historic houses, including 695 Prospect in Winnetka and his own residence.⁵³ He died on February 24, 1995.⁵⁴

Historic Landscape Architect of 661 Sheridan Road

Jens Jensen

Well known and accomplished Jens Jensen designed the original landscape for the Magnus Estate. Not coincidentally, Jensen also designed the landscape for the Robert C. Spencer, Jr. designed Susanne Denkman House in Rock Island, Illinois. Jensen's drawings for the Magnus Estate are held in the archives of the Bentley Library at the University of Michigan and are attached to this report. Jensen designed the

⁵² Kenan Heise, "Architect Francis Rew Stanton; was on zoning, transit panels," *Chicago Tribune*, February 26, 1995, 45.

⁵³ Genevieve Maher, "Staid Old House Gets a Face Lifting," *Chicago Tribune*, January 29, 1964, 25.

⁵⁴ "Stanton" [obit.], *Chicago Tribune*, February 26, 1995, 127.

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garden in a naturalistic manner, and included a hawthorn tree in the landscape, referencing the windows of the house.

Jensen was born in Denmark in 1860 and emigrated to the United States in 1884. He is known for playing a prominent role in the creation of a uniquely North American design aesthetic – the Prairie Style, and was friends with a circle of Prairie Style architects. He designed many parks throughout Chicago and gardens on the North Shore and throughout the Midwest.⁵⁵

A photograph of the main house from the Magnus estate was printed on the cover of *The 'Illinois Way' of Beautifying the Farm* in 1914, and the west façade of the coach house was printed on the cover of *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening* in 1915, both authored by Wilhelm Miller, a University of Illinois professor and editor of *Country Life in America*. Miller wrote in *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening*: “The Middle West is just beginning to evolve a new style of architecture, interior decoration, and landscape gardening in an effort to create the perfect home amid the prairie states.” In *The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm*, Miller wrote: “What we want is an “Illinois way” of farm architecture and gardening, and already we have some splendid examples of the “real thing.” (See the cover, which shows the Magnus place at Winnetka, designed by Robert C. Spencer, landscape by Jens Jensen.) This house is built on horizontal lines, to repeat the great horizontal lines of land, woods, crops, and clouds, which are the peculiar glory of the prairie. The hawthorn at the right is planted for the same purpose. Over 95 percent of the plants are permanent and native to Cook County. This is the work of a new and virile school of western art, which believes in “local color.” Its home is the Cliff Dwellers Club, in Chicago. These men no longer fear or despise the prairie; they love it, and are opening our eyes to its true wonder and beauty. Among them are Lorado Taft in sculpture, Hamlin Garland and Nicholas V. Lindsay in poetry; Louis H. Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright in architecture; Frank C. Peyraud and Charles Francis Browne in painting; O.C. Simonds and Jens Jensen in landscape gardening.⁵⁶

After successive subdivisions of the estate, and alterations to the properties, there is little, if any remaining of the Jensen landscape.

Landmark Status of the Property

The house at 661 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 building was surveyed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey conducted in the

⁵⁵ “Jens Jensen,” The Cultural Landscape Foundation, <https://www.tclf.org/pioneer/jens-jensen> (accessed October 12, 2022).

⁵⁶ Wilhelm Miller, *The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm*, 1914, 3-4.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

early 1970s, and is identified on the Historic & Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) as reference number 161980. It was identified as significant as a potential contributing structure to a historic district and as an individual structure by Susan Benjamin and Granacki Historic Consultants.

Evaluation of Historic Significance

The owners of the historic estate were significant, Some were particularly noteworthy. Not only within Winnetka, but throughout the state of Illinois and the United States. August C. Magnus owned A. Magnus' Sons, a national brewing supplies company and brewery and he and his family was connected to the elite German-American families in Chicago and along the North Shore. Charles Donald Douglas was president of what grew to be the Revere Copper and Brass company. Tenant Harry Perlstein was the chairman of the Pabst Brewing Company, a leader in the Jewish community, throughout the world, and major donor to Illinois Tech. The other owners were successful and accomplished, but not on a statewide or national level.

Evaluation of Architectural Significance

The coach house for 661 Sheridan is a remnant of a property that once contained a very significant house designed by Robert Spencer, Jr. Unfortunately its most significant character-defining feature, art glass windows, have been removed. This is particularly egregious because Spencer always used casement windows, writing in journals about their importance and, in fact, creating a company that manufactured them. The hardware on a few of the windows appears to be historic and is being salvaged. When the August Magnus House was published in journals including in 1914 in *Western Architect*, photographs of the coach house were included, showing the beautiful art glass windows that no longer exist.

In 1978, the first floor of the coach house was extensively remodeled, so much so it is unclear whether 661 was actually a coach house that contained carriages or cars. It is likely that it served as a gate house, with servants living on the upper floors, which always contained bedrooms. The five-panel doors on this floor are historic. There are no historic features on the first floor interior.

661 Sheridan Road, with its simple massing, bands of casements and low hipped roof with broad overhangs is Prairie Style, but it is not high style like the Winnetka houses designed by George Maher and Walter Burley Griffin. This is likely because its design did not receive the attention of the main house on the property, but was a secondary structure. It has a small amount of half timbering on the front but not a considerable amount; half timbering was a favored feature in the houses designed by Robert Spencer. What remains has been painted over so it is barely apparent. It was a prominent feature of the main house.

Evaluation of Neighborhood Impact

661 Sheridan Road is one of the only remaining early historic houses on the east side of Sheridan Road between Pine and Maple streets. 645 Sheridan Road and its coach house are historic, but the house is slated for demolition and the future of the coach house is undetermined. The coach house at 661 Sheridan served as a gatehouse leading to the main house. After the main house was demolished, the coach house, designed to fit within the estate, lost its context. A replacement house is to be built on its site; provided the replacement building fits within the scale of the historic coach house and surrounding houses, the rhythm of the street will remain. Because the surrounding houses are not historic, there will be little impact on the neighborhood as a result of this demolition.

Summary Opinion

It is the opinion of Benjamin Historic Certifications that the coach house at 661 Sheridan Road has been so extensively altered by the removal of beautiful art glass casement windows and has no historic features in the first floor public spaces of the interior, that the building's removal and replacement is acceptable. It is fortunate that the Robert Spencer-designed house in Rock Island, Illinois reflects Spencer's design ingenuity so is available for study of Spencer's residential work. The house on the lake that Spencer designed for August Magnus was very significant and the published photographs portray stunning features including prominent half timbering and on the interior, a graceful winding staircase with a newel post that had a lantern and elaborate fireplaces. This is the building that should have been saved!

The structure at 661 Sheridan Road will be replaced by a gate house that complements the existing house on the lake that was designed by Robert A. M. Stern. This will preserve the integrity of the pattern of buildings that characterized the original properties along Sheridan Road. They typically contained a prominent lakefront estate house with a structure on Sheridan Road that served as a stable, garage, coach house and/or a gate house. The historic rhythm of properties along the lake will be retained. The removal of 661 Sheridan Road will not have a significant impact on the surrounding houses because it will be replaced by an auxiliary structure in the same location.

As there was no formal Historic and Architectural Impact Study written for the August C. Magnus main house before it was demolished in 1992, the background material in this report can serve as historical information for the Magnus Estate for the Winnetka Historical Society.

Appendix

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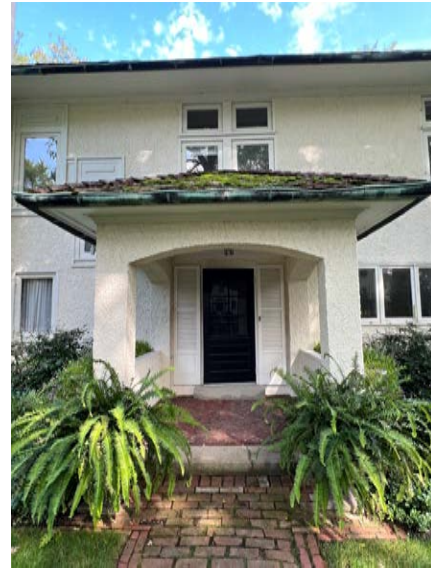
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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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A. Exterior Photographs of 661 Sheridan Road



Front (west) facade



Front entry



Front entry light fixture



South facade

Benjamin Historic Ceremonies
September 16, 2023

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Front entry



Front door



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

West façade looking south



South entry



East façade

West façade looking north



North façade looking east



East façade looking south, site of
former greenhouse

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



East façade looking northeast



View east from porch



Rear (east) landscape



Rear (east) yard

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

B. Interior Photographs of 661 Sheridan Road



View into kitchen from south entry
looking north



Kitchen looking southwest



Kitchen looking northeast



Kitchen looking east to dining room

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Dining room looking south



Dining room looking east



Dining room looking northeast



Dining room looking north to living
room

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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Dining room/hall looking west
Living room on right



Front entry looking west



Closet



View through front entry looking
west

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September 16, 2023

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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Mechanicals room looking west



Window in mechanicals room



Window hardware



Window hardware

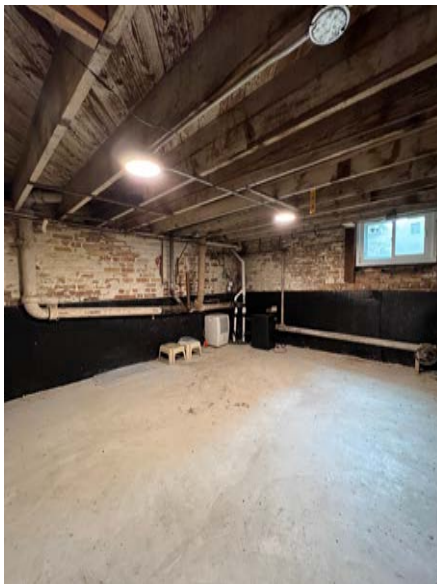
Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



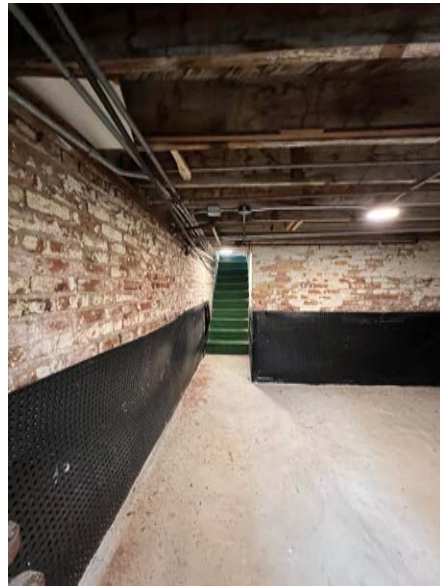
Stairs to basement from inside
mechanicals room



Basement looking south



Basement looking southeast



Basement looking north

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Living room looking north



Living room looking east



Living room looking west

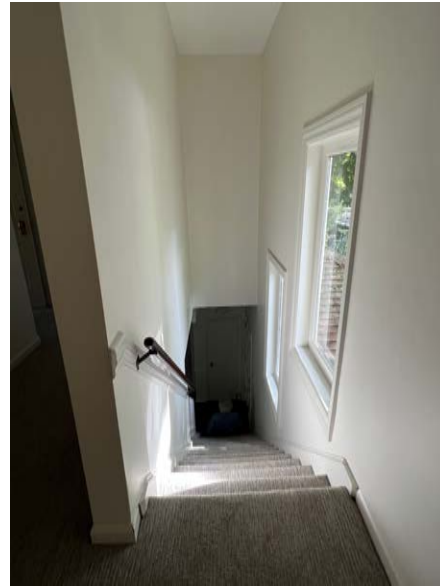


Living room fireplace

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Stairs to second floor



View to first floor from second floor



Northwest bedroom looking northwest



Northwest bedroom looking north

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Northwest bath



Second floor window



View from northeast bedroom to hall looking west, northwest bedroom on right



Northeast bedroom window

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Northeast bedroom window



Northeast bath



View from northeast bedroom
south to porch



East sitting room looking south, door
to hall on right (west), porch on left
(east)

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Second floor porch looking east



Second floor porch looking north



Hall looking east to sitting room



Second floor light

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Second floor hall looking west to south bedroom



South bedroom looking south



South bedroom windows



South bedroom window hardware

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



South bedroom looking northeast



South bedroom looking east



South bath



South bedroom east wall windows

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



South bedroom south wall
windows

C. Historic Photographs of 661 Sheridan Road



TWO HOUSES BY ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR.

333

Winnetka, Ill.

FIG. 12. A SMALL COTTAGE BELONGING TO MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE. Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

“Two Houses by Robert C. Spencer, Jr.,”
Architectural Record, October 1906

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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Western Architect, April, 1914

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Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Photograph from undated real estate brochure
showing greenhouse on east façade
Winnetka Historical Society

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Winnetka Historical and Architectural Survey, Susan Benjamin, August 1, 1989

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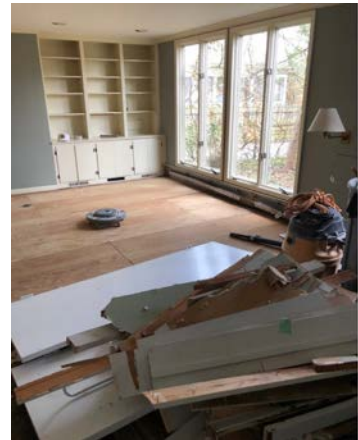
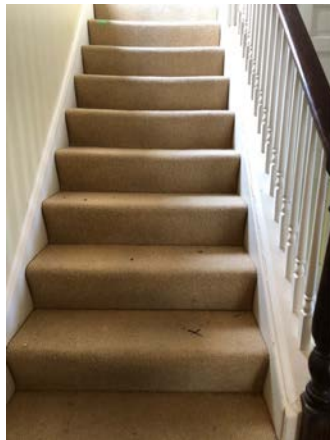
Undated photograph provided by owner's representative

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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Undated interior photographs provided by owner's representative

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Undated interior photographs provided by owner's representative

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

D. 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
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 McNerney
657 Sheridan Road	2016	Robert A.M. Stern Architects/Bulley & Andrews	Neo-Colonial	Lake Michigan, LLC
661 Sheridan Road	1904	Robert C. Spencer, Jr. Spencer & Powers	Prairie	August & Mabel Magnus
630 Sheridan Road	1972	Charles L. Page/Anastacio	Colonial Revival	Page Enterprises
645 Sheridan Road	c. 1897	J.W. Foster	Colonial Revival	Everett Wilson
650 Sheridan Road	1968	Wm. C. Tippens/Horsch, Inc.	Colonial Revival	Horsch, Inc.
656 Sheridan Road	1925	S.N. Crowen/Anderson & Nelson	Georgian/French Revival	Ingo A. Esch
671 Sheridan Road	1952	M.B. Meyer	Contemporary	N.H. Seefurth
693 Sheridan Road	2005	Healy M. Rice	Neo- Colonial	Kipp Lykins
697 Sheridan Road	2003	H. Gary Frank/Windward Bldrs	Neo-Colonial	Stephen J. Livaditis
703 Sheridan Road	2010	Peter L. Gluck & Partners	Contemporary	Andrew Bluhm
678 Sheridan Road	c. 1955	—	Colonial Revival	Richard C. Lewis/Baronger
670 Sheridan Road	2001	Doug Reynolds	Contemporary	Mitch B. Goldstein
660 Sheridan Road	Prior to 1935	—	Colonial Revival	—
658 Sheridan Road	2006	Anastacio	Neo-Colonial	Jack Filecki
667 Sheridan Road	2001	OKW Architects	Contemporary	Christopher Brennan
691 Sheridan Road	2004	Mayer Jeffers Gillespie/Meyer & Meyer Construction	Contemporary	Dana & Mary Thorne

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



697 Sheridan Road



693 Sheridan Road



691 Sheridan Road



671 Sheridan Road



667 Sheridan Road

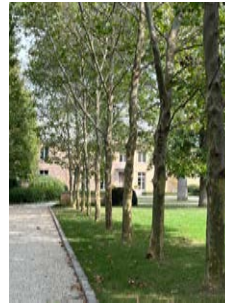


657 Sheridan Road

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



655 Sheridan Road



627 Sheridan Road



619 Sheridan Road



630 Sheridan Road



650 Sheridan Road



656 Sheridan Road

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658 Sheridan Road



660 Sheridan Road



670 Sheridan Road



678 Sheridan Road

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F. Select Research

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cook County, Illinois 1914
University of Illinois Library, p. 96

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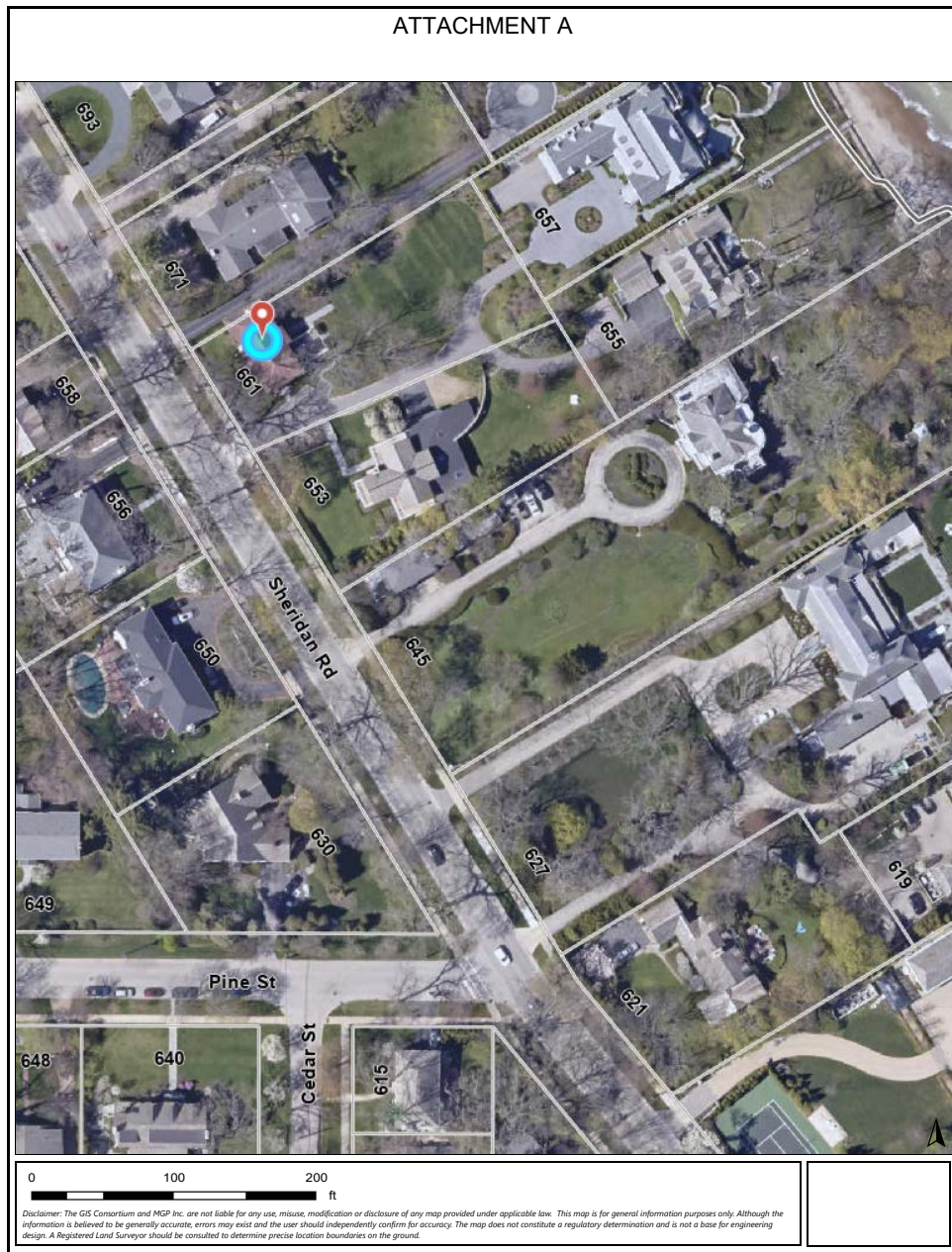


Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cook County, Illinois 1938 – 1950
Library of Congress, p. 130

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Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

2. GIS Map



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

3. Cook County Clerk Recording Information

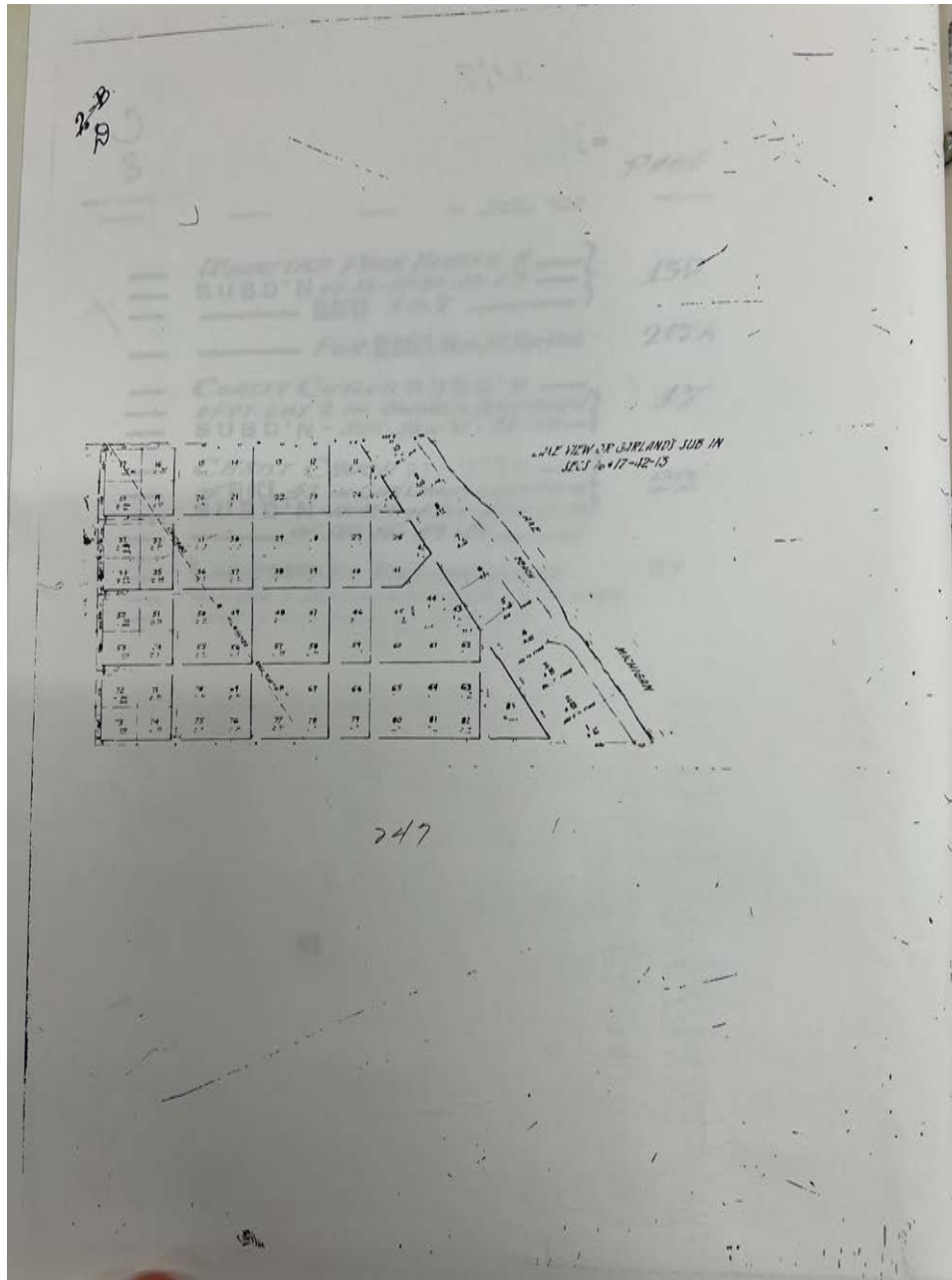
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DOCUMENT	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INST.	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE OF FILING	PAGE	DESCRIPTION
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	LAKEVIEW GARLANDS SUBD'N
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	OF SW 1/4 - SEC. 17-42-13
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	W.H. GARLANDS SUB
—	—	—	—	—	—	27	OF BLOCKS - 2 - 3 & 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	37	OWNER'S HOMESTEAD SUBD'N
—	—	—	—	—	—	43	IN SEC. 16 & 21-42-13
—	—	—	—	—	—	51	SUBDIVISION
—	—	—	—	—	—	69	OF BLOCKS 26 & 31
—	—	—	—	—	—	77	W.H. GARLANDS SUB
—	—	—	—	—	—	87	OF BLOCK 83
—	—	—	—	—	—	95	M.L. GREELEY
—	—	—	—	—	—	101	RE-SUBD'N LOT 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	111	PARK ADD'N TO WINNETKA
—	—	—	—	—	—		H SUBD'N SEC. 16 & 21-42-13
—	—	—	—	—	—		L.D. WEBSTER SUB
—	—	—	—	—	—		OF LOT 7
—	—	—	—	—	—		RE-SUBDIVISION
—	—	—	—	—	—		OF BLOCK 8
—	—	—	—	—	—		WOODS HOMESTEAD
—	—	—	—	—	—		SUBD'N IN SW 1/4
—	—	—	—	—	—		WEBSTER SUBD'N
—	—	—	—	—	—		OF BLOCK 11 (EX-N 75 FT.)
—	—	—	—	—	—		WEBSTER SUBD'N
—	—	—	—	—	—		OF LOTS 6-8-9-10 BLOCK 12
—	—	—	—	—	—		WEBSTER SUBD'N
—	—	—	—	—	—		OF BLOCK 13

Cook County Recorder's Office, Plat Book 247

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

LIKE VIEW CROWNED SUBDIN
 of SW 1/4 P. 12, Sec. 16 & SE 1/4 Sec. 17-42-13.
 3

ANTE-FIRE

FILED

DOCUMENT

GRANTOR

GRANTEE

INST.

DATE OF
INSTRUMENT

DATE OF
FILING

DESCRIPTION

ORIGIN

18677646
 18906961
 18906962

Mary Hopewell
 Edmund Det # 29
 same
 Albert Blossing

John Burkard
 Mabel Burkard
 Albert Bloss
 Edmund Det # 29

18677646
 18906961
 18906962

8 15 63
 8 15 63
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Like View?
 Original 8 9 63 Like View?
 same

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[illegible]

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W. H. GARLANDS SUBJ
OF B.L.G.S 2.3 & 4

CONTINUED FROM PAGE - 11 -

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14606080	Wm L. Mann	Barrett & Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
14624100	Marshall F. Barrett	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
14671322	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
14683974	C. D. Co.	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
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15035454	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
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16150847	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
16212458	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
16223872	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
16553510	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
16553511	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
17443460	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
17443461	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
667138	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
19765347	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
19798322	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
19810773	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
20632074	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
21048855	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
21559308	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
21966987	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
22730478	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
22743115	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
24167202	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
24381953	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
24407382	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
24685579	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
24716046	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348
26038886	Barrett & Mann	Wm L. Mann	11	74 41	12 17	same as 13680348

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Statutory Illinois (Individual to Individual) 1983-SEP-11 12:34 89424740

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1983
E# 7225414 Az Winnetka 1983

THE GRANTORS JOHN R. MODISETT and BARBARA B. MODISETT, his wife,

of the Village of Winnetka County of Cook
State of Illinois for and in consideration of
Ten and no/100

_____ DOLLARS,
and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid,
CONVEY and WARRANT to KATHY Pinkstaff Fox
and Richard T. Fox,
661 Sheridan Road
Winnetka, Illinois
(NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE)

the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Cook in the
State of Illinois, to wit:

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET OF LOTS 3 AND 4 LYING
NORTHWESTERLY OF A LINE DRAWN FROM A POINT IN THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF
SAID LOT 4, 83.78 FEET SOUTHEASTERLY OF THE NORTHWESTERLY CORNER
THEREOF, TO A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID SOUTHWESTERLY
229.75 FEET, 83.78 FEET (AS MEASURED ALONG SAID NORTHEASTERLY LINE)
NORTHWESTERLY OF THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 3, ALL IN W. H.
GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 2, 3, AND 4 IN JOHN GARLAND'S
SUBDIVISION OF THE SOUTH EAST 1/4 OF SECTION 17 AND THE SOUTH WEST 1/4 OF
FRACTIONAL SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD
PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Common Address: 661 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois
P.I.N. #05-16-106-056-0000

hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of the State of
Illinois.

DATED this _____ 1983

PLEASE _____ (SEAL) _____ (SEAL)

COOK
CC. NO. 016
0 5 9 3
STATE OF ILLINOIS
REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX
SEPT 11 1983
DEPT. OF REVENUE
1375.00
OFFICE OF REVENUE STAMPS HERE
Cook C
REAL ESTATE TR
STAMP SEP 11 1983

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

186NW757CRP 12/14

UNOFFICIAL COPY

**TRUSTEE'S
DEED**

(C)

Doc#: 1834157109 Fee: \$50.00
Edward M. Moody
Cook County Recorder of Deeds
Date: 12/07/2018 12:38 PM Pg: 1 of 2

Dec ID 20181101643173
ST/CO Stamp 1-890-589-344 ST Tax \$1,400.00 CO Tax \$700.00

For Recorder's Use Only

THE GRANTOR, Kathy Pinkstaff Fox a/k/a Kathy P. Fox, as trustee of the Kathy P. Fox Trust dated November 16, 1992, for and in consideration of TEN AND 00/100 Dollars (\$10.00) and other value consideration in hand paid, and in pursuance of the power and authority vested in the Grantor as said Trustee and of every other power and authority the Grantor does hereby

CONVEY AND WARRANT to:

BL Partners LLC, an Illinois limited liability company, of c/o Christopher T. Childs, 272 East Deerpath Road, Suite 254, Lake Forest, Cook County, Illinois 60045, all interest in the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, to-wit:

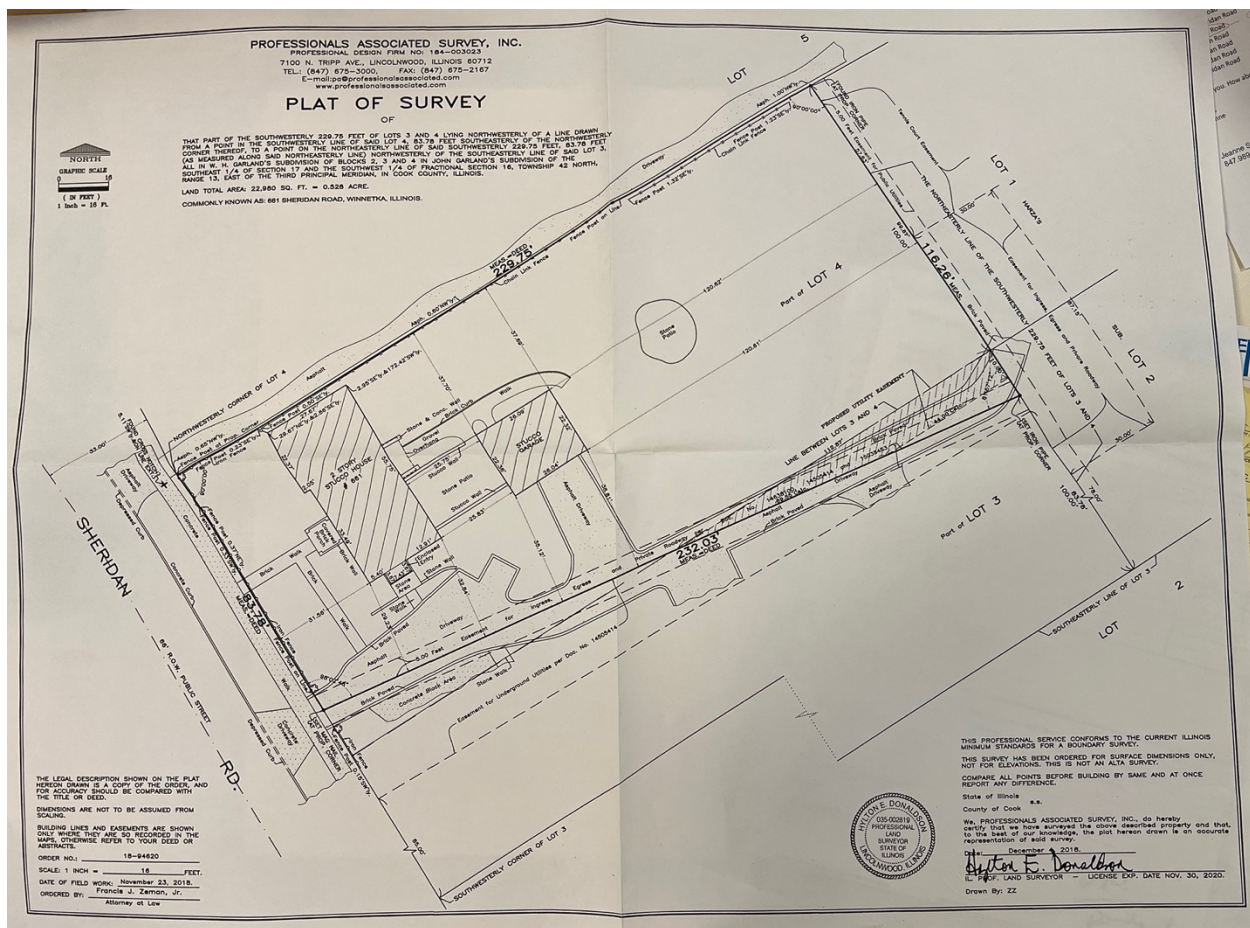
THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET OF LOTS 3 AND 4 LYING NORTHWESTERLY OF A LINE DRAWN FROM A POINT IN THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 4, 83.78 FEET SOUTHEASTERLY OF THE NORTHWESTERLY CORNER THEREOF, TO A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET, 83.78 FEET (AS MEASURED ALONG SAID NORTHEASTERLY LINE) NORTHWESTERLY OF THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 3, ALL IN W. H. GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 2, 3 AND 4 IN JOHN GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION THE SOUTHEAST ¼ OF SECTION 17 AND THE SOUTHWEST ¼ OF FRACTIONAL SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

P.I.N. 05-16-106-056-0000

Common address: 661 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois 60093

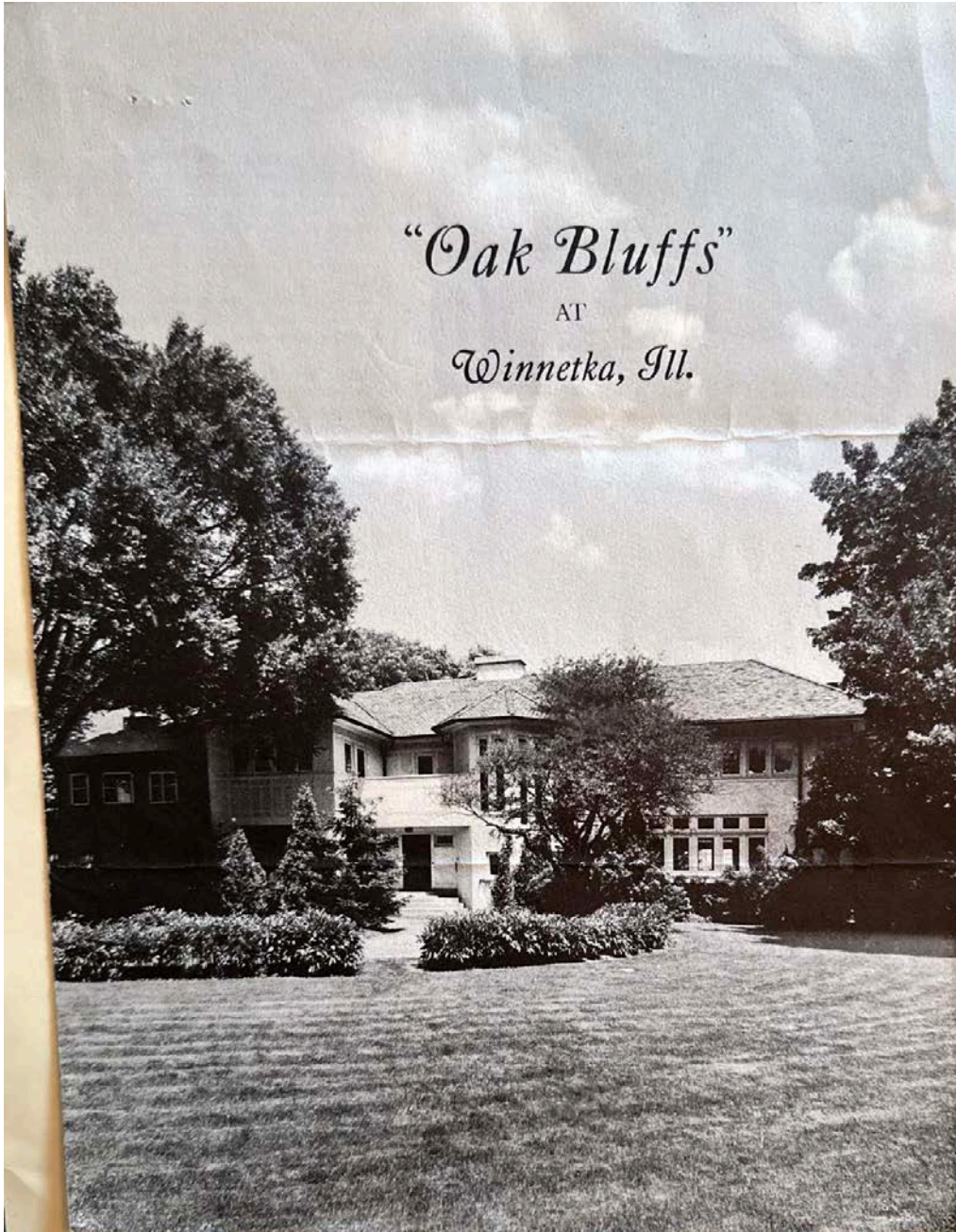
Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

4. Plat of Survey



Plat of Survey, 2018, 661 Sheridan Road, Winnetka Permit File

5. *Real Estate Listings*



Undated real estate brochure, Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



West Side of Residence



Living Room



Dining Room

"OAK BLUFFS"

"OAK BLUFFS," perched on a high promontory surveying the blue waters of Lake Michigan, is an unusual property combining the best features of both a winter and summer residence. Situated on the outer fringes of Winnetka, Illinois, this property offers the metropolitan conveniences and facilities of an urban location, yet its lakeshore site and broad sand beach bestows upon it all the advantages of a resort property, with a summer temperature fifteen degrees cooler than a mile in from the lake.

With its charm of plan and refreshing location, "Oak Bluffs" is a place of which its owner may be justly proud. A high iron picket fence, enclosing the estate on three sides, serves as handsome background for the wide sweeps of lawn and garden landscaping. Its three acres, well screened from the public road by a diversified planting of beautiful trees and dense shrubbery, possesses an aristocratic bearing befitting their well-groomed appearance and the estate's magnificent situation. A broad terrace overlooks the breadth and beauty of Lake Michigan, while winding paths lead down the bluff to the wide bathing beach, which affords excellent swimming.

The spacious residence, set well back from the road on a high rise of ground with excitingly lovely views of the lake waters, green grass terraces and charming flower gardens, was remodelled by Russell Wolcott with suavia and timber effect on thoroughly capacious lines, with an eye to vigorous sweeps of view from wide eavelements and a rare freshness of interior decoration.

On the first floor, there are five rooms — A vast paneled living room, two of whose sides are almost completely windowed, with beamed ceiling, wide fireplaces. A semi-circular dining room, papered in an interestingly historic manner, with marble fire-



East Side of Residence



Library



Bedrooms

No. 40264

Owner: Mr. C. D. Dallas, 230 Park Avenue, New York City

Property: "Oak Bluffs," Winnetka, Ill.

CUT ON THIS LINE

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONSULT LISTING SHEET

PRELIMINARY INCORPORATED—THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE CO-OPERATING HOUSE

142 Madison Ave.

New York, N. Y.

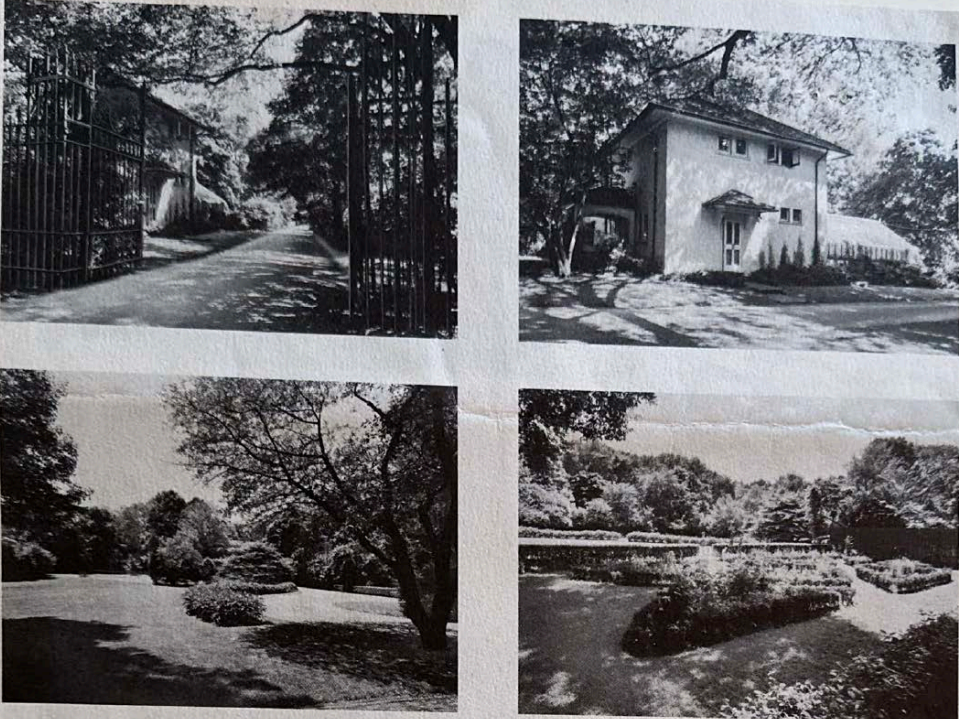
St. Louis, Mo.

Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 40264

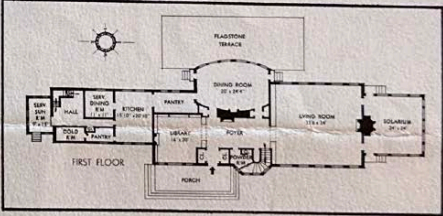
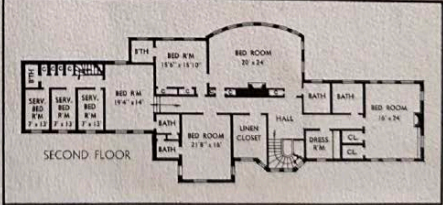
Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



OFFERED FOR SALE
AT
~~\$130,000~~
\$60,000

Subject to prior sale, change or withdrawal without notice, and approval of purchaser by owner.

PREVIEWS NUMBER 40084

We will gladly furnish additional copies of this brochure

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Address: 601 Sheridan Road **K-110 R**

City: Winnetka

Constr: Cement

Style: Remodelled coach house

Roof: Ludovici tile

Built: _____

Basmt: Partial - concrete floor.

1st: Liv rm, Din rm overlooking attractive secluded patio, Small kit, Utility rm, T & L.

2nd: 4 bedrms (1 double, 3 single), 3 baths.

3rd: None

22'7 1/2" x S 232'03"

E 116'26" x W 83'78"

Rms. 7 Bed. 4 Baths 3 1/2 Heat Gas

Year - Taxes 1965 Forches 1

\$1031.46 Patio

Elect: 220V-110V

\$ 49,500

FILE COPY

Contract: LR20'6(bay)x20

DR19'10(bay)x11

K 7'10 x13

DEN

BR's

Mas.24'6 x19'6

13 x13

16 x10'6

13 x19

(incl.4'8 pch)

Stor. rm. 9 x10'6

Check: School: Grade: Greeley Sac Hqts: Skokie HS: New Trier, East

Transp: RR,CNW Bus: Other:

Mortgage: Existing Available:

City water, Well Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank (Cross out that not applying)

Remarks and any special conditions Attractive wood fireplace frame but not wood burning. Radiant heat in liv rm floor. Beautiful iron fence across west side of lot. *New gas burner installed Aug '65.*

This house is for the distinctive buyer.

Owner: Marcus D. Richards

His information is considered accurate but we accept no liability for errors. The listing may be changed without notice.

For office use only

Realtor Office: Baumann-Cook

Sales Person: Frances Olmsted

Bus. Phone:

Res. Phone: HI 6-0498

Phone: HI 6-5000

Home Phone: HI 6-1375

Possession: 3 mos.

Reason for Sale: OOS

Title CT&T

11/85

1965 Real Estate Listing, Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

83.78 on Sheridan x 229.75 NL x 115.26 BL x 252.05 SL (approx)

Code	Address		Size of Lot	Rooms - Bed	Baths	Porches	Price
	661 Sheridan, Winnetka		Above	4 - 3 ¹ / ₂			42,500
Open House Date	Faces		Const. & Style	Roof	Built Arch.		Terms:
Listing Date	2-11-55		1st Floor	Cement			
Recheck Dates			2nd Floor	Attractive livingroom, lovely dining room with patio off, small kitchen-breakfast room or small maid's room, T&L plus shower. 4 bedrooms, 3 baths			
			3rd Floor	Storage with Bessler stairway			
			Basement	None			
			Heat	Oil	Cost	Hot Water	FSB
	Garage. No. Cars 1		XXXX Att.				
	Poss.		Title Form				JT
	Mortgage						JAP
	Taxes 651.40						FW
	Tenant		Lease Exp.				JCM
	Restrictions, if any, and Remarks				Rent		EH
							MW
							JE
							JLW
	Owner		Address		Bus. Ph.		
	Exclusive of Sales person		Listed by FMO Baumann-Cook		Phone		
			551 Lincoln Avenue		Home Phone		WI 6-5000

1955 Real Estate Listing, Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Excl. Agents	Address of House 661 Sheridan Winnetka	Size of Lot 1/2 acre	Rooms 8-5	Baths 4	Porches	Price 25,000
easement to lake & 35 ft Riparian Situated between How house may be seen Garage 1 att heated Living quarters State exactly how we came to have this listing Date 2/1/50 Listed by EH						
Continuance of Listing Confirmed	Owner Mrs. F. Barrett	Address Ph: Res. Winn 6-0677		ft. alley at When available reasonable, altho		
527 722 8-1	Whom to notify regarding prospective purchaser	Address Ph: Res. 3/51		How heated would like 6 mos		
	Tenant	Lease expires		Taxes probably \$800		
	Assessed valuation	Rate		Maturity not billed separately yet		
	Terms to be agreed upon	Rate		Maturity VERY ATTRACTIVE		
	1st Mortgage clear	Rate		Maturity		
	Prepayment privileges	Rate		Maturity		
	2nd Mortgage	Rate		Maturity		
	Prepayment privileges	Rate		Maturity		
	Restrictions	Rate		Maturity		
	Insurance { Fire Tornado	Rate		Maturity		
	Construction stucco	Rate		Maturity		
	Heating radiant oil under floors	Rate		Maturity		
Sign Privileges	Remarks	extra 1/2 acre for sale also at 12M				
	Basement no	Stories				
	1st floor L.D. elec kit maid's rm, bath utility rm-bath					
	2nd floor 4 bedrms, 3 baths					
	3rd floor					

Undated real estate listing, Winnetka Historical Society

RATON Evanson-North Shore MULTIPLE LISTING	Directions:	1 or 2 Year Unfurnished Rental		Routinely Contingent		
	Address: 661 SHERIDAN ROAD	Lot Size	1/2 Acre		\$950. Per Mo. - Includes Carpet- ing, all window treatments, wash- er & dryer, ref- rigerator & air conditioner.	
	City: Winnetka 6422	Rms.	Bed	Baths		
	Constr: Stucco	7	3+	3 1/2	Heat HW Gas	
	Style: English Colonial	Year - Taxes	Porches	Garage 1 car	Cost \$475. ±	
	Roof: Tile			Att-Bese		
	Built: Older			Elect: 220V-110V		
	Basmt: Small. Laundry room.					
	1st	Entry: Charming living rm. w/door to garden; Dining rm. w/cabinets, door to walled patio; Fabulous new kitchen w/built ins; Powder rm.				LR
	2nd	Large master bedrm. & stunning new bath; 2 twin bedrms. each w/bath; Den or 4th bedrm.				DR
3rd					K	
Check:	School: Grade: Greeley	JHS: Skokie-Washburne	HS: New Trier East	FR		
	Transp: RR, CNW - 4 blks	Bus: 4 blks	Other: Flood Hazard Insurance	BR's		
	Mortgage: Existing	Availability may be required by Lender				
	City water, Well, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank	SECURITY DEPOSIT \$950. REQUIRED				
	Special Assessments \$	for				
	Remarks and any special conditions: Unique and charming rental home available to discerning small family. Lessee has tennis court & beach privileges. Lessee shall pay cost of all minor repairs under \$30, & Lessor agrees to pay for repairs over that amount that are caused by ordinary wear & tear and not Lessee Negligence.				Possession: Sept. 1, 1975	
	Titleholder:	Brokerage Fee: 7% 1st year; 2% thereafter		Reason for Sale:		
	50/50		Title			
	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.					
	For office use only	REALTOR* Office: CONTINENTAL REAL ESTATE-WINN		Phone: 446-5010		
	082075	Sales Person: John E. Townsend G.R.I.		Home Phone: 446-6031		

Undated real estate listing – for rental, 1975 Winnetka Historical Society

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Undated real estate listing, Winnetka Historical Society

6. Articles

A contract for the sale of 200 feet frontage on Sheridan road, just north of Pine street, Winnetka, by F. O. Lyman to August Magnus, has been closed. The property runs back to the lake, having a depth of about 500 feet, and the price is \$22,500, which is at the rate of \$112.50 a front foot. It is understood that Mr. Magnus soon will begin the construction of a handsome residence.

Chicago Tribune, May 26, 1904, 9.

Robert C. Spencer is making plans for a fine summer residence which A. C. Magnus will build at Winnetka. The building is to be constructed of frame and rough cast plaster, two stories high, 148x40 feet, and will cost about \$25,000.

Chicago Tribune, September 3, 1904, 10.

Two Houses by Robert C. Spencer, Jr.

We illustrate herewith two houses by an architect whose work should be fairly familiar to readers of the Architectural Record. In these days of specialization even the fine arts have been unable to escape the inevitable, and we have commercial architects, residence architects and, more particularly, country house architects. Of this last class Mr. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., is a very good

the low smooth chimneys and generally clear-cut silhouette of the composition are ever characteristic of Mr. Spencer's country houses. He seems to delight in sharp contrasts as between differently colored materials, hence the frequent use of wood and cement on the exteriors. Deep and luminous shadows, too, seem to hold for him a strong fascination. The often excessive



FIG. 1. MRS. WATERMAN'S HOUSE AT PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

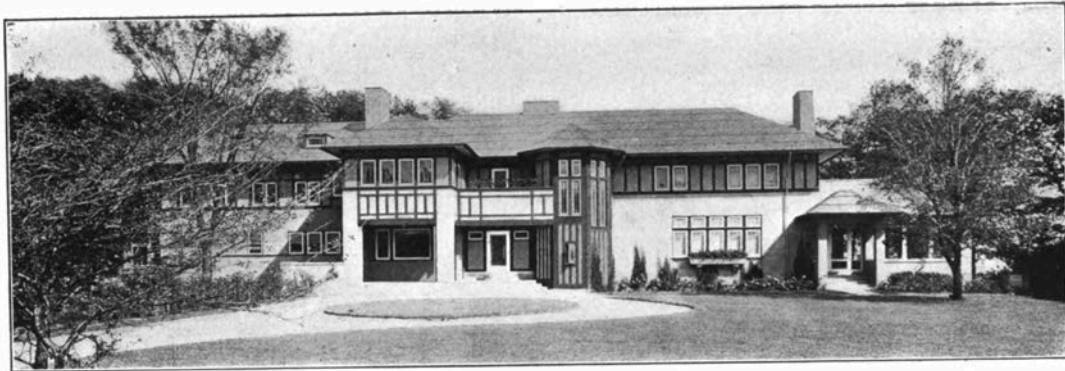
Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

example. Located in Chicago, his activities are, however, not confined to any one part of the United States, as witness one of the two houses we propose to treat herein, a house at Parkersburg, West Virginia. In it the architect has chosen a treatment not essentially different from many of his western country houses. It has the characteristic flat, hipped roof, with far projecting eaves, cemented paneled walls, with separating timber work. The sharp projecting towers carried up in bold dormers are here likewise present;

projection of the eaves gives him the chiaroscuro effects that please him and reveals, in a diffused light, the mottled texture of the cement work in contrast to the well-shaped and finished timbers that divide the wall space. Mr. Spencer's houses are generally well developed aesthetically; they have something to stand on and grow naturally from the soil, and do not give the appearance of being dumped down. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate particularly well what is meant; here we have a foundation of perfectly plain, but well-shaped brick, with a

Architectural Record October, 1906, 323

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Winnetka, Ill.

FIG. 7. MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE—FRONT VIEW.

Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.



Winnetka, Ill.

FIG. 8. MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE—REAR VIEW.

Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

TWO HOUSES BY ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR.

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Winnetka, Ill.

FIG. 9. MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE—A NEAR VIEW OF THE REAR.

Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

TWO HOUSES BY ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR.

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smooth beveled cement water table, which is carried around the retaining wall of the steps, broken out in a platform in front of the door and topped with a brick parapet in rough cement treated similarly to the surface of the walls. The potted plants and vines form very useful accessories in the treatment, deftly softening the otherwise

the endmost rafter by slender chains; the glass of the door, as well as of the high square windows on either side, is attractively treated in lead strips and color; the panels under each of the windows are framed with a delicate raised mould, the field being beaded and occupied by an ingeniously conventionalized plant ornament in delicate relief. Even the



FIG. 10. MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE—THE FRONT PORCH AND TOWERS.
Winnetka, Ill. Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

hard lines where the masonry penetrates the ground. The house being but one story high, naturally presents, with its deep shadows, bold tower dormers and well grouped windows, a very charming little home. A nearer view (Fig. 3) of one of the doors, the one shown in Figs. 1 and 2, reveals in the deep shadow of the eaves several interesting features of decoration. A simple but very effective lamp is suspended from

leaders, which conduct the rain-water from the eaves back to the wall and down into the ground, hardly offend one's sense of propriety by cutting, as they do, through the air and across the panels between door and windows; on the contrary they seem quite proper and intentionally a part of the decorative scheme. The interiors offer less of interest, the variety of fireplace treatment being the most inviting detail. Fig. 4 is

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

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THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

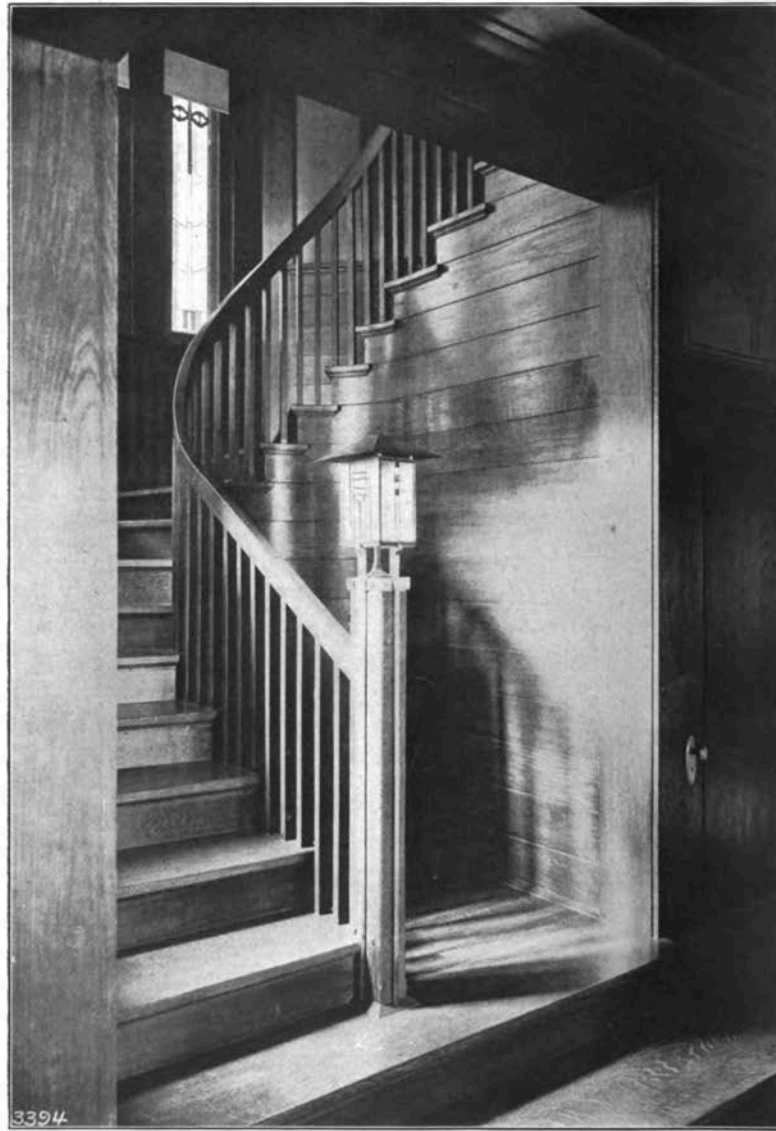


FIG. 11. MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE—DETAIL OF STAIRS.
Winnetka, Ill. Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Winnetka, Ill.

FIG. 12. A SMALL COTTAGE BELONGING TO MR. AUG. MAGNUS' HOUSE. Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

TWO HOUSES BY ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR.

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worthy of a passing note. The frame paneling of beautiful bird's-eye maple is well managed, and shows wood used in a proper and very successful way; the panels are happily composed, the rails and stiles forming an effective border around the chimney opening, which is further softened by a parallel ring of metal over the arched top and domical hood, which besides its ornamental function, is also useful for preventing smoke from easily blowing into the room, as well as for shielding the woodwork before mentioned. Altogether it is a very successful fireplace obtained by simple means, which, with our gaudy and vulgar tendencies, is something rare and cannot be too highly commended. The broad flower frieze running around the room is an ingenious device for cutting down the height of the ceiling, and gives scale to the room. The other two interior views show a similar treatment of the walls with a simpler and more inconspicuous frieze decoration. In the dining-room, Fig. 5, we have a highly decorative glass and metal lamp, but much richer than the one that we noted over the entrance. It starts rather abruptly from the perfectly plain ceiling and is, perhaps, a little vigorous in design for its purpose.

In the other house, that of Mr. Aug. Magnus, at Winnetka, Ill., we immediately recognize many of the architect's characteristics, his likes and dislikes. Fig. 7 shows the front of the house standing on a very low cement base, so low that one is compelled to look at the nearer views to make it out. It is nevertheless there, and serves its purpose well. Compared with the Parkersburg house, this is a really large establishment, but lacks somehow the picturesque charm of the smaller one. This shortcoming is, however, amply compensated for, by an air of repose and dignity, due largely, no doubt, to its sharp, clean-cut masses. Except on the back (Fig. 8), where several small inconsequential dormers mod-

estly proclaim the existence of attic rooms, the roof is broken by chimneys only, and in an unemphatic way. The two towers, which are coupled together over the entrance in a balcony, though appropriate and attractive enough themselves, do not combine happily. They give the effect of two columns whose bases are not on the same level. The architect has evidently tried hard to make them as different in shape and treatment as possible; in the octagonal one the vertical lines have accordingly been emphasized and continued to the base, while in the rectangular one the vertical lines are abruptly terminated at the second floor in the form of a heavy horizontal timber and a floor, which throws the first story of this mass into the entrance porch. The large screened veranda, shown also in Figs. 7 and 8, is a useful, as well as an effective, architectural appendage to the house.

As a composition of masses, the rear, with its one dominant projecting mass pierced in numerous windows, is more successful than the front. The illustrations of this house include also an attractive little servants' cottage and stable (Fig. 12) treated to match the house; its eaves have such a projection that the squatty second story windows are entirely in shadow. The flower boxes in the porch and one in the second story are very effective touches inexpensively secured. The other view (Fig. 11) shows a simple, but very admirable wooden stairs, in which the characteristics of the material are satisfactorily brought out. It runs up in the octagonal tower, of which we have just spoken; this accounts for the curving inside string which conforms in its rise to the general shape of the mass in which it mounts. If now we go back to our peculiar tall tower (Fig. 10) and regard it as a staircase inclosure, it explains itself more to our satisfaction, even if we do not altogether approve of the treatment that has been accorded it in the massing of the composition.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

The
AMERICAN ARCHITECT
and
BUILDING NEWS

VOL. XCI.
JANUARY — JUNE
1907

NEW YORK
FLATIRON BUILDING

(Regular Edition, July 27, 1907)

Benjamin Historic Certifications
September 16, 2023

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



UNIV.

HOUSE OF A. C. MAGNUS, ESQ., WINNETKA, ILL.

R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

The American Architect and Building News,
Regular Edition.

Volume XCII, Number 100,
June 8, 1907.

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



REAR VIEW : HOUSE OF A. C. MAGNUS, ESQ., WINNETKA, ILL.

R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect.

The American Architect and Building News.
Regular Edition

Volume XCI, Number 1641.
June 8, 1907.

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

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JANUARY TO DECEMBER
1907

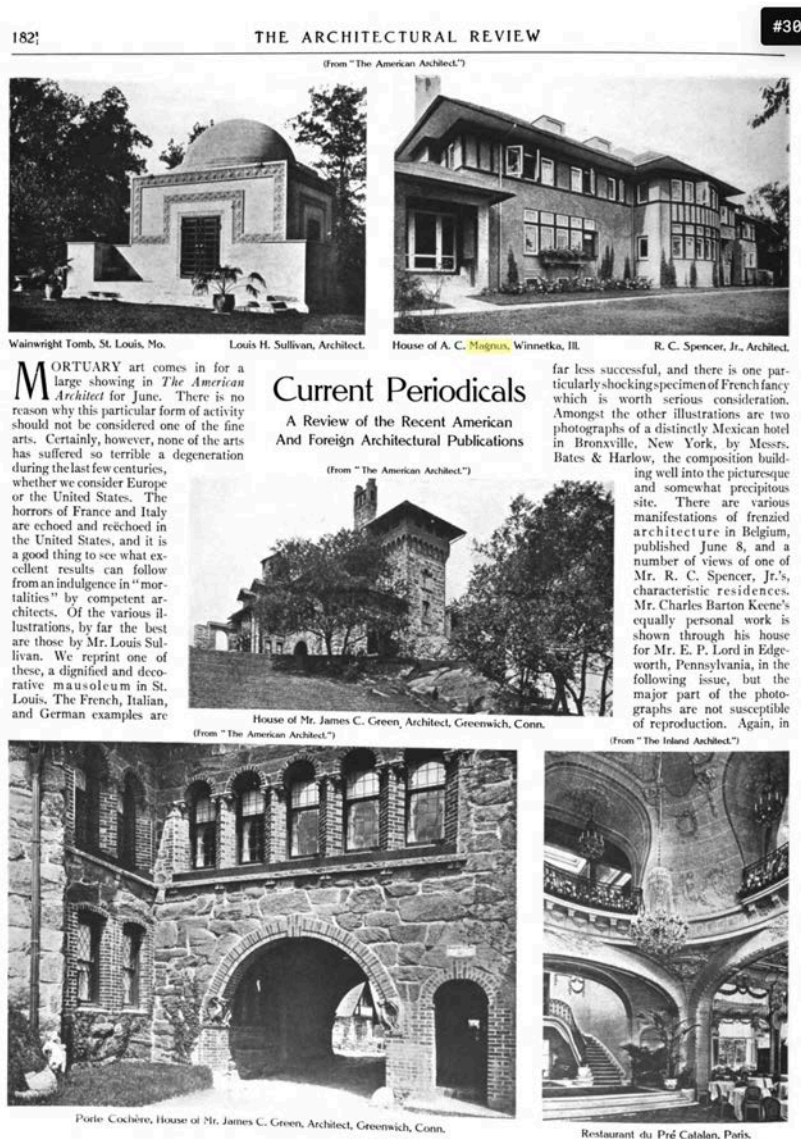
BOSTON
BATES & GUILD COMPANY
1907

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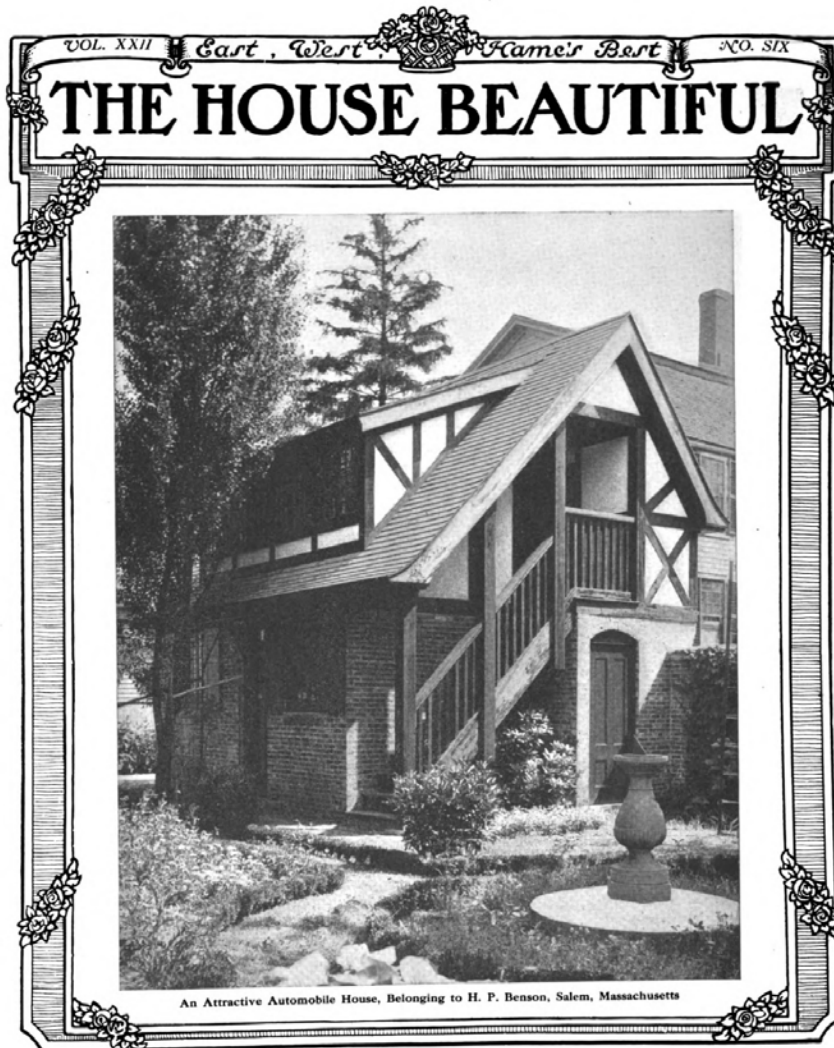
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PLANNING *the* HOUSE

WHAT MATERIAL?

TWENTY years ago this question seldom arose as far as the average house was concerned. At that time the cheapness of wood in most parts of the United States settled the question beyond the possibility of argument. Now, however, the times are changing and the signs are all about us in the older settled regions of the States that with the constantly increasing scarcity of good lumber, the use of wood is growing noticeably less each year.

When, in any locality, the cost of wood becomes practically equal to that of more enduring if not more beautiful materials, its use will be discontinued.

By **ROBERT C. SPENCER, Jr.**

employed in this machine age is indeed a cheap-looking material as compared with the solid old hewn timber work of mediæval Europe or the magnificent wooden temples of Japan — built to last for hundreds of years.

Yet wood has its own peculiar excellencies, both structural and æsthetic. For interior finishing and furnishing nothing will ever take its place. For window frames, sash and doors it is almost equally valuable, — light, strong and easily cut and fitted, — although in England metal casements, sash and frames have long been in common use. As a framing material wood is light, strong enough for the average house and quickly and cheaply erectable. As a wall and roof cover it is a most excellent non-conductor. True it shrinks and decays. In a house built of wood — green and ill-seasoned as most lumber is in this hurried age, — the inner skin of plastering attached to it is bound to crack, — it is inevitable. A house of wood will not "stay put," and it burns.

The typical American wooden house is covered with a painfully neat, hard, thin shell of painted "clapboards." All the natural beauty of the material has been lost in stiff straight lines and dead flat color. Along in the early "eighties" however, some of our most eminent architects — then young men — saw in the old farm houses and barns of New England — in the old timbered and slated houses of Rouen, Vitre, and Evreux — the possibilities of the humble shingle. Since that time many of our most charming houses have been designed in this medium of architectural expression.

In common with brick it has the plasticity of a small surface unit, a soft



House at Winnetka, Ill. Side Toward the Lake
R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect

Of this there is abundant evidence in the recent rapid adoption of hollow cement blocks and rough plaster for exterior wall construction and covering. The choice of material in the majority of house-building operations is largely a question of first cost rather than a question of real value obtained in durability, comfort and beauty.

The rapid growth of large cities with the frequent extension of their fire-limits has also greatly increased the use of brick and stone and concrete. Wealth too, has increased vastly in many hands and with the man of ample means, wood is too cheap in appearance if not in price, too light, temporary and unsubstantial in its look, however durable in fact. Wood as commonly



A. C. Magnus' House, Winnetka, Ill.
R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect



Entrance to the Magnus House

irregularity of line and texture and a variety of color. The inventor of creosote stains for preserving and softly coloring rough exterior wood work, did his share toward freeing us from our bondage to painted clapboard precedent. Except in lumber regions, however, shingles of the first quality have nearly doubled in price in the last twelve years. Therefore, other and cheaper forms of undressed wood coverings have begun to take their place, which may be nailed to the studding without the intervention of wooden sheathing-paper for very cheap work and Cabot's Sheathing Quilt for better work, taking its place. The latter is undoubtedly warmer and also cheaper than a sheathing of good boards. The cheaper substitutes for shingles are rough stained boards, lapped, boards with moulded battens, horizontal and vertical, a wide "shiplap" specially cut with rough side out.

Stained a soft wood brown, these rough boards with a sprinkling of small knots, present a pleasing depth and play of tone and a repetition of large horizontal lines which is very satisfying in a small, unpretentious house. Wood is indeed far better suited to these modest little dwellings than to big houses. A big house in wood, looks cheap and shoddy. Cover the wood with metal lath and plaster however, and the cheap look disappears. A thin envelope of soft artificial stone has caused the transformation. This fact and the saving in cost of repainting or staining from time to time together with the warmth and dryness of a well built frame and plaster house, has caused even the specu-

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Mr. U. F. Orendorff's House, Canton, Ill.
R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect



Frank O. Lowden House, Oregon, Ill.
Pond & Pond, Architects



Mr. U. S. Orendorff's Barn, Canton, Ill.
R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect



C. L. Hutchinson's House, Lake Geneva, Ill.
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects



House at Rockford, Ill.
Pond & Pond, Architects

lative builder — hard fisted and devoid of sentiment, — to adopt plaster as an external covering for many of his houses instead of his erstwhile favorite painted siding.

For roofs, shingles are excellent for a few years, then they lose their beauty. From soft varied gray, they turn darker and darker, until almost black. If stained when new, the stain partially washes off and through it the blackening wood stains become more and more evident till the eight or ten year old roof is almost black and ready for repairs. A few years more and a new roof covering must replace the old.

But alas! Slate is dear and tile, the most durable and beautiful roofing of all is still dearer in these United States and the houses of our plain middle class must remain humbly covered with thin scales of wood that rot in the damp — split, warp and twist in the sun.

The combination of cement plaster, metal lath and frame wall construction is of such recent origin, having been employed in very limited way until prior to 1895; that it has not yet stood the test of time in a sufficient number of examples to fully satisfy either the public or the architects. The preponderance of evidence, however, seems to strongly favor it and Americans are always willing to take chances with a new idea if based on reason, as this construction seems to be.

All exterior plastering absorbs moisture, even pure cement and sand. See your cement walks after a rain. Damp steel lath rusts away, it must be rust-proofed, by galvanizing, painting or some other effective treatment. Wood lath for outside work also gets damp, then rots. It should be painted or creosoted to last. Metal lath, however, if properly preserved from rust is best. There is so much good in this type of construction that some material manufacturers and dealers are making specially prepared plasters for exterior use, some contain a white sand, found in certain localities, some are mixed with crushed white limestone — some with marble dust and crushed marble, and at least one concern is making a special nearly white Portland cement, all recognizing the general aversion to the dull, cold gray effect of our ordinary cements,

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Wilcox Farm, Whitefish Bay, Wis.
R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect

at present the chief defects of this material and which many of the architects (including the writer) have sought to avoid by using a liberal proportion of lime with the cement.

The hollow Portland cement or artificial stone block industry has grown wonderfully within a few years under the stimulus of high cost of lumber and low cost of cement. Dozens of different machines for mixing and molding concrete are being extensively advertised, and small yards where blocks are made are appearing in every town where sand and gravel are at hand or to be cheaply had. Not only is there a wide demand for these blocks for foundation work but many dwellings and the small buildings are being entirely built of them. It is evident that where the manufacturer of the blocks is near at hand that this material costs little if any more than wood. So hideous in appearance, however, are these imitation rock-faced stone blocks, absolutely hard and mechanical — that the writer in common with most of his professional confreres, has left the use of this material thus far to the speculative builder, and is not therefore, definitely advised as to its relative cost. The makers of block machines have been sermonized somewhat upon the immoral ugliness of their sham stone walls. Not until the artistic body of the profession demand and employ a better form of block, will the "rock face" abominations cease to spring up. Some materials are beautiful, others are merely serviceable. Among the latter is concrete in block form, like cheap common brick it serves well as the body and bone of a wall, to be encrusted with some more seemly material like "rough cast" plaster.

To rough surfaced concrete blocks thoroughly wet, plaster will adhere solidly. The cement block house of the future if it is to be beautiful, will be in appearance a monolith, warm, light and soft in coloring. As in England many of the most charming houses are of cheap bricks, rough-casted, so we may hope that here, if the cement age is not fleeting — we may have many charming rough-casted houses of hollow blocks. As plain rough concrete blocks can be made cheaper than the "faced" ones, the monolithic rough cast treatment should cost little more than sham stone work, of cement blocks.

In the use of stucco over wood or on concrete, there are always uncertainties of workmanship and coloring to contend with, and the architect must superintend such construction with an ever watchful eye.

In building with brick, however, the difficulties of getting good color largely disappear, the unit of construction is relatively small and easily handled by the designer and workman, and while more labor is involved in the designing and detail drawings for brick construction — the superintendence is not difficult where good bricklayers can be had. But there's the rub. Skilled bricklayers are scarce, and incompetent ones so many and so confirmed in their bad habits that constant vigilance in superintendence is the price which the architect must pay for work which is even acceptable, particularly if he attempts any interesting effects in bond or pattern. Nevertheless in spite of these drawbacks brick is the ideal material for domestic architecture — in color, texture, strength and durability. It improves with age, the soft, dull reds of the commoner clays, fit quietly yet cheerfully into the summer or winter landscapes. Their surfaces invite the upward growth of clinging vines where stone is scarce.



E. A. Hamill House, Lake Forest, Ill.
Spencer & Powers, Architects



Mr. R. P. Walker's House, Glencoe, Ill.
Spencer & Powers, Architects

Where stone is scarce, brick may be substituted for it in window sills, and even for wall copings if laid on edge in cement with a good pitch. If all



Mr. B. D. Nichol's House, Glencoe, Ill.
Spencer & Powers, Architects

roofs have projecting eaves, no stone will be needed for the copings of gables and parapets. In short a brick house may be built practically without



Gate Lodge at Lake Forest

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THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

stone as a supplementary material. From an aesthetic standpoint our brick work is now far better than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. We are learning to appreciate the beautiful possibilities of comparatively rough and uneven bricks laid in natural, uncolored, mortar, with fairly wide joints. We no longer strive to secure a dead, monotonous, uniformity of surface which, at a short distance, almost resembles flat painted plaster, but gives full play to the true, natural beauty of the material. It is true that fine, accurately made pressed brick in more delicate grays, tans, yellows and browns have their proper place for suburban or city work in which the character of the design calls for elegance and finish, where they are often to be preferred to the rough "pavers" or "sand-moulds" which are so charming in the country.

When it comes to the building of fireplaces there is no material which has the same honest charm as brick. It is par excellence the chimney building material. Facings of tile, mosaic, marble and stone may be beautiful, but they all, except possibly stone, seem just a little bit artificial.

In some localities a considerable saving in cost over the price of brick can be effected by adopting brick veneer construction, which is certainly as durable as the best frame construction; it is always warm and dry and has much of the charm of solid brick work if handled honestly and not in imitation of solid masonry. In combination with brick, stone or cement that type of frame construction which for a lack of terms is commonly called "half timber" but which in these modern times often is simply a sham, a sort of architectural scene painting, has nevertheless so much to commend it that lovers of the picturesque are constantly tempted to employ it. Whether the first story of a house be built of wood or masonry a second story of frame construction finished in plaster and divided into panels by rough stained boards, may be handled more freely in plan than if built of masonry. All sorts of bays and projections at once become possible, in which an exterior covering of plaster or combination of boards and plaster surfaces may be given simple decorative surface treatment rather than as a sham effect of timber construction. Then we are no longer guilty of attempting to imitate one form of construction by means of another, whatever others may think of us. At the same time, this panel treatment enables us to bring our window openings into a simple, approximately uniform system of spacing, however irregular the particular demands of the upper floors may be. In the country, nothing is more charming than a glimpse of white plaster banded with soft brown "wood" seen through trees.

Stone offers perhaps a wider range of effects than any other material and

has a rugged appearance of strength and permanence which always justifies its use where it is sufficiently plentiful to be used on a parity of cost with brick.

Along rocky coasts, in the mountains, among the hills where the ledges and boulders crop out of the ground, the well designed stone house seems always a permanent and agreeable part of the landscape. There are so many different kinds of stone, each with its own peculiarity of color, scale, texture, stratification and fracture that both architect and builder must be intimately familiar with the local material in order to employ it most effectively.

In some districts, building stone though plentiful and charming in appearance is so soft and porous as to admit an undue amount of dampness. This is an effect which time often corrects, the stone hardening sufficiently in a few

years at most to form a practically impervious wall. There are also various damp-proofing paints or coatings in the market which can be applied to the inner surfaces of the wall to stop moisture and efflorescence.

Some sand-stones which are so soft as to appear almost unfit for building purposes, harden rapidly after being taken from the quarry. Without doubt the building stone in most common use to-day is taken from the quarries of the Indiana lime-stone district and is generally known as Bedford, being easily sawed and dressed by machinery. Of an agreeable light gray-buff color it is particularly adaptable to sills, copings, trimmings and steps, although now less used for the latter since steps of cement have proven so serviceable.

Field-stones and boulders, so common in many parts of the country, are better adapted for the construction of modest houses than for larger and more pretentious work. The mistake is often made of attempting to fit and joint these stones too closely together. At the same time the rich colors of the stones can often be brought out by splitting them instead of laying them in the wall whole as is often done. In this rough stone work plenty of mortar should be used and allowed to show in the joints. In some of the old farm foundations which are scattered about the country the effect of these split stones, apparently bedded in a matrix of mortar in which the mortar almost predominates, the effect is very pleasing. Where cost is a secondary consideration, stone is always the material to use. For exterior work there is no other form of architectural enrichment which gives such free play to the creative powers of the architect and the skill of the artisan, as carved and sculptured stone. All the great architectural monuments of the past were built of this material and it is doubtful if any material will ever take from it its supremacy as the material for the highest forms of architectural expression.



House of C. Garfield King, Esq., Lake Forest, Ill.
Howard Shaw, Architect

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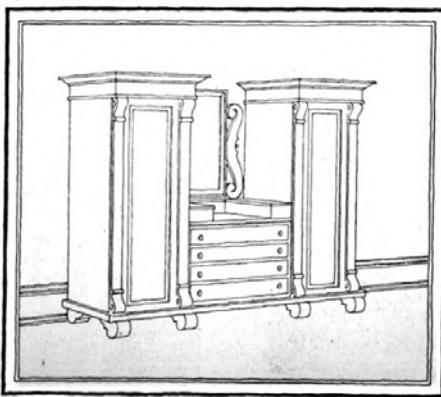
A COMBINATION PIECE OF FURNITURE

THE piece of furniture illustrated by the line drawing was noted recently in a Virginia house. It was so quaint and unusual that it was carefully studied and measured. This piece is for use only in a bedroom. The original was in good condition so far as care allowed, but the mahogany of which it seemed to be made, was quite concealed beneath many poorly applied coats of varnish and a smearing of paint over of this. To one familiar with the interiors of old Virginia houses, the necessity for such a piece of furniture is at once apparent. In the old homes bedroom closets are rarely found. The householders' clothes were laid away in drawers and chests instead of hung in a room. Now this old piece of furniture seemed designed to meet many requirements. To describe it in detail; it consisted of a low stand or platform on which stood two wardrobes and between them a bureau with its mirror. All of these four parts were separate. Each wardrobe and the bureau could be lifted from the platform and used as a single piece. Moreover each part was complete and perfect in itself. The bedroom in which this article stood was about fifteen feet square, and for a room of that size it seemed exactly proportioned. There was a surprising amount of room in the wardrobes, which had this advantage

By LORIN RAWSON

lacking in most closets, that the entire width of the interior could be reached easily when the door was opened. The front of the wardrobes and of the bureau were on the same line; so that when these parts were set properly on the platform, there was the effect of a single piece of furniture. The bureau had two side boxes on top, and above and back of the lids of the boxes recessed between the two wardrobes was a pivoted mirror. The body of the bureau contained four drawers with wooden knobs. The lines of this combination article were simple. It looked strong and serviceable, and the parts were so well balanced that it was altogether satisfactory to the eye. The only ornamental features were the mirror supports and the brackets against the front and at the top and bottom of the wardrobes. These few elaborated details were sufficient to prevent the appearance of too much severity in the whole design.

The application of such a piece of furniture for use nowadays is practical only when the circumstances are the same as required its use in a past period. It is a substitute for a closet and a bureau, and yet does not require a great amount of floor space in a bedroom. For any housekeeper who has a bedroom without a closet, here is a remedy complete and pleasing.



A Wardrobe and Dressing Table Combined

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#107

SPENCER & POWERS, ARCHITECTS

By William Gray Purcell

"Clever, but quite lacking in restraint."
"Restrained? But no imagination."
"Well! We do not approve of stunts."
"Oh! This is forced—affected!"
"Too dry and pedantic."
"Effeminate."
"Too Little."
"Too Big, too This, too That—There is the sort of thinking that we have served up as criticism. This seems to be the extent of the ideas of the professional critic with a reputation to uphold, reaching for his trusty tools and proceeding to apply them, not stopping to consider that a little daylight with some sunshine in it may be all that the case requires.

This "too long", "too short" sort of criticism, and we get little else, dressed out of course in all sorts of obscuring sauces and creams, is never going to get us anywhere.

If we are going to disintegrate a particular exhibit, let us give some evidence of recognizing the integers when we get them separated.

If we are going to examine and study any record of architectural work, let us please study what it is and not build up an elaborate consideration of what it is not.

I must say, however, that the few words of mine that are going to trickle along between these charming photographs of charming works of Western Art are not going to be of a critical nature. I had intended that they should be. I had always known that there was "something about the work of Spencer and Powers that I did not like," until I came right down to make myself familiar with it. I then discovered that it was not qualities of their work to which I took exception, but qualities that were not their work that I was expecting to criticize. You have seen imitations of Mr. Spencer's work? Of course, you have and did not know it. Study these pictures and know the genuine from now on.

It may be that "an appreciation" of a series of works differs from "a critique" only in degree of understanding. If you know enough about the subject it is an appreciation, if it is all a mystery to you—turn on the hot faucet, conceal the whole affair in a cloud of steam and calmly wipe your shell rimmed glasses while the public tries to make out what it all means.

One gathers at once that such work as is illustrated

in this issue is produced in a very personal sort of a way. The buildings show a consistent spirit and type form and the detail at once indicates close personal attention and interest. This analysis is justified for us when we know how the buildings come into being, in an office which is like a big family. Mr. Powers in one little corner place of the draughting room and Mr. Spencer in the other, with a group of assistants that have grown up in the office and feel that they are a part of it. They feel that this personal quality which they bring to all that they do is the element that is going to solve most of our ills and we can heartily agree with them. As Mr. Powers says, there are hundreds of young men who would make active minded, enthusiastic designers, but they are largely to be found in business offices rather than in the draughting room and the architectural school. Creative minds are going where creative imagination is wanted. Mr. Spencer makes a distinctive between what he calls the creative spirit and the craftsman spirit which affords opportunity for much speculation. As he expects to set forth his views in print at no distant date I will merely leave the suggestion with you and you may apply it in analysis to the result of this idea as it may appear in the architecture itself.

I imagine that the authors of these works have no small amusement as a result of using architectural words that sound very familiar, that look quite innocent until you begin to realize that they say something quite different from what a too great familiarity with the outward forms of historic architecture makes us so readily assume.

May I inquire, gentle reader, in the case of the block of apartments for example, how many of you do you suppose, would have had the temerity to let your building rest so completely upon its own identity; to allow it to announce its completion with a simple band of brickwork and permit its lintels to begin their existence without a flourish of voussoirs. You may also be more quick than I was to notice that the composition is neither necessarily nor actually quite symmetrical. Note the series of nice little balcony floors indicating the reason for each Gothic looking, buttress-like setback, and a further drop back in the reverse sense, very obvious now that it is done, but which has to be felt for when one is thinking buildings before the material insistence upon two dimensions made by a sheet of



MR. SPENCER'S HOUSE FROM THE GARDEN

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white paper. The idea involved here suggests an interesting aspect of the methods of study which Mr. Spencer and Mr. Powers have mutually developed. It is one that could be used with profit by us all. You will note the accurate and photographic quality of the perspective renderings of projected buildings. They are made not merely to give the client a good idea of his building, but as an attempt to investigate the actual values as they will appear in the complete work. The interest is all in the building to be. Out doors, length, breadth and thickness. The water color drawing is but a means to a real end, and that end—the building itself. Plan and paper values are eliminated. Tricks and "effects" of architectural rendering, which we know evaporate in the complete building are not a part of this work. Mr. Powers showed me a number of water color drawings and beside them photographs of the completed buildings, taken from the same point of view. The parallel in mass and detail was complete. To design and evolve a building itself, rather than a conventional image of it on paper, is an achievement.

A friend with whom I have been discussing this collection of photographs of the work of Spencer and Powers seemed to be troubled, because although he *liked* (our old friend again) the work and thought it good, he could not place it in any "style"; none of his labels seemed to fit either as to what it was, or where it might have come from. He even thought that Spencer's work ought to be "Chicago-like", "New", "Progressive", or something of that kind—"but it didn't look it". "How could one belong to that crowd up on the top floor of Steinway Hall for so many years and not show it in his work?"

Dear! Dear! is this sort of thing contagious? I suppose it is, only it apparently produces a different brand of enthusiasm in different individuals. Well, a few of us believe, and the architectural statements of these gentlemen would indicate the same idea, that anything in the way of a building to which you can really attach a "style" label, is really not Architecture. Such buildings may come near being good Literature; the more clever of them are annoyingly near it.

Mr. Powers, who is most conscientious about establishing an accurate Form and Function relationship in structure and materials, brings out clearly the difference between the "half timber" suggestion that some of his designing brings to mind for those who know something of historic architecture and the "half timber effect" which is generally sought after. The integrity and honesty

of the result are tested by the intent. The regularly accepted method is an attempt to deceive and much machinery in the way of false braces, peg heads and brackets are forced into the design to cover up the evidence of falsity. In these buildings the intent is nothing more than a reasonable desire to panel or divide up an area of wall, or to make the natural panels, which windows are, form a pattern with other panels arranged to suit the fancy. The few misguided attempts to build actual "half timber" houses in this age; framed structures filled with brick masonry as in the old days, are false in quite another way. They make positive statement of social, economic and technical conditions which do not exist and contradict present methods, materials and craftsmanship. They serve at least as material evidence by which we can come to distinguish between architecture that is real and that which has only a literary value.

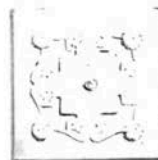
And so, here and there in these photographs we seem to see traces or recollections of familiar architectural forms, and many good friends who love the good, evident, incontestable outsides of things, will fondly cling to these incidental recollections with a sigh of relief, that here at least is one of those Westerners who isn't going to make us think.

You are not going to be let off so easily, however, for these reminiscences of historic architectural forms are little more than our dear old "Once upon a time—" and what follows or lies within, to drop our fairy tale metaphor, is really potential with Western feeling. That word may characterize this work as well as anything—potential—one doesn't begin to realize just what vitality and interest it has until he knows it thoroughly, and the Eastern Critics do not become really exasperated by it, because it looks so innocent and is so inexpensive that they never give it enough attention to find out how vigorously such a pernicious and dangerous departure should be put down.

Mr. Spencer tells of an amusing conversation between himself and a couple of classical architects who were demanding to know why, if our *new* Architecture in the West had any claim to be on earth, we could not show some really big Architecture, like Senator Clark's house, for instance, the New York Public Library, or the Pennsylvanian Bathway Station,—something really expensive. Mr. Spencer gathered, between his apologies for not having anything really important to show, that if a building cost enough and was designed by a sufficiently well known firm, for a very much talked



STUCCO CEILING PIECES FOR
PENDANT ELECTRIC FIXTURES
MR. SPENCER'S HOUSE :: ::



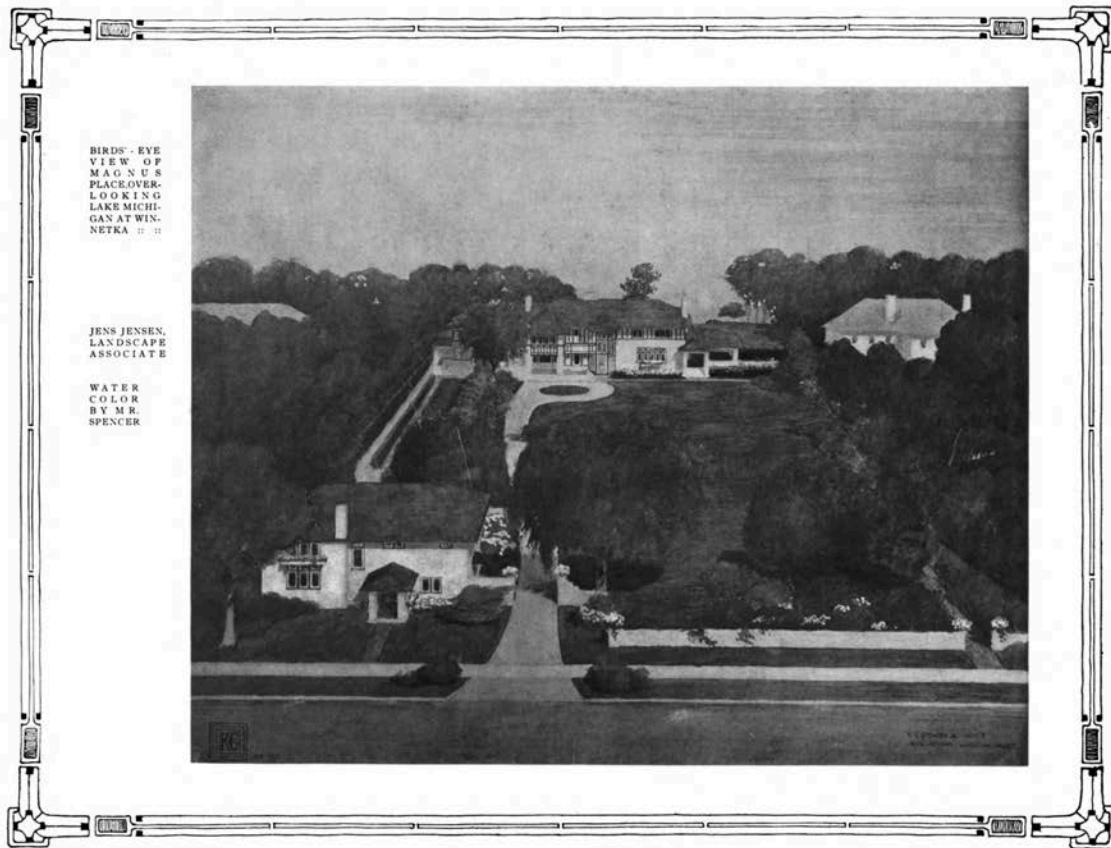
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APRIL :: :: 1914

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BIRD'S-EYE
VIEW OF
MAGNUS
PLACE OVER-
LOOKING
LAKE MICHI-
GAN AT WIN-
NETKA 12 11

JENS JENSEN,
LANDSCAPE
ASSOCIATE

WATER
COLOR
BY M.R.
SPENCER

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT
APRIL 11 1914

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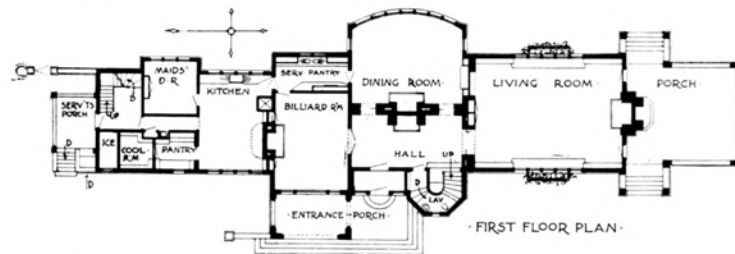
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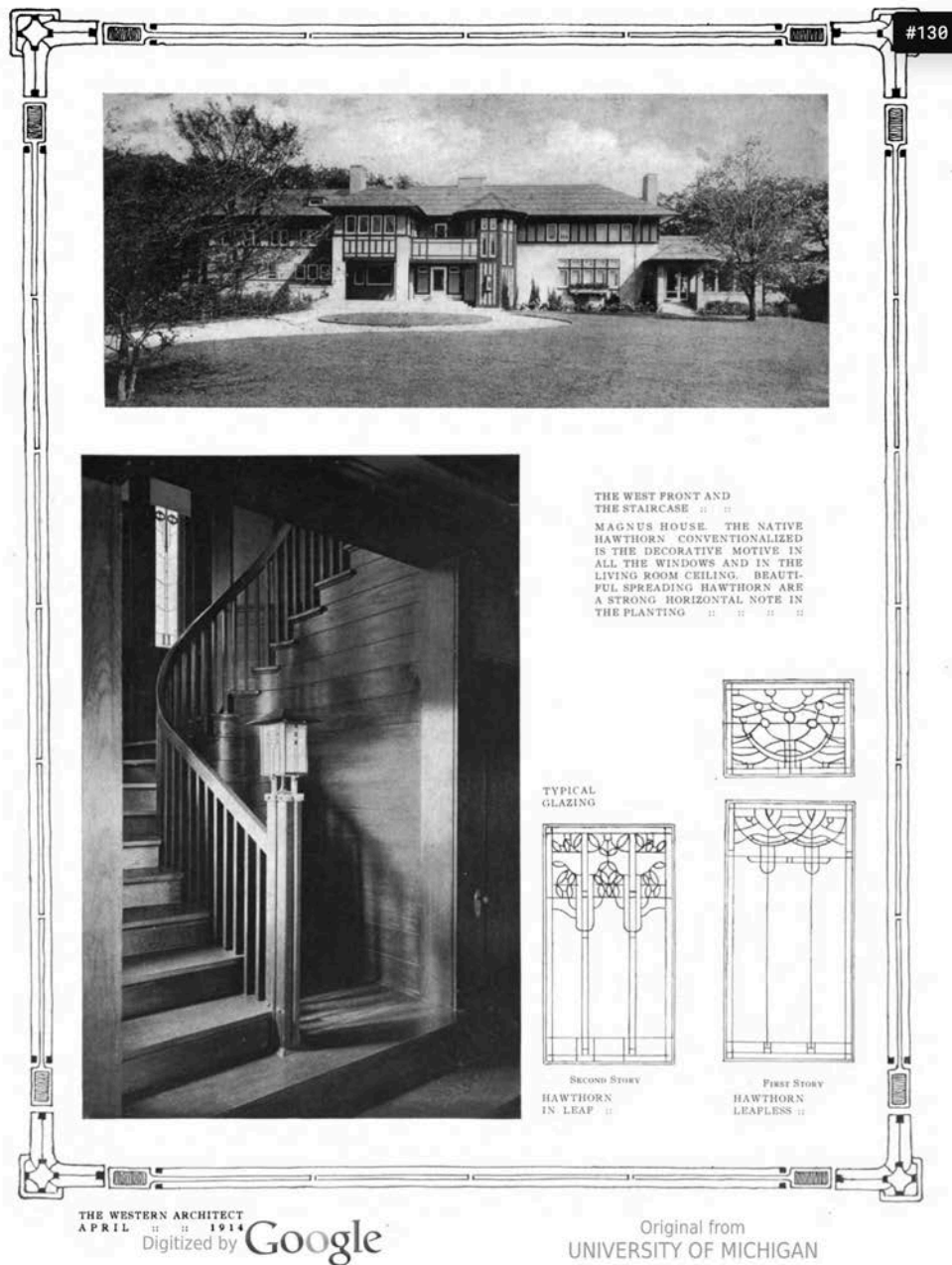


MAGNUS HOUSE ON THE LAKE SHORE AT WINNETKA, ILL. (1905)

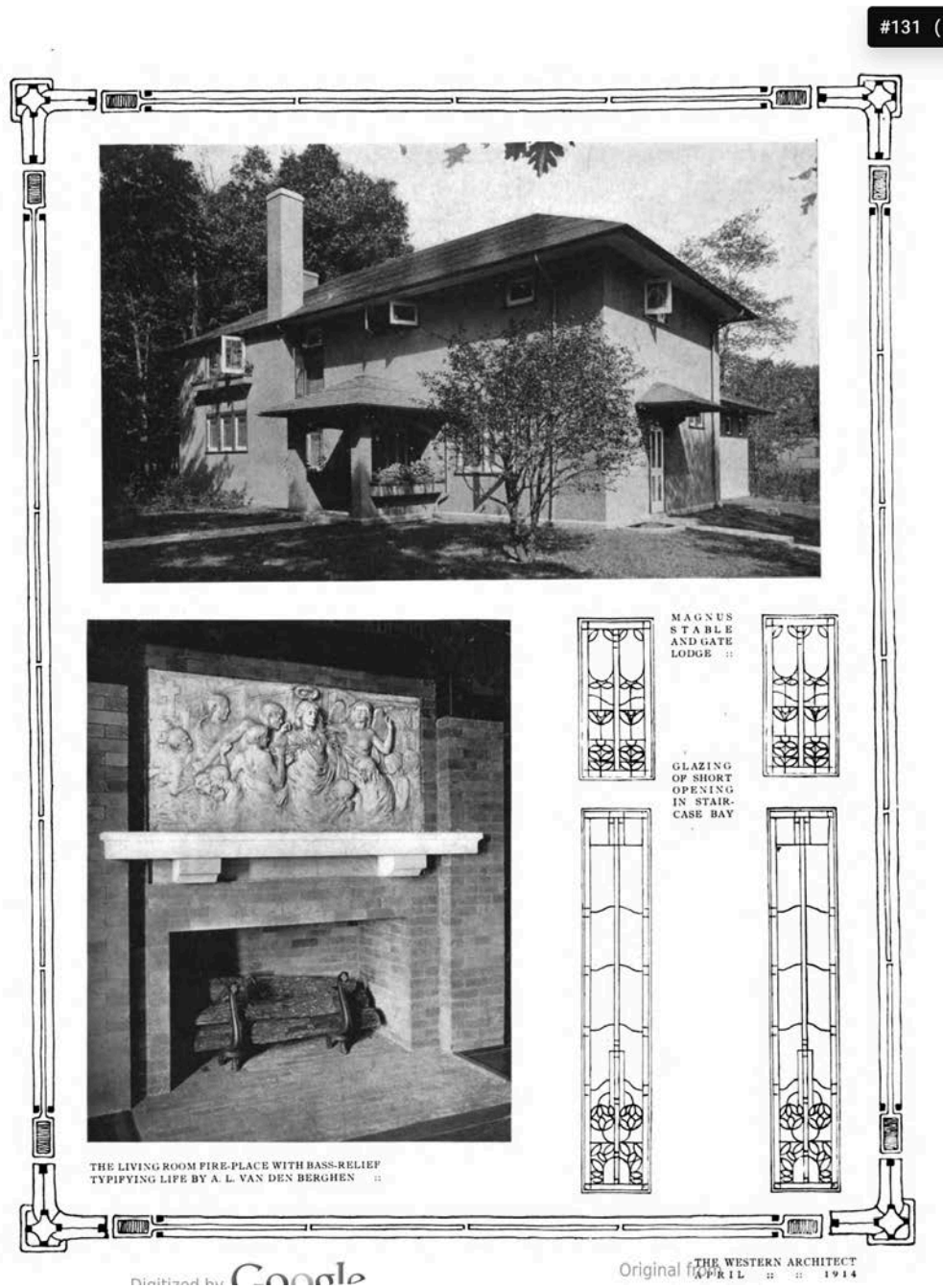


THE WESTERN ARCHITECT
APRIL 11 1914

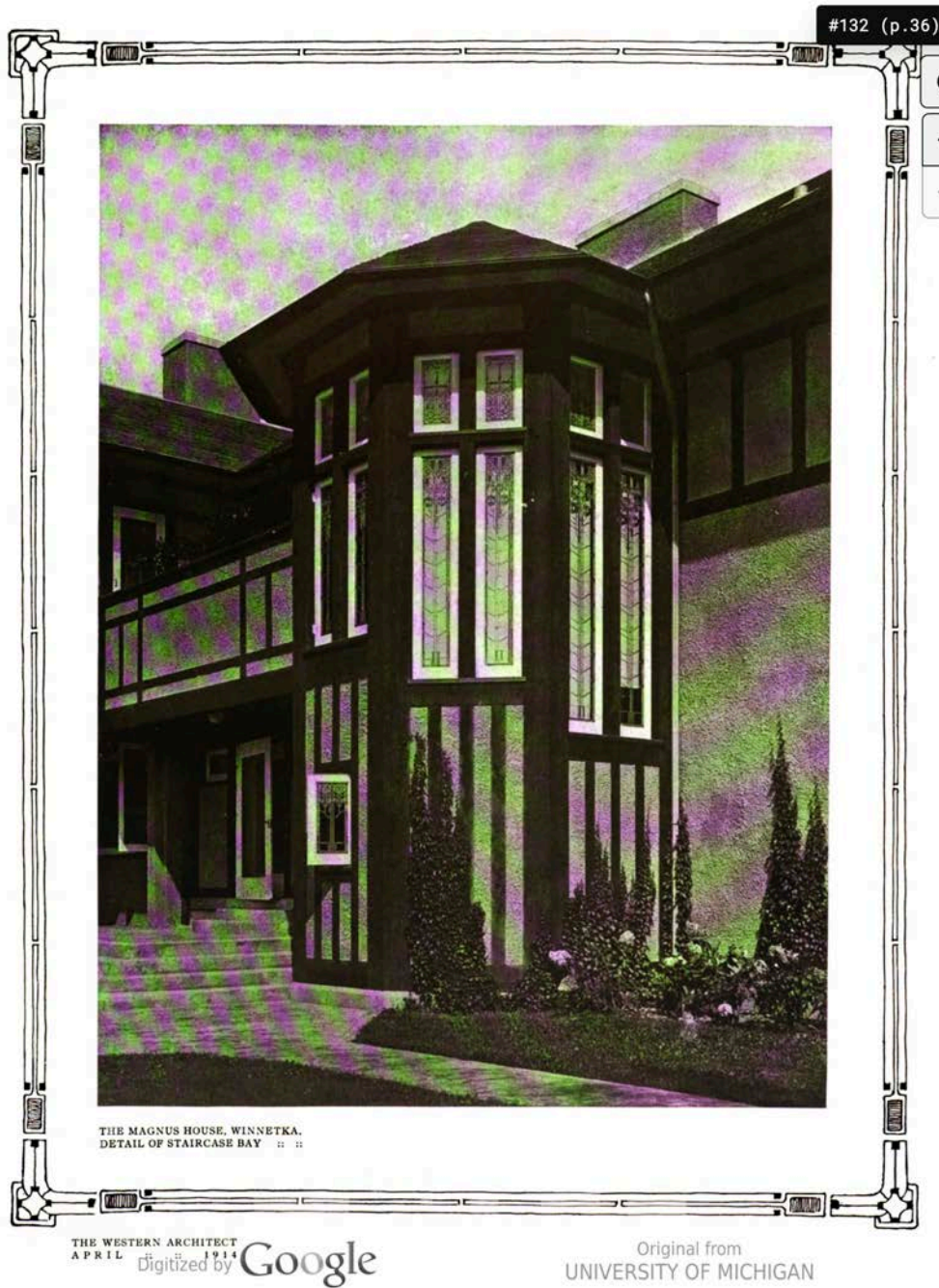
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#135 (p.39)

about citizen of the only town of any consequence, that it could then claim to be high art.

It would be nice occasionally not to lose through lack of funds, some of the fun and the possibilities in the schemes which hold so much interest in prospect for us and our clients, but we can be content with (Stobart when he says in his "Glory that was Greece"—"He that cannot see the Parthenon in the most obscure vase made by some humble potter of the Ceramicos cannot really see the Parthenon at all".

Whatever is to be the architectural "style" of this time of ours in which we are living, whatever name it is to carry when we are gone long enough for people to have forgotten enough of what we really were and show ourselves to have been—to give our work a style title, we do not know, but we do know that these quiet, earnest, sincere, modest buildings will be found to have each held their little fill of the essence of what the true building art of this time may be.

It would be wholly redundant to make detailed descriptions of these photographs.

They tell their own story.

But they tell no story to him who takes his copy of *The Western Architect* in between draughting table and the morning mail and runs over the leaves with the usual,—

"Interesting—"

"Clever, but—"

"Punk!"

"Say Jim, look at that for "Tudor"—Humph!"

"Trying to be original, I suppose. That's the way with these so-called Progressive architects, wanting to throw overboard the glorious past and make us speak in a new language." Etc. Etc.

Any such consideration of a man's lifework is not going to give you much idea about it, whether it be really vital or not vital.

But that is about the sort of consideration we all give to the other fellow's work, unless he is heavily advertised, is it not?

If we don't see at the first glance about the same "treatment" (Oh, these buildings with treatments) that we would give the problem, we turn over the leaf and think no further.

Let us turn over a new kind of a leaf.

Let us assume that possibly the real value of work of architecture does not rest in what you see when you look at it. For we see only with that which we bring. And the authors of these buildings have brought to

them a whole, friendly, cheerful, life full of enthusiastic, earnest days and if you will stop looking at the material outsides of this Architecture, stop inspecting the little beliefs, mannerisms, deferences, reminiscences, and get right into the spirit and religion of it all taken as a whole, thought about and not merely looked at, then you will surely make your own something that you can bring to even the casual looking at the next vital work you come across.

This determination to admit no incidental matters, no evidences of things that are only immediate and not universal, is a most difficult one to acquire. The practise of it is usually referred to as "having a perspective". With respect to individual works, especially such as these where the material reality of windows, doors, roofs and chimneys array themselves before the eye, it is not perspective but intuition that is needed.

Did you expect that appreciation was praise? No

more than criticism is condemnation. It has come to seem that Appreciation is judgment by an optimist who is going to sift out the good kernels though the chaff be as a little hill, and that criticism is judgment by a gloomy but important person who will find the error and show it though it be as a broken needle in the haystack.

But appreciation and criticism are neither of these conditions, neither are they merely the two faces of Judgment. Largely are they the desire to put others in tune with the character of an author as revealed in his work. Education doesn't mean telling people facts and formulae—but bringing them to where they can see clearly for themselves. Appreciation and criticism are most effective, not in dissection, but as a sort of harmless X-ray that lets us understand the true inwardness that the eye cannot reveal.

Under any other conditions this text would be superfluous. If the running notes of thoughts and feelings which these photographs have given me will encourage you to give the time and sympathy necessary to understand and enjoy them, then our friends, the authors of these interesting buildings, can ask of *The Western Architect* no more effective appreciation.

IDEAL FLOORING

It is not necessary to make a misstatement regarding the output of Ideal Flooring from the I. Stephenson Company Trustees mills at Wells, Michigan, any more than in regard to its superior quality. This, however, might have been inferred from the advertisement of Ideal Flooring that appeared in this journal last month. During the winter months, as there stated, the Company



STUDY FOR LUTHERAN CHURCH 1906

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THE WESTERN ARCHITECT
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
1914

harvests one million feet of logs per day. The inference might be that this is the mills output of Ideal Flooring, which is self-evidently a different proposition, as it is more flooring than is produced per day in the entire United States. The Ideal Flooring manufacture is about seventy-five thousand feet per day, the entire output averages five hundred thousand feet for every working day. There is also an endless amount of other material turned out in the mills, such as cedar ties, posts and poles, pulpwood, hemlock bark, cordwood, etc., which is used in the making of wood alcohol. This latter feature of the mill, the chemical end of the business, uses all the by-products in chemical preparations, materials that heretofore have been burned as waste, and still is in plants less scientifically handled than that of the I. Stephenson Company Trustees at Wells, Michigan.

THE YALE AND TOWNE MFG. CO.

Mr. Walter C. Allen was recently unanimously elected Vice-President of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, all the other officers being re-elected for the

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FULL PROFESSIONAL COURSE

For Graduates of Colleges, leading to the degree of Master in Architecture.

For Advanced Special Students, who have had three years experience as draughtsmen and are over twenty-one years of age, leading to certificate.

SUMMER COURSES IN DESIGN

Three courses in design, beginning Monday, June 22nd., lasting ten weeks.

Elementary and Intermediate courses in charge of PROFESSOR J. S. HUMPHREYS.

Advanced design, PROFESSOR E. J. A. DUQUESNE.

Inquiries should be addressed to Professor H. L. Warren, Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.



HAUBERG HOUSE AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Spencer & Powers, Architects

THE magnificent views from this house, across Rock Island to Davenport, Ia., and up and down the Mississippi, would be badly marred by the ugly "check rails" of the stupid old double hang or "guillotine" sash.

So its hundred odd windows are Casements, swinging OUT. On commanding axes they flank fixed "picture" windows.

Each window is protected from the glare of summer sun by Venetian blinds that roll up into concealed over-head pockets.

And each sash is operated by one of our "Holdfast" Adjusters from inside below the stool without disturbing the screens, silk curtains or drawn Venetian blinds.

Windows in service wing and Garage are equipped with "Bull-Dogs."

For Architect's details, ask

CASEMENT HARDWARE CO.

7 S. Clinton St.
CHICAGO

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND WHEN DOING SO KINDLY MENTION THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

CASEMENT HARDWARE COMPANY

17 Van Buren Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE, HARRISON 781

PRODUCTS.

Manufacturers of "HOLD-FAST" CASEMENT ADJUSTER and "HOOK-FAST" CASEMENT FASTENER.

FACILITIES.

Our factory is situated in Chicago, and we can fill all orders from standard patterns within two weeks in any style of finish.

Special designs to fit special cases, or to harmonize with other work, can be made to suit particular architects.

APPLICATION.

Our standard patterns will fit casement windows of usual detail, not less than $2\frac{1}{8}$ " between sash and screen—not over 1" between screen and face of apron.

INSTALLATION.

Our Adjuster and Fastener can be applied to old or new buildings by any carpenter without removing the existing trim.



FIG. 1. HOUSE AT WINNETKA, ILL.
Fitted with "Hold-fast" Adjusters and "Hook-fasts"

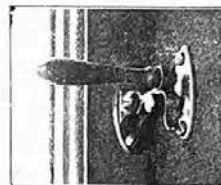


FIG. 2. "HOOK-FAST" FASTENER
Oval Pattern

THE "HOLD-FAST" CASEMENT ADJUSTER.

The "Hold-Fast" (Fig. 3) is the only practicable adjuster operating and holding casement sash (outside or inside swing) securely at any angle from the inside of the window screen. It is simply a bent lever pivoted at "A," with tubular arm "B," in which the solid rod "C" slides as the sash is swung. Knuckle "D" is screwed to the sash. The bushing plate on the stool receives the pivot. The extension lever "F" is a rod screwed into "H" below the stool with a sliding brass sleeve and with a knob handle. Push in, to lock. Pull out, to swing. Plate "E" with scalloped slot is

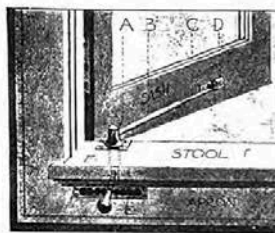


FIG. 3. "HOLD-FAST" ADJUSTER
Showing Sash, Half Open, Outside Swing. Left Hand
counter-sunk flush in the apron.

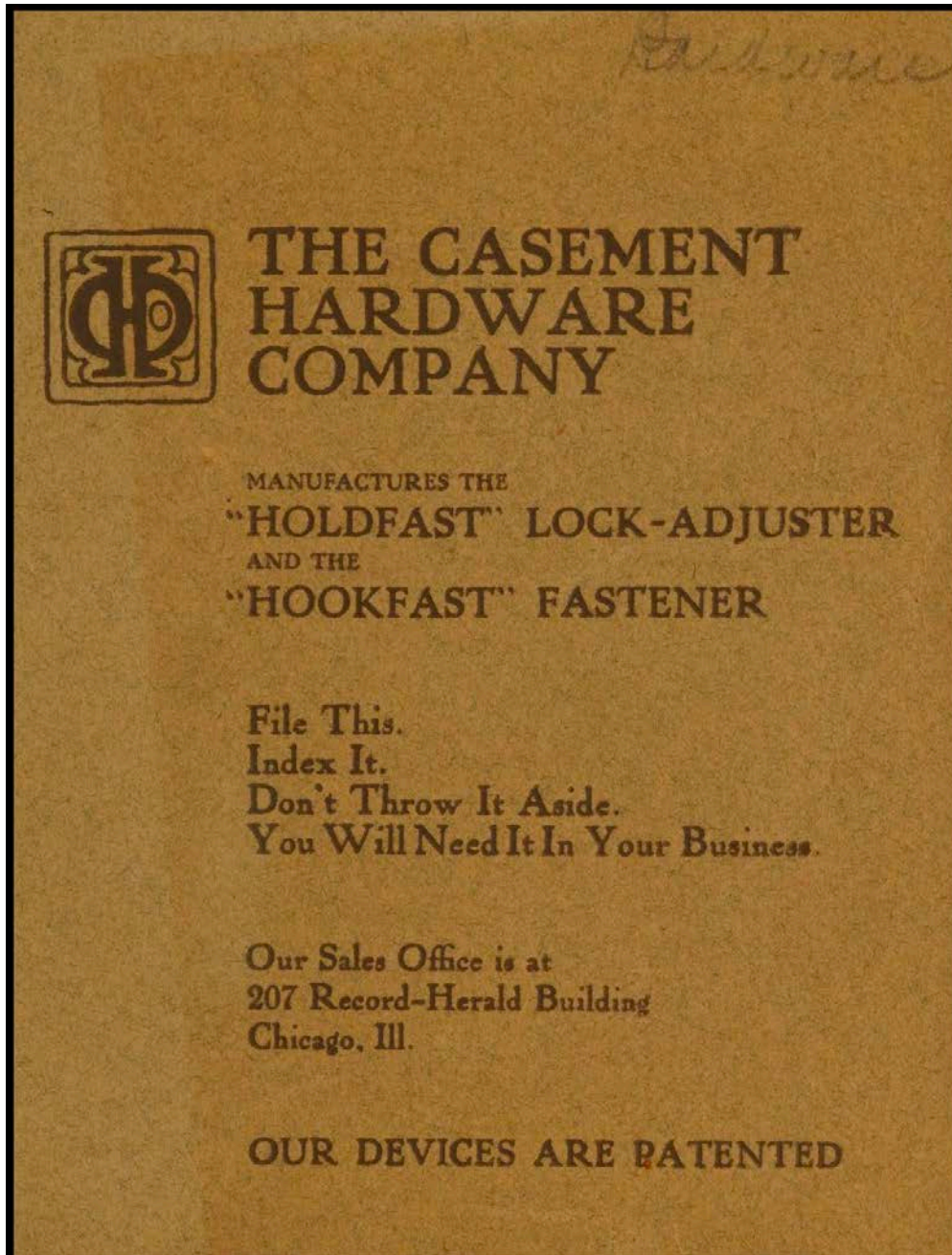
THE "HOOK-FAST" CASEMENT WINDOW FASTENER.

The "Hook-Fast" (Fig. 2) is the modern fastener for outside swinging casement sashes. It is simple, adjustable, easily handled, quickly locked, and won't work loose like a turn-buckle.

Winnetka Historical Society

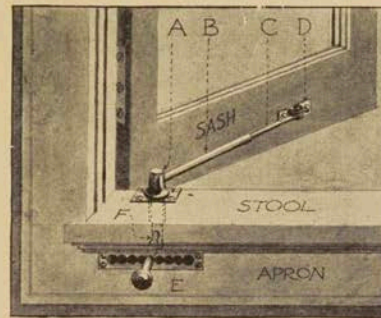
Benjamin Historic Certifications
September 16, 2023

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Casement Hardware Company
Brochure, 1900

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For 2x4 inch stud frame construction.	
For 2x6 inch stud frame construction.	
For 13 inch brick wall.	
For brick veneer and mullion.	
For deep inside reveals and wide stools.	
INSTRUCTIONS	Inside Back Cover



"HOLDFAST" CASEMENT LOCK and ADJUSTER

(Above cut shows sash at angle
of 45 degrees—half open)

A bent lever pivoted at "A," with tubular arm "B," in which solid rod "C" slides as sash is swung. Knuckle "D" is screwed to sash. Bushing plate on stool receives pivot. Extension lever "E" is a rod screwed into "B" below stool with a sliding brass sleeve with knob handle. *Push in to lock. Pull out to swing.* Plate "E" with scalloped slot is counter-sunk flush in apron.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "HOLDFAST" LOCK and ADJUSTER FOR OUTSIDE CASEMENTS

Does not interfere with screen or storm sash.
No other lock and adjuster overcomes this difficulty.
Locks firmly at any desired angle, or closed.
Holds sash rigid in severest storm.
Neat in appearance—does not mar the finest interior.
Easy to operate—a child can open or close the window.

Even in case of extremely high wind with sash open as far as possible, only a slight effort necessary to close window.

Opens to 90 degrees.

In short, an ideal casement sash lock and adjuster for convenience, ease of operation, durability and simplicity of construction.

All bearings are machine made and accurately fitted.

DIMENSIONS.

From center of pivot to pin in end of long arm 13 inches.

From center of pivot to end of operating lever (locked) 5 inches.

From center of pivot to end of operating lever (unlocked) $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

MATERIALS:

Solid brass, excepting rod in operating lever which is steel.

2

FINISHES:

Standard "Hold Fast" Lock & Adjuster is in dull or natural brass.

Special finishes to match other hardware when desired.

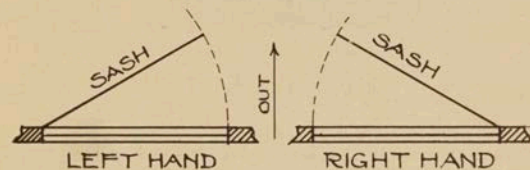
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING.

Order through your dealer.

If he does not handle them, write us for name of dealer who does.

In ordering, specify number of rights and lefts.

Cuts below indicate which is right and which is left.

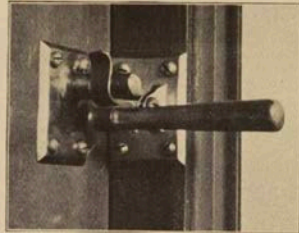


NOTE—IMPORTANT

While our standard "Hold Fast" Lock & Adjuster fit ordinary construction, yet there are extreme cases to which they are not applicable, and we REQUEST that all architects or owners contemplating the use of our "Hold Fast" write us for full size window details, which will be promptly furnished.

We take this precaution in order to avoid making special adjusters to fit cases not properly detailed for our goods, as the magnitude of our business makes it troublesome for us to manufacture special patterns.

3



JOINT SASH

THE "HOOKFAST"

The "Hook Fast" is the modern fastener for outside swinging casements. It has been in use for over a year and is now placed before the building public, having given entire satisfaction as to convenience and durability. It is easily handled.

Quickly locked—your knuckles are always safe.
Will not work loose on sash.
Cannot strike jamb in closing.
Requires no mortising of sash or jamb.
Draws the most badly warped and twisted sash tight.
It is reversible, right or left.
It is adjustable after it has been put on.

DIMENSIONS.

Plates, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches—handle $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

MATERIALS.

Hooks, fine tempered spring steel; balance bronze metal.

4

CASEMENT WINDOWS

*Why they should be adopted
for American Homes*

THERE is a quaint charm, a delightful Anglo-Saxon home look to the house with the casement windows which is recognized alike by architect and layman. Considered purely from a practical standpoint, as compared with windows of other types, casements contribute vastly to home comfort during our hot American summers. They are indeed the ideal window for openings of moderate size. Why, then, have they been hitherto so little used in the United States except in buildings where scholarly conformity to style has demanded a grouped or mullioned fenestration?

SWUNG INWARD, they interfere with the simple arrangement of shades and hangings and are more or less in the way, particularly in rooms of ordinary size.

SWUNG OUTWARD, as they should be, for ventilation, resistance to the weather and convenience, the fly screens (a necessity in America) are hung on the inside. As the "Hold Fast" operates the sash without interfering with the screen or requiring it to be opened, no flies can enter and this feature of our adjuster will be particularly gratifying where our device is applied to windows in dining room and kitchen where ample ventilation is an absolute necessity.

Appreciating the beauty and ventilating qualities of casements, many architects and others have devoted much thought to devising some means of overcoming the serious difficulty presented by the combination of an

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Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

outside casement sash and the window screen, but until the "Hold Fast" was invented, no adjuster overcame the screen difficulty, although many of the most artistic residence designers in the country continued to employ casement sash almost entirely in their work, notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned.

The "Hold Fast" entirely overcomes all objections to outside casements, and makes the casement at once the most convenient and comfortable as well as the most artistic window for residences.

It is something which architects and owners have been wanting for many years and is destined to largely increase the use of the casements.



This House at Winnetka, Ill., also the Stable and Lodge, are Equipped Throughout with Hold-Fasts and Hook-Fasts

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WINDOWS*

By ROBERT C. SPENCER, Jr.

WHAT type or types of windows are the best suited to the modern house? The question is one of light, ventilation, beauty, convenience and architectural style, which, like all other cardinal questions of house designing, is commonly decided by blind custom and fashion, or economy in first cost, rather than by careful study.

During an active practice of over ten years, devoted largely to a careful study of the house problem in all its aspects, the writer has tested every well known type of window from a practical standpoint and feels warranted in speaking with authority, although well aware that his conclusions conflict at certain points with those of some of his colleagues whose dicta on this same subject are already recorded in print.

Within the past fifteen years there has been a growing revolt against the square and uncompromising double-hung or guillotined window, which began as a criticism of its ugliness, or rather lack of beauty as compared with the English casement window in domestic work.

Much of the charm and "homeliness" of English dwellings, whether cottage or rambling country house, is due to the almost universal use of casement windows in the British Isles.

As soon as we began using them we began to appreciate their utility as well as their beauty, until now

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*Residence of R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect, located at River Forest, Ill.
equipped with "Hold-Fast" and "Hook-Fast"*

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many home builders are insisting upon having them who are not simply actuated by a desire to give an English effect to their houses. In short, casement windows seem to be the coming window for dwellings of all classes, strictly on its merits, although it will be some years before it is adopted by the speculative builder. In England it is the general custom to swing casement window sash outward.

It is generally conceded even by their advocates, that casements swinging in cannot be made as weather tight as those which swing out without more or less complicated arrangements for lifting as well as swinging the sash in order that, when closed, it may set below and outside the window stool.

The late Mr. F. E. Kidder, the recognized American authority and writer on building construction and superintendence, emphatically favors the casement swinging out on this score, if no other.

Granted, however, that the inside casement is made sufficiently weather tight, in a room of modest dimensions, particularly a bedroom, the window swinging inward, if opened more than a little for full ventilation in warm weather, is always in the way. One can never sit comfortably at a half-open casement which swings in. It must either be opened but slightly or folded back against the wall, and wall space is not always available.

Another difficulty with the inside casement is with the curtains or shade, which must be secured separately to each sash. If the sash is open more than a little for bedroom ventilation, there is no barrier to the light, an important consideration in the summer. There must either be too little hot weather ventilation or too much early morning sunshine. Casements of either type, however, afford double the ventilation for a given

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glass area than can be had with double-hung sash, an important consideration during the summer months, even in the North.

Hung, as they should be, to open out in alternating directions, they serve as vanes to deflect cooling breezes into the room, even where the direction of the wind is parallel to the side of the building, so that east or west windows may give the occupants of a bedroom the benefit of southerly breezes on a hot night, even though the room has no southerly exposure.

In cool weather, or when the breeze is unpleasantly strong, a window of this type may be opened against the wind, serving as a screen or fender.

But one valid objection has been made to the use of outside casements, being a necessity of hanging the screens and storm sash inside and opening them in some way to reach the sash whenever the sash requires opening or closing, the several types of casement sash adjusters hitherto available not having been designed to do away with this difficulty.

During the past year, however, to overcome this one difficulty, a new adjuster has been devised and placed on the market, strong and simple in construction and neat in appearance, which easily operates the sash from the inside of a screen or storm window, thus making outside casements, in the writer's opinion, *the most convenient, practical, and artistic of all windows for residence work* where the sash of large size are not required by the character or the architectural style and purposes of the building.

Note—In the above article Mr. Spencer undoubtedly referred to the "Hold Fast" as he has recently used a number of them in his own residence.

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The Casement Window: Why Not?*

By ESTHER MATSON

THE old name for window was windor, or wind-door, prettily signifying that it was a door for the wind to go in and out of.

This was really true of the French or casement window, but we of America, with our plate-glass sashes, when we wish to "aerate" our rooms, can only do it half-way. Our modern windows, if we stop to think about them, are calculated to make us turn cynics quite as truly as our much talked about political frauds. These holes in our walls cheat the uninitiated into believing he can open them at will. But, alas! we, the initiated, know that those sashes are fastened in with all the red tape abominations of cords and weights, and that we can only lift them either up (so that we get one-half a window) or down (so that we get the other half).

If, as the poets have long told us, we call the eyes the windows of the soul, then contrariwise the windows are the soul of the house. And at that rate, what pitiable souls most of our houses have!

But perhaps one can hardly expect the modern speculation-built block house, the "brick box with tin lid," as somebody has aptly put it, to have a soul.

Go and look at one out of any hundred city residence squares. Contemplate the row upon row of lack-luster light-holes. Compare them with the jewel-like window-clusters in Venetian palaces, or with the humbler but none the less charming diamond panes of some

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*A Modern American Home equipped with
Hold-Fasts and Hook-Fasts.*

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old English cottages, such as the romantic one of Judith Shakespeare.

All very well in romance and theory, you say, but I say: Why not the romance and the theory worked out,—the casement—in practice? Why should we not do all we can to make daily life a joy? There will be grind enough about it in any case.

By no twisting of terms can you make it a joy to screw yourself into all sorts of abnormal knots (as you now have to do) and raise or lower the ordinary sash. Only suppose, instead, that you may fling wide a casement. Why, you will be bound then to drink deep breaths of wholesome air and to broaden your lungs and become by the very act a nobler creature.

Moreover, look at the matter from the housekeeper's side. The average American window is so ugly in itself, that to cover up its sinfulness the modern housekeeper has to fill it with curtains. Enter one more vexing problem into the already vexing multitude of domestic problems!

It is another case similar to that of the Greek sculptor who reprimanded his pupil with the cutting, "You have ruined your statue with adornment because you could not make it beautiful."

If our windows were beautiful enough in construction and proportion, we should need only the simplest of draperies for them or possibly none at all. Why not, indeed, some sort of Venetian blind made decorative and beautiful in itself, to answer all necessities of privacy and occasional darkening? But that is Utopian just yet. To-day we are living in the bandage era and swathe ourselves in layer after layer of lace and brocade.

The block community will consider us in the last stages of poverty if we do not flout at least one pair of

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

lace curtains in our front parlor windows. It is more respectable to line the glass with another piece of lace also, but we are not yet "impossible" if we fail to have achieved that degree of refinement.

I once spent a feverish night in a guest chamber whose insufficient window had no less than five thicknesses of stuffs, not to mention the pane itself. I could scarcely have felt worse had I been five fathoms deep, cut off from God's air. And since that night I have never scoffed again at our grandfathers for their fears of ghosts.

One more practical inconvenience that comes with our present style of window. When you open it, out fly all those multitudinous, those nefarious draperies, and then, if you care about that part of it, what sort of a "looking" house-front have you? What is more important, how militate against the inevitable wear and tear on those expensive frills and furbelows?

"Ah!" you say; "it sounds all right. But it is a physical impossibility,—your casement. In the first place, it's too cold for our climate. Besides, it leaks. And then it's too hard to clean. You can't get at it to wash it. So there's no use talking about it."

But there is use in talking. It is demand, we are always being told, that creates supply. Moreover, the objections can be met and obviated.

This is a cold climate,—the sooner we acknowledge it, the better,—and therefore weather-strips are made, and we can shut out Jack Frost at will. But this is also a hot climate (in summer, often torrid). Therefore we must be able to let in all the breeze there may be. So we may build casements and throw them wide.

"But in summer it will rain and in winter it will snow and sleet, and then your casement leaks," you say. Yes; it will leak if it opens in; but *open it out*,

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and it will be perfectly tight. "But you wouldn't go without cleaning your windows, would you?" If you will build your casements each of a size no wider than an arm's length, the difficulty of washing disappears. You may group these narrow casements in as many and varied combinations as you wish. There you have a new opportunity for showing the grace of proportion and charm of repetitions. There is infinite possibility here.

In the early days of Great Britain, a tax known as the window tax, was levied on every house that had more than six of the so-called luxuries. To-day, even the forlorn squatter must have one or more of these "necessities" in his shanty. We have progressed a little. We realize it when we remember that in the earlier days, still it was only the prince or powerful noble who could fill his window panes with glass. The commoners had to be content with wicker-work made of stripped oak or with horn.

But, having advanced so far, it is a pity we should not go further, and lift this making of windows to an art. The business-buildings and department stores have caused the designers to study their window possibilities from the utilitarian standpoint, and great has been the result therefrom.

Why is it not worth the house-makers' while to make the very utmost of this most expressive feature of a house, the window? In our planning of homes, let us remember the vast possibilities of the casement window.

NOTE—The "Hold Fast," which was put on the market at about the time Esther Matson wrote the above article, although then unknown to her, overcomes all the difficulties attending the use of outside swinging casements referred to by her.

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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Extracts from a few of the many gratifying letters we have received concerning our specialties

KNOXVILLE, TENN., 4-21-06.

We have given your casement adjuster careful consideration, and we consider same an excellent adjuster and holder.

BARBER & KLUTZ.

LAWRENCE, MASS., 4-22-06.

Your casement sash adjuster is just what I have been looking for for a long time, and is the only one known to me on the market which does not interfere with the window screens.

JAS. E. ALLEN.

CANTON, ILL., 6-8-06.

I am pleased to state that the Holdfast Casement Adjusters I purchased from you are in operation and much liked. I consider them a complete success. They are very simple and very effective. The advantage is that you can open or close the window without removing the screen, which in the windows of my residence are on the inside.

WM. H. PARLIN.

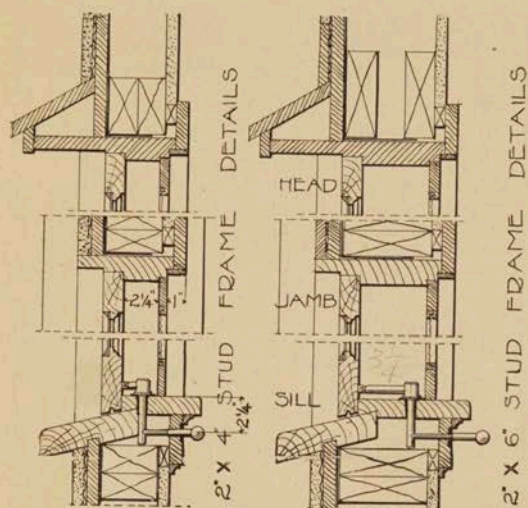
KNOXVILLE, TENN., 6-8-06.

I think your device for a casement window a most excellent one.

M. E. PARMELEE.

NOTE—We do not wish to burden our prospective customers with the task of reading endless testimonials, as the above give the general opinion of all as to the merits of our goods.

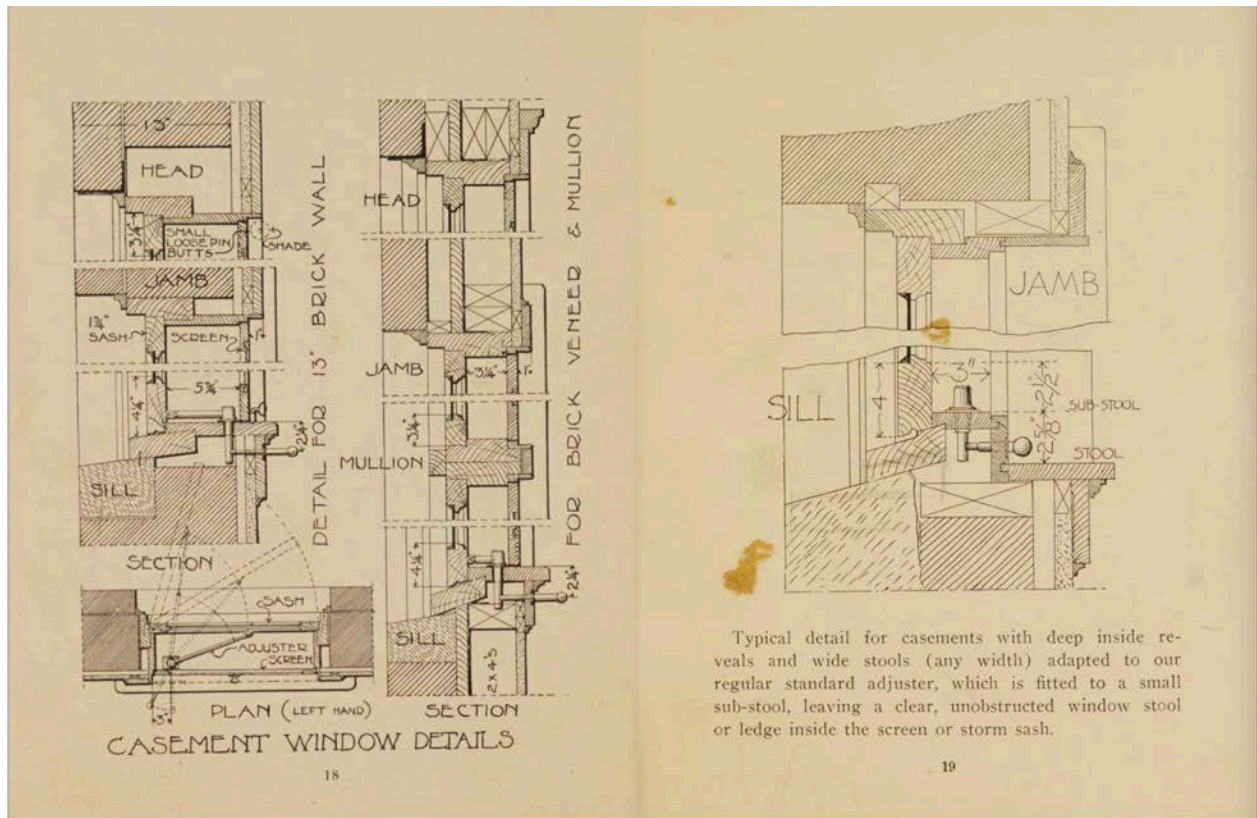
16



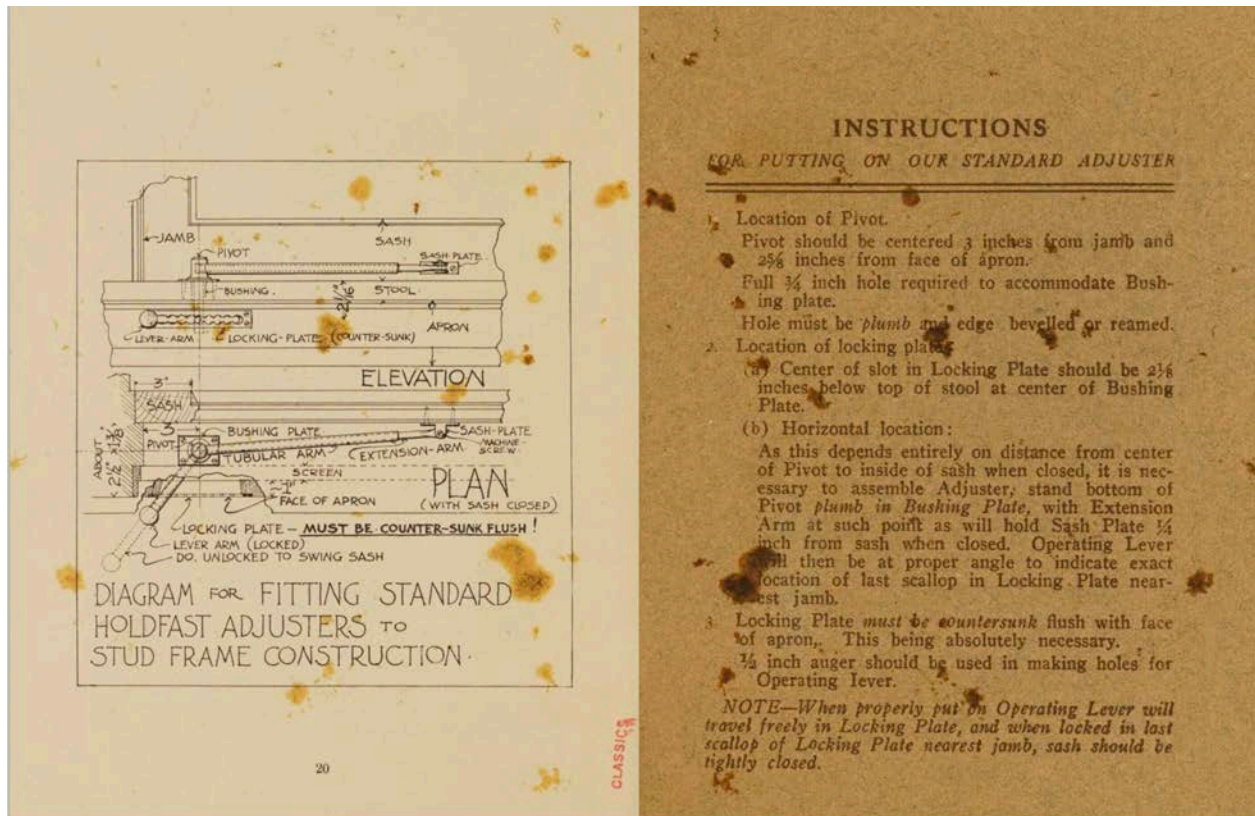
CASEMENT WINDOW DETAILS
HEADS JAMBS & SILLS 1 1/4" STOCK
SASH 1 1/4" THICK 3 1/4" WIDE OVER ALL
BOTTOM RAILS 4 1/4" " "
SCREENS 7/8" STOCK HUNG AT TOP IN
SMALL LOOSE PIN BRASS BUTTS

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Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Wright, Spencer, and the Casement Window

Paul Kruty

THE CASEMENT WINDOW, hinged to a frame on one of its vertical sides and opening out or in horizontally, has long been seen as one of the characteristic visual elements that unifies the work of the diverse group of American architects now known as the Prairie School. Frank Lloyd Wright, the most famous of these midwesterners, praised casement windows as “simple, more human in use and effect, so more natural” than their alternative—standard, double-hung windows with sash-cords and counterweights.¹ By 1900 casement windows had become universal in Wright’s work (fig. 1). They continued to be used for two decades in the early modern buildings of Walter Burley Griffin, William Drummond, and F. Barry Byrne and those of such firms as Spencer and Powers (fig. 2), Purcell and Elmslie, and Tallmadge and Watson. And the hinged casement remained the principal window form for Griffin and Wright throughout their later, long careers.

Paul Kruty is associate professor of architectural history at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

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¹ F. L. Wright, *An Autobiography* (New York: Longmans, Green, 1932), p. 141. See also H. A. Brooks, *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), p. 5; Grant C. Manson, *Wright to 1910* (New York: Reinhold Publishing Co., 1958), p. 108.

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The reasons for the architects’ preference involve aesthetic issues of planning, exterior composition, decoration, and spatial development; however, satisfying the demand generated by their affinity for the casement window presented practical problems of design, manufacture, and distribution. The solution to this disjunction ultimately lay in uniting user and producer in a single person—that is, a Prairie School architect who manufactured casement window hardware. By 1904 Wright’s friend and colleague Robert C. Spencer, Jr. had wholeheartedly taken on this challenge. Spencer also strengthened the market for casement windows by explaining the reasons for using them in numerous articles, both in popular magazines and trade journals, and in countless advertisements for his products. The story of the casement window and its implications for modern design, however, has remained an untold chapter in the history of American architecture.

Casement Windows in Chicago

So great was Wright’s enthusiasm for the casement window that in 1932 he wrote, “If it had not existed, I should have invented it.” As it was, he was under no such obligation. An ancient form whose lineage can be traced at least as far back as early Christian architecture, the casement window was essentially a shutter with glazing replacing the wooden boards, and it flourished with the growing availability of glass panes. By the late Middle Ages, casement windows of the rudest sort had become standard features even in rural buildings, while in well-to-do homes casements with elegant patterned glass were luxurious “necessities,” as famously re-

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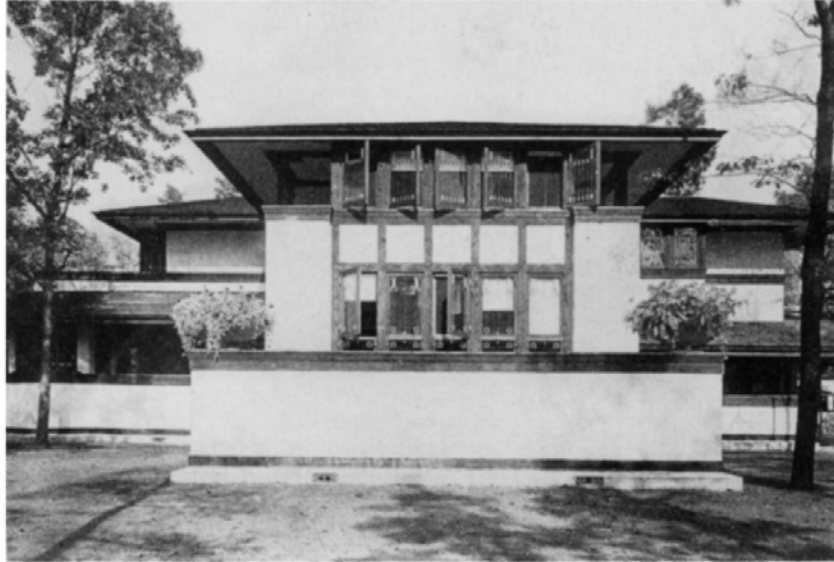


Fig. 1. Frank Lloyd Wright, Ward Willits house, Highland Park, Ill., 1902. From F. L. Wright, *Sonderheft* (Wasmuth, 1911). Main (west) facade.



Fig. 2. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., A. C. Magnus house, Winnetka, Ill., 1904. From *Western Architect* 20, no. 4 (April 1914). East facade, facing Lake Michigan.

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Fig. 3. Jan Vermeer van Delft, detail of *Girl Reading a Letter*, ca. 1658. (Dresden Gallery, Ger.)

vealed in Jan Vermeer's seventeenth-century Dutch interiors (fig. 3). By Vermeer's time, diamond-paned casement windows had already arrived with the first European settlers to the eastern shores of North America, both as part of the brick buildings of Virginia and the framed architecture of the northern colonies.² But the form slowly vanished in the eighteenth century, a victim of the more fashionable double-hung sash window, which harmonized better with the dominant classical styles of the Georgian period.

The use of the casement window as a viable form in the nineteenth century, then, was a revival.

² Wright, *Autobiography*, p. 141. Diamond-paned casement windows can be seen in those 2 seventeenth-century chestnuts, the Adam Thoroughgood house (1636), Princess Anne County, Va., and the Parson Capen house (1683), Topsfield, Mass.; see W. H. Pierson, Jr., *American Buildings and Their Architects, Volume 1: The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), pp. 23–27, 50–53.

Not surprisingly perhaps, its reappearance can be related to the rise of the Gothic revival in England; A. W. N. Pugin used casements grouped in threes, set under a stone label in his first large commission, Scarisbrick Hall of 1836. While the fascination with the type thus can be followed back well before mid-century, the "Old English" style of Richard Norman Shaw popularized its use among architects around the Western world. Americans were given a first-hand look at the picturesque Old English style in 1876 at the Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia in the form of the British Executive Commissioner and Delegates Residence (fig. 4). The building's casement windows were so conspicuous that *American Builder* remarked that the building "seems to be entirely windows," noting that the casements "are connected and form an uninterrupted line of windows." In this context casement windows appeared to be an integral part of Gothic architecture, what the author called "the national style of England."³ After this, American architects and builders who desired to erect half-timbered "Elizabethan" houses would have to consider using the authentic window type.

Shaw, however, did not view the casement window as exclusively medieval in its associations. Without hesitation he carried the window form along into his subsequent "Queen Anne" phase, which was loosely derived from classical sources, and he often combined double-hung and casement windows in the same building. American architect H. H. Richardson and his assistant, Stanford White, brought a similar mixing, in a similarly loose style, to the precocious William Watts Sherman house of 1874, assuring that casement windows would become an integral part of the progressive American architecture of the "shingle style."⁴ And this freeing of the casement window from a strictly stylistic meaning was soon to have important repercussions.

The two Chicago architects who were most re-

³ "English Architecture at the Exhibition," *American Builder* 12, no. 4 (April 1876): 81. For Scarisbrick Hall, see P. Atterbury and C. Wainwright, eds., *Pugin, A Gothic Passion* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994), pp. 45–48. The American impact of Shaw's "Old English" renderings is discussed in J. K. Ochsner and T. Hubka, "H. H. Richardson: The Design of the William Watts Sherman House," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 51, no. 2 (June 1992): 133–54. See also Philip Webb's 1864 studio for Val Prinsep, in Mark Girouard, *Sweetness and Light* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977), p. 20.

⁴ For the Sherman house, see Ochsner and Hubka, "H. H. Richardson," pp. 121–45. For an example of Shaw's use of the casement window during his Queen Anne phase, see Shaw's own house (1874) in Andrew Saint, *Richard Norman Shaw* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976), p. 177.

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Fig. 4. Thomas Harris, perspective drawing for British Executive Commissioner and Delegates Residence for the Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876. From *American Builder* 12, no. 4 (April 1876): pl. 19.

sponsible for casements becoming standard elements of Prairie buildings were each direct heirs to the domestic legacy of Shaw, Richardson, and their followers: Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959), whose first employer, Joseph L. Silsbee, was one of the leading shingle-style architects in Chicago in the late 1880s; and Robert C. Spencer, Jr. (1864–1953). A native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Spencer received a bachelor's degree in engineering from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1886 and worked as a draftsman for Milwaukee architect Henry Koch before entering the architectural program of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) in 1888. After a year's study, Spencer began working in Boston for the prominent country-house architectural firm Wheelwright and Haven as well as for Richardson's successors, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. Although trained in the beaux-arts manner at M.I.T. and talented enough as an academic renderer to win the prestigious Rotch Traveling Fellowship in 1891 for a two-year European "grand tour," Spencer found greater inspiration outside that tradition. He later stressed the importance to his own work of "Richardson and his talented assistants,"

who "gave America something new, picturesque and rich in detail." He felt that their legacy was "bound to assert itself in the works of the men who do their own thinking, who love to invent, and scorn mere fashion-mongering," among whose ranks Spencer was soon to include himself.⁵

Wright was similarly inclined and from the beginning of his career was drawn to windows that opened out rather than upward. The drawing that he later recalled presenting to Louis Sullivan when applying for a job shows a shingle-style house with diamond-paned casement windows. In 1889 Wright fitted the second-floor window of his own home in Oak Park, Illinois, with a bank of similar windows, although he casually embedded them in a classical, Palladian window frame. Four years later in the Walter Gale house, a Queen Anne de-

⁵ R. C. Spencer, Jr., "The Chicago School of Architecture" (lecture delivered to the Illinois Society of Architects, November 28, 1939; Ricker Library, University of Illinois, September 26, 1939, typescript), [p. 1]. R. C. Spencer, Jr., "Half-Timber and Casements," *House Beautiful* 11, no. 1 (December 1901): 13. Spencer particularly praised the "most interesting early works of Richardson, McKim, Peabody, Eyre, Wheelwright, and Emerson" (Spencer, "Half-Timber," p. 13).

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sign with double-hung windows, Wright used a circular band of diamond-paned windows below the eaves of the "tower" which, according to W. A. Storrier, are fixed except for their movable end casements. Yet in 1893 the incorporation of casements into Wright's evolving mature style was by no means a foregone conclusion. Wright's early masterpiece, the Winslow house, erected in 1894 in the Chicago suburb of River Forest, is conspicuous in its use of double-hung rather than casement windows. The Winslow house is Wright's emphatic response to Sullivan's call for a new style. In its formality, treatment of materials, and even decoration, it is Wright's most "Sullivanian" work, when he momentarily turned his back on Silsbee's organic picturesqueness. The classical formality of double-hung windows is perhaps what one would expect. However, Wright continued to use double-hung windows, albeit sparingly, throughout the 1890s; indeed, they are prominently a part of his culminating work of that decade, the magnificent "Sullivanesque" Husser house of 1899, built along the shores of Lake Michigan on Chicago's north side.⁶

By the time of the Winslow house, the twenty-seven-year-old Wright was practicing independently, with an office on the fifteenth floor of Sullivan's Schiller building. In 1895 Spencer leased the office adjacent to Wright's. When in 1893 Spencer returned to Boston from his European travels as the eighth Rotch fellow, he was transferred to Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge's Chicago office to create the interior designs for two of Shepley's most important new buildings, the public library and the art institute, and subsequently entered private practice in his new hometown. Although this proximity in the tower of the Schiller building cemented their friendship, the two neophytes had been acquaintances as early as 1886 at the University of Wisconsin when Spencer was a senior engineering student and Wright was beginning his studies as a nondegree student. Now in Chicago's Loop, as Wright later recalled, "Bob and I were

often seen together," at times even borrowing each other's Bohemian manners and costumes, so that "Chicago conformists working in other offices, seeing us arm in arm down the street, would say in derision, 'There goes God Almighty, with his Jesus Christ!'"⁷

But the relationship had greater consequence than this. Among Spencer's earliest independent projects, and his very first large commission, was a lakefront house designed in 1894 and built the following year in suburban Evanston for an Englishman, J[ohn] Stanley Grepe (fig. 5). An emphatically Tudor revival design with groups of casements among its double-hung windows, it was also one of the very first stuccoed buildings in the Chicago area. As Spencer explained a few years later, "In summer the many casement windows open outward to invite the cool lake breezes."⁸ With this house, these two English vernacular forms—casement windows and exterior plaster—precociously made a joint appearance on a house in Chicago's suburbs.

In 1895 Wright was similarly intrigued by this style and its concomitant building techniques—and even this very building. Architect and artist Marion Mahony Griffin recalled that when she first began to work for Wright in 1895, "a rendered drawing of one of Spencer's houses was pinned up on Wright's office wall," a rendering that among Spencer's buildings could only have been the Grepe house. Wright's documented interest in Spencer's work coincided with his design for a similar house for his Oak Park neighbor, Nathan Moore (fig. 6). The English half-timbered style may have been required by the client, as Wright later felt compelled to explain, but it suited Wright's desire in 1895 to experiment directly with medieval fenestration. The Moore house gave Wright the opportunity to produce a study in casements and half-timber that would prepare him for his first Prairie buildings five years later. Despite their direct historical borrowings, the Grepe and Moore houses were important in the evolution of the styles of their architects. And it appears that Wright's older colleague was acting as a catalyst for

⁶ W. A. Storrier, *The Frank Lloyd Wright Companion* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993), p. 20. Storrier makes numerous references to casements but never explains the implications of the form or their problematic mechanisms. For Wright's drawing, see Yukio Futagawa, ed., *Monograph 1887–1901*, vol. 1 of *Frank Lloyd Wright, Complete Works* (Tokyo: A.D.A. Edit, 1986), p. 1; see also no. 8701.01 in the archives of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Ariz. For casements as they originally appeared in Wright's Oak Park home, see T. Riley, ed., *Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect* (New York: Museum of Modern Art, 1994), p. 112. For the Winslow and Husser houses, see Futagawa, *Monograph*, pp. 40–48, 120.

⁷ F. L. Wright, *A Testament* (New York: Bramhall House, 1957), p. 34. Wright fails to make clear who was who.

⁸ For Spencer quote and Grepe house plans and illustrations, see Spencer, "Half-Timber," p. 16. Gavin Townsend traced Chicago's interest in stucco and half-timber to Victoria House, the headquarters of the Royal British Commission at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago; Gavin Townsend, "The Tudor Houses of the Prairie School" (lecture delivered at the annual meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians, Chicago, March 1988).

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Fig. 5. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., J. Stanley Grepe house, Evanston, Ill., 1894. From *House Beautiful* 11, no. 1 (December 1901): 13. View from the northeast.

Wright's own creative development. Small wonder that Spencer gave considerable attention to the Moore house in 1900 in the monograph about Wright that he prepared for *Architectural Review*, providing in the process the seminal work of Wrightian criticism.⁹

Spencer recalled that within a year of his taking space next to his friend, "Wright and I moved our adjoining offices . . . to [the] Steinway Hall building" on Van Buren Street. Here the two architects and "Dwight Perkins, Myron Hunt, and later Webster Tomlinson officed co-operatively in the suite on the eleventh floor, with a spiral stair giving us access to a big draughting space under the steep sky-lighted room." As the work of this small group

developed in the late 1890s, casement windows appeared with increasing frequency in their buildings. Spencer used casements in his projects for the Kelsey house of 1896 and another in 1899 dubbed "A Northern Farm Home" in *Farm, Field, and Fireside*. Wright's earlier McAfee and Devin projects, of 1895 and 1896, show diamond-paned casements while the octagonal library of his 1898 studio addition originally had them as well. Myron Hunt's own house of 1896 has similar windows, along with the overhanging eaves and decorative banding that the group collectively favored.¹⁰

⁹ M. M. Griffin, "Magic of America" (New-York Historical Society, n.d., typescript), pt. 4, p. 110. For additional photos of the Moore house, see "An 'English' House in Oak Park," *Kritik's Magazine* 36, no. 3 (September 1916): 152–56. R. C. Spencer, Jr., "The Work of Frank Lloyd Wright," *Architectural Review* 7, no. 6 (June 1900): esp. 63.

¹⁰ R. C. Spencer to Grant Manson, March 8, 1940, Grant Manson papers, Oak Park Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.; H. Allen Brooks, "The Early Work of the Prairie Architects," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 19, no. 1 (March 1960): 2–10; H. Allen Brooks, "Steinway Hall, Architects, and Dreams," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 22, no. 3 (October 1963): 171–75. The Kelsey house was first published in May 1898 in *Catalogue of the Eleventh Annual Exhibition by the Chicago Architectural Club* (Chicago: Art Institute of Chicago, 1898), unpag. "A Northern Farm Home" first appeared in

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Fig. 7. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., "A Plaster Farmhouse for \$2600." From *Ladies' Home Journal* 18, no. 6 (May 1901): 33.

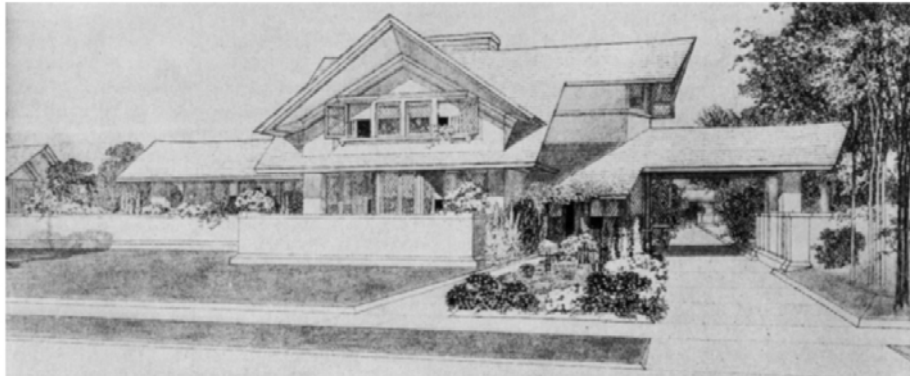


Fig. 8. Frank Lloyd Wright, "A Small House with 'Lots of Room in It.'" From *Ladies' Home Journal* 18, no. 8 (July 1901): 15.

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Prairie masterpiece, the B. Harley Bradley house built in 1900 at Kankakee, Illinois, they are one of the signal elements of the new style. And they are dramatically thrust before the viewer in the famous Prairie-style paradigm, the Ward Willits house of 1902 (see fig. 1).¹²

Just why were Wright, Spencer, and their colleagues so taken with the casement window? In several separate ways, the form was a strong topic of interest in the Chicago of the 1890s. As heirs to the progressive work of Richardson and the early colonial revival and shingle-style architects, the Steinway Hall group inherited a knowledge and an interest in casements as picturesque if vaguely historic types. As witnesses to the Chicago flowering of the international arts and crafts movement, these architects were also aware of a moral overtone invested in the form by some of their contemporaries. Indeed, the medieval associations endeared casement windows to American followers of the great social reformer, William Morris, whose Red House of 1859 had both kinds of windows irregularly disposed in various vernacular-inspired contexts. Casements, as supposed victims of both the Renaissance and the industrial revolution, were all the more attractive to the arts and crafts architects. They became an integral part of the typical "Craftsman" house of Gustav Stickley, at least for its inglenook windows, and became, by imitation, optional features of a host of bungalow plan books for builders. Stickley seems never to have hesitated to combine them with the double-hung sash. For example, at Craftsman House No. 72, first published in August 1909, Stickley explained that "the windows of the second story are hooded and are both casement and the double-hung variety. The double-hung window has a single pane of glass in the lower sash, and six small panes in the upper sash. This contrast makes a very attractive effect seen from the outside, and also obviates looking out through small panes, which some people dislike." Stickley also created his own variation of a combination favored by Wright, the fixed plate flanked by casements, noting that "throughout the lower story window groups are used, consisting of a double-hung window made in the fashion of those on the second story, with a single casement set on either side."

For Stickley, casements were less an architectural tool than a symbol of a simpler past, an anticlassical type associated with the Middle Ages; and, he wrote, they "add to the homelike atmosphere" of an interior.¹³

Casement Aesthetics

If potential clients sometimes equated Wright's casements with Stickley's, Wright's own reasons for continuing to use them had less to do with morality than with aesthetics. Again there was English precedent. Since the late 1880s, several English architects had experimented with abstract design possibilities that could be brought to the country-house tradition of Shaw. Fenestration played a prominent role in this experimentation. The windows in C. F. A. Voysey's Cazalet house of 1890 are casements grouped as single units and further defined by wooden bands, an arrangement that would soon be appropriated by Chicago architects. In 1939 George Elmslie explicitly recalled this development and credited Voysey's compatriot M. H. Baillie-Scott with first using "double glazed casement-sash . . . in rhythmical groups of windows, much in the manner of Wright," but several years before Wright used them—at a time, according to Elmslie, when Wright "was yet a blossom in our middle west at the opening of his great career."¹⁴ As Spencer and Wright came to realize, casements could form cohesive units that harmonized well with the simple geometric forms that they began to favor with increasing conviction in the late 1890s.

Double-hung windows, on the other hand, could *not* be so used to form larger window units, for, as Spencer noted in 1902, "guillotine sash can-

¹² The design and text were reprinted in Gustav Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes* (New York: Craftsman Publishing Co., 1912), pp. 68–69. G. Stickley, *Craftsman Houses: A Book for Home-makers* (New York: Craftsman Publishing Co., 1913), p. 47.

¹⁴ G. G. Elmslie, "Chicago School of Architecture: Its Inheritance and Bequest" (lecture delivered to the Illinois Society of Architects, November 28, 1939, Ricker Library, University of Illinois, typescript), p. 4. For examples of Baillie-Scott's use of the form, see the pair of houses of 1895/96 illustrated in James Kornwolf, *M. H. Baillie Scott and the Arts and Crafts Movement* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972), p. 133. The Cazalet house was published in Chicago's *House Beautiful* in 1899. Voysey's cottage for M. H. Lakin, built in 1888 at Bishop's Itchington, is perhaps his earlier constructed example of such grouped casements; see D. Simpson, *C. F. A. Voysey: An Architect of Individuality* (New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1979), p. 21. Perhaps Voysey's most perfect expression of the casement was at Perrycroft (1893); see Simpson, *C. F. A. Voysey*, p. 40.

¹³ *Ladies' Home Journal* 18, no. 3 (February 1901): 17; *Ladies' Home Journal* 18, no. 8 (July 1901): 15. The first project was published in the same issue as Spencer's fourth design, "Brick and Shingle Farmhouse." For illustrations of the Bradley house, see Futagawa, *Monograph*, pp. 139–41.

not be grouped as closely as casement sash, owing to the space required for the boxes containing the counter-weights." In contrast to the design possibilities of a casement bay, he continued, a series of double-hung windows, with their necessary separation, "scarcely gives the effect of one broad expanse of glass not too broken by solid supports to retain its apparent unity," that is, a unified wall of glass rather than a series of openings punched through the wall-plane.¹⁵ And when a long wall of casements was opened at once, inside and outside literally became one, providing the unity of space so important to Wright, Griffin, and the others.

The visual arrangements possible with grouped casements convinced the Chicago architects of their superiority; but even the form of the individual windows was deemed preferable to double-hung sash windows. In 1906 Spencer explained the principal design defect of the latter: "From an aesthetic point of view, regardless of architectural style, the middle, or the meeting rail, inevitable with double-hung windows, condemns them," for, like guillotines, they cut "squarely across the view." In contrast, an open casement afforded an unobstructed view to the out-of-doors. In the article where he first articulated his ideas on the subject, called appropriately enough "The Window Problem," Spencer conceded that there was a place for double-hung windows, explaining, "No other window is so well suited, within certain limits of size, to large single openings." But this was a practice he felt was already being abused by 1898, when he noted, "In the Northern States our windows have grown steadily larger as the home manufacturer of plate glass has cheapened the product, until we go to extremes in destroying wall surfaces and laying bare the interiors of our homes."¹⁶ A pair of casements that could be opened when desired was still preferable, Spencer argued, to a single window of two similarly sized plate-glass sashes.

The problem created by trying to reconcile the advantages of the large plate-glass window and its unsatisfactory use as movable sash was cleverly solved by combining a fully fixed plate with two operable casements—as Wright did in 1903 on the ground floor of the George Barton house, separating the casements from the "picture window" with brick piers, or similarly on the J. J. Walser house,

a frame-and-plaster house of the same year. He also used the same configuration on the principal bay of the Darwin Martin house, constructed in 1904–5. W. G. Purcell created a variation of this in 1909 for his father's house in River Forest, Illinois, where the three lights become a single unit resting on a long limestone sill. A few years later Griffin used enormous sheets of plate glass in a similar manner, combining corner casements with an immovable central light, visible on the ground floor of the James Blythe house, built in Mason City, Iowa, in 1913.¹⁷ Clearly casements were not nostalgic or picturesque to these architects, but both aesthetically and functionally superior to double-hung sash windows. They had no desire to reject the use of large sheets of glass simply because they were industrially produced; rather, they sought ways to incorporate the benefits of large plate glass, by combining them with casements, without compromising their designs.

The more common procedure employed by Wright, Spencer, and Griffin, however, was to use only casements, combining them in a rectilinear bay or even placing them along the full length of a facade as uniform visual units. These could be opened to allow light and air inside without "destroying wall surfaces," as Spencer demonstrated in a "lake shore house" (fig. 9) created for his 1902 article "The Window Problem." Seven casements define the entire elevation while two more wrap around the side walls. Spencer elaborated that "the mullions in a group of casements simply carry the structure of the building agreeably through the group, their vertical lines often accentuating the charm of a broad outdoor picture." This idea of a broad expanse of glass, broken only by units corresponding to the actual (or at least visually implied) structure of the building, became central to the architecture of the Prairie School, as is clear in the middle bays of Wright's Willits house (see fig. 1), Spencer's A. C. Magnus house (see fig. 2) and Griffin's William Sloane house (fig. 10). In practice, it must be admitted, this was sometimes more of a visual device than a structural reality. The modular units of Wright's and Griffin's designs typically are much larger than the distance between studs in the balloon-framed walls that they commonly used, necessitating the removal of many of the actual structural members during the window framing. At its extreme, however, the procedure would pro-

¹⁵ Spencer, "Window Problem," pp. 368–69.

¹⁶ Spencer, "Windows," p. 23; Spencer, "Window Problem," pp. 367–72; Spencer, "Is There an American Style of Domestic Architecture," *Arts for America* 7, nos. 9/10 (June 1898): 571–72.

¹⁷ For illustrations of the Blythe house, see M. Maldre and P. Kruty, *Walter Burley Griffin in America* (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1996), pp. 135–44.

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Fig. 9. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., rendering of "A Lake Shore House." From Robert C. Spencer, Jr., "The Window Problem," *House Beautiful* 11, no. 6 (May 1902): 368.



WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN, ARCHITECT.

CASEMENT WINDOWS WITH UNIQUE JAPANESE TRACERY ADD WONDERFULLY TO THE BEAUTY AND COMFORT OF THIS STUCCO HOUSE AT ELMHURST, ILL.

OUR TROUBLE PROOF, FOOL PROOF ADJUSTERS

ARE ON THESE WINDOWS BECAUSE THE ARCHITECT SPECIFIES THEM FOR ALL HIS RESIDENCE WORK.

OUR FREE BOOKLET WITH PICTURES TELLS WHY.

THE CASEMENT H'D'W. CO., Room 58, 175 N. State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Fig. 10. Casement Hardware Co. advertisement showing Walter Burley Griffin's William Sloane house, Elmhurst, Ill., 1909. From *Keith's Magazine* 25, no. 5 (May 1911): 347.

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duce a composition of nothing but post and window, such as Griffin created in 1907 in the form of a summer cottage for Evanston developer Chancellor L. Jenks (fig. 11). Here the four-by-four inch posts are thirty-six inches apart around the entire structure. The space between posts is filled in with a single casement of thirty-two inches and covered with thin horizontal siding between floors. In a sense, the whole design has been generated by the size of the window opening, which consists of a repeating unit measured from center to center of the structural posts. Indeed, this became an immensely important part of the architecture of Wright, Griffin, Drummond, and Harry Robinson, among others. Their designs were regulated by a module that is most easily deduced by measuring the size of the casement windows.¹⁸

By 1912 the casement window was universally recognized as a shared feature of the suburban houses of the Chicago architects. In that year Charles E. White, Jr., erstwhile draftsman for Wright and now successful practitioner, described their favored window forms as he sought to codify ten traits common to his colleagues' work. The windows of "insurgents," White wrote, are "arranged in groups—usually casements, opening outward," and such window groups "are often integral features of the structure"; indeed, "a house is constructed around the windows." In the work of "regular" architects, by contrast, windows are "single or in groups; [they] may consist of ordinary windows, casements, or both"; and, most importantly, their window groups "float on a background formed by the walls of the house wherever the exigencies of the problem or the fancy of the designer dictate" and are not determined by a modular structural system.¹⁹

¹⁸ Spencer, "Window Problem," pp. 367–72. Spencer's "lakeshore house," with its casements banded together opening onto an octagonal balcony, paid homage to Wright's recently completed Bradley house in Kankakee, Ill. Spencer, "Windows," p. 23. For a graphic depiction of the disjuncture of balloon frames and the window openings, see the construction photograph of the Willis house in T. Heinz, *Frank Lloyd Wright* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992), p. 6. Although Spencer articulated the possibility that casements could generate a unit of measure, he himself did not use a module as a design tool. Harry Robinson (1883–1959) worked for Wright immediately following his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1906 until 1908, when he joined Griffin's office. In 1911 he returned to Wright's office, where he remained until 1916; see J. A. Robinson, *The Life and Work of Harry Franklin Robinson* (Hong Kong: Hillcross Development, 1989).

¹⁹ C. E. White, Jr., "Insurgent Architecture in the Middle West," *Country Life in America* 22, no. 5 (September 15, 1912): 17.

Directly related to the ascendance of the casement was the development of the principal ornamental feature of the Prairie house—the leaded, stained-glass pattern within the window itself. Although the medieval origins of casements at first suggested the concomitant diamond panes (see figs. 8, 9), these soon gave way to a great variety of geometrical shapes for the glass pieces as well as the mixing of colored with clear glass, none of which would be likely to survive the stress of double-hung sash windows. As Spencer remarked in 1906, "within recent years a number of Chicago architects have been particularly successful in enriching [their] houses, the windows being leaded throughout in modern and original conventional designs." He further elaborated on the relationship between the particular design and the position of the casement, for the architect must be sensitive to the window's context and create accordingly. Where there was no great view, an overall pattern should be employed, serving as a delicate screen between indoors and outside. For rooms with a vista, the colored glass and metal caming necessary to hold the glass should be ever-so-slightly moved to the edges, providing a central clear pane.²⁰ The muntins dividing the panes could also be made of wood, Spencer acknowledged, perhaps thinking of the extraordinary effects produced by his former draftsman, Griffin, often without recourse to lead (or zinc) and colored glass (see fig. 11). While the origins of the ornamental forms of these windows is outside the present investigation, it should be clear that the casement form itself allowed the decorated window to flourish in Chicago architecture.

As a nineteenth-century rational theorist, Spencer invariably offered practical explanations to defend his aesthetic preferences for casement windows. His fundamental argument was that casements provide better air circulation, even during

²⁰ Spencer, "Windows," p. 25. By "conventional" Spencer means what we might call "conventionalized," that is, abstracted. For one of the first examinations of the use of art glass in Chicago architecture, see George R. Dean, "A New Movement in American Architecture, II: Glass," *Brush and Pencil* 6, no. 1 (April 1900): 31–34. Even in reference to the superiority of casements to double-hung sash, Spencer argued for the visual effect as well; in 1912 he noted that when a casement is open, "there's no ugly joint in the middle to spoil the view and prohibit artistic glazing" (Casement Hardware Co. advertisement, *The Craftsman* 23, no. 3 [December 1912]: 46a). Among Spencer's own designs, examples of the window with overall patterns may be found in the Edward McReady house (1907) and those with central clear panes in the U. G. Orendorff house (1902); for McReady windows, see *Brickbuilder* 23, no. 5 (May 1914): pl. 73; for Orendorff windows, see *Brickbuilder* 14, no. 2 (February 1905): pl. 4.



Fig. 11. Walter Burley Griffin, Chancellor L. Jenks summer cottage, Lauderdale Lakes, Wis., 1907. (Photo, Paul Sprague.) View from the southwest.

hot summer evenings, because the entire expanse of glass, rather than the maximum of fifty percent that is ever possible with "guillotine" windows, is opened (fig. 12). The sleeping chambers of the "Brick and Shingle Farmhouse," he noted in 1901, "will be found cool in summer because of the casement windows which open outward," while the virtue of the "French windows or casements" at the "Southern Farmhouse" is that they give "the full opening for ventilation." (It should be noted that, while Spencer used the term *French window* here, the French casements, which opened inward and were fastened at top and bottom with a central *espagnolette*, were not a component of the Chicago domestic architecture under consideration. This form, which harmonizes well with classical styles,

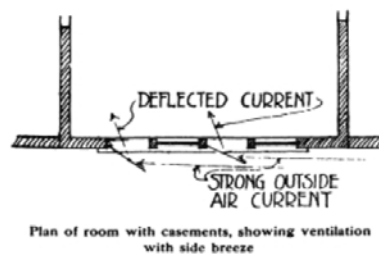


Fig. 12. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., diagram showing air circulation, 1906. From *House Beautiful* 19, no. 4 (March 1906): 24.

had some popularity in the United States as part of the beaux-arts buildings of the American renaissance.)²¹

Catching a breeze, as well, is much improved with casements, as Spencer showed in a second illustration (fig. 13). When casements of opposing hinging are paired, one may be opened and the other left closed regardless of the direction of the wind or rain, providing air circulation at all times. However, out-swinging casement windows are most vulnerable to the weather when opened; indeed, Spencer often placed little hoods on top of first-floor windows of a two-story house to protect them from the rain.²² But this problem was greatly alleviated because of another preference of Wright, Spencer, and their associates: the deep overhangs projecting far beyond the walls of the typical Prairie house. Out-swinging casements are well-served by these cantilevered hipped or gabled roofs. Small wonder, then, that the casement win-

²¹ For Spencer's argument for his preference for casement windows, see Spencer, "Windows," p. 25; R. C. Spencer, "A Brick and Shingle Farmhouse" *Ladies' Home Journal* 18, no. 3 (February 1901): 27; R. C. Spencer, "A Southern Farmhouse to Cost \$3000," *Ladies' Home Journal* 18, no. 2 (January 1901): 23.

²² Once again, Stickley solved the weather problem by combining window forms. For Craftsman House No. 51, published in *The Craftsman* in May 1907 and reprinted in Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes*, he noted that "they are double-hung in places where they are exposed to the weather, and that casements are used when it is possible to hood them or to place them where they will be sheltered by the roof of the porch" (Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes*, pp. 81-84).

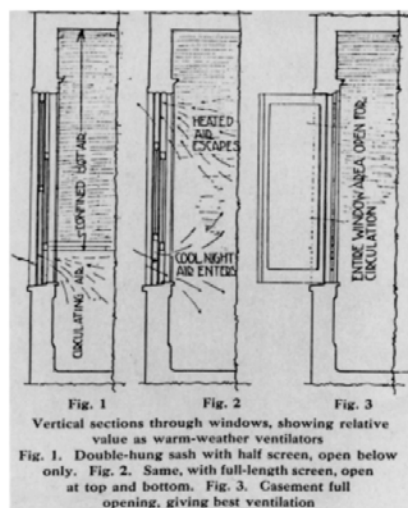


Fig. 13. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., diagram showing air circulation, 1906. From *House Beautiful* 19, no. 4 (March 1906): 24.

dow is so strongly associated with early twentieth-century Chicago architecture.

Creating Casement Hardware

Spencer clearly had more than a passing interest in casement windows, even among his casement-crazed colleagues. The continued stumbling block to the successful revival of casements as a viable window form for middle-class American housing was not a lack of demand but the shortage of necessary window hardware designed specifically for use in the United States. In England, casement windows usually consisted of metal frames set in a masonry wall, according to Russell Sturgis, who further explained in his 1905 dictionary that these usually "opened outward, and were held by long hooks" that fixed the window at a single set distance. In 1904 in his monumental study of the English house, German architect and historian Hermann Muthesius observed that "during the past fifty years . . . the old fixed leaded window has become the favourite in English houses," adding that "this type of metal window has been developed to great perfection in England." Noting their

common grouping, he added that "only certain of these windows are made to open, the main area being immovably fixed in a stone or wooden frame."²³

Muthesius's description of a typical adjuster and lock closely matches the examples surviving in Wright's Edwin H. Cheney house, constructed in 1904 in Oak Park at a time when Wright was known to have been importing English hardware. Here a metal bar with holes punched in it was connected to the window and could be fixed at various positions to a pin on the window sill. In this context, Muthesius's text is worth quoting at length: "There are always plenty of devices for securing the window when open; the simplest and most effective would seem to be the one that can be used both as a kind of catch and as a stay: one unhitches it, pushes the window open with it and presses it down on to a pin which fits into one of the holes designed for the purpose."²⁴ However, the North American climate added great burdens to the use of this borrowed window form and its concomitant borrowed hardware, resulting in several knotty problems connected with employing English window hardware on the Cheney house. Cold winters required a tighter seal, and mosquitoes and flies necessitated screens, which were virtually unknown in Europe. America needed separate kinds of frames, latches, cranks, adjusters, and locks in order to make effective use of casements.

To supply his own houses and those of his associates with dependable hardware, Spencer experimented with possible solutions to these problems. In March 1903, he filed his first patent application, which was awarded in December, for a device to keep the windows securely fastened (fig. 14).²⁵ The "Hookfast" latch (fig. 15), as Spencer dubbed it, solved the problem of leaking seals in a simple way by using a fastener of sprung metal in tension, being "resilient in the direction of its length" as the patent claimed, to grasp the fixed metal stud and tightly pull in the window frame, even if it was slightly irregular. Now there would be no English drafts for Americans.

²³ R. Sturgis, *A Dictionary of Architecture and Building* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1905), vol. 1, cols. 463–64. Sturgis noted that "this fashion has been revived of late" (Sturgis, *Dictionary*, columns 463–64). H. Muthesius, *The English House*, ed. Dennis Sharp, trans. Janet Seligman (1904; reprint, New York: Rizzoli, 1979), p. 192.

²⁴ Muthesius, *English House*, p. 192. Similar to nearly all casement windows of the Prairie School, the glass of the Cheney windows is set in wooden rather than metal frames.

²⁵ For U.S. Patent 747,657, see *The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office* 107, no. 8 (December 22, 1903): 2106.

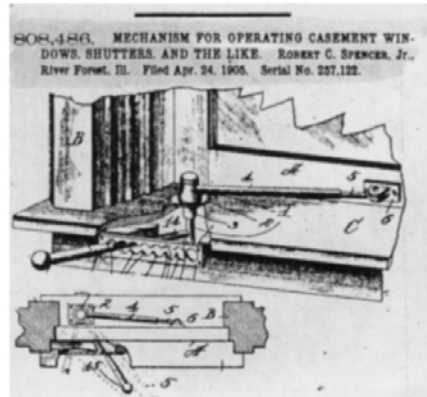


Fig. 16. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., "Holdfast" casement adjuster, 1905. U.S. Patent 808,486.

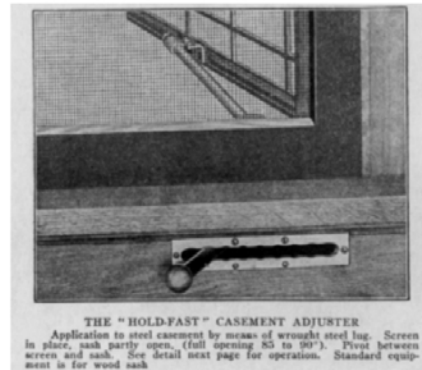


Fig. 17. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., "Holdfast" casement adjuster. From *Sweet's Architectural Catalogue* (New York: Sweet's Catalogue Service, 1916), p. 672.

17), made of brass and rolled steel, is built into the window sill and easily opens the window by means of a central, hidden gear. The screen is undisturbed. A brass sleeve is slipped off the iron rod, which can now be shifted to a new setting. Notches allow the window to be held securely open in a choice of settings. Once again Spencer had Americanized the English casement, as he would soon declare in a host of magazine advertisements.

Spencer's first important opportunity to use Holdfasts came in his own Magnus house, a large mansion overlooking Lake Michigan in Winnetka—unfortunately demolished in 1993—whose windows were installed in the spring of 1905 (see fig. 2). As Spencer's publicity later proclaimed, this was "the first casement-windowed house in the world to be equipped with a simple, practical device for operating the sash *without disturbing the screens, storm sash, or curtains*, locking them securely, closed or open, at any desired angle."²⁸ At this experimental phase of his project, Spencer contracted with several local foundries to produce his window hardware: in 1905 Hookfast locks were manufactured by the Acorn Brass Manufacturing Company, located in Chicago at Fulton and Peoria, while Holdfast adjusters were made by the Federal Company at 65 Market Street, which normally made plumbing supplies.

²⁸ Advertisement in *The Craftsman* 17, no. 3 (December 1909): xxix.

Spencer had clearly taken a major step between patenting his invention and being able to install it in one of his large houses. But an even greater leap remained—to offer it commercially to the public. Spencer decided to go into business making latches and adjusters. On April 7, 1906, during the spring after Spencer's second patent was granted, the "Casement Hardware Company" was incorporated under Illinois law, with a capital investment of a mere \$4,000. The corporation consisted of Spencer, Horace S. Powers (Spencer's architectural partner), and William D. Ordway (his lawyer). Spencer remained president for the next two decades, despite a succession of company managers, secretaries, and treasurers. The stockholders of Casement Hardware, in contrast, consisted of the architect and his business partner, Charles G. Hicks, and both of their wives. Hicks contributed his one-half interest in cash, while the Spencers' contribution took the form of the rights to the two patents, valued at \$2,000. It was Hicks who oversaw the actual manufacture and distribution of Spencer's inventions. Hicks served as president of Phillips Manufacturing, which was incorporated under Illinois law at the same time as the Casement Hardware Company to produce "metal goods"; clearly this included Spencer's hardware.²⁹

²⁹ *Lakeside Directory of Chicago* (Chicago: Lakeside Press, 1907). Casement Hardware Co. incorporation documents and yearly reports are preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.

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Elwood C. Phillips, the corporation's namesake and vice-president, was a skilled machinist and die-cutter and the company's chief artisan.

Although his Holdfast patent was granted late in 1905 and his company founded a few months later, Spencer agreed to sell Hookfast latches and Holdfast adjusters to a client of his colleague Wright in early 1905—prematurely and to his own misfortune. What was probably the first commercial order for Spencer's products was placed by Darwin D. Martin during the construction of the famous house in Buffalo, New York, that Wright designed for him.³⁰ Casement fittings were very much an issue in that enormous building. The year before, in January 1904, Wright wrote to Martin that he was ready to order window hardware for Martin's house, that he had just imported some English hardware for the Oak Park house of Martin's brother, William, but that there had been a two-month's delay in receiving orders. In September 1904, Martin asked whether Wright could send some of the English fasteners to compare with the models of the P. and F. Corbin Company, a well-known maker of locks that Martin had found locally.

Spencer was first mentioned in Martin's correspondence in February 1905, shortly after two sets of window hardware specifications arrived from Wright's office. By this time, Wright had departed for his first excursion to Japan, leaving Griffin in charge of the office. Indeed, Griffin, who ceaselessly searched for new technical solutions to architectural problems, made the recommendation that Spencer's hardware be tried, for Wright had not yet seen Holdfasts. On March 27, Spencer received an order for forty-one Holdfast adjusters (priced at \$1.30 each) and forty-one Hookfasts (\$8.00 per dozen), all finished in "Dull Brass," and an additional ninety-one Holdfasts (\$1.50 each) and ninety-one Hookfasts (\$8.00 per dozen) finished in "Statuary Bronze."³¹ The order went unfilled for several months. After Wright's return from Japan in May, Martin resumed his endless stream of letters to the architect, pressing for completion of the house. The production problems that Spencer was having (eight months before Casement Hardware was incorporated and a full year before he was ready to advertise publicly) suddenly became the

necessary excuse that Wright could give Martin about his own tardiness. He heaped invective on his friend and cancelled the order in September 1905.

Wright concluded by declaring that "Sperry's are better anyway" and ordered adjusters from Spencer's new competition, Evelyn Sperry, whose hardware was distributed in Chicago through the Oscar Rixson Company. Sperry, an Oak Park inventor, only filed a patent application in August 1905, the month before Wright's endorsement; the patent was finally awarded for the truly awkward and complicated, if workable, design in June 1906. Thus, Sperry's business was actually begun after Spencer's. As an advertisement from *Architectural Record* reveals, Wright stuck with Sperry for the next several years, using them on the Tomek, Hunt, De Rhodes, Beachey, and Hardy houses (fig. 18). Griffin apparently shared Wright's doubts after the problems at the Martin house; the casements of Griffin's first independent commission after leaving Wright's office—the Harry Peters house built in Chicago late in 1906—are operated by Sperry adjusters. But the evidence about Wright's preference is not conclusive; for example, a full battery of elegant Holdfasts operate the windows at his Meyer May house of 1908.³²

Despite Wright's attacks, Spencer's new products were eagerly discussed and studied by Chicago architects. On March 4, 1906, Charles White, whose several years of drafting for Wright had just come to an end, reported to a friend back East the news that, not only had Spencer taken Horace Powers as partner and begun the construction of his new home in River Forest, but he also "has invented a new casement window hardware" that is "applied on the inside of the window apron, and will open and lock in any position, the sash (opening out) without opening the screen." White pronounced that "this solves the casement problem," and concluded, "Take it all in all, casements are a success." Needless to say, casement windows, in-

³⁰ Darwin D. Martin papers, University Archives, State University of New York, Buffalo. My thanks to Jack Quinan, S.U.N.Y., Buffalo, for calling these letters to my attention.

³¹ D. D. Martin to W. E. Martin, September 9, 1905, Martin papers.

³² D. D. Martin to W. B. Griffin, September 3, 1905, Martin papers. For U.S. Patent 823,195, "Mechanism for Operating and Securing Windows," see *The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office* 122, no. 7 (June 12, 1906): 2204. Sperry tinkered with a variety of homemade inventions; in the same issue of *Official Gazette*, he was awarded a patent for a "floor-support for buildings," made of metallic flanges. Holdfasts are clearly visible in Y. Futagawa and B. B. Pfeiffer, *Frank Lloyd Wright, Selected Houses, I* (Tokyo: A.D.A. Editra, 1991), pp. 194, 195, 197. Sperry adjusters were first advertised in *Sweet's Catalogue for Building Construction* in 1907, the year after Casement Hardware Co.'s first appearance. By 1914, Sperry was no longer to be found there.



Fig. 18. Sperry Casement Window Lock and Adjuster advertisement. From *Architectural Record* 23, no. 3 (March 1908): 69.

variably with Spencer hardware, are standard features on buildings by White.³³

Spencer was already at work on another adjuster that was easier to install than the Holdfast because it sat *on top* of the sill, rather than being built into it. Its simpler form also made it a less expensive product. In April 1907, Spencer applied for his third patent and a year later was awarded rights to the "Bulldog" adjuster (figs. 19, 20), his answer to the challenge of providing hardware for lower cost housing. To open a window, the handle is slipped off the toothed wheel, rotated to the desired position, and slipped back on. Judging by the

³³ N. K. M. Smith, "Letters, 1903–1906, by Charles E. White, Jr., from the Studio of Frank Lloyd Wright," *Journal of Architectural Education* 25, no. 4 (Fall 1971): 111. Spencer used White's well-known Skinner house (1908) as a testimonial to the success of his adjusters in Sweet's catalogues of 1916 and 1917.

number that survive in situ, the tenacious Bulldogs appear to have been more popular than Holdfasts. They originally were fitted in many of Spencer's own buildings, of course (although he himself favored the more graceful Holdfast). But Bulldog adjusters appear in Wright buildings as well, including the 1909 house for Mrs. Thomas Gale in Oak Park, completed in 1910 after Wright's departure for Europe. (The old rivalry between Casement Hardware and the Sperry Company remained in Wright's office, however, as a detail drawing for Wright's house for Reverend Ziegler, built in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1910, reveals. An instruction on a drawing of a window detail reads "This is detailed for Sperry adjuster; if Bulldog is used, lower screen stop to sill and divide bottom rail of screen.")³⁴ And, unlike the more expensive Holdfasts, the Bulldog was used repeatedly by Griffin; they remain in his paired houses for William Orth built north of Chicago in suburban Winnetka (1908) and in many of his works constructed in 1908 and 1909, including the houses for Ralph Griffin, Mary Bovee, and William Sloane. Finally, the difference in cost between Holdfasts and Bulldogs developed a social connotation as well. At the Edward P. Irving house—a large mansion sketched by Wright in 1909, redesigned by Marion Mahony in 1910 for H. V. Von Holst, and built in Decatur, Illinois—Bulldogs are found only in the servants' wing.

The Bulldog produced a surprising progeny. While Griffin clearly admired the cost-effectiveness of Spencer's newest adjuster, he was dissatisfied enough with its appearance to design his own version of it. On November 28, 1910, he filed for a patent, which was finally awarded in April 1913, for what was simply called a "window-adjuster" (fig. 21); like the Bulldog, it could be installed on top of the sill. However, its rectilinear base and handle harmonize better with Griffin's interior detailing. The desired opening of the window is locked in place by pivoting the handle upward, which also aligns it vertically with the orthogonal grid, removing any messy diagonals. Griffin apparently expended this effort solely for his own use; his hardware has been found on only five of his last American works: the "Solid Rock" house of

³⁴ The drawing is reproduced in Yukio Futagawa, ed., *Monograph 1907–1913*, vol. 3 of *Frank Lloyd Wright, Complete Works* (Tokyo: A.D.A. Editra, 1987), p. 129; see also number 1007.07 in the archives of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Ariz. For U.S. Patent 886,658, see *The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office* 134, no. 1 (May 5, 1908): 109.

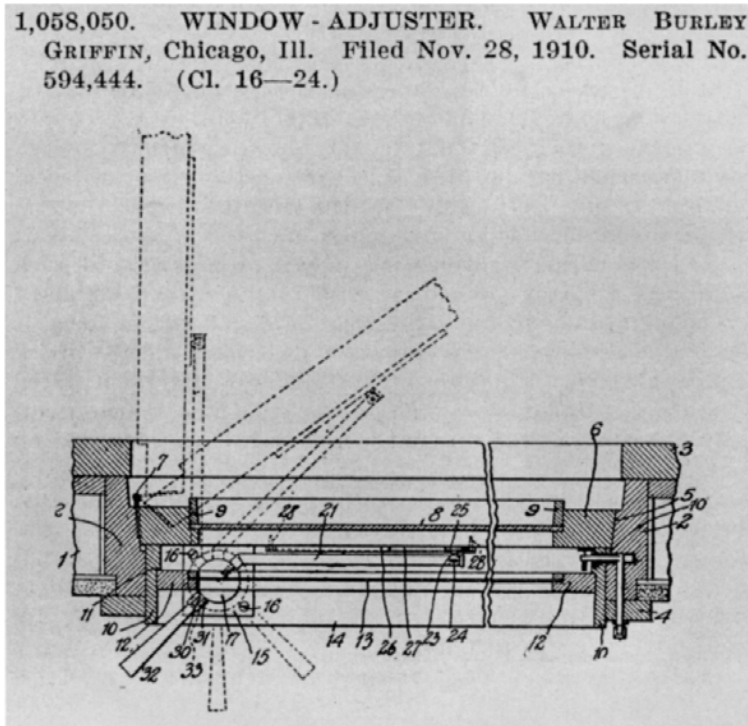


Fig. 21. Walter Burley Griffin, window adjuster, 1910. U.S. Patent 1,058,050.

bible," *Sweet's Catalogue of Building Construction*, and advertised in every subsequent volume for fifty years. Catalogues illustrating Casement Hardware products were announced from the company's founding in 1906, but the first fully illustrated descriptive booklet appeared late in 1908. The booklet included testimonials from a range of satisfied customers. For example, Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, now working in California, reported, "We have seen one of your adjusters which is in the hands of the Pasadena Hardware Company and we are convinced that Mr. Spencer has schemed a great thing." In the same booklet, Spencer's Chicago colleagues Irving Pond and Allen Pond elaborated, "The casement window has been a more or

less common feature of our design. It was our earlier practice to swing the windows in. Occasion demanded, however, in numerous instances that the casement should swing outward, and this we have accomplished to our great satisfaction by the use of your casement hardware, which we have found occasion to employ both in city and country practice."³⁶

³⁶ Guy Szuberla, "Irving Kane Pond: A Michigan Architect in Chicago," *The Old Northwest* 5, no. 2 (Summer 1979): 109–40. The longest letter in the booklet was from Spencer's wife, Ernestine, whose letter actually describes Spencer's own house. Indeed, the architect's name was always absent from the company's literature, although he was occasionally referred to as "a noted American architect." Such was the case in 1915 when

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Reaching clients was also not a problem for Spencer. Advertisements for Casement Hardware eventually became as standard a feature in popular journals of the arts and crafts movement as Spencer's own articles. The company's first tentative public advertisement appeared in the August 1906 *House Beautiful*, a fuzzy illustration and polite text practically lost on the page. Spencer's architectural office in Steinway Hall is given as the company's address. Within a short time things improved. By March 1907 the company established its own quarters and staff in the Record-Herald building at 154 Washington Street; its advertisements also improved, noting that casement windows are beautiful, practical, and inexpensive (fig. 22).³⁷ Having found its catchy style, Casement Hardware began advertising regularly in *Country Life in America*, *House and Garden*, *The Craftsman*, *Architectural Record*, and *Western Architect*, producing scores of amusing pitches over the next decade, including the oft-repeated claim that Casement Hardware had "Americanized" the English casement. Almost accidentally the advertisements also left a visual record of many of Spencer's most successful house designs, such as the F. H. Smith house, built in Glencoe, Illinois, in 1906 (fig. 23). They also include Spencer's one foray into the colonial revival (fig. 24), for which he now argued that casements were perfectly suitable, and occasional examples of the work of others, including Griffin, whose windows, with their "Japanese tracery," required American hardware, according to the text (see fig. 10).

In addition to Spencer's incessant championing of casement windows, the subject began to garner attention in the popular and professional press. In 1905 Esther Matson, a feature writer for *House Beautiful*, published an article called "The Casement Window: Why Not?" that so impressed Spencer with its "homey" charm that he reprinted it in

the 1908 Casement Hardware catalogue. Writing in 1910 in *House and Garden*, Carleton Winslow asked "What Kind of Windows?" and gave considerable space to casements. In 1913 *Architectural Record* published a call for "Returning to the Casement Window," in which the eastern author, seemingly unaware (or perhaps all too aware?) of mid-western developments, claimed that "only with the last few years has the casement window come to be regarded here and there as anything but an experiment, an affectation or an innovation."³⁸

By the end of the first decade of the century, builders and contractors had begun to see the advantages of using casement windows, which were less expensive and easier to install than double-hung sash windows, and the great "plan factories" that provided them with blueprints obliged with increasing numbers of designs for houses that employed these windows. The catalogues of the Midwest's largest supplier of mail-order plans, the Radford Architectural Company of Chicago, record this development. In *The Radford American Homes*, a collection of one hundred houses published in 1903, excepting attic stories on two drawings, none of the designs calls for casement windows. Five years later the situation was very different. Among the one hundred houses presented in *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book* of 1908 were nine that used casements, three of which required them exclusively. Added to the two more that showed casements in their attic floors, these designs constituted more than ten percent of the total number of offerings.³⁹ Typical of the mediocre if serviceable quality of Radford's products is Number 6073, a one-story house with casements in the living room and fixed or double-hung windows in the other rooms. That by 1908 mail-order architectural firms such as Radford's routinely expected builders to be able to provide

he created 3 designs for "inexpensive houses with casement windows" shown in the following issues of *House and Garden*: vol. 27, no. 3 (March 1915): 206; vol. 27, no. 4 (April 1915): 308; vol. 27, no. 5 (May 1915): 390; plans were available through the company. Copy of Casement Hardware Co. booklet is preserved at New York Public Library. Although the work is not dated, Spencer notes on p. 17 his "active practice of fifteen years devoted largely to a careful study of the house problem in all its aspects." The resultant date of 1908/9 (from 1894) corresponds with the first advertising notices that refer to the "new booklet." Several later catalogues survive at the Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

³⁷ The veiled reference to Vitruvius's trinity of *venustas*, *firmitas*, and *utilitas* was one of Spencer's little jokes.

³⁸ C. M. Winslow, "What Kind of Windows?" *House and Garden* 17, no. 1 (January 1910): 20–21, xi. Winslow particularly argued for metal frames rather than wooden. Esther Matson, "The Casement Window: Why Not?" *House Beautiful* 18, no. 18 (November 1905): 24–25; A. T. Covell, "Returning to the Casement Window," *Architectural Record* 33, no. 5 (May 1913): 443.

³⁹ *The Radford American Homes: One Hundred House Plans* (Riverside, Ill.: Radford Architectural Co., 1903). Even the English half-timbered house shown on p. 79 is without casements except in its gabled attic. The other attic casement appears on p. 135. William A. Radford, ed., *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book* (Chicago: Radford Architectural Co., 1908). The designs, in published order (the pages are erratically numbered), are nos. 9085, 9093, and 8225, presenting only casement windows; and 6039, 7012, 8238, 6060, 7093, and 6073, showing mixed window types.



Fig. 22. Casement Hardware Co. advertisement. From *House Beautiful* 21, no. 4 (March 1907): 49.



Fig. 23. Casement Hardware Co. advertisement showing Spencer and Powers's F. H. Smith house, Glencoe, Ill., 1906. From *House and Garden* 17, no. 5 (May 1910): 19.

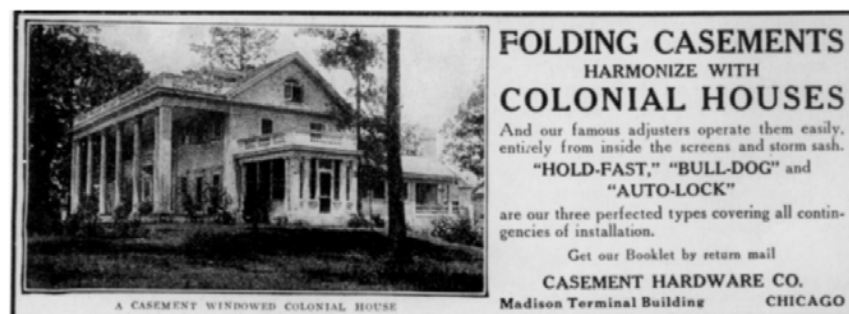


Fig. 24. Casement Hardware Co. advertisement showing Spencer and Powers's C. C. Warren house, Jackson, Miss., 1908. From *The Craftsman* 25, no. 1 (October 1913): 62.

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and install casement windows reveals the growing popularity of the window form among the general public, as well as the ready market for Spencer's products and those of his emerging competitors.

Casement Hardware Company, however, primarily benefited from the popularity of casement windows for buildings that were more directly inspired by arts and crafts ideals than were the designs of Radford and its ilk. Casement Hardware's advertisement in April 1909 in the mouthpiece of that movement, Gustav Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman*, claimed that "Our Bull Dog Adjusters and Hold-Fast Catches are specified . . . for The Craftsman Home Building Company's new model houses to be built this year." Four years later Spencer's company claimed that its Bulldogs and Hold-fasts were "in use in many Craftsman houses from Maine to California," and, indeed, had become the "official" hardware of the home-building division of Stickley's empire.⁴⁰

As the popularity of casement windows continued to grow, discussion of them appeared in a wide variety of popular sources. In 1912 White, whose alternate career as an architectural essayist for popular magazines was second only to Spencer's, published *Successful Houses and How to Build Them*, a best-selling handbook intended for clients and builders alike. Providing helpful tips on hardware for the home, White recommended and illustrated all three of Spencer's inventions (without mentioning names), while summarily dismissing all other types and makes of adjusters. White also provided a diagram showing how "old windows" (double-hung) could be "changed into New Casements."⁴¹

Trade journals also regularly reviewed Spencer's hardware, often without mentioning his firm by name but describing it in such a manner as to leave no doubt which product was being endorsed. Although Sperry's casement products apparently lasted only a short time, other rival companies continued to proliferate and fight for a market share, including the Corbin company, which produced a new adjuster in 1914 that was loudly touted in the press. But Casement Hardware successfully fended off its competition. By 1916 the company could boast with a page of testimonials in *Sweet's Catalogue of Building Construction* that Spencer

hardware was to be found in buildings from across the country by a wide variety of architects, attesting to the national success of the enterprise. And Spencer continued to invent new products. Following the success of his first three patents, he devised a pivoting mechanism called the "Outside In" that allowed casements to be rotated for cleaning; he released a second version of the Hookfast; and he created a new adjuster named the "Droplock." The full range of offerings for the modern house appeared in *Sweet's Catalogue of Building Construction* for 1913, on a page that aptly serves as a summation of Spencer's accomplishment to the task he set for himself more than a decade earlier.⁴²

By this time, on the eve of the First World War, despite the continued growth of interest in casement windows among builders and the public, the fortunes of the Prairie School architects themselves were beginning to reverse. The high ideals, aspirations, and camaraderie among Midwest architects that inspired Spencer and Wright to fight for casement windows and led Spencer to found a company to manufacture the necessary hardware had nearly vanished. Wright now struggled to defend his personal life and sought to banish any association with his former colleagues, including Spencer and Griffin. His professional career remained seriously reduced. Griffin had settled permanently in Australia. Spencer soon retreated into a set of repetitive design formulas, all more strongly Tudor revival than his earlier buildings and only occasionally rising to his former best level. Popular culture also was changing, as Stickley's empire came to a crashing halt in April 1916.

Yet the success of Spencer's company, if not his architectural office, continued unabated. Following a succession of locations and managers, Casement Hardware Company acquired a substantial warehouse and factory at 9 South Clinton in 1912 and, after its refinancing with a capital stock of \$75,000 in 1916, began a period of new growth. In that year Spencer's son, Charles, became manager, a position he retained for more than forty years. Surprisingly, despite the waning of the Pra-

⁴⁰ *The Craftsman* 16, no. 1 (April 1909): xxxiv; *The Craftsman* 24, no. 1 (April 1913): 94.

⁴¹ Charles E. White, Jr., *Successful Houses and How to Build Them* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1912), p. 473, esp. chap. 24, "Practical Hardware for the House," pp. 437–53.

⁴² For Spencer hardware endorsements, see J. Crow Taylor, "Casement Windows," *National Builder* 53, no. 1 (January 1912): 50; "Construction Details for the Home," *Keith's Magazine* 28, no. 1 (July 1912): 28; "Ingenious Devices," *House and Garden* 19, no. 4 (April 1911): 279; "Many Inventions for the Home Builder," *House and Garden* 25, no. 1 (January 1914): 15. On Corbin Co.'s new adjuster, see advertisement, *House and Garden* 26, no. 2 (August 1914): 67. Although the new version of Hookfast was popular, Droplock and Outside In were dropped from the catalogue after a few years.

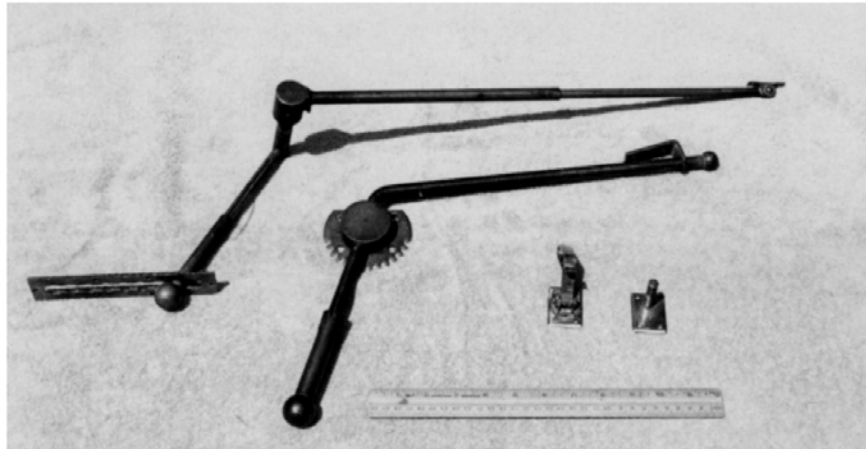


Fig. 25. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., patented window adjusters and locks: "Holdfast," "Bulldog," and "Hookfast." (Author's collection.)

rie School, the company found a ready if limited market for its products among the period-style architects of the 1920s and prospered.⁴³ Spencer's original patented adjusters and locks (fig. 25) were eventually replaced with a series of new products, including hardware for jalousie windows, that were more compatible with the needs of successive eras, and the origins of these minor products in one of the great flowerings of twentieth-century American architecture was all but forgotten.

Conclusion

The casement window, a conscious medievalism in nineteenth-century architecture that was shorn of its historical association and incorporated into the language of midwestern architecture, was a ubiquitous and significant component of that architecture. Wright never considered another kind of movable window for the rest of his long career. Casements continued as essential elements of his later buildings, from the Usonian houses to Fall-

ingwater, where the famous vertical window can, with such dramatic effect, be opened to eliminate the corner precisely because of its small casements. Like Wright, Griffin always used casements, incorporating them even into such tall buildings as Capitol House, built in Melbourne, Australia, in 1924.

Yet Wright and Griffin were the exceptions among Prairie School architects in remaining true to their chosen paths after the cultural change in taste engendered by World War I. A typical response to this change can be found in the work of William Drummond. In the 1920s, Drummond moderated his early modern style to encompass the revival of historicism, albeit toned down to a quaint picturesqueness, to produce such buildings as the Benjamin Badenoch house, built in River Forest, Illinois, in 1925.⁴⁴ But Drummond, like his colleagues Tallmadge and Watson, continued to use casement windows even in this new context.

At this same time, European polemicists were fashioning a "true" modern architecture that was soon to achieve international recognition. Among its didactic points—and with historical coincidence that can only be called ironic—this architecture also called for windows hinged to the wall on one

⁴³ New growth included the introduction of a new adjuster, the "Autolock," which remained in production well into the 1920s; Holdfast and Bulldog were, by then, long gone. Casement Hardware Co. survived as an incorporated body until the late 1970s.

⁴⁴ For illustrations of the Badenoch house, see Nena W. Badenoch, "A House to Grow Up in," *Good Housekeeping* 86, no. 3 (March 1928): 76–77.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

The Casement Window

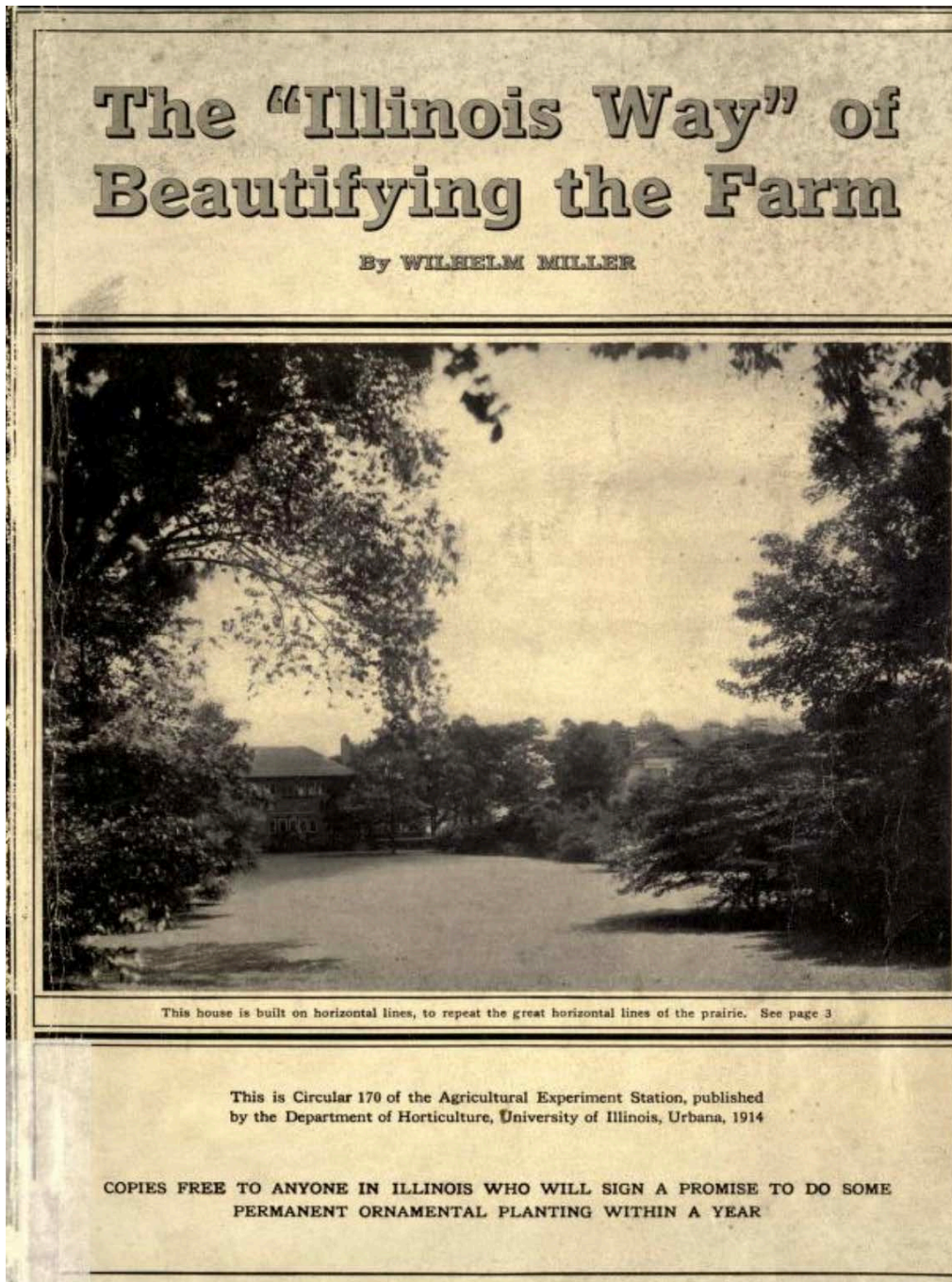
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of their four sides, evident in J. J. P. Oud's contribution to the famous Weissenhof housing exposition in 1927. Yet the mutual interest in the hinged window shared by Oud and Spencer was *not* merely coincidental. The architectural values that the form brought to the abstracted design of a facade and the articulation of space possible with it were central both to the Europeans and to the earlier generation of American modernists.⁴⁵

In the end the casement window was of greater significance for the Midwest architects of the Prairie School than to the International Style modernists, the arts and crafts moralists, American build-

ers, or the period-style revivalists. It not only united the interior with the exterior, it often provided the dimension on which an entire modular system was built, and always allowed for the enrichment that decoration brought to this architecture. Wright recalled that he may have "lost clients because I insisted upon it." Later he may even have truly believed that he had "fought single-handedly" for it. But it was Wright's friend Spencer, among Chicago architects, who did the most to champion the casement window: employing it exclusively in his many buildings; promoting it in the press; designing new, improved window hardware; and, finally, going into the business of providing Hookfasts, Holdfasts, and Bulldogs to a generation of eager homeowners and their architects.

⁴⁵ For an illustration of Oud's work, see T. Riley, *The International Style: Exhibition Fifteen and the Museum of Modern Art* (New York: Rizzoli, 1992), p. 21.



Wilhelm Miller, *The "Illinois Way" of Beautifying the Farm*, 1914 (excerpt)

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

THE "ILLINOIS WAY" OF BEAUTIFYING THE FARM 3



7. What We See Too Often in Illinois

A wooden building covered with meaningless ornamentation and gaudy paints, and without a single tree or shrub to make it look at home. To fit the country, a house should be long and low; this is tall and narrow—a total misfit. Country houses should not be built on city models. (This city model and first-class cost over \$4,000.)



8. What We Want to See Oftener in Illinois

A genuine farmhouse, built of permanent native materials, and surrounded by permanent native plants—nothing rare, costly, or foreign. Adapted to the climate, soil, labor conditions, family, and landscape. Cost \$2,000. (Home of Joseph E. Wing, the well-known agricultural expert and writer, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.)

grant white flowers. Georgia is renowned for her houses in the Greek style, which are genuinely adapted to a hot climate by reason of their "galleries," or second-story porches, where the family can enjoy every passing breeze and feast their eyes upon the grandest subtropical tree in the world, *Magnolia grandiflora*. Connecticut has many a clapboarded farmhouse, shaded by white oaks that were here when the first white man came, while on the lawn may be a rhododendron or mountain laurel, planted by the lawn may be a rhododendron or mountain laurel, planted by the great-grandfather of the present owner. (See Fig. 1.) In Pennsylvania you can often tell what county you are in by a single glance out of the car-window. If you see everywhere massive farmhouses of local stone, laid up in Germantown style, it is a fair wager that you are in Bucks, Chester, or Delaware County. (See Fig. 6.) If your eye meets ancient brick houses, with porches extending the full length of each house, a diamond-shaped stone bearing the date of its erection (see Fig. 5), and odd little projections on the slate roof, to keep the snow from falling off in great chunks that may bury a person, it is a safe guess that you are in Lancaster or some adjacent county. The great variety of majestic oaks that have brooded for a century or more over these venerable houses proclaim that eastern Pennsylvania is a paradise for trees designed by Nature to last through the centuries. Even

in the new state of Oregon, the up-to-date apple-growers of Hood River are laying the foundations of a state style of architecture and gardening, with their low houses, screened porches, and paths lined with great double garden roses blooming in a profusion that is impossible in the East. Every state will eventually have its own style of farm architecture and gardening. Nothing can stop it, and we can profit by building and planting in the style that will become dominant as the centuries roll by.

THE "ILLINOIS WAY" OF FARM ARCHITECTURE AND GARDENING

What we want is an "Illinois way" of farm architecture and gardening, and already we have some splendid examples of the "real thing." (See the cover, which shows the Magnus place at Winnetka, designed by Robert C. Spencer, landscape by Jens Jensen.) This house is built on horizontal lines, to repeat the great horizontal lines of land, woods, crops, and clouds, which are the peculiar glory of the prairie. The hawthorn at the right is planted for the same purpose. Over 95 per cent of the plants are permanent and native to Cook County. This is the work of a new and virile school of western art, which



9. The "Illinois Way" of Sheltering Crops

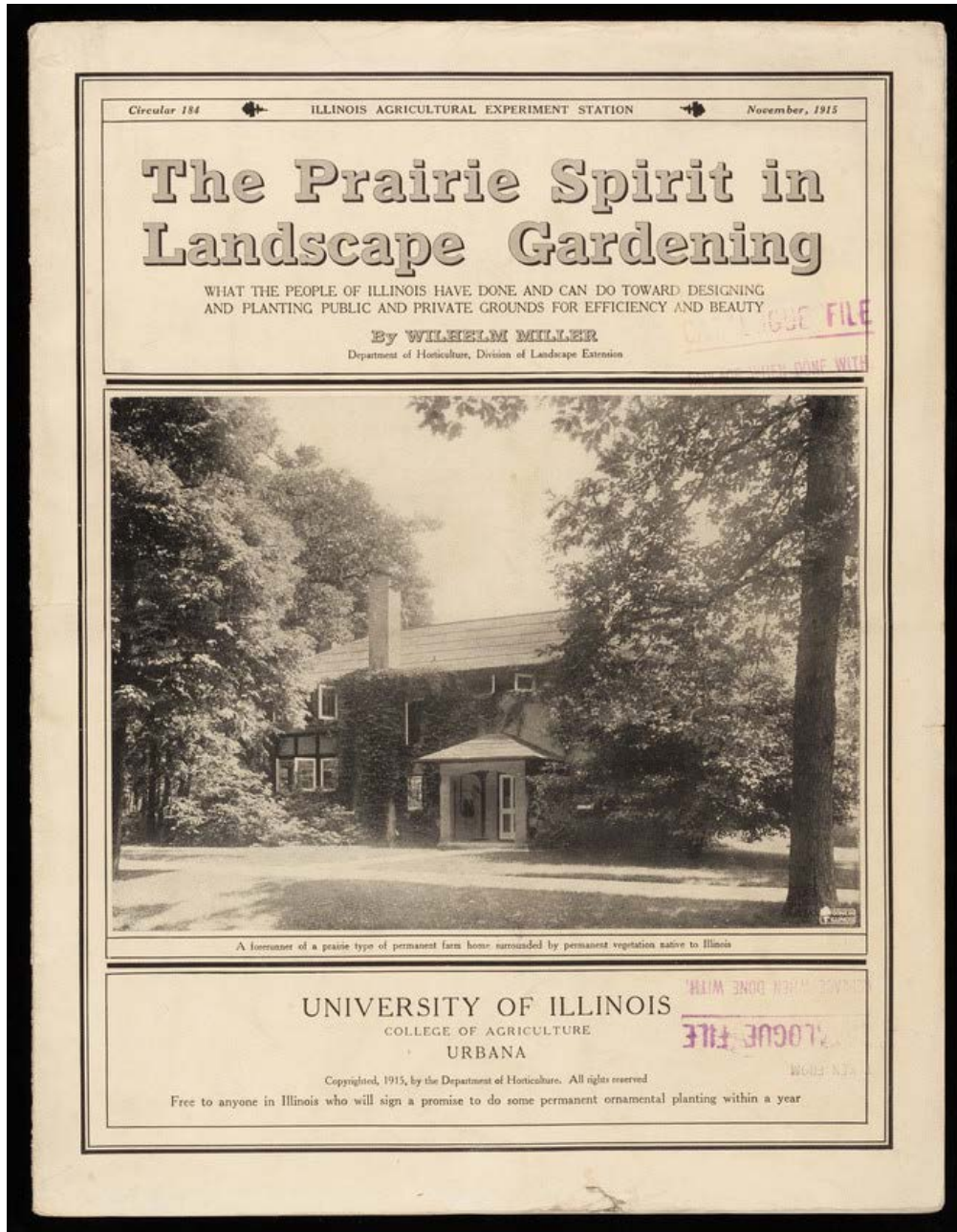
Windbreak of red cedar in a nursery of seedling trees at Dundee, Ill. Efficient after twenty years, none of the lower branches being gone. (Red cedar is unpopular in fruit-growing regions because the cedar apple may transmit a disease to fruit.)



10. The "Illinois Way" of Sheltering Stock

Windbreak of arborescences at Crystal Lake, Ill. Cattle can be fattened quicker and at less cost when protected from winter winds than on unprotected farms. "Arborescences is the best windbreak for Illinois," says a veteran nurseryman, "and will last one hundred years."

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
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Wilhelm Miller, *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening*, 1915 (excerpt)

Benjamin Historic Certifications
September 16, 2023

I--The Prairie Style of Landscape Gardening

A New Mode of Designing and Planting, Which Aims to Fit the Peculiar Scenery, Climate, Soil, Labor, and Other Conditions of the Prairies, Instead of Copying Literally the Manners and Materials of Other Regions



THE Middle West is just beginning to evolve a new style of architecture, interior decoration, and landscape gardening, in an effort to create the perfect home amid the prairie states. This movement is founded on the fact that one of the greatest assets which any country or natural part of it can have, is a strong national or regional character, especially in the homes of the common people. Its westernism grows out of the most striking peculiarity of middle-western scenery, which is the prairie, i. e., flat or gently rolling land that was treeless when the white man came to Illinois. Some of the progress that has been made toward a prairie style of architecture is incidentally illustrated in these pages. (See front cover, and Figs. 1, 5, 17, and 76.)

The progress in landscape gardening is typified by the following statement from one member of the new "middle-western school of artists": "When I was landscape gardener for the West Side parks in Chicago I directed the expenditure of nearly \$4,000,000 on projects inspired by the prairie. Some of the money went for salaries and maintenance, but there was a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for new construction. This was chiefly spent on such designs as the Prairie River in Humboldt Park (Fig. 2), the Prairie Rose-garden (Fig. 8), and the Conservatories in Garfield Park (Figs. 25-34). Of course, the primary motive was to give recreation and pleasure to the people, but the secondary motive was to inspire them with the vanishing beauty of the prairie. Therefore, I used many symbols of the prairie, i. e., plants with strongly horizontal branches or flower clusters that repeat

in obvious or subtle ways the horizontal line of land and sky which is the most impressive phenomenon on the boundless plains. Also, I aimed to re-create the atmosphere of the prairie by restoring as high a proportion as possible of the trees, shrubs, and flowers native to Illinois."

The principles of design on which the "prairie men" lay most stress are conservation, restoration, and repetition, as illustrated on the contents page and by Figs. 2 and 3.

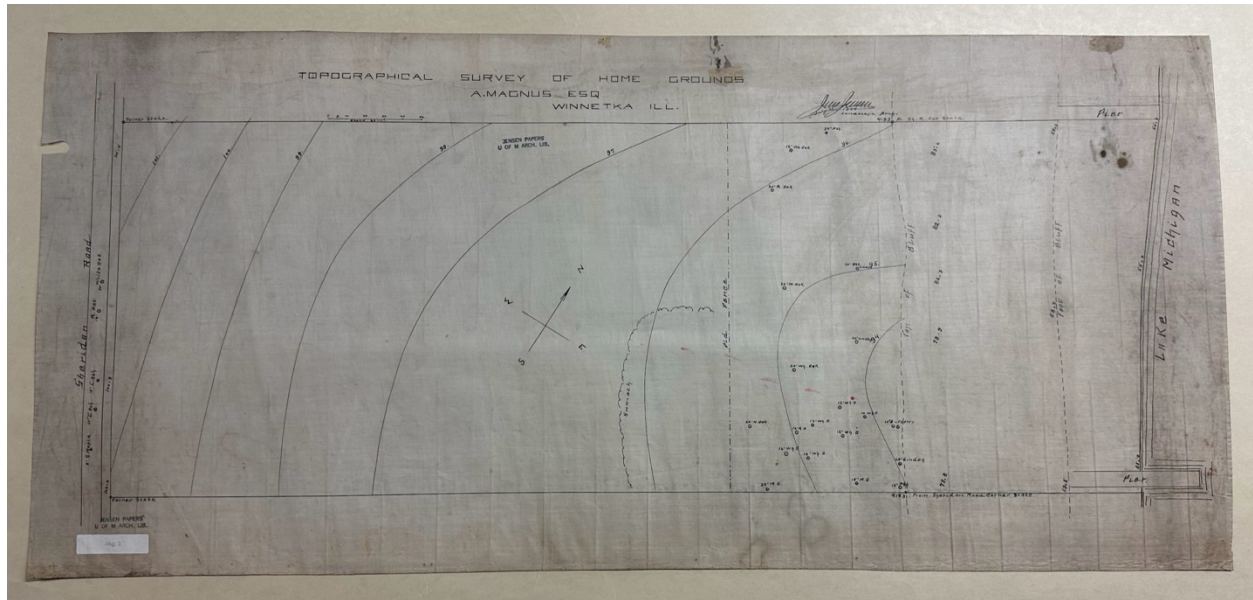
A great field for applying these principles is offered by our parks. Of course, literal restoration of prairie scenery is impractical in places that are visited by thousands of people daily. But the spirit of truth can be restored to every large city park in the Middle West, witness the Prairie River and its adjacent meadow (Fig. 2). Each city can produce a different picture by restoring its local color, or characteristic vegetation. There are three ways of doing this, for the prairie spirit can be idealized, conventionalized, or symbolized. For example, it is idealized in the Conservatories (Figs. 25-34) by suggesting the appearance of Illinois in geological periods before the coming of man. It is conventionalized in the Rose-garden (Fig. 8) so much so that there are no prairie flowers in it, and in Humboldt boulevard (Fig. 59). It is symbolized in the playground at Douglas Park (Figs. 55-56) by means of plants with horizontal branches and flower clusters.

The same principles and methods have been used on many private estates, which offer a larger canvas for pure restorations than the average farmstead or city lot. However, every home can express the new idea in proportion to its means. The farmer may idealize his farm view by fram-



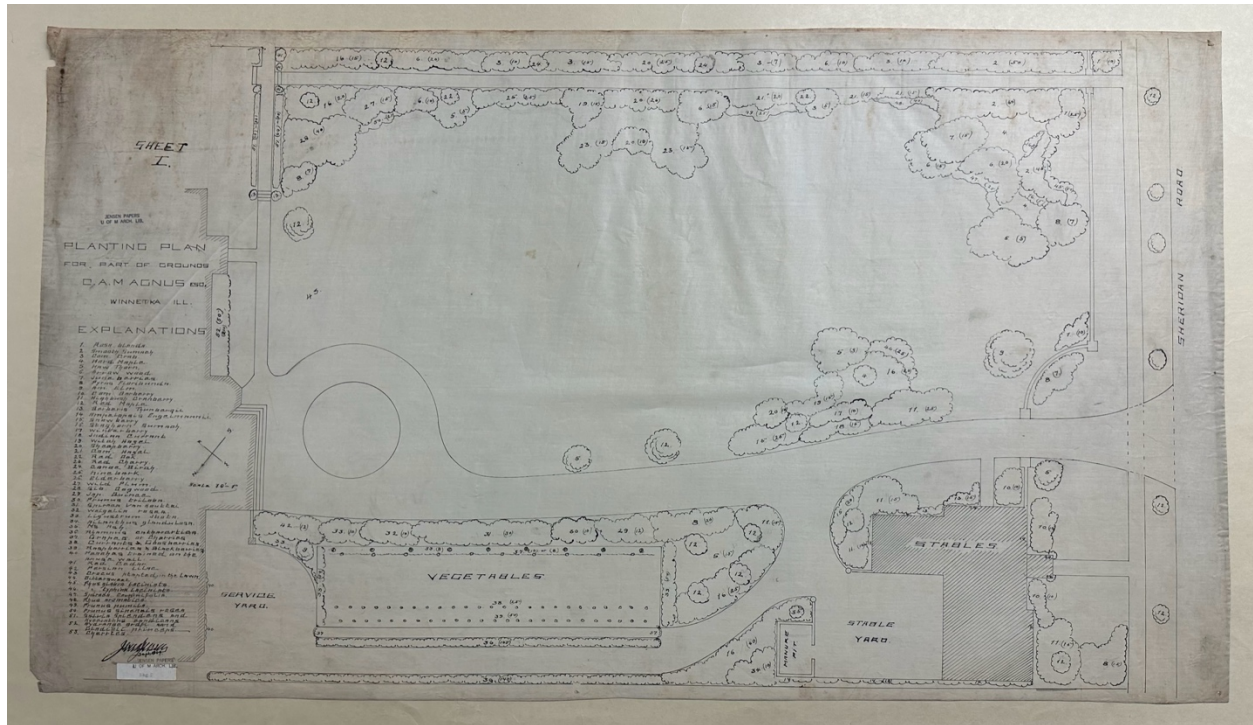
1. The Prairie Style of Landscape Gardening Married to the Prairie Style of Architecture
"The environment is woodland," says the landscape architect, "but the newly planted evergreens are designed to frame the view of the house and give an invitation to the prairie which is not far away." (Home of Henry Babson, Ryder Forest, Louis H. Sullivan, architect.)

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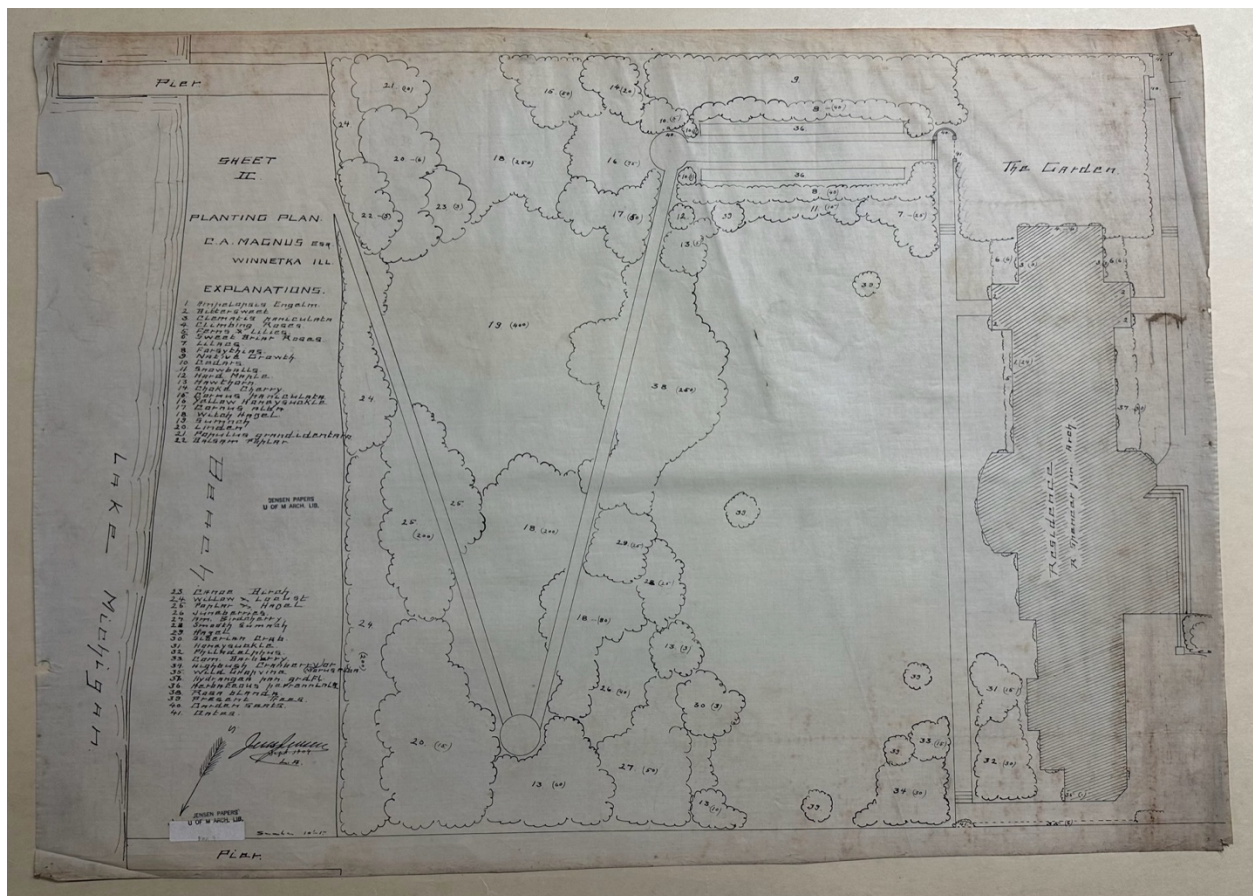
Topographical Survey of Home Grounds
A. Magnus Esq., 1904 – 1905
Drawer 56, Folder 64
Jens Jensen Drawings and Papers, 1903 – 1951 (bulk 1910 – 1934)
Bentley Historical Library
University of Michigan

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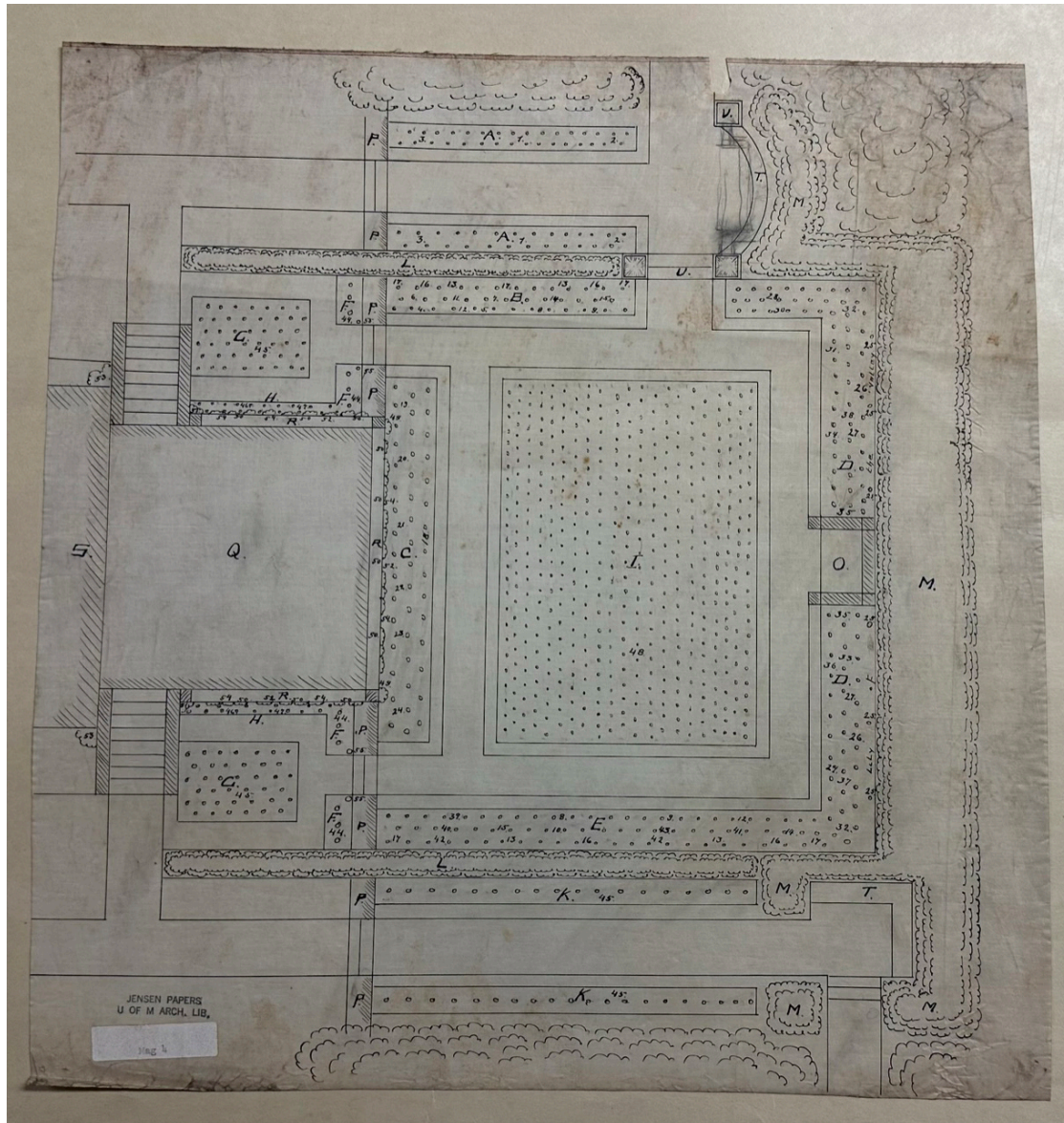
Planting Plan for Part of Grounds
C.A. Magnus Esq., Sheet 1, 1904
Drawer 56, Folder 64
Jens Jensen Drawings and Papers, 1903 – 1951 (bulk 1910 – 1934)
Bentley Historical Library
University of Michigan

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Planting Plan
C.A. Magnus Esq., Sheet 2, 1904
Drawer 56, Folder 64
Jens Jensen Drawings and Papers, 1903 – 1951 (bulk 1910 – 1934)
Bentley Historical Library
University of Michigan

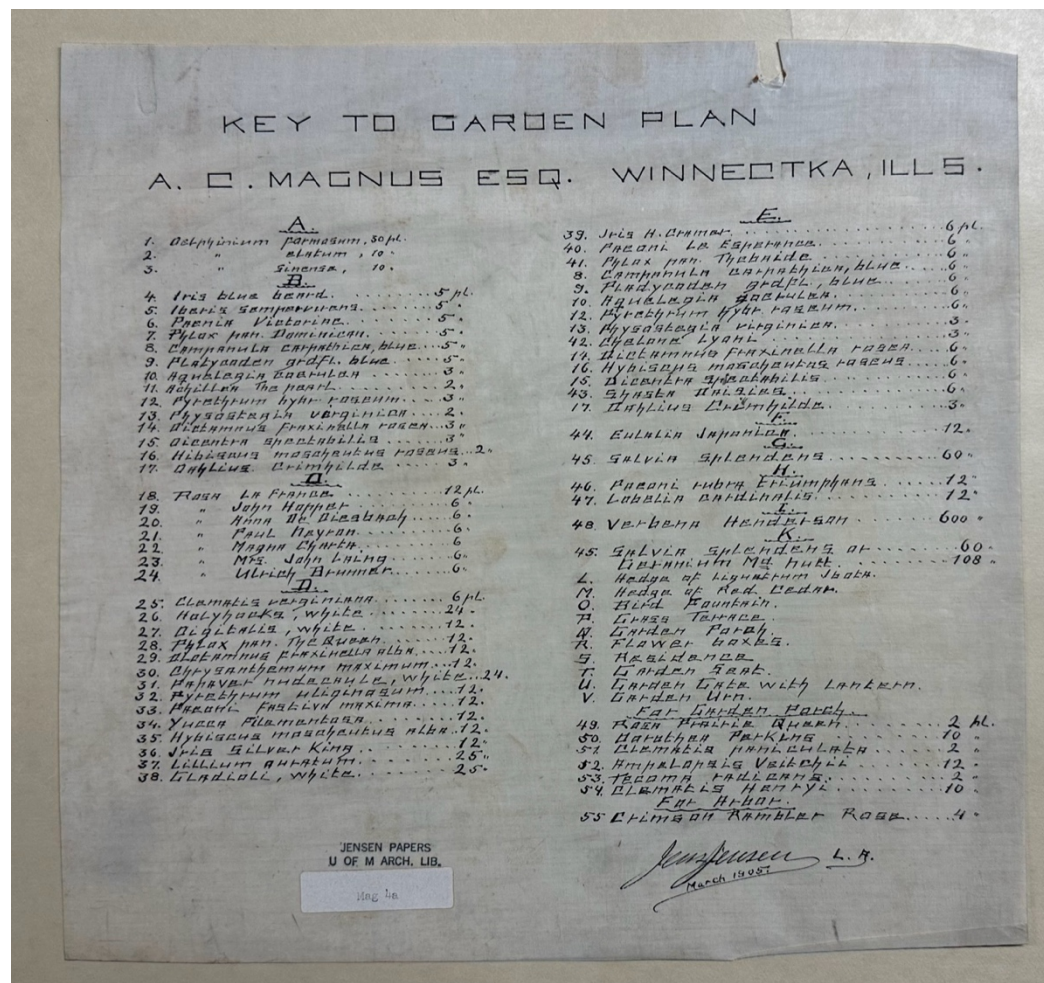
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Garden Plan
A.C. Magnus Esq., 1905
Drawer 56, Folder 64
Jens Jensen Drawings and Papers, 1903 – 1951 (bulk 1910 – 1934)
Bentley Historical Library
University of Michigan

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Key to Garden Plan
A.C. Magnus Esq., 1905
Drawer 56, Folder 64
Jens Jensen Drawings and Papers, 1903 – 1951 (bulk 1910 – 1934)
Bentley Historical Library
University of Michigan

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Articles

Owners and Occupants

August C. Magnus

AUGUST MAGNUS PASSES AWAY.
Pioneer German-American Citizen of Chicago Dies at His Residence, 522 Dearborn Avenue.

August Magnus, a pioneer German-American citizen of Chicago and formerly a member of the firm of Magnus & Butz, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 522 Dearborn avenue. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the house. Interment will be at Graceland.

Mr. Magnus had been ill since last January, when paralysis followed a severe attack of pneumonia. He recovered sufficiently to go abroad in August for medical treatment. He went to Hamburg and Bonn, but returned in October unimproved in health. Two weeks ago he began to grow weaker and death resulted from heart failure yesterday morning.

Mr. Magnus was born in Elberfeldt, Rhenish Prussia, on Aug. 3, 1828. At the age of 19 he came to America. In 1854 he visited Chicago, but went to Kansas, and did not return here until 1856. He entered in the wholesale hardware business with Carl Beinhold. The business gradually turned to the sale of brewers' supplies and afterwards he became interested in that trade in partnership with his brother-in-law, Casper Butz.

In 1861 he retired from active business, leaving it to his sons, Albert E. and August C. Magnus, the firm being known as A. Magnus' Sons. He married Miss Henrietta Preussner of Essen, Germany, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855. They had four children, three sons, Albert, Arthur, and August, and one daughter, Mrs. H. F. Williams of Chicago.

Chicago Tribune, September 5, 1909, 21.

FUNERAL IS HELD FOR A. C. MAGNUS IN SANTA BARBARA

Funeral services were held yesterday from his home in Santa Barbara, Cal., for August C. Magnus, formerly of Chicago, who died in his home Wednesday. Mr. Magnus was president of A. Magnus Sons company, brewery supplies concern, which was established in Chicago by his father in 1867. Before moving to Santa Barbara 12 years ago, he was a member of the Chicago Athletic association, Chicago Historical society, Chicago Zoölogical society, and the Field Museum of Natural History. Surviving are his widow, Mabel, and a sis-

Chicago Tribune, January 22, 1938, 20.

Charles D. and Harriet Dallas

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dau of 4807 Greenwood avenue announce the engagement of their niece, Harriet Louise Hughes, to Charles Donald Dallas, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dallas, Chicago.

The Inter Ocean, August 29, 1909, 6.

CHARLES D. DALLAS NAMED PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO CHURCH CLUB

The election of Charles D. Dallas of Winnetka, as president of the Church club of Chicago, to succeed Walter B. Patterson, resigned, was announced yesterday. Other officers elected are Jewell F. Stevens, vice president; Homer Lange, secretary, and Angus Hibbard, treasurer.

Mr. Dallas has been for two years vice president of the club, which is comprised of 500 business men of the city who are members of the Episcopal church. He is a member of Christ Episcopal church at Winnetka, and is president of the Dallas Brass and Copper company.



CHARLES D. DALLAS
[Photo by Moffett.]

Chicago Tribune, September 18, 1927, 24.

OBITUARIES

C. D. Dallas, Former Copper Executive, Dies

SARASOTA — C. Donald Dallas, 77, former president and board chairman of Revere Copper and Brass Inc., died yesterday after a long illness.

Dallas moved to Sarasota after retiring from the company in October, 1951.

He was president of Revere from 1931 to 1947 and its chairman of the board and chief executive officer from 1947 until 1951.

Dallas played a major role in the formation of Revere in 1923. The Dallas Brass and Copper Co., which Dallas and his father, Andrew C. Dallas, founded in 1908, was merged with five other brass and copper companies. Dallas' first title with Revere was first vice president in charge of manufacturing and sales.

He was born in Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 24, 1881. The family moved to Chicago in 1891 and Dallas attended Chicago public schools. He was graduated from the Armour Scientific Academy, now the Illinois Institute of Technology, in 1902.

Dallas pioneered in the use of conveying and other handling equipment in the copper and brass industry.

He was a director and a member of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining Co., a director of the General Cable Corp., a director and member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and a governor and trustee of the National Industrial Conference Board.

He is survived by his wife Mrs. Harriet Dallas; two daughters, Mary Dallas of New York City and Mrs. Stanley J. Keyes of Rye, N.Y.; a sister, Miss Ada Dallas, and his mother, Mrs. Andrew C. Dallas of Chicago, and five grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held in Sarasota Tuesday and a memorial service later in New York.

JOHN RITTER, 64, of 1551 Valencia St., Clearwater, died Friday night in a St. Petersburg hospital.

He moved to Clearwater five years ago from Forest Hills, N.Y. He was retired sales manager with H. S. Fromme Co., New York City, and was a salesman with Al Hungerford Realty, Clearwater.

Survivors include his wife, Anna B., Clearwater; a daughter, Miss Dorothy M., New York City; a son, Charles J., Texarkana, Tex.; three grandsons: one brother, William, Hightown, N.J.; four sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Jacob, New York City; Mrs. Matilda Dietrich, Islip, L.I., N.Y.; Mrs. Wilhelmina Dietrich, Flushing, L.I., N.Y.; and Mrs. Frieda Foshay, Seaford, L.I., N.Y.

Moss Funeral Home, Clearwater, has charge of arrangements.

BOAT REPORTING ENGINE TROUBLE STILL IN DANGER

Tampa Bay Times (St. Petersburg, Florida),
April 12, 1959, 7.

Chicago Sunday Tribune
April 12, 1959
Part 1—Page 50 F
FR Part 1—Page 18

C. D. DALLAS DEAD; REVERE BRASS LEADER

Helped Merge Firms Into Big Company

C. Donald Dallas, 77, former Chicagoan and retired president and chairman of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., died Saturday in Sarasota, Fla., after a long illness.



Dallas

He played a major role in forming Revere Copper and Brass thru the merger in 1928 of the Dallas Brass and Copper company, which he and his father had founded in Chicago in 1908, with five other large brass and copper companies.

Born in Canada

As a leading spokesman for the copper and brass industry, he pioneered in the use of conveying and other handling equipment and brought about many innovations in the industry.

Born in Hamilton, Ont., Mr. Dallas came to Chicago in 1891 where his father, Andrew, was in the copper business. He attended public school in Chicago and, after his first year at Hyde Park High school, entered business on La Salle street with the firm of Marsh, Ullmann and company, which later became Marsh and McLennan.

Graduate from Armour

He was graduated in 1902 from the Armour Scientific academy [now the Illinois Institute of Technology] and went to work with the American Brass company in its Chicago sales office.

With his father, Mr. Dallas organized the Dallas Brass and Copper company in 1908, becoming secretary and treasurer. He became president and treasurer in 1918 and built the plant at 220 N. Natchez av., now the Dallas division of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc.

In 1928, he consolidated five other large companies with the Dallas firm to form the Republic Brass corporation, of which he was initially first vice president in charge of manufacturing and sales, and director. The company's name was changed to its present form in 1929.

On Board of I. I. T.

Mr. Dallas was a director of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining company, a director of General Cable corporation, and a director and member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

He also was a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Institute of Technology, president of the Hadley Correspondence School of the Blind, Winnetka; director of the Sunday Evening club of Chicago; president of the Church Club of Chicago, and a vestryman for 17 years of Christ Episcopal church of Winnetka.

Headed Research Group

Mr. Dallas was a governor of the Copper and Brass Research association and a trustee of the American Heritage Foundation, and Junior Achievement, Inc.

Surviving are his widow, Harriet; two daughters, Miss Mary Dallas and Mrs. Stanley J. Keyes; one sister, Miss Ida Dallas; his mother, Mrs. Andrew C. Dallas, 104, of 227 E. Delaware pl.; and five grandchildren.

Services will be held Tuesday in Sarasota, with a memorial service later in New York.

MARKET GLOOM DEFIED, CHURCH RAISES \$325,000

Winnetka Ignores Losses and Puts Drive Over.

A drama in which the recent stock market crash and a church played the leading roles has just come to light in connection with a campaign for funds conducted by Christ Episcopal church, Winnetka. Though business is generally conceded precedence over church affairs, in this case the church won a striking victory.



CLARENCE B. RANDALL
[Moffett Photo]

The campaign for \$300,000 was scheduled to begin a week ago Tuesday. On Monday, the previous day, came the stock market debacle which sent stocks skyrocketing downward and wiped out fortunes for many. Christ church members among its members many men of Chicago business circles who were directly affected by the break.

The parish committee faced the problem of going ahead with the campaign in the face of probable failure or postponing it. Under the leadership of Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the campaign committee and an official of the Island Steel company, the group met at the Union League club Tuesday afternoon. For three hours they counseled and for a time the decision as to the campaign hung in the balance.

Decide to Go Ahead.

The fortunes of a number of those interested in the project had been hard hit. But at the conclusion of the conference, the churchmen decided to stake their own reputations on the success of the undertaking and to go ahead. The drive started as scheduled that night.

While the stock market fluctuated for days, this group of business men practically forsook their business interests and devoted their time to promoting the church campaign.

Last Tuesday night, the campaign was brought to a close and then it was learned that the fund was well over the \$300,000 mark. With several reports still to come in, the amount raised stood at approximately \$325,000. Four gifts of \$25,000 each were made to the fund, it was learned, although the names of the donors were not made public.

Among the leaders in the campaign in addition to Mr. Randall, chairman, were: Charles D. Dallas, chairman of the building committee; A. E. Peirce, chairman of the finance committee; Ernest R. Hallard, R. Floyd Clinch, Victor Elling, H. C. Edmunds, John S. Vander Vries, Francis P. Butler, Robert Laird, Erskine Wilder, James J. Houghteling, and Thomas W. Learne.

Rector Praises Faith Shown.

The Rev. E. Ashley Gerhard, rector of the parish, had this to say regarding the campaign:

"The daring and faith of the group of business men who went ahead with the campaign is nothing short of remarkable. Far more important than the financial results, however, are the results which are carried back into the lives of the individuals who gave their time, labor, and money to accomplish the end in view in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles."

The fund raised will be used to erect a group of three buildings—chapel, parish house, and ten room rectory on Maple avenue.

Chicago Tribune, April 12, 1959, 50.

Chicago Tribune,
November 17, 1929, 117.

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Roderick and Helen McKenzie - 1939

Helen Walcott's Engagement Surprises "at Home" Guests

William D. McKenzies of Hubbard Woods Join in
Winnetka Christmas Party.

BY JUDITH CASS.

THE friends who dropped in informally yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Chester Howe Walcotts of Winnetka, found that the "at home" to which they had been invited was for the purpose of acquainting them with the engagement of the elder daughter of the family, Helen, to Roderick McKenzie, son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. McKenzie of Hubbard Woods.

It was a jolly Christmas party, with the young couple there to receive the congratulations and good wishes of their friends and with both sets of parents on hand, too, as well as the younger Walcott daughter, Julie, who is in the "sub-deb" class, and Roxane McKenzie, who is even younger than that, being about twelve.

Miss Walcott made her debut a year ago last September at a dance at the Indian Hill club. She is a graduate of the North Shore Country Day school and last year attended Smith college. Mr. McKenzie is a student at Northwestern university now, having attended Princeton and having "prepped" at the Asheville school. No date for the wedding has been set.

30 Debutantes to Be Guests at Casino Party.

About thirty of this year's debutantes and their beaux will have luncheon today at the Casino as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Johnson, at a party they are giving for the Misses Lydia Swift, Marie Swift and Elizabeth Baum. There will be a pianist to provide music during luncheon and for dancing later, if the young people want to dance.

Tonight the debutantes and their beaux will dine and dance at a party which Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Boysen will give to introduce to society their daughter, Bobette, who is at home from Vassar for the holidays. The affair, which will be given at the "900," will be attended by about 150, with the invitation list limited to this year's buds and plenty of young men; for of course there must be two men to every girl to make it a successful dancing party!

Later tonight, probably around midnight, the whole Boysen party will go to the Casino, where Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dewey are giving a dance for their debutante daughter, Louise. Miss Dewey will be at the Boysen party, but her parents are giving a dinner before the dance for the former

Engaged



MISS HELEN WALCOTT.
[Malcolm Balfour Photo.]

Helen Walcott Engagement Is Xmas Surprise

Winnetka Girl to Be Bride of Roderick McKenzie.

[Continued from page 23, column 8.]

Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Arthur Orr, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Wolf, The Danielsons and their two children, Marion and James Deering Danielson, are to be guests of the Chauncy McCormicks during their stay in Chicago.

Mrs. Charles Deering, who, with her daughter, Mrs. McCormick, and Mrs. Danielson, is giving the library to the university in memory of her husband and their father, has moved from the McCormick apartment to the Fort-nightly. The McCormicks went out to Wheaton on Saturday to spend the Christmas week-end at their country estate, and Mrs. Deering, of course, went with them.

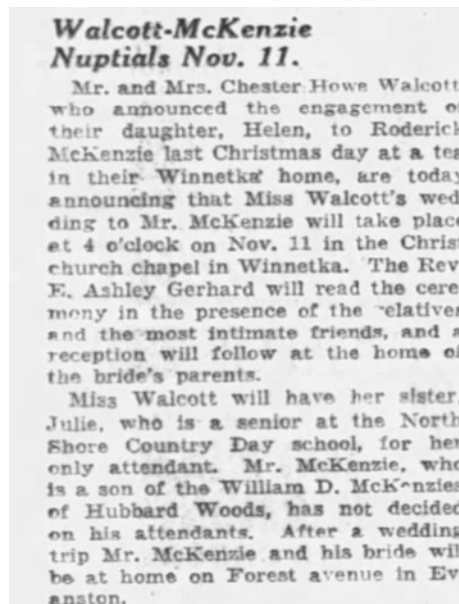
Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are to give a dinner tomorrow evening for the Danielsons.

Miss Helen Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Johnson, made her formal debut yesterday at a Christmas reception and tea at her parents' residence in Evanston. The debutante wore a white velvet gown and green slippers of the same shade as her jade necklace. Her flowers were orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Johnson, who received with her daughter, wore a brown velvet dress and an orchid corsage.

After the tea Mrs. John C. Slade of Evanston and her daughter, Miss Carroll Slade, gave a supper dance for Miss Johnson and her 14 assistants at the Glen View Country club. Miss Slade's engagement to Kenneth C. McKeown of Hubbard Woods was announced a week ago.

Chicago Tribune, December 26, 1932, 25.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



Chicago Tribune, October 10, 1933, 19



Chicago Tribune, November 12, 1933, 17

SERIAL NUMBER 1530	1. NAME (Print) RODERICK (none) MCKENZIE		ORDER NUMBER 1617
2. ADDRESS (Print) 921 Greenwood Avenue Winnetka Cook Illinois			
3. TELEPHONE	4. AGE IN YEARS 28	5. PLACE OF BIRTH Ann Arbor Michigan	6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Helen M. McKenzie		8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON Wife	
9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON 921 Greenwood Winnetka Cook County			
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME Lord and Thomas			
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 719 N. Michigan Chicago Cook Ill			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. Form 1		SIGNATURE Roderick McKenzie	

U.S. World War II Draft Card, October 16, 1940

Obituaries

Harris Perlstein, 93, ex-Pabst chairman

By Kenan Heise

Harris Perlstein, 93, chairman emeritus of Pabst Brewing Co., had been active in the brewing industry since 1914, six years before Prohibition made it illegal.

He saw and had a hand in many of the major changes that the beer industry underwent after the Volstead Act was repealed in 1933. His leadership in the Jewish community extended from fundraising for Jews in pre-World War II Europe to serving as president of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago during the war.

Services for Mr. Perlstein, a resident of Lake Shore Drive, will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday in North Shore Congregation Israel, 1185 Sheridan Rd., Glencoe. He died at home Sunday on the eve of his 94th birthday.

In 1972, when Mr. Perlstein retired as chairman of Pabst, his successor, James C. Windham, called him "the last of the old guard who went through the difficult years of Prohibition, repeal and the re-establishment of the brewing industry."

After graduation from Chicago's Waller High School, Mr. Perlstein worked a year for the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology, where he received his introduction to the processes of brewing. In 1914, he graduated as a chemical engineer from Armour Institute of Technology, which later became Illinois Institute of Technology [IIT], and then worked for a grain alcohol manufacturer in Louisiana.

In 1917, he joined another expert in the chemistry of cereals to form Singer-Perlstein, a consulting firm in Milwaukee. Within a year, their success led them to move to Chicago.

Prohibition, passed in 1919 and put into effect in 1920, altered the type of problems they handled. Singer-Perlstein had been consulting for the Decatur Brewing Co. on the manufacture of maltose, a syrup derived from the action of malt diastase on corn, rice and other starchy substances. The firm

switched from brewing beer to manufacturing this product which could help people brew their own. The firm changed its name in 1924 to Premier Malt Products Co. and Mr. Perlstein was elected president in 1927.

The company expanded, opening a large new factory in Peoria Heights, Ill. Radio orchestra leader Ben Bernie plugged the firm's Blue Ribbon Malt on his show.

In the early 1930s, foreseeing the end of Prohibition, Mr. Perlstein approached his good friend, Fred Pabst Sr., about a union between Premier Malt Products Co. and the famous Milwaukee brewery. The merger was completed Nov. 6, 1932, and the new firm, Premier-Pabst Corp. was formed with Mr. Perlstein as president. The firm immediately began gearing up for the country to become "wet" again. In 1938, its name was changed to Pabst Brewing Co.

Pabst, under his direction, accentuated research. It produced the first steel barrels, worked with American Can Co. to manufacture the first beer cans and invented the concept of multiple location breweries producing a beer consistent in quality and taste.

Mr. Perlstein continued to focus on promotion, as he had done earlier with radio. He hired jingle writer Irv Wagner to come up with a slogan for the beer. Wagner visited local bars and returned with several phrases, including "What'll you have?" Mr. Perlstein liked it, and it became one of the most identifiable phrases in advertising history.

Pabst continued to expand, adding soft drinks and other breweries. By 1953, it had become first beer maker with breweries from coast to coast.

He stepped down as president in 1956 and became chairman. In 1972, he became chairman of the executive committee.

His activities in behalf of Jews in Germany and the rest of Europe began before Adolf Hitler's rise to power in the early 1930s but were



Harris Perlstein

accentuated by it. In 1940, for example, he headed Chicago's Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign that raised over \$2 million to help pay steamer fare for Jews escaping through France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy.

During World War II, he was president of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago. In 1967, he received the Julius Rosenwald Memorial Award from the federation. In that same year, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Israel Bond Organization and presented with the 1967 Human Rights Award by the American Jewish Committee.

He and the foundation he started, the Perlstein Foundation, were among IIT's biggest donors. The Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering Building there was renamed Perlstein Hall in honor of his first wife, Anne, who died in 1956. He also endowed the Perlstein Distinguished Professorship in Engineering.

Mr. Perlstein served as chairman of the IIT board of trustees from 1967 to 1971, during which time Chicago-Kent College of Law merged with IIT and the Stuart School of Business Administration was formed. He received an honorary doctorate from the school in 1965 and in 1970 was awarded the school's Alumni Medal.

Survivors include his son, Lawrence; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Chicago Tribune, August 19, 1986, 22.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Misa Leone Giddings, daughter of the late Charles H. Giddings, 1639 Hinman avenue, Evanston, will be married June 18 to Frank Barrett, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Barrett of Wilmette. The wedding will take place in the chapel of St. Luke's church, Evanston, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride.

The Inter Ocean, May 9, 1913, 4.

Form 1 REGISTRATION CARD No. 30

1 Name in full Marshall Frank Barrett Age in yrs 78

2 Home address 941 Sherman Rd, Wilmette, Ill

3 Date of birth June 70th 1888

4 Are you (1) a native citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Natural born Citizen

5 Where were you born? Chicago Illinois U.S.

6 If not a citizen of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present occupation? Salisbury

8 Business employed? Mr. S. Barrett & Co

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? No

10 Married or single (specify which)? Married Race (specify which)? Caucasian

11 What military service have you had? Rank _____ years _____ Nation or State _____

12 Do you claim exemption from draft, (specify grounds)? Yes - Advanced Age

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Marshall Frank Barrett
(Signature of registrant)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 12-3-5-A

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Medium Slender, medium, or stout (which)? Medium

2 Color of eyes? Blue Color of hair? Blond Build? Medium

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? No

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

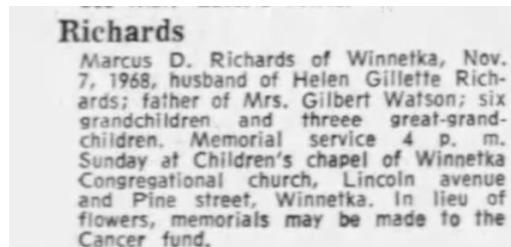
J. Crossley
(Signature of registrar)

Precinct 9-13W Div
City or County Cook
State Illinois

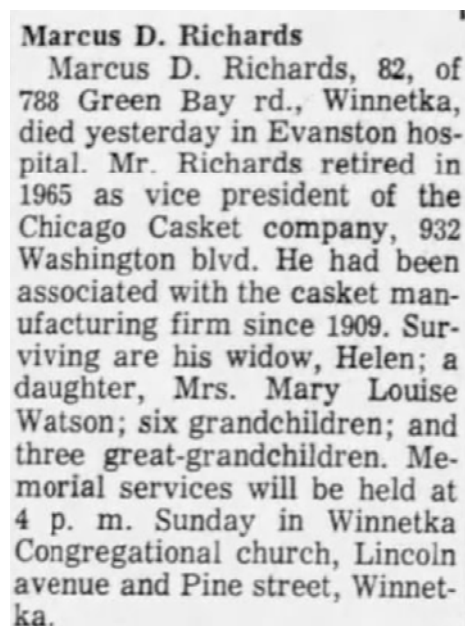
June 5, 1917
(Date of registration)

Benjamin Historic Certifications
September 16, 2023

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road



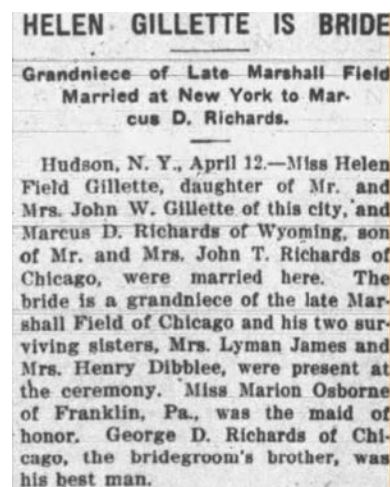
Chicago Tribune, November 9, 1968, 61.



Chicago Tribune, November 8, 1968, 26.



Buffalo Courier (Buffalo, New York), April 25, 1915, 7.



Portage Daily Register (Portage, Wisconsin), April 12, 1915, 1.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

PEDIATRICIAN ENDS CAREER IN WINNETKA

Dr. Munns' Retirement Marked by Party

Dr. George F. Munns, Winnetka pediatrician, retired last week after 31 years in practice.

A retirement and going away party was given for Dr. and Mrs. Munns Saturday at the home of Dr. William G. Cummings in Winnetka. Dr. and Mrs. Munns will make their home in Palm Desert, Cal.

Reflects on Career

Their daughter, Mrs. Stanley O. Chambers Jr., lives in Palm Desert. Another daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Smith, lives in Austin, Tex., and their son, George F. Munns Jr., lives in Winnetka.

Before keeping his last appointment at 4 p. m. Friday, Dr. Munns took time to reflect briefly on his career.

The biggest improvement in his field, he said, has been in the training of child specialists.

"When I was at the University of Cincinnati 35 years ago," he recalled, "there were only a few students concentrating in pediatrics. It was a new field then and it was hard to specialize — not many courses in it.

Number Increases

"The number of students in pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati today is greatly increased, and general practitioners are spending more time with children's diseases too," he said.

Born in Oxford, O., 59 years ago, Munns went to Miami university, where he graduated in 1919. After receiving his M. D. from the University of Cincinnati in 1923, he interned at Christ hospital and was resident in pediatrics at Cincinnati General hospital.

Moves to Winnetka

He moved to Winnetka in May, 1926, and joined Dr. C. A. Aldrich in one of the first medical groups established on the north side. He and Mrs. Munns, the former Mary Jane Lawson, were married in Detroit the following year.

Munns worked with Dr. Aldrich until 1941, when Al-

Winding Up 31 Year Career



Dr. George F. Munns of Winnetka examining his last patient, Gerry Keith, 10, before retiring after 31 years of practice as pediatrician in Winnetka. Dr. and Mrs. Munns will move to Palm Desert, Cal.

HIKING CLUBS

SATURDAY
PRAIRIE CLUB—Route: Hazelhurst camp near Harbert, Mich. Schedule: Leave Randolph st. at 9 a. m. via South Shore Line. This will be all-day outing and fall color walk at club's Hazelhurst camp and farmhouse. Bring lunch and evening snack. There will be coffee at camp. Florence Kraemer will be leader and committee representative. Expense: Approximately \$5.00, including club fee and farmhouse dues.

SUNDAY
FORT DEARBORN CLUB—Route: Naperville. Schedule: Meet at 11 a. m. at the information desk of the Union station, and leave at 11:35 a. m. via Burlington railroad. Bring lunch and beverage. Plans are to stop at Pioneer or Burlington park. Both places have facilities for outdoor cooking. Leader and co-leader, Lillian Ann and Joseph Zahradnik. Expense: round trip ticket, \$1.55.

PRAIRIE CLUB—Route: Deer Grove. Schedule: Leave Greystone bus station, Clark and Randolph sts., at 8:45 a. m. for Deer Grove. Hikers may have brunch pancake breakfast at Deer Grove camp for a small fee. Leader: Josephine Kotalik. Expense: \$1.25, including house dues.

BUILDER SEEKS O.K. FOR UTILITY AT LONETREE

The Illinois commerce commission was asked last week to authorize construction of a \$200,000 water and sewage plant for Lonetree subdivision near Northbrook.

The builder and architect, Jerome Salzman, also is constructing the 2½ million dollar Lonetree housing project of 120 residences which the water firm would serve. He also is asking permission to issue \$25,000 of the utility's common stock.

The treated effluent from the proposed sewage plant would outlet via a sewer near Sky Harbor airport into a tributary of the north branch of the Chicago river, Salzman told the ICC. This plan has already been approved by the metropolitan sanitary district of greater Chicago. The matter was taken under advisement with a provision that the utility secure approval of its water supply by the state board of health.

Entertain Students

Upper school students of Roycemore school, Evanston, will entertain a group of cadets from St. Johns Military academy, Delafield, Wis., Saturday.

Chicago Tribune, October 3, 1957, 75.

Benjamin Historic Certifications
September 16, 2023

The Evanston Hospital Corp. made the following appointments: Raymond C. Tower, chairman; William B. Graham, vice chairman; D.C. Searle, secretary; Bernard J. Lachner, vice chairman and chief executive officer; Mark R. Neaman, president, chief operating officer and assistant secretary; Martin E. Drebin, senior vice president and treasurer; John R. Modisett, senior vice president of corporate relations; John A. Sirabian, vice president of business and information systems; and Mark E. Wise, vice president of human resources.

Chicago Tribune, December 10, 1990, 49.

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS) Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Francis R. Stanton

Chicago Tribune
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1964

FEATURES • THEATRE
BRIDGE • SOCIAL LIFE

When a 68-year-old Winnetka house was remodelled, see what happened to the entrance hall! Home is that of the Francis R. Stanton.

After the Stanton finished remodeling their home—he is an architect, she a painter—the Victorian look had disappeared. Here is living room as seen from hall.

Staid Old House Gets a Face Lifting

At Age 68, It Looks Like New Model

BY GENEVIEVE MAHER

A 68-year-old grande dame is preening herself on a hilltop in Winnetka. She used to be a hulking Victorian dowager of a house. But now—"You wouldn't think the old battle ax had it in her, would you?" said one amazed neighbor. She's chic and modern, streamlined,—if a bit statuesque—and she owes it all to the Francis R. Stanton.

The neighbors were startled enough when the Stanton bought the house two years ago. He is a Chicago architect, noted for his contemporary design, and the old house was sadly unattuned to contemporary ideas.

"It was what I call Newport style—and not the fancy Newport," said Mrs. Stanton. "Just a big, comfortable, old beach house." It was brown shingled, sprawling with porches, and loaded with recco eaves, beams, pillars and white trim.

Face Lifting Needed

The house had looked that way since the turn of the century, when it was first bought by the late Mrs. Herman R. Butler, the former Jessie Peabody.

Mrs. Butler's sister, Mrs. James L. Houghsting, and brother, Augustus Peabody, owned the two next door houses which were similar in style.

When the Stanton took over, they decided it was time for a beauty treatment.

First, they stripped the exterior—even to the shingles, and gave the house a lift of simple and stunning black stained recco. Streamlining the exterior of the house involved several steps. The walls were extended to take in the porch on the front wing; the huge rear porch was removed, and the area was converted into a terrace. The Stanton decided to keep an upper balcony, which adjoins the master bedroom, and they added a deck off the kitchen and dining rooms.

The interior presented different problems.

"We thought the proportions of the rooms were beautiful and wanted to keep them, but we did need more light," said Mrs. Stanton. The narrow leaded windows were eliminated. Broad picture windows and sliding glass panels in living and dining rooms solved that problem.

Neat Glass Walls

The second solution was spectacular: Solid glass walls were installed at both ends of the entrance hall, which runs the most dominant feature. From the front of the house, the three story staircase is silhouetted against the glass pane. The Stanton retained the old-fashioned angular lines of the stairwell, removed the bulky supports, sanded and stained the treads and landings and covered the whole thing in bright orange.

It was unnecessary to make many changes in the floor plan. The kitchen was moved from its original location to a more convenient area which had been cramped with two pantries and a sitting room. On the second floor, four of the five tiny maid's rooms were eliminated to make way for Mrs. Stanton's studio. (She paints professionally under her maiden name, Louise Parsons.) One bedroom was converted into the master bath and dressing room.

Bath Is a Sensation!

This bath is something of a sensation; it's done in slate, and has not only an inset bath and a waldstad, but a miniature greenhouse, set on a rock garden bed along one wall. "I don't know why this hasn't been done before; the plants have plenty of humidity, and they're easy to water here," said Mrs. Stanton. They also get a gentle Southern exposure, which isn't the case in every bathroom; draw draperies assure privacy when the bath is in use.

The rejuvenation of the house's interior meant stripping extraneous woodwork, mending and beams. The dark mahogany paneling was replaced with a variety of interesting woods: oak in the living room and library, vertically sliced cork in the dining room.

Bright Finishing Touches

Like expert cosmeticians, the Stanton spruced up their elderly beauty queen with all the "just right" finishing touches. Her complexion improved with the predominant use of bold colors, orange, white and bright blue, and her natural beauty was enhanced by a minimum of jewels: the furnishings are simple and functional, with low built-in shelves providing most of the desk and work space.

The decorative pieces are all choice. An antique Persian mirror and an antique Russian samovar are in the dining room; ornate Mexican boxes line the dressing table in the dressing room, and a large hemp chest serves as an end table in the bedroom. Artwork throughout the house is done either by Mrs. Stanton, or the Stanton's daughter, Suzanne, an art major at Bennington college.

The successful comeback of the aging beauty has not, however, spoiled her disposition. She's serene despite the fact that guests enthusing rapturously over the rough wood walls of the family room usually stop in mid-sentence to laugh when they spot the stuffed toy birds which peer jauntily down from various nookholes.

The feathered pretenders were not included in the original plans; they were added in a moment of whimsy by Suzanne, and are about as unglaucous a stroke as is possible.

It takes a touch of humor to make a showplace a home.

Before—"hulking Victorian dowager . . ."

After—"chic, modern, and streamlined . . ."

A room with a view—the dining room, after Mr.

Mr. Stanton is noted for

New Couturier Gives

BY MON

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Navy is Tennis stripes and polka dots the color of the day, are played thruout the collection stripes will be the pattern and extended after dark in fan-

Chicago Tribune, January 29, 1964, 25.

Benjamin Historic Certifications
September 16, 2023

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

7. Permits

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, May 13 - 1948

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:
Application is hereby made for a permit to make alterations to a 2 story
and Basement _____

(TYPE OF BUILDING SUCH AS RESIDENCE, GARAGE, ETC.)
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT 3 & 4 Block _____
Subdivision W. H. Garland's Sub

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

OWNER Frank Barrett Address _____

TOTAL COST 3000.00

ARCHITECT Owner Address _____

BUILDER Clausen Const. Co. Address _____

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ 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 (owner) 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 May 13 1948

Building Permit Number 5547 SIGNER _____

Occupancy Permit Number _____ ADDRESS _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 7-24, 1957

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to construct a 1 story
and Basement One Car Garage Accessory Bldg
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT Part 3 & 4, Block
Subdivision W. H. Garland

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 14 feet. Depth 20 feet. Height 9 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

OWNER Marcus D. Richards Address 661 Sheridan Rd.

TOTAL COST \$5400

ARCHITECT owner Address _____

BUILDER Royal lumber Co Address 5960 W. 31st Cermeno St

CARPENTER " " " Address Ill

MASON " " " Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ 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 (I or We) hereby certify that I am (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 (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 7-24 1957

Building Permit Number 6871 SIGNATURE _____

Occupancy Permit Number 905 ADDRESS _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, July 6th 1966

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:
Application is hereby made for a permit to Remodel Kitchen in Residence
(work to be performed)

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION— 2 story stucco

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	16	056	106
Vol. 101		Item 434	

STREET and NUMBER 661 N. Sheridan Road

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 55' feet. Depth 27 3/4 feet. Height 20 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS 7

EST. CONST. COST \$3,000.00 KIND of MATERIAL _____

OWNER Mr. Daniel O'Neil Address 661 N. Sheridan Road Phone No. 446-3960

ARCHITECT None Address _____

BUILDER _____ Address _____

CARPENTER Cyril Power Address 4306 Ruby Street, Schiller Park 678-5173

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER Tide Plumbing Address 4500 W. Naragansett, Harwood Heights 5572

ELECTRICIAN Leroy Young Address 1619 Simpson St. Evanston Gr5-0920

REMARKS _____

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.

Permit Issued 7/19/66 by P.G. SIGNED _____

Building Permit Number 8193 ADDRESS 661 SHERIDAN RD.

Occupancy Permit Number _____

C. B. No. 12317 PHONE NO. 446-3960 446-2012

1176 P. 100

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, May 1, 1978

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Interior and exterior
alterations to a single family residence.
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	16	106	056
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS 5 rooms to be remodeled

EST. CONST. COST \$19,000 KIND of MATERIAL _____ PHONE NO. _____

OWNER John R. Modisett Address 661 Sheridan, Winn.

ARCHITECT Francis R. Stanton Address 4849 Golf Rd., Skokie

BUILDER _____ Address _____

CARPENTER Hultgren Construction Address 1544 Carol Ct. Nbrk

MASON Caesar Fiocchi Co. Address 2490 Skokie Valley Rd, B

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER Peck's Plumbing Address _____

ELECTRICIAN Adams Northfield Electric Address 1678 Willow, Nfld

REMARKS Z.B.A. Case No. 1210 Approved by Village Council July 18, 1978.

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)

Permit Issued July 19, 1978 by HWB SIGNED _____

Building Permit Number 9858 ADDRESS 661 Sheridan Rd.

Occupancy Permit Number _____ Winnetka, Ill. 60093

C. B. No. 67736 PHONE NO. _____
See Cert 60

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
Department of Public Works
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, August 14, 1978

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:
Application is hereby made for a permit to _____
(work to be performed)
Construct a detached 2-car garage to single family residence.
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION— _____

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	16	106	056
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

EST. CONST. COST \$10,000 KIND of MATERIAL Concrete block PHONE NO. _____

OWNER John R. Modisett Address 661 Sheridan

ARCHITECT Francis R. Stanton Address 4849 Golf Rd., Skokie

BUILDER Gary Hultgren Address 1544 Carol Ct., Nbrk.

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER _____ Address _____

ELECTRICIAN Tom Adams Address 1678 Willow - Nfld.

REMARKS As permitted by ZBA Case No. 1217 on October 16, 1978

Date Job Completed _____

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

I (I or We) hereby certify that I am (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 (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 (I or We) hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.

Permit Issued November 30, 1978 by HWB SIGNED _____

Building Permit Number 9909 ADDRESS 661 Sheridan

Occupancy Permit Number _____ Winnetka, Ill. 60093

C. B. No. 69443 PHONE NO. _____

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

Handwritten: [Signature]

RECEIVED
AUG - 9 2019

VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT BY:

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 demolish residential garage and remove driveway
(Work to be performed.....Type of building - residential, commercial, garage, etc.)

For BL Partners LLC At 661 Sheridan Road Phone [Redacted]
(Name of owner) (Address of building)

Application for: New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Remodeling ☐ Plumbing ☐ Electric ☐ Demo ☒ Other ☐
(Specify)

Estimated Cost \$10,000 (Include materials & labor)

Signature [Redacted] Printed Name Christopher Childs Phone [Redacted] Date 6-20-19

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION
(street, city, zip code)

Lis Road Rosborough
Landscape Architect Partners Address 342 N. 4th St. #104 Phone [Redacted]
Libertyville IL 60048

☐ 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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		PERMIT FEES	
Building Permit	\$	Tree Rem./Repl./Fencing	\$
Plan Review	\$	Roofing	\$
Plumbing	\$	Street Replacement	\$
Electrical	\$	Water Use	\$
HVAC	\$	Other	\$
Sewer	\$	D/C Recycling Filing	\$
Water Service/Meier	\$	TOTAL FEES	\$ 1730.60
Electric Service	\$	Approved this <u>27</u> Day of <u>Aug</u> 20 <u>19</u>	
Impermeable Surface	\$	Permit # <u>PE2019-776</u> Expires <u>11/27/20</u>	
ROW Occupancy/Opening	\$		

RETURNED: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____ BALANCE: \$ _____
TRANSFER: _____

Original: Community Development
Yellow: Finance Department

revised 9/07/2011

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

8. 1989 Survey, Susan Benjamin

(Building Outline Map)



Roll # 5 Photographer SB
Frame # 3 Date 8/1/89
Building facing W

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
Other (describe) _____

2. Original Use: COACH HOUSE 3. Current Use: RESID

4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ 5. Public or Private? PRIV

6. Open to Public? ☐ 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: Prairie

10. Noteworthy Features: Window config.

11. Architect: SPENCER POWERS 12. Builder: _____
Source of Information: SB

13. Date of Construction: 1905 Source: ISS

14. Comments on Significance: _____

CONTRIB DATA IN HD

ADDRESS 661 Sheridan Rd HISTORIC NAME COACH HOUSE 40 TARGET AREA IT
COMMON NAME MAGNUS HOUSE DATE 8/1/89
OTHER SURVEYS ISS LOCAL CRITERIA 4, 6, 10 SURVEYOR SB

Historical and Architectural Impact Study (HAIS)
Village of Winnetka: 661 Sheridan Road

BACKGROUND DATA

- Current Owner: _____ Address: 661 SHERIDAN Phone: _____
Occupant: _____ 33. Original Owner: _____
34. Historical Information on Ownership: _____

35. Permit Information: Extension alterations were made 7-19-78
Permit #9858 Owner John R. Modisett, Arch E. Stanton
Cost \$19,000. A lean detached garage was added
11-30-78 permit #9909 Cost 10,000 Owner, Same
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 _____

ATTACHMENT B



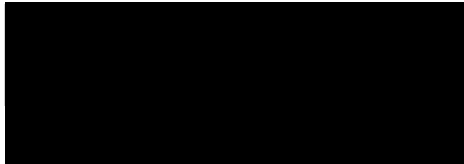
October 23, 2023

Christopher Marx, AICP
Associate Planner
Village of Winnetka – Department of Community Development
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

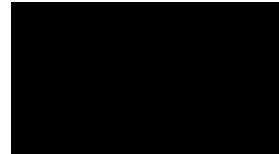
Dear Mr. Marx,

The Winnetka Historical Society has reviewed Benjamin Historic Certifications thorough research of 661 Sheridan, the former gate house to the August Magnus House. We agree that several owners of the property were significant on both local and national levels, and that the property is significant as the only remaining structure of the August Magnus estate. We understand, however, that the gate house is less architecturally significant than the main house was before it was sadly demolished in 1991, and that the few notable architectural elements on the remaining structure have been removed.

Sincerely,

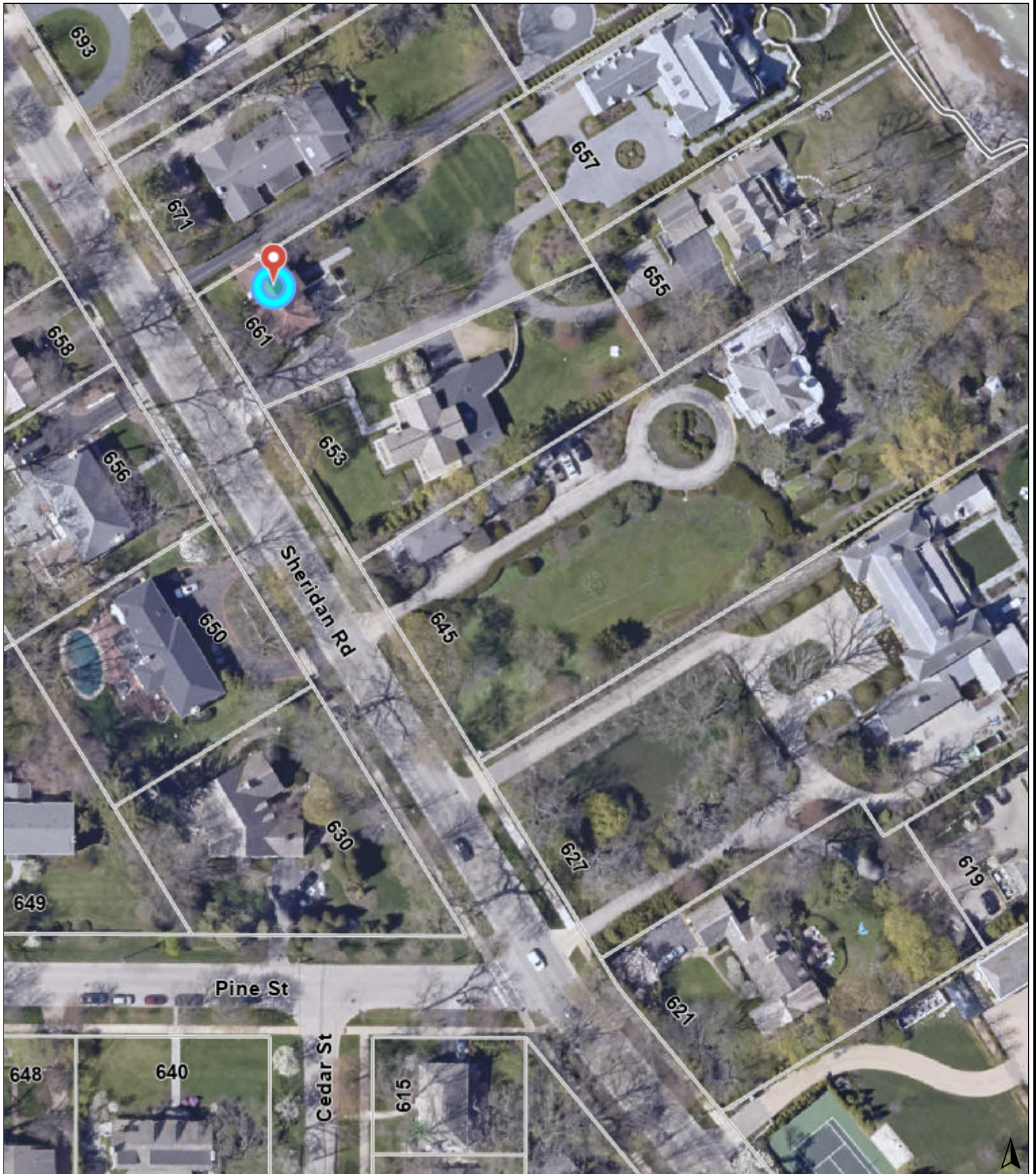


Mary Trieschmann
Executive Director



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: AUGUST 23, 2023
SUBJECT: CASE NO. 23-17: 661 SHERIDAN ROAD

INTRODUCTION

On September 18th, the Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC) will consider a request to demolish the residence at 661 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 Monday, September 11, 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

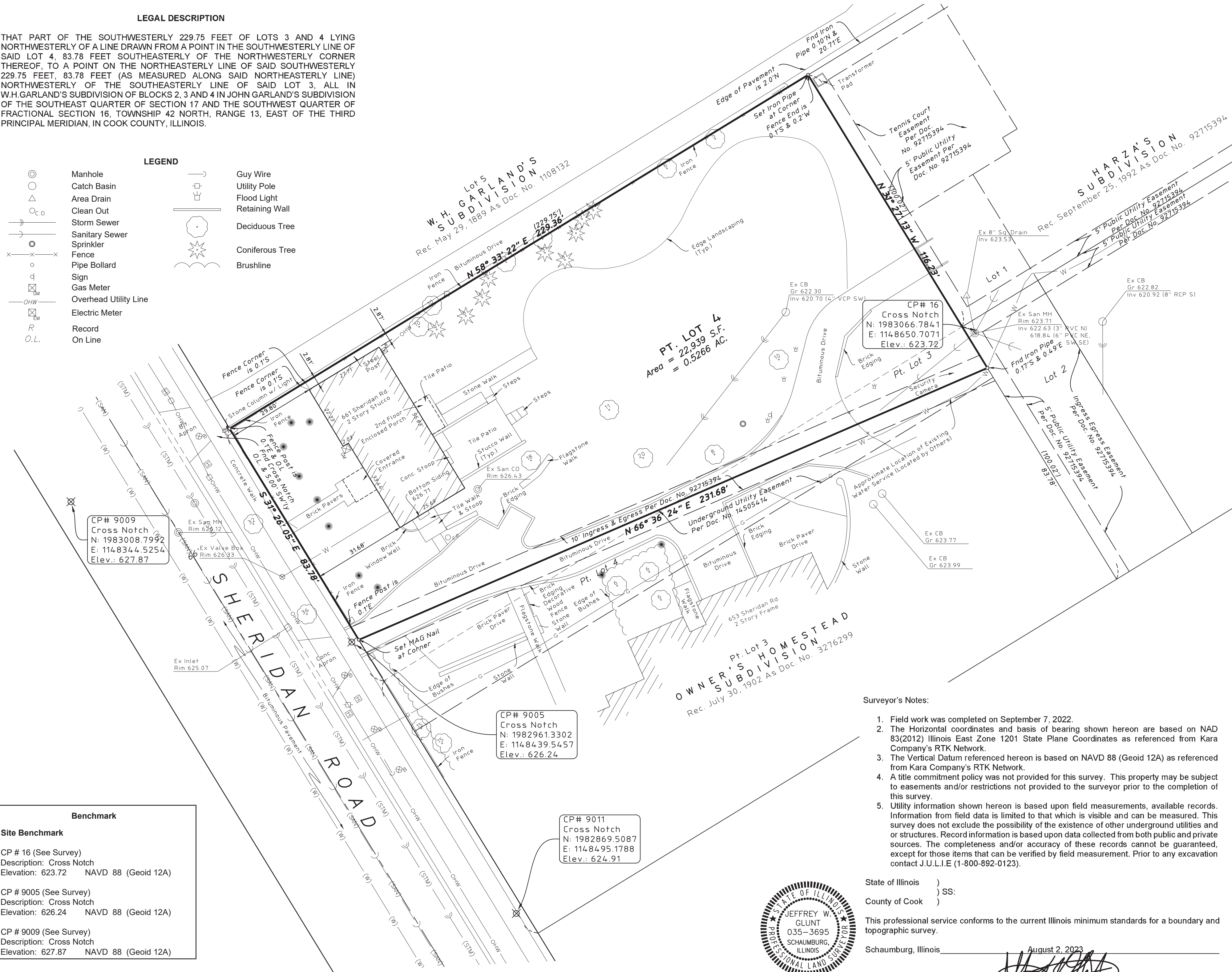
<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Architect</u>
5-13-1948	Make alterations to two story building	Frank Barrett	Not listed
7-24-1957	Construct one-story one car garage accessory building	Marcus D. Richards	Not listed
7-19-1978	Interior and exterior alterations to a single family residence	John R. Modisett	Francis R. Stanton
11-30-1978	Construct a detached two-car garage to single family residence	John R. Modisett	Francis R. Stanton
11-27-2020	Demolish residential garage and remove driveway	BL Partners LLC	

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET OF LOTS 3 AND 4 LYING NORTHWESTERLY OF A LINE DRAWN FROM A POINT IN THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 4, 83.78 FEET SOUTHEASTERLY OF THE NORTHWESTERLY CORNER THEREOF, TO A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET, 83.78 FEET (AS MEASURED ALONG SAID NORTHEASTERLY LINE) NORTHWESTERLY OF THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 3, ALL IN W.H.GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 2, 3 AND 4 IN JOHN GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 17 AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF FRACTIONAL SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

LEGEND

	Manhole		Guy Wire
	Catch Basin		Utility Pole
	Area Drain		Flood Light
	Clean Out		Retaining Wall
	Storm Sewer		Deciduous Tree
	Sanitary Sewer		Coniferous Tree
	Sprinkler		Brushline
	Fence		
	Pipe Bollard		
	Sign		
	Gas Meter		
	Overhead Utility Line		
	Electric Meter		
	Record		
	On Line		



Benchmark
Site Benchmark
CP # 16 (See Survey)
Description: Cross Notch
Elevation: 623.72 NAVD 88 (Geoid 12A)
CP # 9005 (See Survey)
Description: Cross Notch
Elevation: 626.24 NAVD 88 (Geoid 12A)
CP # 9009 (See Survey)
Description: Cross Notch
Elevation: 627.87 NAVD 88 (Geoid 12A)

Surveyor's Notes:

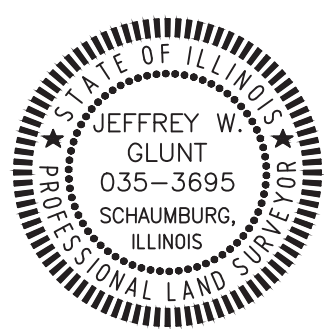
- Field work was completed on September 7, 2022.
- The Horizontal coordinates and basis of bearing shown hereon are based on NAD 83(2012) Illinois East Zone 1201 State Plane Coordinates as referenced from Kara Company's RTK Network.
- The Vertical Datum referenced hereon is based on NAVD 88 (Geoid 12A) as referenced from Kara Company's RTK Network.
- A title commitment policy was not provided for this survey. This property may be subject to easements and/or restrictions not provided to the surveyor prior to the completion of this survey.
- Utility information shown hereon is based upon field measurements, available records. Information from field data is limited to that which is visible and can be measured. This survey does not exclude the possibility of the existence of other underground utilities and or structures. Record information is based upon data collected from both public and private sources. The completeness and/or accuracy of these records cannot be guaranteed, except for those items that can be verified by field measurement. Prior to any excavation contact J.U.L.I.E (1-800-892-0123).

State of Illinois)
County of Cook)

This professional service conforms to the current Illinois minimum standards for a boundary and topographic survey.

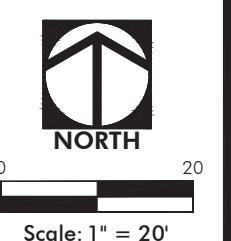
Schaumburg, Illinois August 2, 2023

By: [Signature] Illinois Professional Land Surveyor No. 3695



Ordered By: BL PARTNERS LLC
Order No.: 19085 Lot No.4

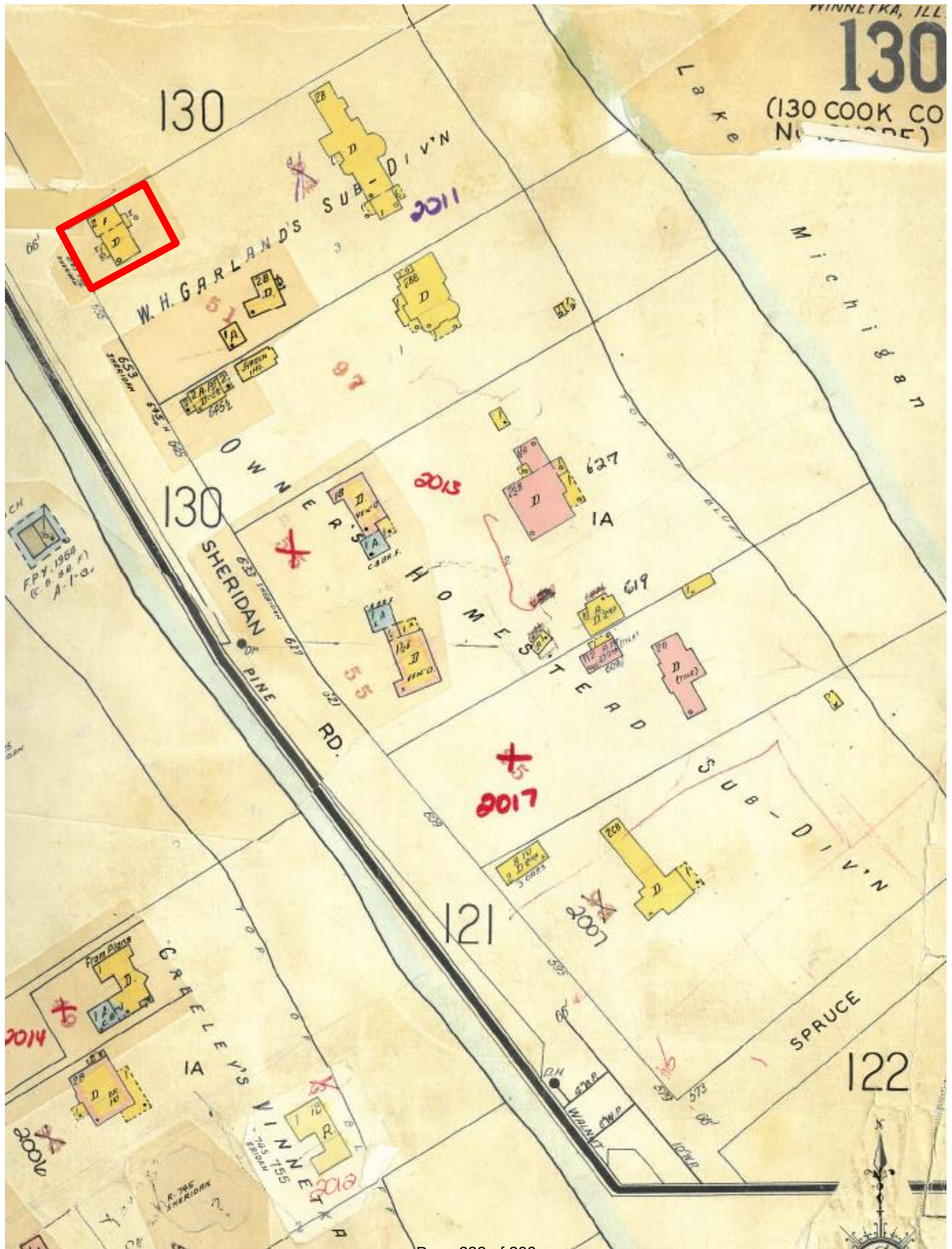
EXPIRES 11-30-24



HAEGER ENGINEERING
consulting engineers • land surveyors
100 East State Parkway, Schaumburg, IL 60173 • Tel: 847.394.6600 Fax: 847.394.6608
Illinois Professional Design Firm License No. 184-003152
www.haegerengineering.com

PLAT OF SURVEY
661 SHERIDAN ROAD
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

Project Manager: M L A
Drafter: A M B
Date: 2023-08-02
Project No. 19085
Sheet 1







PROPERTY RESEARCH COVERSHEET



Address: 661 Sheridan

Construction Details:

Original construction date: 1905

Construction type: Stucco

Style: Prairie

OWNERSHIP HISTORY:

OWNER/RESIDENT NAME	DATES OCCUPIED	INFORMATION ATTACHED	SIGNIFICANCE
August and Mabel Magnus	1905 – at least 1929	1909 directory, 1929 directory, WHS file materials, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary	August was the owner of brewing supply company A. Magnus Sons.
Charles Donald Dallas Possible tenants: 1. Harry and Anne Perlstein 2. Roderick McKenzie	By 1931 – at least 1942 1. By 1933 – at least 1935 ¹ 2. 1939	1931 directory, WHS file materials, 1933 directory, 1939 directory, 1942 directory, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> article and obituary	Owner of Dallas Brass, which became Revere Copper and Brass
Frank Barrett	By 1944 – 1951	1944 directory, building permit application, real estate listing, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> obituary	President of the Barrett Varnish Company
Dr. George F. Munns	1954	1954 directory, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary	Winnetka-based pediatrician
Marcus D. Richards	By 1956 – 1966	Building permit application, real estate listing, 1956 directory, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> obituary	Vice president of the Chicago Casket Company
Daniel O’Neil III	1969	1969 directory	
John R. and Barbara Modisett	By 1978 – 1989	Building permit application, <i>Winnetka Talk</i> article	Senior vice president of the Evanston Hospital Corporation
Kathy and Richard Fox	1989 – 2018	Cook County Recorder records	
BL Partners LLC	2018 – present	Cook County Recorder records	

¹ Listed as “vacant” in the 1937 directory.

ARCHITECTS:

ARCHITECT NAME	DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	INFORMATION ATTACHED
Robert C. Spencer	1905 – construct two-story coach house	WHS file materials, Robert Spencer bio from prairiestyles.com, Encyclopedia of Chicago, Hauberestate.org
Frank Barrett (owner)	1948 – alterations to two-story building	
Marcus D. Richards (owner)	1957 – construct one-story garage accessory building	
Francis R. Stanton	1978 – interior and exterior alterations to a single-family residence; construct a detached 2-car garage	Excerpt from the HAIS for 101 Thorntree about Francis Stanton, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> obituary
Rosborough Partners	2019 – demolish residential garage and remove driveway	

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 architectural significance as a Prairie School design by renowned architect Robert C. Spencer. Spencer first established his practice in 1895. After meeting and developing a personal and professional relationship with Frank Lloyd Wright, Spencer, along with Wright and several other noted architects, became a co-founder of the Prairie School architectural style, arguably the first indigenous North American style.

In 1905, Spencer and Horace Powers formed the architectural firm Spencer & Powers, with Spencer as the designer and Powers running the office. Throughout his career, Spencer designed a number of notable buildings, including the Hauberg Estate in Rock Island, the Edward W. McCready House in Oak Park, and the Horticultural Hall in Lake Geneva, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1905, successful brewing supplier August Magnus hired Spencer to design a large estate consisting of a home and gate house at 650 Sheridan (later 655 Sheridan). Magnus hired famed landscape architect Jens Jensen to design the grounds. WHS file records indicate that in 1949, the owner of the estate subdivided the property into three parts – 655 Sheridan (the main house), 661 Sheridan (the original gate house), and 653 Sheridan (a new house built on the former site of the tennis courts).

In 1992, despite passionate protests from various architecture experts, preservation groups, and local residents, the main house at 655 Sheridan was demolished. Today, the original gate house, now the house at 661 Sheridan, is the only original structure remaining from Spencer's 1905 design. While further documentation and research is needed, a preliminary review of past and present images indicate that Spencer's Prairie School design of the gate house remains much as it originally did, despite having been transformed into a single-family home. It should also be noted that this home is listed on the state's Historic & Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) and has been identified by both architectural historian Susan Benjamin and Granacki Historic Consultants as significant as a potential contributing structure to a historic district and as significant as an individual structure.

Finally, it is possible that 661 Sheridan is the only remaining design by 661 Robert Spencer in Winnetka.

Date of Research: 9/8/2023

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, May 13 - 1948

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS;

Application is hereby made for a permit to make alterations to a 2 story
and Basement _____

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT 3 & 4 Block _____
Subdivision W. H. Garland's Sub

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS _____

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

OWNER Frank Barrett Address _____

TOTAL COST 3000.00

ARCHITECT Owner Address _____

BUILDER Clausen Const. Co. Address _____

CARPENTER _____ Address _____

MASON _____ Address _____

SEWER BUILDER _____ 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 (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 May 13 1948

Building Permit Number 5547

SIGNED

Occupancy Permit Number _____

ADDRESS

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, 7-24, 1957

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to construct a 1 story

~~and Basement~~ One Car Garage Accessory Bldg
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—LOT Part 3 & 4, Block

Subdivision W. H. Garland

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

DIMENSIONS of BUILDING—Front 14 feet. Depth 20 feet. Height 9 feet.

NUMBER of ROOMS —

KIND of MATERIAL Frame

OWNER Marcus D. Richards Address 661 Sheridan Rd.

TOTAL COST 884.00

ARCHITECT owner Address

BUILDER Royal lumber Co Address 5960 W. 31st Cicero 50

CARPENTER " " " Address Ill

MASON " " " Address

SEWER BUILDER 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.

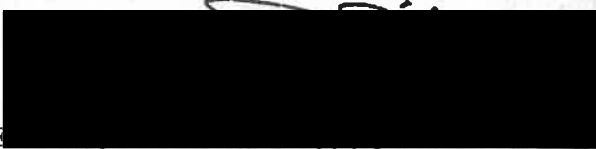
I hereby certify that I am the legal owner of all the property described above, comprising the land proposed to be built upon as shown on the plat and building plans submitted with this application and including all open spaces required by the Zoning Ordinance of the Village of Winnetka.

I 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 7-24 1957

Building Permit Number 6871

Occupancy Permit Number get

SIGNATURE 

ADDRESS —

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, May 1, 1978

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to Interior and exterior
alterations to a single family residence.
(work to be performed)
(Type of Building Such as Residence, Garage, Etc.)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	16	106	056
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS 5 rooms to be remodeled

EST. CONST. COST \$19,000 KIND of MATERIAL _____

PHONE NO.

OWNER John R. Modisett Address 661 Sheridan, Winn.

ARCHITECT Francis R. Stanton Address 4849 Golf Rd., Skokie

BUILDER _____ Address _____

CARPENTER Hultgren Construction Address 1544 Carol Ct. Nbrk

MASON Caesar Fiocchi Co. Address 2490 Skokie Valley Rd. H

SEWER BUILDER _____ Address _____

PLUMBER Peck's Plumbing Address _____

ELECTRICIAN Adams Northfield Electric Address 1678 Willow, Nfld

REMARKS Z.B.A. Case No. 1210 Approved by Village Council July 18, 1978.

Date Job Completed _____

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

I (I or We) hereby certify that I am (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 (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 (I or We) hereby consent to inspection of the work during construction and upon completion of construction to establish such compliance.

Permit Issued July 19, 1978 by HWB

SIGNED

Building Permit Number 9858

ADDRESS 661 Sheridan Rd.

Occupancy Permit Number _____

Winnetka, Ill. 60093

C. B. No. 67736

THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

Department of Public Works

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

and for Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance

Winnetka, Illinois, August 14, 1978

THE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Application is hereby made for a permit to

Construct a detached 2-car garage to single family residence. (work to be performed)

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION—

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER			
05	16	106	056
Vol.		ITEM	

STREET and NUMBER 661 Sheridan Rd.

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

NUMBER of ROOMS

EST. CONST. COST \$10,000 KIND of MATERIAL Concrete block PHONE NO.

OWNER John R. Modisett Address 661 Sheridan

ARCHITECT Francis R. Stanton Address 4849 Golf Rd., Skokie

BUILDER Gary Hultgren Address 1544 Carol Ct., Nbrk.

CARPENTER Address

MASON Address

SEWER BUILDER Address

PLUMBER Address

ELECTRICIAN Tom Adams Address 1678 Willow - Nfld.

REMARKS As permitted by ZBA Case No. 1217 on October 16, 1978

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 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.

Permit Issued November 30, 1978 by HWB

SIGNED

Building Permit Number 9909

ADDRESS 661 Sheridan

Occupancy Permit Number

Winnetka, Ill. 60093

RECEIVED
AUG - 9 2019

**VILLAGE OF WINNETKA
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT BY:**

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 demolish residential garage and remove driveway
(Work to be performed.....Type of building - residential, commercial, garage, etc.)

For BL Partners LLC At 661 Sheridan Road Phone [REDACTED]
(Name of owner) (Address of building)

Application for: New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Remodeling ☐ Plumbing ☐ Electric ☐ Demo ☒ Other ☐
(Specify)

Estimated Cost of Construction \$10,000 (Include materials & labor)

Signature [REDACTED] Printed Name Christopher Childs Phone [REDACTED] Date 6-20-19

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION
(street, city, zip code)

Landscape Architect Rosborough Partners Address 342 N. 4th St. #104 Phone [REDACTED]
Libertyville IL 60048

☐ 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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PERMIT FEES

Building Permit	\$	Tree Rem./Repl./Fencing	\$
Plan Review	\$	Roofing	\$
Plumbing	\$	Street Replacement	\$
Electrical	\$	Water Use	\$
HVAC	\$	Other	\$
Sewer	\$	D/C Recycling Filing	\$
Water Service/Meter	\$	TOTAL FEES	\$ 1730.00
Electric Service	\$	Approved this <u>27</u> Day of <u>Aug</u> 20 <u>19</u>	
Impermeable Surface	\$	Permit # <u>PF 2019 - 776</u> Expires <u>11/27/20</u>	
ROW Occupancy/Opening	\$		

RETURNED: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____ BALANCE: \$ _____
TRANSFER: _____

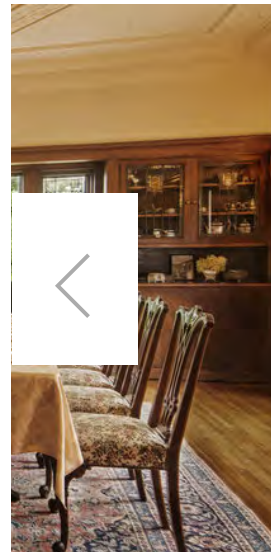
Original: Community Development
Yellow: Finance Department

revised 9/07/2011

DESIGNING THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION

MEET THE ARCHITECTS OF THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION

Set atop a hillside, this Prairie style masterpiece is the work of Chicago architect Robert C. Spencer, a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright. Spencer was known for blending the



“modern” Prairie style with historical elements, particularly half-timbering.

Following a formal education in architecture, Spencer completed his first large commission in 1894, the Tudor Revival style Stanley Grepe house in Evanston, Illinois. In 1895 Spencer established his own practice in the Schiller building in Chicago. His office space happened to be right next to Frank Lloyd Wright and the two became close friends. The next year Spencer and Wright moved their offices to the Steinway Piano building. Each architect had their own office, shared a secretary and upstairs, a big open drafting room that came to be known as The Loft. This open workspace attracted a number of young architects interested in developing a new architectural style free from historical forms and details. It was here the Prairie School was born and Robert C. Spencer and Frank Lloyd Wright were charter members.

Spencer left The Loft in 1905 and formed Spencer & Powers in partnership with Horace S. Powers. They designed residential structures in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs and accepted commissions that began the movement of the Prairie School across the Midwest. This was the office Susanne Denkman visited in Spring of 1909, on a trip to Chicago in search of an architect to design and build her home.

Like many Prairie architects, Spencer selected a natural motif as a theme. Using Susanne's love of flowers as his inspiration, he included Tulips throughout the home, inside and out – in the stained glass windows, the woodwork, the plastered ceilings, the fireplaces, tiles and planters. The architectural design consists of a 20-room home with 6 fireplaces and a Carriage House stable and garage.

The influential publication *Western Architect* featured the Hauberg Mansion in the April 1914 issue. It included exterior and interior

with full-page photos and design details. A copy of the issue is on display at the Hauberg Estate.

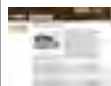
The Hauberg Estate

1300 24th Street
Rock Island, IL, 61201

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ENTRIES

A

Architecture: The
Prairie School

Next

Architecture: The Prairie School



UNITY TEMPLE, 1913

The Prairie School was a primarily residential architectural movement that began in Chicago yet rapidly spread across the Midwest. Ultimately its influence was felt around the world—most especially in north-central Europe and Australia. Its origins date from the 1890s. Its vitality was largely sapped during the First World War, when homebuilders' attitudes turned conservative and thereafter shunned building concepts that expressed an *idea* rather than traditional architectural forms—ideas such as the relevance of a building to nature and the landscape, the visual expression of natural materials (rather than concealing them behind paint and wallpaper), or the idea of abandoning small, boxy rooms in favor of a more open, integrated interior space.

What, then, nurtured the founding of the Prairie School? First of all, a reservoir of potential clients brought up on the values of the Arts and Crafts movement, those who read the *Craftsman* magazine and the numerous bungalow books and often dabbled in the arts and crafts themselves—whether by making ceramics, doing woodworking, or binding books. By 1916 the *Craftsman* ceased publication for lack of readers, and this date coincides closely with the demise of the Prairie School.

A second factor nourishing the emergence of the Prairie School was the existence of a small group of dedicated individuals obsessed with the idea of creating a new American architecture, an architecture appropriate to the American Midwest and independent of historical styles. The movement attracted more than a score of young men and women, the best known being Louis H. Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Louis Sullivan inspired and promoted the movement through the inventive example of his work, his compelling manner of writing and lecturing, and his influence on the many designers who apprenticed in his office. These included Frank Lloyd Wright, George Grant Elmslie, William Purcell, Parker Berry, William E. Drummond, and William L. Steele. Although Sullivan evinced little interest in residential design, his ideas inspired a younger generation. He preached that one must go to school to nature, and this is precisely what the Prairie School architects did.



MIDWAY GARDENS, 1914

Maher's, ultimately proved less viable than the work of Wright.

Maher's work continually enjoyed widespread support from Midwest clients. His genius lay in combining highly personal, original forms that eschewed historicism yet simultaneously embodied the conservative values cherished by his clients; his house designs expressed stability, permanence, and the acquired social status of its inhabitants.

Several of these young architects began sharing loft space in Dwight Perkins's newly built Steinway Hall in the **Loop**; this gathering commenced during the winter of 1896–97 and at various times included Perkins, Spencer, and Wright, as well as Myron Hunt, Walter Burley Griffin, Marion Mahony Griffin, and others. The result was a vigorous intellectual and artistic interchange.

But when Wright built a studio next to his **Oak Park** home, some among the group, most notably Griffin, were enticed away from Steinway Hall; others just entering the profession also sought apprenticeship at Oak Park—especially after seeing Wright's celebrated exhibition at the Chicago Architectural Club in March 1902. The studio staff at different times included Mahony, Drummond, Griffin, and Barry Byrne. When Griffin left during the winter of 1905–06, Drummond took his place as office manager

and chief draftsman, a post later assumed by Robinson. Among the Chicago-area homes designed during these years are the Frederick C. Robie house in **Hyde Park** and the Laura Gale, Peter A. Beachy, and Frank W. Thomas houses in Oak Park.

In 1909 Wright closed his Oak Park studio and left for Europe, leaving his remaining employees to enter private practice or join the employ of others—Griffin being the most sought after in this regard. Also in 1909, Elmslie, after spending 20 years in Sullivan's employ, joined Purcell in partnership (George Feick, Jr., was briefly in the firm). The remarkable quality and quantity of their designs attracted commissions for a wide variety of buildings—not just houses but banks, churches, courthouses, stores, and factories. Much of their work was executed in Minnesota.

In 1911 the influential *Western Architect* of Minneapolis switched its editorial policy to favor the Prairie School. For the next five years this widely read monthly devoted numerous issues to these architects. These profusely illustrated editions influenced home builders and commercial clients to favor Prairie School and had immediate repercussions on architects in smaller communities across the Midwest and Canada. An illustrative example was Percy Dwight Bentley of La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the banks of the Mississippi. Upon entering private practice, and without the advantage of studying under the movement's notable architects, he immediately began producing designs of the highest quality in the Prairie School mode until after World War I, when his clients began to demand buildings in the Colonial style.

Also in 1911, Walter Burley Griffin, a gifted **landscape architect**, entered the international competition for the design of Canberra, the capital city then being planned for the newly independent nation of Australia. Aided by Marion Lucy Mahony's beautiful rendering of his plans, he won this internationally prestigious event in 1912. Canberra stands as Griffin's greatest gift to posterity; despite the distortion of his brilliant scheme by government bureaucrats.

Although Griffin and Mahony, who married in 1911, continued to garner commissions in the United States until after 1915, their energies increasingly focused on Australia, where today they are known as the founders of modern architecture. In 1935, Walter was awarded the contract to design the Lucknow University Library and thereafter removed to India where he received scores of commissions (mostly from Indians rather than the British) before his untimely death in 1937.

Meanwhile Wright had returned from Europe in 1911 and began building Taliesin, his new single-story home near **Spring Green**, Wisconsin; this was lower and more informal

than his earlier prairie houses. As with Griffin, Wright's focus of activity soon shifted west once he procured the commission to design the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan, which kept him busy until 1922. Repeated trips to Japan by way of Southern California introduced Wright to a new landscape and climate as well as to less conservative clients; this resulted in commissions to design the Barnsdall and various textile-block houses in California during the late teens and early twenties.

Sullivan, between 1906 and 1919, was designing a brilliant series of small-town Midwest banks plus two stately homes and a few low-rise commercial buildings. But he, like the others, had few new commissions after 1919. While Griffin and Wright benefitted from opportunities on the Pacific Rim, these architects who remained in the midwest generally found it necessary to compromise their ideals and design in historical styles. Only Maher's compositions retained a certain, although diminished, public appeal. The intense wave of conservatism that swept the country after the First World War, combined with the demise of the Arts and Crafts movement, signaled a change in taste away from the values of the Prairie School.

H. Allen Brooks

Bibliography

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Brooks, H. Allen. *Prairie School Architecture: Studies from the "Western Architect."* 1975.

Brooks, H. Allen. *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries*. 1996.

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C. D. DALLAS DEAD; REVERE BRASS LEADER

Helped Merge Firms Into Big Company

C. Donald Dallas, 77, former Chicagoan and retired president and chairman of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., died Saturday in Sarasota, Fla., after a long illness.



Dallas

He played a major role in forming Revere Copper and Brass thru the merger in 1928 of the Dallas Brass and Copper company, which he and his father had founded in Chicago in 1908, with five other large brass and copper companies.

Born in Canada

As a leading spokesman for the copper and brass industry, he pioneered in the use of conveying and other handling equipment and brought about many innovations in the industry.

Born in Hamilton, Ont., Mr. Dallas came to Chicago in 1891 where his father, Andrew, was in the copper business. He attended public school in Chicago and, after his first year at Hyde Park High school, entered business on La Salle street with the firm of Marsh, Ullmann and company, which later became Marsh and McLennan.

Graduate from Armour

He was graduated in 1902 from the Armour Scientific academy [now the Illinois Institute of Technology] and went to work with the American Brass company in its Chicago sales office.

With his father, Mr. Dallas organized the Dallas Brass and Copper company in 1908, becoming secretary and treasurer. He became president and treasurer in 1918 and built the plant at 220 N. Natchez av., now the Dallas division of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc.

In 1928, he consolidated five other large companies with the Dallas firm to form the Republic Brass corporation, of which he was initially first vice president in charge of manufacturing and sales, and director. The company's name was changed to its present form in 1929.

On Board of I. I. T.

Mr. Dallas was a director of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining company, a director of General Cable corporation, and a director and member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

He also was a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Institute of Technology, president of the Hadley Correspondence School of the Blind, Winnetka; director of the Sunday Evening club of Chicago; president of the Church Club of Chicago, and a vestryman for 17 years of Christ Episcopal church of Winnetka.

Headed Research Group

Mr. Dallas was a governor of the Copper and Brass Research association and a trustee of the American Heritage Foundation, and Junior Achievement, Inc.

Surviving are his widow, Harriet; two daughters, Miss Mary Dallas and Mrs. Stanley J. Keyes; one sister, Miss Ida Dallas; his mother, Mrs. Andrew C. Dallas, 104, of 227 E. Delaware pl.; and five grandchildren.

Services will be held Tuesday in Sarasota, with a memorial service later in New York

CHARLES D. DALLAS NAMED PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO CHURCH CLUB

The election of Charles D. Dallas of Winnetka, as president of the Church club of Chicago, to succeed Walter B. Patterson, resigned, was announced yesterday. Other officers elected are Jewell F. Stevens, vice president; Homer Lange, secretary, and Angus Hubbard, treasurer.



CHARLES D. DALLAS

[Photo by Moffett.]

Mr. Dallas has been for two years vice president of the club, which is comprised of 500 business men of the city who are members of the Episcopal church. He is a member of Christ Episcopal church at Winnetka, and is president of the Dallas Brass and Copper company.

Newest Hook and Ladder Starts Work This Week

A new model hook and ladder truck will be put into service this week by the fire department, according to an announcement yesterday by Fire Commissioner A. W. Goodrich. The truck raises its 85 foot extension ladder in 3 seconds by compression devices operated directly by the engine.

1909 directory

Phone 71
Canal (Magie Bros) r Sheridan rd nr Maple tel 1284
Magnus A C (Mabel wife) r Sheridan rd nr Pine tel 55
Winnetka Office
ILLINOIS

1929 directory

627 Butz Herbert R
Pine intersects
645 Hay Wm S
655 Magnus Aug C
656 Hicks Ernest H
Garland pl intersects
666 Green Geo H

1931 directory

645 Hay Wm S
655 Dallas C D
656 Hicks Ernest H
Garland pl intersects

1933 directory

Edw npr Brueck's Mortuary r909
Linden av
Eva maid 505 Sunset rd
Perlstein Harry (Anne; 2) h655 Sheri-
dan rd
Perrigo Geo W (Lucia) slsmn h461 Hill
rd

1939 directory

609ΔLeslie John W
Pine begins
627ΔButz Herbert R
645ΔHay Alma Mrs
655ΔMcKenzie Roderick
656ΔHicks Cora Mrs
666ΔErbe Roger W
Garland pl begins

1942 directory

Dalgety Wm D r 378 Hawthorn ln Winnetka-2667
Dallas Chas D serv tele 655 Sheridan rd Winnetka-3813
Dally R E r 812 Elm Winnetka-2725
Dalton Harold L r 508 Chas

1944 directory

Barrett D B r 125, 16th	Wilmette-6162
Barrett Edw J r 2005 Washngtn av	Wilmette-6424
Barrett Florence E r 151 Sterling ln	Wilmette-6285
Barrett Frank r 655 Sheridan rd	Winnetka-677
Barrett Mary Mrs r 1203 Ashland av	Wilmette-2301
Barrett Oliver R r 623 Abbottsford	Kenilworth-1324

1954 directory

655 Mann W A	WI6-0902
656 Brisbane P J	WI6-2398
656 Brisbane R W	WI6-0939
661 Munns G F	WI6-1895
671 Seefurth N H	WI6-4293

1956 directory

656 Brisbane R W	WI6-2
661 Richards M D	WI6-C
666 McLaughlin R	WI6-6

1969 directory

ONE HOUR MARTINIZING CLEANERS	
660 E Vernon Glencoe	835-9830
O'Neill D H 428 Providnt Win	446-5047
O'Neil Dan E 1176 Pine Win	HI 6-2012
O'Neill Danl III 661 Sheridn Rd Win	446-3960
O'Neill K Hugh 935 Harvard Wil	251-7918
O'Neill Peter C 430 Walnut Win	446-3356

Statutory (ILLINOIS)
(Individual to Individual)

1989 SEP 11 12:34 89424740

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E# 722544 Az Noivich

THE GRANTORS JOHN R. MODISETT and BARBARA B. MODISETT, his wife,

of the Village of Winnetka County of Cook State of Illinois for and in consideration of Ten and no/100 DOLLARS, and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid, CONVEY and WARRANT to KATHY Pinkstaff Fox and Richard T. Fox, 661 Sheridan Road Winnetka, Illinois (NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE)

(The Above Space For Recorder's Use Only)

the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Cook in the State of Illinois, to wit:

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET OF LOTS 3 AND 4 LYING NORTHWESTERLY OF A LINE DRAWN FROM A POINT IN THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 4, 83.78 FEET SOUTHEASTERLY OF THE NORTHWESTERLY CORNER THEREOF, TO A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET, 83.78 FEET (AS MEASURED ALONG SAID NORTHEASTERLY LINE) NORTHWESTERLY OF THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 3, ALL IN W. H. GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 2, 3, AND 4 IN JOHN GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF THE SOUTH EAST 1/4 OF SECTION 17 AND THE SOUTH WEST 1/4 OF FRACTIONAL SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Common Address: 661 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois
P.I.N. #05-16-106-056-0000

hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of the State of Illinois.

DATED this [REDACTED] 1989

PLEASE (SEAL) [REDACTED] (SEAL)

89424740

12.00

COOK CO. NO. 016
REV. 11/88
DEPT. OF REVENUE
375.00
STATE OF ILLINOIS
REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX
REVENUE STAMPS HERE
COOK COUNTY
REAL ESTATE TR.

186N075/018000 84 14
**TRUSTEE'S
DEED**



UNOFFICIAL COPY

Doc# 1834157109 Fee: \$50.00
Edward M. Moody
Cook County Recorder of Deeds
Date: 12/07/2018 12:38 PM Pg: 1 of 2

Dec ID 20181101643173
ST/CO Stamp 1-890-589-344 ST Tax \$1,400.00 CO Tax \$700.00

For Recorder's Use Only

THE GRANTOR, Kathy Pinkstaff Fox a/k/a
Kathy P. Fox, as trustee of the Kathy P. Fox
Trust dated November 16, 1992, for and in
consideration of TEN AND 00/100 Dollars (\$10.00) and other value consideration in hand paid, and in pursuance of the power and
authority vested in the Grantor as said Trustee and of every other power and authority the Grantor does hereby

CONVEY AND WARRANT to:

BL Partners LLC, an Illinois limited liability company, of c/o Christopher T. Childs, 272 East Deerpath Road, Suite 254, Lake
Forest, Cook County, Illinois 60045, all interest in the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Cook, in the State
of Illinois, to-wit:

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWESTERLY 229.75 FEET OF LOTS 3 AND 4 LYING NORTHWESTERLY OF A LINE
DRAWN FROM A POINT IN THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 4, 83.78 FEET SOUTHEASTERLY OF THE
NORTHWESTERLY CORNER THEREOF, TO A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID SOUTHWESTERLY
229.75 FEET, 83.78 FEET (AS MEASURED ALONG SAID NORTHEASTERLY LINE) NORTHWESTERLY OF THE
SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 3, ALL IN W. H. GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 2, 3 AND 4 IN JOHN
GARLAND'S SUBDIVISION THE SOUTHEAST ¼ OF SECTION 17 AND THE SOUTHWEST ¼ OF FRACTIONAL
SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

P.I.N. 03-16-106-056-0000

Common address: 661 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois 60093

June 16, 1955

The Week's

FRANK S. BARRETT

Services were held for Frank S. Barrett of Winnetka at Christ Church on June 13, with the Rev. Charles F. Schreiner officiating.

Mr. Barrett, who had lived in Winnetka 13 years and who has resided on the North Shore for 50 years, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home at 653 Sheridan Road, on June 11.

He was president of the Barrett Varnish Company in Cicero and represented the third generation of Barretts in the firm since the company's founding in 1870.

Survivors are Mrs. Leone Barrett, his wife; Mrs. Mary Barrett Pattison, of Winnetka, his daughter; his three granddaughters; and Mrs. Mary VonPflugh of Wilmette, his sister.

Place of interment was the Christ Church churchyard.

Marcus D. Richards

Marcus D. Richards, 82, of 788 Green Bay Rd., Winnetka, died Thursday at Evanston Hospital.

Mr. Richards was employed by the Chicago Casket Co. for 56 years. He retired in 1965 as a vice president of the company.

Surviving are his wife, Helen Gillette; a daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Watson, Chestertown, Md.; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

A memorial service was conducted Sunday at the Children's Chapel of the Winnetka Congregational Church by Dr. Lawrence Schwarz.

American crafts benefit the healing arts

Hospitals' programs profit from auxiliary's third annual exhibit

Three's a charm. And the third annual American Craft Exposition, sponsored by Evanston/Glenbrook Hospitals' Auxiliary Sept. 10 through 13, was the most successful ever. "Better than better," said Judy Gordon of Winnetka, who co-chaired the event with Christine Robb. "For the first two years we had a gate of about 3,500. This year we moved to the Henry Crown Sports Pavilion and we doubled that — 7,000 people."

The show got off to a great start Sept. 10 when over 600 attended the preview opening. "Everyone was buying," Gordon continued. "By the end of the show, some artists walked out almost empty-handed."

The show included arts, crafts, furniture, jewelry and wearable art. Marje Julian of Winnetka, who will co-chair the 1988 show with Linda Lane of Glencoe, wore an outfit which she had purchased at the 1986 show.

The event raised over \$40,000 for programs at Evanston and Glenbrook Hospitals.



John Modisetti, senior vice president of the Evanston Hospital Corporation, with Stephanie Vittum, president of the Evanston/Glenbrook Hospitals' Auxiliary. Both are from Winnetka.

FUNERAL IS HELD FOR A. C. MAGNUS IN SANTA BARBARA

Funeral services were held yesterday from his home in Santa Barbara, Cal., for August C. Magnus, formerly of Chicago, who died in his home Wednesday. Mr. Magnus was president of A. Magnus Sons company, brewery supplies concern, which was established in Chicago by his father in 1867. Before moving to Santa Barbara 12 years ago, he was a member of the Chicago Athletic association, Chicago Historical society, Chicago Zoölogical society, and the Field Museum of Natural History. Surviving are his widow, Mabel, and a sister, Mrs. Emma Williams.

Family's Fifth Death Gives Boy, 7, His Fourth Home

Marion, Ill., Jan. 21.—(P)—Because there have been five deaths in his family, Bobby Blue, 7 years old, was getting acquainted in his fourth home today. In 1931 Bobby's father was drowned, Bobby and his mother went to live with a brother of his mother. In 1934, his mother and her brother died, a month apart. The boy went to live with his grandfather, Elmer Blue, a rural mail carrier. A year later, his grandmother died. His grandfather died last week. Now Bobby has gone to live with Robert Simpson, another brother of his mother.

3 Oak Park Punch Board Owners Are Fined \$25 Each

Two women and a man, who own variety and candy stores in Oak Park, were fined \$25 each yesterday by Justice of the Peace Gilbert O. Volke of Oak Park, on charges of possessing punch boards in violation of the village ordinance. The punch board prizes of dolls, teddy bears, wagons, and candy were given to the Hepzibah Orphans' home. The defendants were Louis Kallas, 1026 Clinton avenue, Mrs. Mary Zadek, 6120 Roosevelt road, and Mrs. Ella Polacek, 38 West Lake street.

Limb Kills Rep. Gettinger of Indiana Legislature

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Dan O. Gettinger, 47 years old, representative from Sullivan county in the last two sessions of the Indiana legislature, was fatally injured on his farm near Sullivan today. Gettinger and several other men were sawing down trees when a huge limb fell on him.

EX-CONVICT GUN JEWISH WOMAN TOTER GETS OFF "ABUSES" PICKET WITH \$200 FINE IN POLAND; JAILED

Homer Harvey, 33 years old, an ex-convict, was fined \$200 on a disorderly conduct charge by Judge Eugene J. Holland yesterday after a charge of carrying a concealed weapon was dismissed. Arrested on Jan. 4 with a pistol in his automobile, Harvey admitted he and another man were planning a robbery. Before sentence was passed Marie Cherillo, 28 years old, 4631 Beacon street, pleaded for his release, avowing that he is the father of her expected child.

[Copyright: 1938: By the New York Times.]

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 21.—"Pickets of Jewish shops perform a national duty and cannot be blamed for it," a judge in Tczew ruled today. He sentenced a Jewish woman to fourteen days in jail and fined her fifty zlotys [\$9.50] for "abusing" a picket. The woman, a milliner, pleaded not guilty, saying she was a good Polish citizen and had a right to use strong language on a man trying to ruin her.

Aged Man Killed by Fall from Window of Home

Bernard Blashek, 79 years old, a retired dry goods salesman, was fatally injured last night when he fell from the window of his second story apartment at 714 Buckingham place, landing in an alleyway. His wife, Helen, who was in an adjoining room heard the fall. Blashek is also survived by seven children.

HANGS SELF IN HAYLOFT.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—John H. Penderson, 57 years old, ordered to vacate the farm he occupied as tenant, was found hanged in a hayloft. A coroner's jury said "despondency."

PEDIATRICIAN ENDS CAREER IN WINNETKA

Dr. Munns' Retirement Marked by Party

Dr. George F. Munns, Winnetka pediatrician, retired last week after 31 years in practice.

A retirement and going away party was given for Dr. and Mrs. Munns Saturday at the home of Dr. William G. Cummings in Winnetka. Dr. and Mrs. Munns will make their home in Palm Desert, Cal.

Reflects on Career

Their daughter, Mrs. Stanley O. Chambers Jr., lives in Palm Desert. Another daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Smith, lives in Austin, Tex., and their son, George F. Munns Jr., lives in Winnetka.

Before keeping his last appointment at 4 p. m. Friday, Dr. Munns took time to reflect briefly on his career.

The biggest improvement in his field, he said, has been in the training of child specialists.

"When I was at the University of Cincinnati 35 years ago," he recalled, "there were only a few students concentrating in pediatrics. It was a new field then and it was hard to specialize -- not many courses in it.

Number Increases

"The number of students in pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati today is greatly increased, and general practitioners are spending more time with children's diseases too," he said.

Born in Oxford, O., 59 years ago, Munns went to Miami university, where he graduated in 1919. After receiving his M. D. from the University of Cincinnati in 1923, he interned at Christ hospital and was resident in pediatrics at Cincinnati General hospital.

Moves to Winnetka

He moved to Winnetka in May, 1926, and joined Dr. C. A. Aldrich in one of the first medical groups established on the north side. He and Mrs. Munns, the former Mary Jane Lawson, were married in Detroit the following year.

Munns worked with Dr. Aldrich until 1941, when Al-

Winding Up 31 Year Career



Dr. George F. Munns of Winnetka examining his last patient, Gerry Keith, 10, before retiring after 31 years of practice as pediatrician in Winnetka. Dr. and Mrs. Munns will move to Palm Desert, Cal.

drich left Winnetka to become nationally known as professor of pediatrics at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., before his death in Oct., 1949.

Dr. Munns was professor of pediatrics at Northwestern university and was on the staff of Children's Memorial hospital, 707 Fullerton av., until his retirement.

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

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 Loeb 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.

"Oak Bluffs"

AT

Winnetka, Ill.



"OAK BLUFFS"



East Side of Residence



Living Room



Dining Room

"Oak Bluffs," perched on a high promontory surveying the blue waters of Lake Michigan, is an unusual property combining the best features of both a winter and summer residence. Situated on the outer fringes of Winnetka, Illinois, this property offers the metropolitan conveniences and facilities of an urban location, yet its lakeshore site and broad sand beach bestows upon it all the advantages of a resort property, with a summer temperature fifteen degrees cooler than a mile in from the lake.

With its charm of plan and refreshing location, "Oak Bluffs" is a place of which its owner may be justly proud. A high iron picket fence, encircling the estate on three sides, serves as handsome background for the wide sweeps of lawn and garden landscaping. Its three acres, well screened from the public road by a diversified planting of beautiful trees and dense shrubbery, possess an aristocratic bearing befitting their well-groomed appearance and the estate's magnificent situation. A broad terrace overlooks the breadth and beauty of Lake Michigan, while winding paths lead down the bluff to the wide bathing beach, which affords excellent swimming.

The spacious residence, set well back from the road on a high rise of ground with excitingly lovely views of the lake waters, green grass terraces and charming flower gardens, was remodeled by Russell Wolcott with stucco and timber effect on thoroughly capacious lines, with an eye to vigorous sweeps of view from wide casements and a rare freshness of interior decoration.

On the first floor, there are five rooms — A vast paneled living room, two of whose sides are almost completely windowed, with beamed ceiling, wide fireplace. A semi-circular dining room, papered in an interestingly historic manner, with marble fire-

place, crystal chandelier and a lovely side-wall arrangement of picture windows. The library walls are paneled in knotty pine with broad bookshelves framing the center fireplace. Windows look out upon a spacious columned porch, shadowed by low-boughed branches of great shade trees. In addition, there are a solarium and powder room, kitchen, servants' dining room and porch.

The second floor has a master suite of bedroom with marble fireplace and semi-circular window treatment, and adjoining dressing room with bath. There are four additional bedrooms each with bath, and so planned that a lake view may be glimpsed from three of them. One, not facing the lake, opens onto a small porch overlooking the gardens beneath. This floor also contains three servants' rooms and one bath. The third floor has one servant's room; the balance being employed as storage space.

The estate outbuildings comprise a three-car garage with chauffeur's quarters of eight rooms and two baths, attached to which is a large greenhouse. These buildings are located at the high grill-gated entrance to "Oak Bluffs." There is an excellent tennis court, built to championship specifications of Kyrack which dries very rapidly after a shower, so laid out that the players seldom face the sun at any hour.

A quiet dignity, refreshing beauty and serene restfulness are "Oak Bluffs' " precious possessions. Its dignity of charm is apparent from the noble facade of its entrance gate to the luxuriously planned and outfitted residence; its views of the changing moods and whims of Lake Michigan lend a vivacious sparkle to the surrounding landscape; and its restfulness of feeling is sensed on every side in the naturally serene, untroubled manner that is "Oak Bluffs."



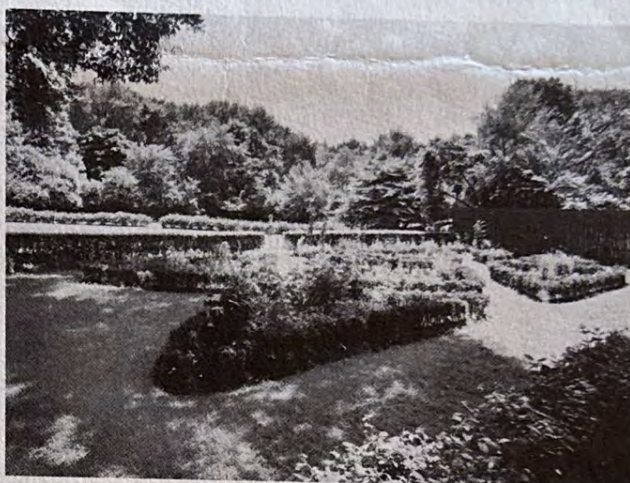
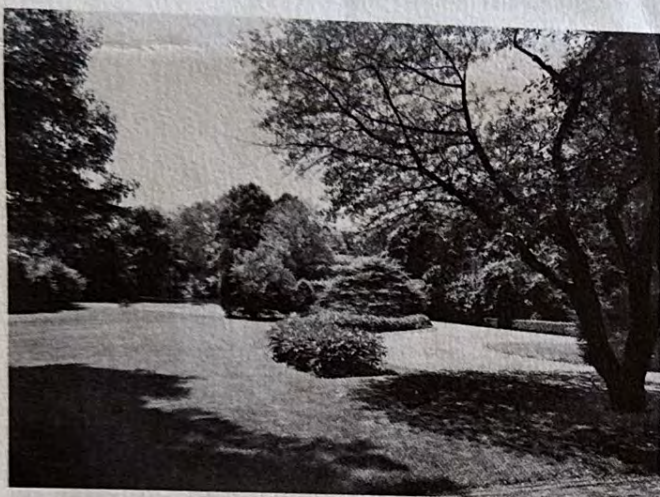
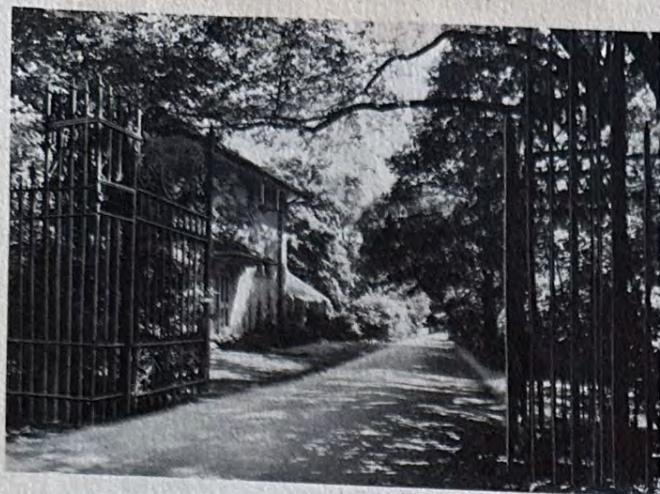
East Side of Residence



Library



Bedroom

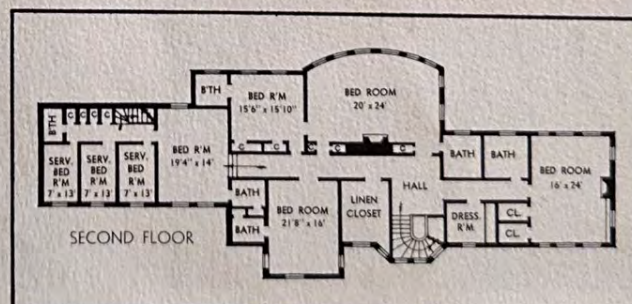
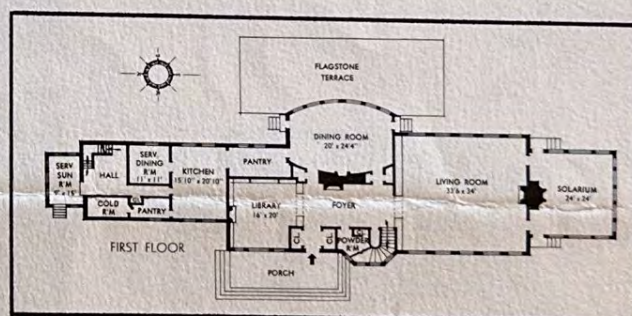


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The Winnetka Historical Society

MRS. RICHARD D. HARZA
655 SHERIDAN ROAD, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS 60093
446-7280

owners:

- 1905 August Magnus
(built house. sewer applic. 9/1904
architect: Robert C. Spencer Jr.)
- 1930 C. Donald Dallas
(Dallas Brass, which became
Revere Copper & Brass)
- 1931 (?) Marshall Barrett (& Leone Barrett)
- 1949 Dr. William Mann (& Maud Mann)
(eye surgeon)
- 1959 Richard D. Harza (& Dorothy Harza)
Harza Engineering Co.

remodeling:

- 1930: wood paneling in living room & Library
copper gutters; brass hardware
- 1949 property subdivided
house built on tennis court (653 Sheridan)
gatehouse into house (661 Sheridan)
- 1960 garage built in basement
- 1962 sauna in basement
- 1968 indoor pool added on east side
- 1976 kitchen remodeled
- 1979 south porch remodeled

Chicagoland

Chicago Tribune Friday, May 31, 1991

Demolition nears door of mansion

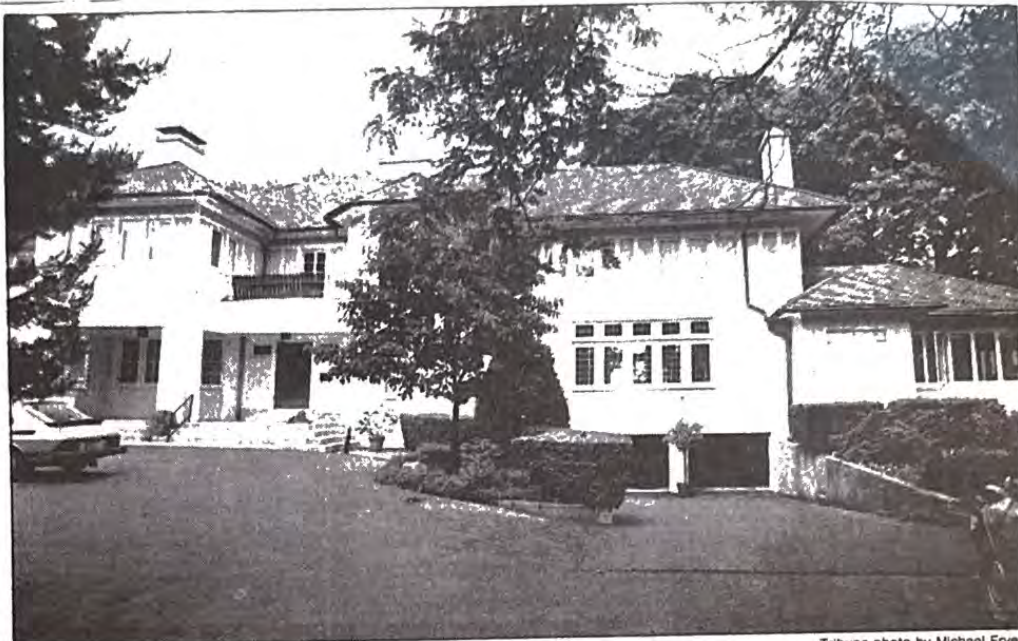
By Blair Kamin
Suburban affairs writer

Preservationists hoping to save an 86-year-old lakefront mansion designed by a colleague of Frank Lloyd Wright appear to have run out of options to prevent demolition now that a state agency has deemed the house a "marginal" candidate for the National Register of Historic Places.

"There's not much we can do unless there is some kind of public sentiment about this," said Trish Early, director of the Winnetka Historical Museum. "The owner has not been very receptive to alternative plans. We don't have the funds to buy the house."

But so far, there has been little public outcry to preserve the sprawling six-bedroom mansion at 655 Sheridan Rd., which is probably worth at least \$1 million, according to the Winnetka office of Koenig & Strey Realtors.

The house was designed in 1904 by Robert Spencer, one of several architects who joined with Wright



Tribune photo by Michael Fryer

Alterations during the last 50 years have damaged the home's chances for landmark status.

to create the Prairie School of architecture around the turn of the century.

The shape of the white stucco home, completed in 1905, is simpler than Wright's elaborately configured Prairie houses. But the house features broad, overhanging eaves and continuous bands of

casement windows that are visual trademarks of the Prairie School.

The architect shared offices with Wright in Chicago, published the first major article on Wright in 1900, and designed more than 160 buildings, including Oak Park-River Forest High School and sev-

eral houses in Oak Park and River Forest, according to Paul Kruty, a University of Illinois architectural historian who is writing a book about Spencer.

"Spencer, like Wright, was interested in creating a modern American architecture," Kruty said. The

See Mansion, pg. 7

Mansion

Continued from page 1

Winnetka house, he added, is one of Spencer's most important works, in part because of its patented casement windows.

"This kind of window soon became the standard for Prairie School architects, including Wright," Kruty wrote in a letter to Winnetka officials.

The owner, Richard Harza, wants to demolish the house, subdivide its lot, and construct a smaller house on one of the new parcels. Village officials, who have begun reviewing Harza's proposal, have no authority to stop demolition.

"My wife and I like to live in Winnetka. We want to continue to live here," Harza said. "The house is larger than we need and probably larger than most people need. It is [86] years old now and it's showing its age in terms of maintenance."

An application for a demolition permit was filed April 1, but a village

committee stayed the permit for up to 90 days. Early then asked the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency to determine if the house would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Including a building on the National Register does not protect it from demolition. However, owners of National Register properties are eligible for tax credits that encourage preservation. And if the Winnetka mansion were a strong candidate for the register, it would have strengthened the cause of preservationists.

A state preservation agency official said this week, however, that the house had been altered so substantially by Harza and previous owners that it has lost much of its original character. The house's original stained glass windows and fireplaces have been removed, while a parking garage and an indoor swimming pool were added, according to Early.

"There's no doubt that when the building was originally built, it would have been a wonderful candidate" for the National Register, said Ann Swallow, National Register coordinator

for the preservation agency. "The problem is in the alterations that have happened to it in the last 50 years."

"It is a marginal candidate for the National Register," she said, adding: "This should not stop people in Winnetka from trying to negotiate with the owner, trying to find out if they can work with them, seeing if it can be preserved."

Such an outcry occurred last year when North Shore residents rallied to save a Winnetka house designed by the late architect David Adler, whose homes are revered on the North Shore. The house, known as the Kuppenheimer house, was to be demolished. But preservationists arranged for it to be moved across the street.

There has been no discussion about moving the house designed by Spencer to another location, Early said. "I don't think there were the 'Friends of Spencer' out there as there were the 'Friends of Adler,'" she said, referring to the Friends of David Adler Historical Association.

Harza home rescue plan proposed

By SUSAN MONTGOMERY
STAFF WRITER

A Wilmette architect who has restored several Frank Lloyd Wright homes is interested in saving a Prairie Style mansion on Winnetka's lakefront from demolition.

Architect John Eifler has suggested restoring the main portion of the house at 655 Sheridan Road, lopping off the servants' quarters and then moving the house to the north end of the lot.

That way, owners Richard and Dorothy Harza could have a buildable lot to the south. The Harzas want to subdivide their large lot, sell off one lot and build a smaller home for themselves on the other lot.

The Harzas could not be reached Tuesday for comment.

Interested

"This is the first I've



Jim Robinson/Pioneer Press

The Harza House could become two homes as opposed to none.

heard of it so I have no comment. It's possible and might be worth looking at," said the Harzas' architect, (Continued on page 16B)

Correction

Winnetka resident Carlin Mallman of Girl Scout Troop 203 was pictured on the cover of May 30 issue of the Winnetka Talk. She was incorrectly identified in last week's issue.

■ Harza

Continued from page 7

William Tippens, referring to Eifler's idea.

The Harzas' home was built in 1905 by Robert C. Spencer Jr., a contemporary of Wright's and a noted architect of the Prairie School movement, an architectural style which developed in the Midwest around the turn of the century.

Tippens said the Harzas are, in fact, preservation-minded people. Dorothy Harza "felt if this was a structure of historic or architectural significance, she'd be lying down in front of the bulldozer herself. But there is a line where people get excited about saving anything and everything, and somewhere you have to know where the line must be drawn. If the house was in the pristine condition, it might be worth saving," said Tippens, noting significant alterations have occurred over the years.

Eifler said he wasn't sure whether his idea to relocate part of the house would be feasible under Winnetka's zoning regulations.

Another possibility he suggested is to rotate the house 90 degrees and place it on the north portion of the lot, to subdivide the lot.

Ideally, he'd like to see an arrangement worked similar to that which saved a David Adler house in Winnetka.

Winnetka Talk 6/6/91
1991-60-1

Permit request

Campaign started for mansion

A demolition permit application of a house at 188 Forest St. will be considered Monday by the Winnetka Building Review Committee. The meeting is at 5 p.m. at the Winnetka Village Hall, 510 Green Bay Rd.

The contract purchaser of the building is Townsend Co., a real estate business at 567 Lincoln Ave., which submitted the demolition application May 31. The building was built around 1910.

The six-bedroom farmhouse style building is set on a 60-foot wide by 132-foot deep lot.

An architecture buff concerned about the proposed demolition of a Prairie School mansion at 655 Sheridan Rd. has begun a letter writing campaign to drum up support to save the building.

"Contrary to the impression that's been given, there is a very large and interested body of people who understand the importance of the building and who care," said Ralph Gerbie, owner of a home in Oak Park designed by the same architect, Robert Spencer, a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Gerbie, who is in the real estate business, is sending letters to over 20 owners of Spencer-designed homes nationwide, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Illinois Landmarks Preservation Council, the Winnetka Historical Society, and local Building Review Committee, among others.

Richard and Dorothy Harza, who own the so-called Magnus home at 655 Sheridan Road, have asked village permission to raze the lakefront mansion and construct a smaller home for them-

selves on part of their property. They plan to subdivide the parcel and sell off one of the lots.

A few months ago, the Winnetka Building Review Committee issued a 90-day stay of demolition to allow for interested individuals to suggest ways to spare the house. That 90-day period will expire in a few more weeks.

Gerbie said he hopes the Harzas will further delay their plans, and perhaps entertain what he calls "creative ideas" for saving the

house.

The Harza's architect, William Tippens, has said the Harzas are interested in historic preservation, but noted that the house has been significantly altered since it was first built.

Despite the modifications, Gerbie and other preservationists believe the house is still worth saving. Last week, Wilmette architect John Eifler suggested demolishing the house's servants wing, and preserving the most significant portion of the building by moving it north.

EAST KENILWORTH





ROBERT CLOSSON SPENCER, JR.

PRECISION and breadth stand out as conspicuous characteristics in the work of Robert Closson Spencer, Jr. He believes that the joy of creative work is legitimate, that it is not only the right of the architect, but that it also is essential for the greatest good to the client that the architect should experience that pleasure which comes from doing original work. And the noteworthy fact is that he never forgets his convictions nor recedes from his position. His work is uniformly in harmony with his theories.

His precision he inherits from his father and from his grandfather, who was the author of the Spencerian System of Penmanship. His breadth and his democracy come, I suspect, from his mother. At least, it is safe to assume that most creative democrats—for that is what he is in architecture—have mothers noted for quiet force and unassuming strength and sweetness.

He was born in Milwaukee, April 13, 1864. After the usual common and high school training he entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1886. He commenced his study of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he studied and worked in the offices of Wheelwright & Haven, and with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. He crowned his eastern experience by winning the Rotch Traveling Scholarship in 1891 and for two years he studied in Europe as the eighth Rotch scholar. The colored drawing of the ceiling of the central dome of the Villa Madonna, Rome, which was published in the Rotch Scholarship Envois, has shown his ability to work and to show every detail without the loss of breadth. Many acquire breadth by elimination, but Robert Spencer never does. He includes everything, but always keeps all parts in proper relation. This drawing is one of many made during his study of Italian interiors from the standpoint of decoration and color.

In recognition of his work the American Institute of Architects conferred the honor of fellowship upon him in 1909. His interests as well as his attainments are shown by his membership and activity in the University and City clubs of Chicago.

He began independent practice in Chicago in 1895 and in 1905 he took into partnership Mr. Horace S. Powers.

Robert Spencer was one of the first to put the popular periodical article on domestic architecture upon a basis dignified, valuable, and suggestive. His series of articles on Farm Houses in the *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1900 were a distinct contribution to society and to architecture.

In addition to the value which his clients receive in his work, and the pleasure which he and his associates get from doing it, he never fails to interest and satisfy his brother architects, whether it be the drawing they look at or the finished construction. — D. H. P.



4. Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Harza (August Magnus House)
Style: Prairie
Architect: Robert C. Spencer, Jr.
Date: 1905

655 Sheridan Rd

The Architect

Robert Spencer (1865-1953), who lived for many years in River Forest, studied at the University of Wisconsin and MIT before beginning his architectural practice, first in Boston and then in Chicago. After a brief stint in the early 1890's with the Chicago branch of the Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge (which was designing the Art Institute and Chicago Public Library at this time), Spencer opened his own office in 1895. A few years later he became a prominent member of a group of progressive young architects known as the Steinway 18, after Steinway Hall on Van Buren St., in which they all had offices. Some others in this group were Frank Lloyd Wright, Dwight Perkins and Myron Hunt. In 1905, soon after finishing the design of the house for August Magnus, Spencer began a long and busy partnership with Horace Powers.

The Style

The simple rectangular form, the wide eaves, the stucco surfaces and the absence of traditional decoration all identify this as a house in the Prairie style associated with Frank Lloyd Wright. Spencer's work, however, should be distinguished from some of the more radical designs of Wright and others. While clearly influenced by Wright, Spencer also had a strong affinity for English architecture. A good example of this at the Harza house is his use of half-timbering (that is, wood against stucco) to decorate the upper part of the wall. For the Elizabethan's half-timbering had both a structural and decorative function, and the patterns often got quite intricate; here, however, it has been simplified to a network of right-angled lines. Another feature distinguishing this project from typical Prairie commissions is its size. The large lakefront house with its gatehouse and spacious grounds, all marked off by an imposing metal fence, formed one of the great Sheridan Road estates of the early 20th century. Collaborating with Spencer on this impressive scheme was the prominent landscape designer, Jens Jensen (1859-1951), known for his use of native plants and rock formations in creating "Prairie" landscapes. Jensen's extensive use of the hawthorn tree in his landscaping for the Magnus estate inspired Spencer's stylized design for the original art glass casement windows, which are long gone from the house, as are the Jensen plantings.

The House

There have been five owners of this house, including its builder, August Magnus, who was the head of a Chicago brewing company. In 1930 the second owner, Mr. C. Donald Dallas, hired the Winnetka revivalist architect Chester Walcott (1883-1947) to do a major remodelling. Using wood panelling on a lavish scale (especially in the living room), Walcott virtually transformed the interior. It was at this time that the original art glass was removed, as were most of the other Prairie elements, with the important exception of the main staircase. In the early 1950's, the third owner, Mrs. Leone Barrett, built the smaller house that stands on the south side of the property. The current owners have made some changes as well. They installed a garage in the basement area in 1960. Then in 1968 they built a large indoor swimming pool on the east side of the house and later a tennis court to the west. No longer wanting a house of this size with the maintenance demands it poses, but wanting to remain on the site, the Harzas will have the building torn down this summer prior to constructing a new home.

*info from B. Hinchliff
4/2/92 N.S.C.D.*

The Prairie School

Frank Lloyd Wright
and his Midwest Contemporaries



H. Allen Brooks

"A definitive work which will stimulate those who read it to even more extensive examination of the roots of modern architecture."
—W.R. Hasbrouck, *Architectural Forum*

655 Sheridan Rd.

Biographical information from *The Book of Chicagoans*, Chicago, 1917, p. 533, and an interview with Miss Eleanor E. Perkins, the architect's daughter. The early death of Dwight's father posed financial problems and it was through the aid of Charles Hitchcock that Perkins attended MIT. Hitchcock was a benefactor of the University of Chicago, where Perkins later designed several buildings including Hitchcock Hall, a men's residence which dates from 1901. Perkins was married in 1891 and had two children, Eleanor Ellis and Lawrence Bradford, the latter being senior partner in the architectural firm of Perkins and Will. Biographical information from *The Book of Chicagoans*, Chicago, 1917, and *The Brickbuilder*, 24, 1915, 76, where a portrait photograph of Spencer will be found.

For the factual documentation on Wright's life before 1887 see Thomas Hines, Jr., 'Frank Lloyd Wright - The Madison Years: Records versus Recollections,' *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, 50, 1967, 109-19, which was reprinted in the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 26, 1967, p. 53.

Hunt with a double house in Evanston for Catherine White. How many times these men worked together cannot be known, yet certainly none worked in isolation.

Three of them had studied at MIT. Dwight Heald Perkins (1867-1941), who was born in Memphis, Tennessee and raised in Chicago, attended the Institute for two years (1885-7) - remaining thereafter as an instructor for an additional year. He had experience in several offices, including some five years with Burnham and Root, where he managed the downtown office during the exigency of the Columbian Exposition. With the ensuing depression, however, Burnham (John Root died in 1891) released Perkins (1894), but not without a prospective commission - the design of Steinway Hall.⁷

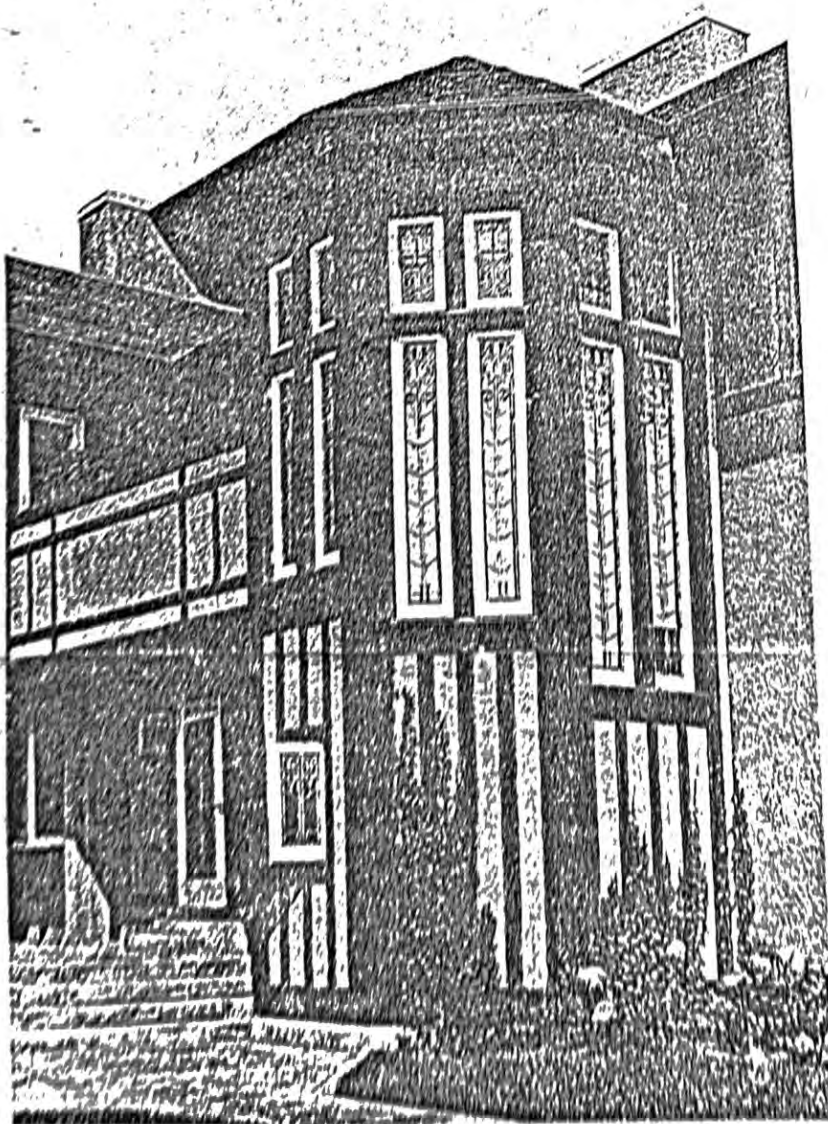
Robert Clossen Spencer, Jr (1865-1953) entered MIT the year after Perkins; he was already in possession of a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering degree from the University of Wisconsin (1886). He left the Institute without completing his studies, worked for Wheelwright and Haven and then Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge in Boston before going to Europe on a Rotch Travelling Scholarship. Upon his return in 1893 he settled in Chicago, starting in the local office of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge before entering private practice in 1895.⁸

Myron Hunt (1868-1952) was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, and studied at Northwestern University (1888-90) before attending MIT (1890-2). He then worked in Boston and Chicago, and made an extensive European tour (1894-6), before opening his own office in Chicago. He remained, however, only until 1903 when he moved to Los Angeles and entered partnership with Elmer Grey who, like Spencer, was a native of Milwaukee.

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) had less formal education than the others. He had left high school before completing his senior year (April 1885), but later attended the University of Wisconsin as a Special Student in civil engineering - apparently for about two semesters - while working for A.D. Conover, who was the Dean of Engineering at the university and also a practicing architect.⁹ In the spring of 1887 Wright left Madison for Chicago where he found employment with Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a fashionable residential architect who had helped introduce the Shingle Style into the Middle West. It was at Silsbee's office that Wright met Cecil Corwin. After about five months Wright left Silsbee to work for Louis Sullivan, with whom he stayed until 1893.

Although four men founded the group at Steinway Hall, the situation

FIG. 36 Robert C. Spencer, Jr. August Magnus house. Stair tower. *Western Architect* 1914



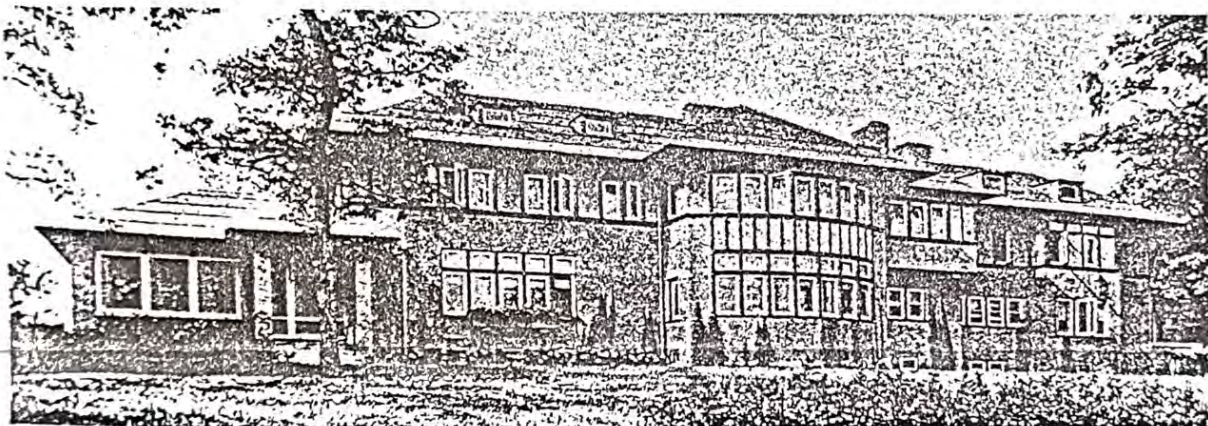
Irving K. Pond, 'German Arts and Crafts at St Louis,' *Architectural Record*, 17, 1905, 118-25; Gustav Stickley, 'The German Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,' *Craftsman*, 6, 1904, 489-506, which is also an excellent source for illustrations of the installations

³ Information from Barry Byrne in conversation, 12 November 1956

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FIG. 35 Robert C. Spencer, Jr. August Magnus house. Lake front. *Architectural Record* 1906



The Winnetka Historical Society

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did site overlooking Lake Michigan at 655 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Illinois (figs. 34, 35, 36; old photographs are used because the house is now painted entirely white, thereby impairing its visual unity). A strong cornice line, low hipped roof, and horizontal massing give the house a characteristically midwestern air, but the curved bow window on the lake front is reminiscent of Voysey's work or that of Parker and Unwin in England. The dark trim, establishing a rigid, abstract pattern of verticals and horizontals, relates to English half-timbering, although here it functions as a device to unify the fenestration and accentuate the major elements in the design.

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Jens Jensen (1859-1951) landscaped the Magnus estate by creating a

FIG. 37 Robert C. Spencer, Jr. Robert C. Spencer, Jr house, 926 Park Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, 1905. Photo by H.A. Brooks



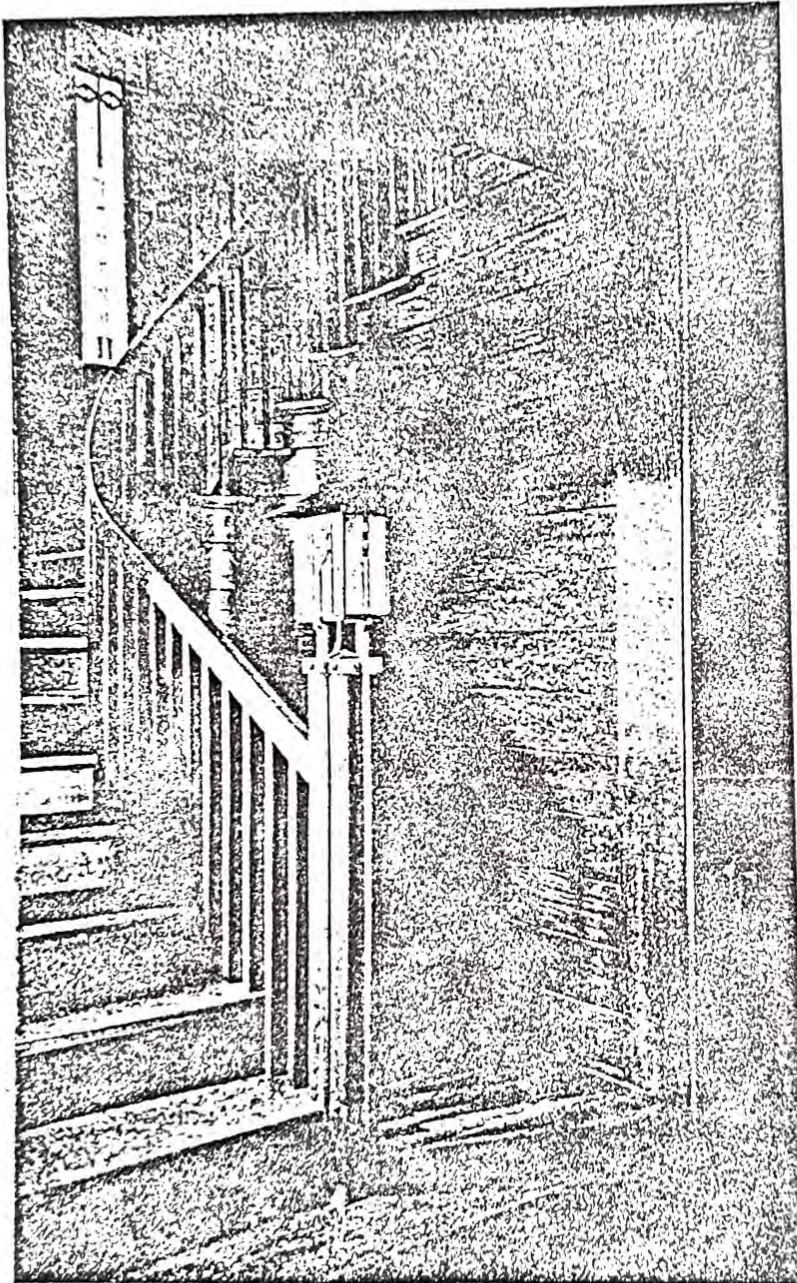
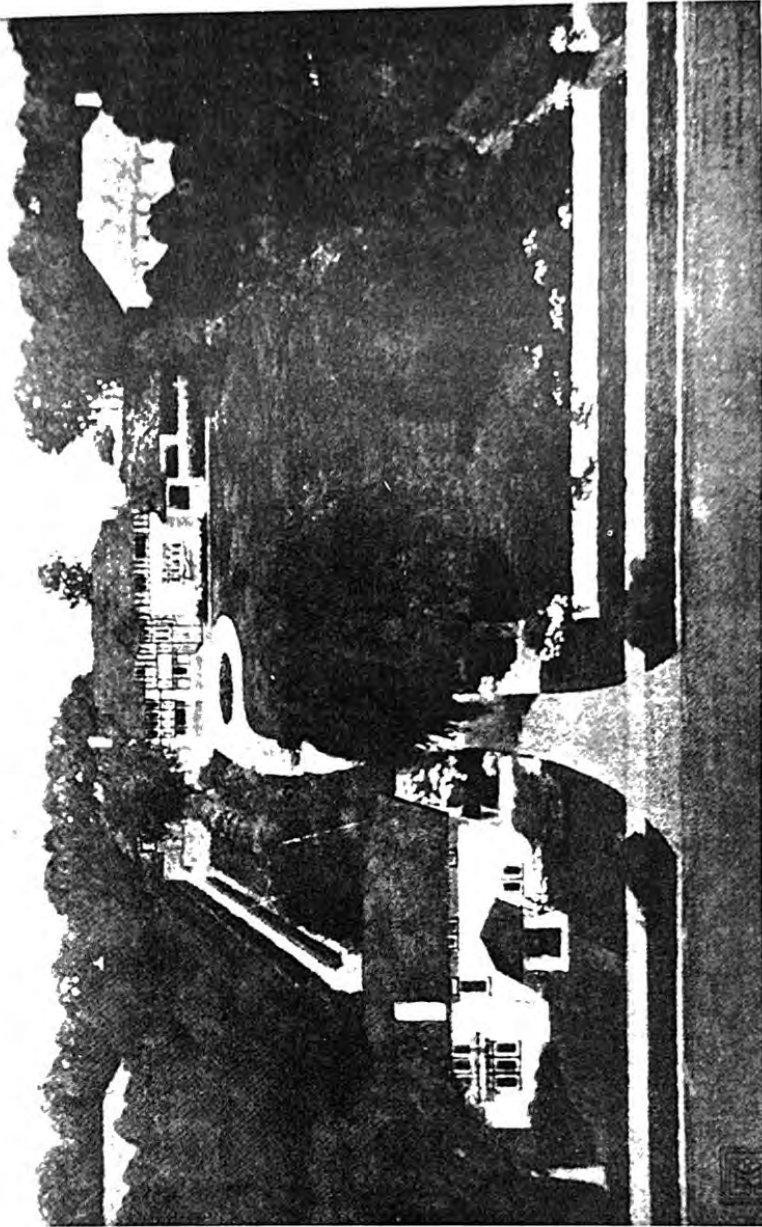


FIG. 34 Robert C. Spencer, Jr.
August Magnus house, 655 Sheridan
Road, Winnetka, Illinois, 1905.
Staircase. *Western Architect* 1914

BIRDS' EYE
VIEW OF
MAGNUS
PLACE OVER-
LOOKING
LAKE MICH-
IGAN AT WIN-
NETKA

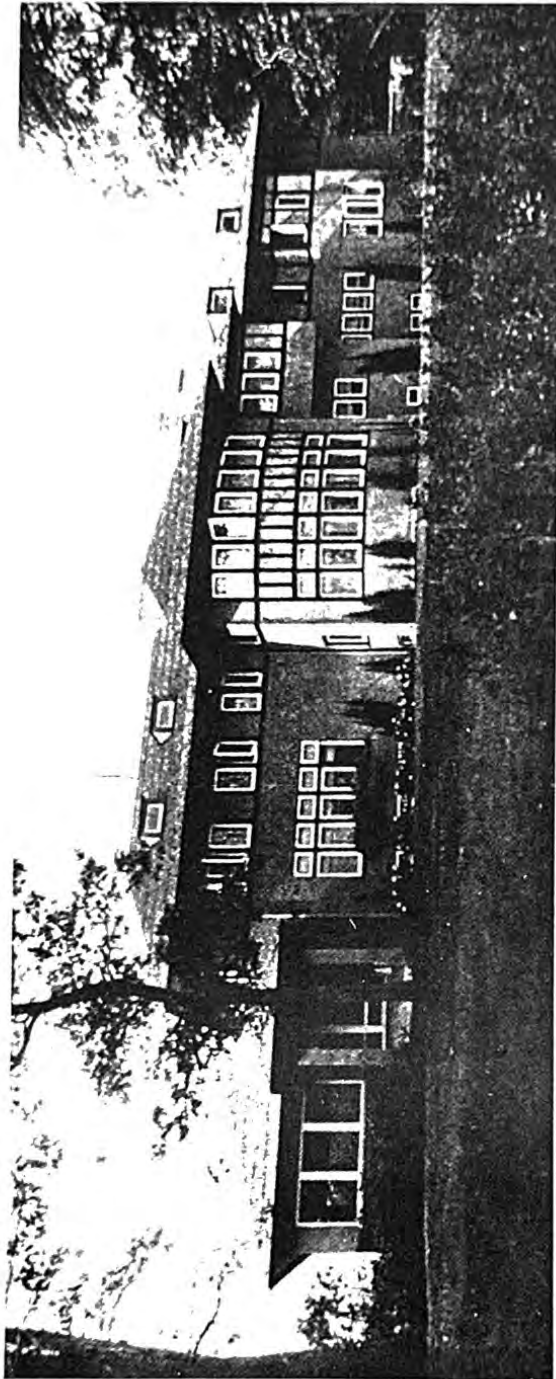
JENS JENSEN,
LANDSCAPE
ASSOCIATE

WATER
COLOR
BY M.R.
SPENCER

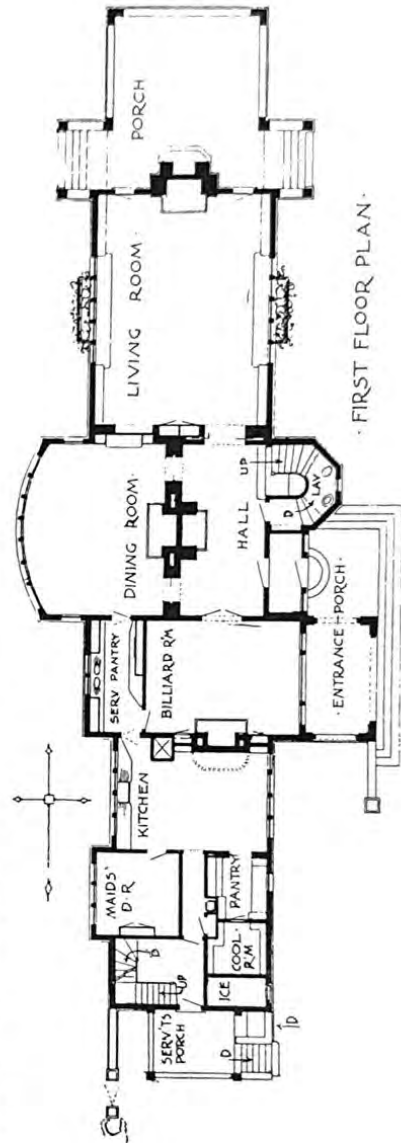


THE WESTERN ARCHITECT
APRIL 1914

Grounds subdivided
Jens Jensen landscape gone

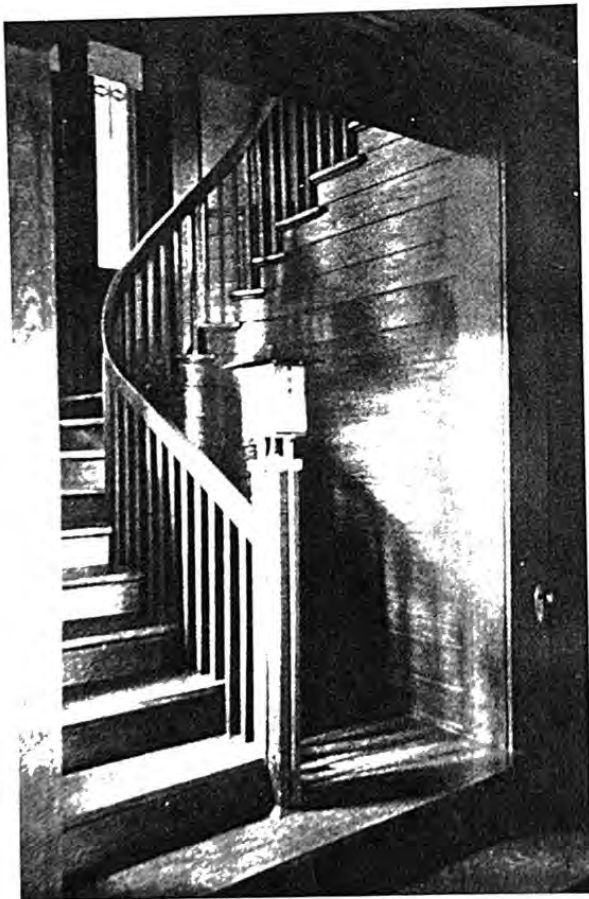


MAGNUS HOUSE ON THE LAKE SHORE AT WINNETKA, ILL. (1905)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

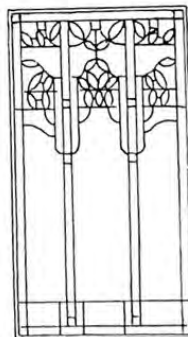
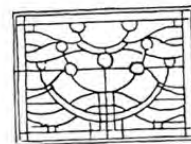
HOUSE PAINTED WHITE
POOL & TERRACE COVERING 60%
OF EAST FACADE



THE WEST FRONT AND
THE STAIRCASE :: ::

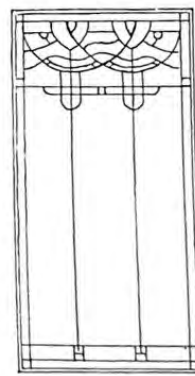
MAGNUS HOUSE. THE NATIVE
HAWTHORN CONVENTIONALIZED
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ALL THE WINDOWS AND IN THE
LIVING ROOM CEILING. BEAUTI-
FUL SPREADING HAWTHORN ARE
A STRONG HORIZONTAL NOTE IN
THE PLANTING :: :: :: ::

TYPICAL
GLAZING



SECOND STORY

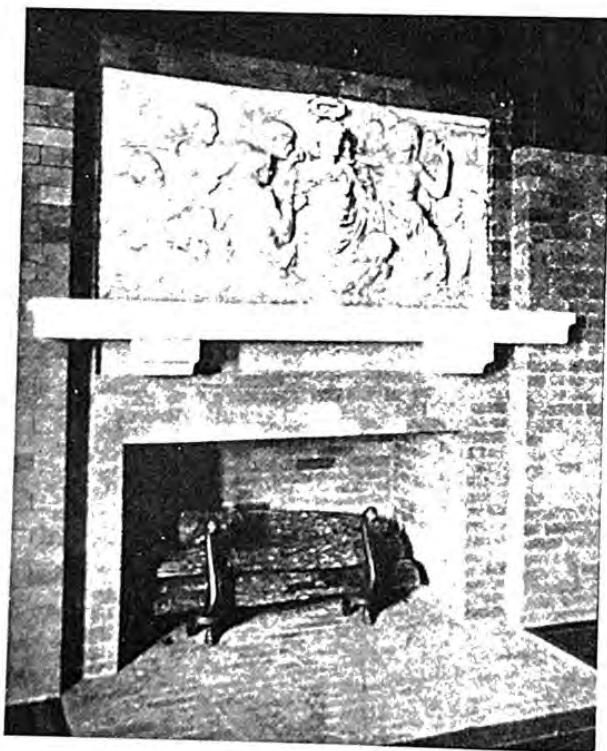
HAWTHORN
IN LEAF ::



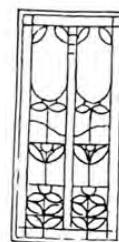
FIRST STORY

HAWTHORN
LEAFLESS ::

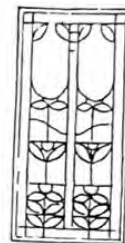
LAMP AT NEWELL POST GONE
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS GONE
BASEMENT GARAGE ADDED UNDER
LIVING ROOM WING



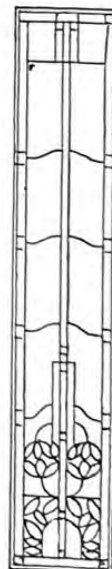
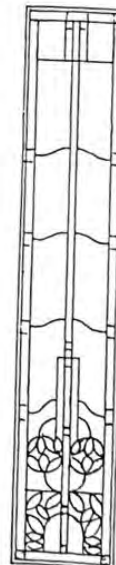
THE LIVING ROOM FIRE-PLACE WITH BASS-RELIEF
TYPIFYING LIFE BY A. L. VAN DEN BERGHEN ::



MAGNUS
STABLE
AND GATE
LODGE ::

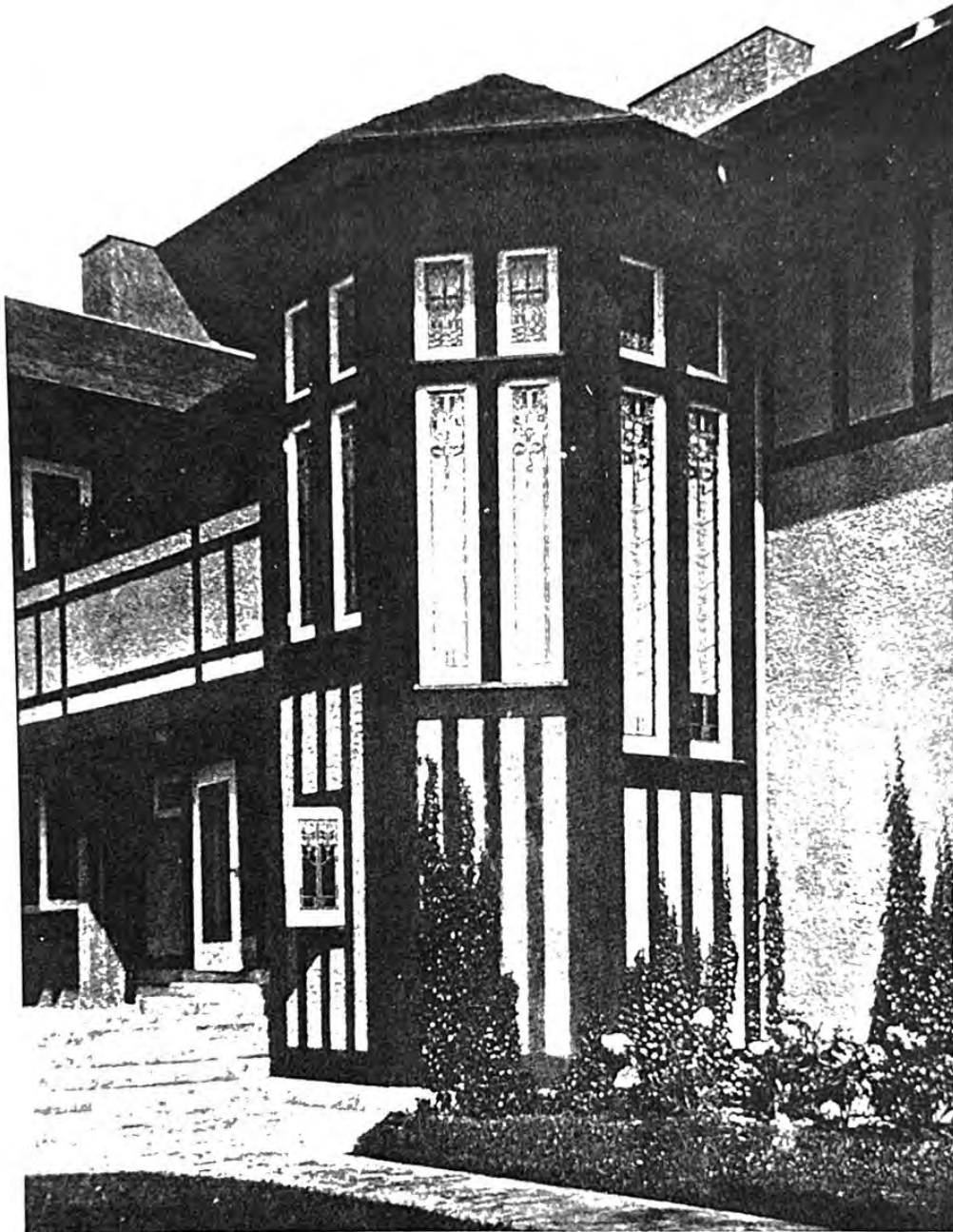


GLAZING
OF SHORT
OPENING
IN STAIR-
CASE BAY



STAINED GLASS GONE
BRICK FIRE PLACE & BASS RELIEF
GONE

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT
APRIL :: :: 1914



THE MAGNUS HOUSE, WINNETKA.
DETAIL OF STAIRCASE BAY :: ::

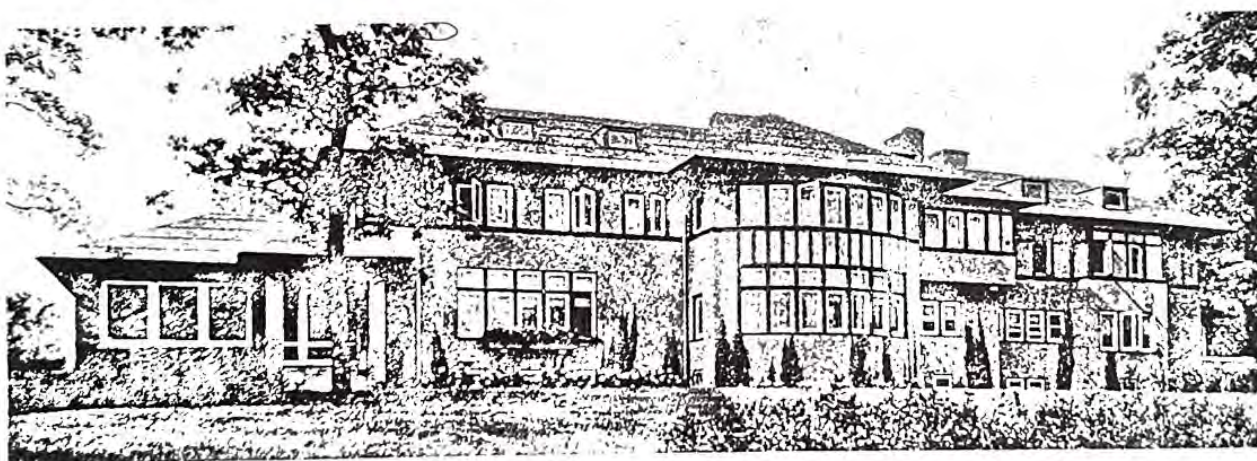
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Jens Jensen (1859-1951) landscaped the Magnus estate by creating a

FIG. 37 Robert C. Spencer, Jr. Robert C. Spencer, Jr house, 926 Park Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, 1905. Photo by H.A. Brooks



naturalistic midwest setting; into this setting he introduced the native hawthorn, from which Spencer drew inspiration for his decorative glass designs. He stylized the thorny shrub in its leafless winter guise for the first floor windows and represented it in full leaf on the floor above. These splendid windows, possibly Spencer's finest, have unfortunately been destroyed, their loss altering entirely the character of the house.⁵

In the same year Spencer built his own modest home on Park Avenue in River Forest. It was closed, solid, and had an almost Palladian sense of

⁵ Drawings of these windows will be found in the *Western Architect*, 20, April 1914. A small window is still in place at the base of the stair tower, in which the original color scheme can be seen. Concerning Jensen see: Leonard K. Eaton, *Landscape Artist in America: The Life and Work of Jens Jensen*, Chicago, 1964.

FIG. 38 Spencer and Powers. Edward W. McCready house, 231 N. Euclid Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, 1907. Historic American Building Survey photo by Richard Nickel



CASEMENT HARDWARE COMPANY

17 Van Buren Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE, HARRISON 783

PRODUCTS. Manufacturers of "HOLD-FAST" CASEMENT ADJUSTER and "HOOK-FAST" CASEMENT FASTENER.

FACILITIES. Our factory is situated in Chicago, and we can fill all orders from standard patterns within two weeks in any style of finish.

Special designs to fit special cases, or to harmonize with other work, can be made to suit particular architects.

APPLICATION. Our standard patterns will fit casement windows of usual detail, not less than 2 1/8" between sash and screen—not over 1" between screen and face of apron.

INSTALLATION. Our Adjuster and Fastener can be applied to old or new buildings by any carpenter without removing the existing trim.



FIG. 1. HOUSE AT WINNETKA, ILL.
Fitted with "Hold-fast" Adjusters and "Hook-fasts"



FIG. 2. "HOOK-FAST" FASTENER
Oval Pattern

THE
"HOLD-FAST"
CASEMENT
ADJUSTER.

The "Hold-Fast" (Fig. 3) is the only practicable adjuster operating and holding casement sash (outside or inside swing) securely at any angle from the inside of the window screen. It is simply a bent lever pivoted at "A," with tubular arm "B," in which the solid rod "C" slides as the sash is swung. Knuckle "D" is screwed to the sash. The bushing plate on the stool receives the pivot. The extension lever "F" is a rod screwed into "H" below the stool with a sliding brass sleeve and with a knob handle. Push in, to lock. Pull out, to swing. Plate "E" with scalloped slot is counter-sunk flush in the apron.

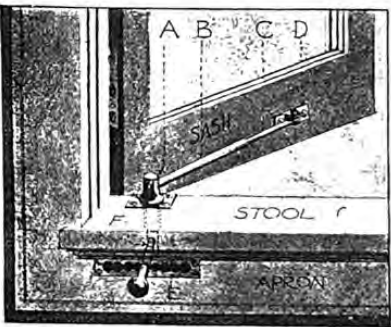
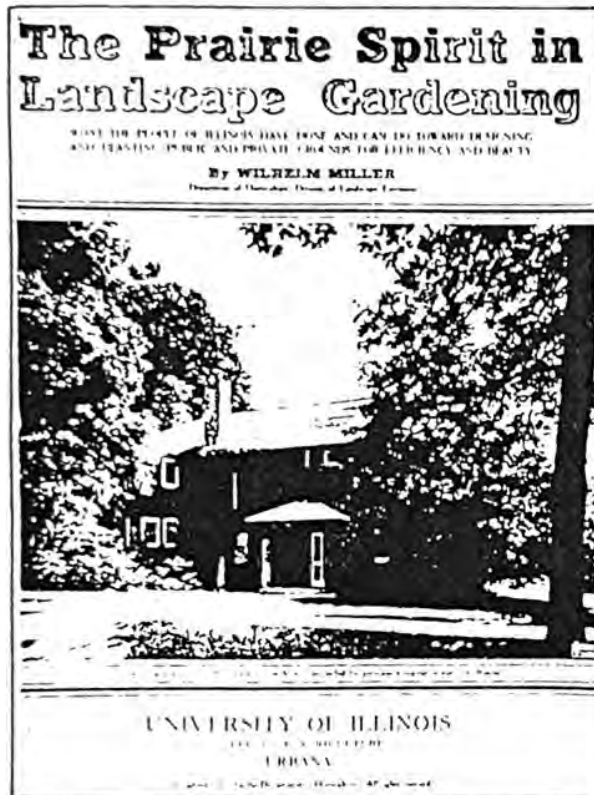


FIG. 3. "HOLD-FAST" ADJUSTER
Showing Sash, Half Open, Outside Swing, Left Hand

THE
"HOOK-FAST"
CASEMENT
WINDOW
FASTENER.

The "Hook-Fast" (Fig. 2) is the modern fastener for outside swinging casement sashes. It is simple, adjustable, easily handled, quickly locked, and won't work loose like a turn-buckle.



THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE HERITAGE OF ILLINOIS

Malcolm D. Cairns, Associate Professor,
Ball State University
Department of Landscape Architecture

Acknowledgements

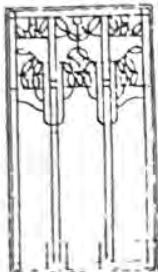
This project was developed with the support of the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Illinois. Project research by students: K. Himelick, P. Holt, C. Keenan, E. Kelly, J. Klatt, B. Merkel, T. Phillips, A. Tappe and S. Wydick is gratefully acknowledged. Graphic design and technical assistance was provided by Scott Mehaffey.

Copyright 1989

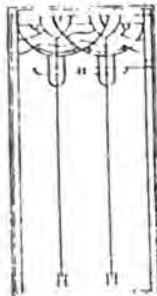
Magnus Place, Winnetka
Jens Jensen, Landscape Architect
Spencer & Powers, Architects

MAGNUS HOUSE. THE NATIVE
HAWTHORN. CONVENTIONALIZED
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LIVING ROOM CEILING. BEAUTI-
FUL SPREADING HAWTHORN ARE
A STRONG HORIZONTAL NOTE IN
THE PLANTING.

TYPICAL
GLAZING



Two small native
hawthorn
in leaf

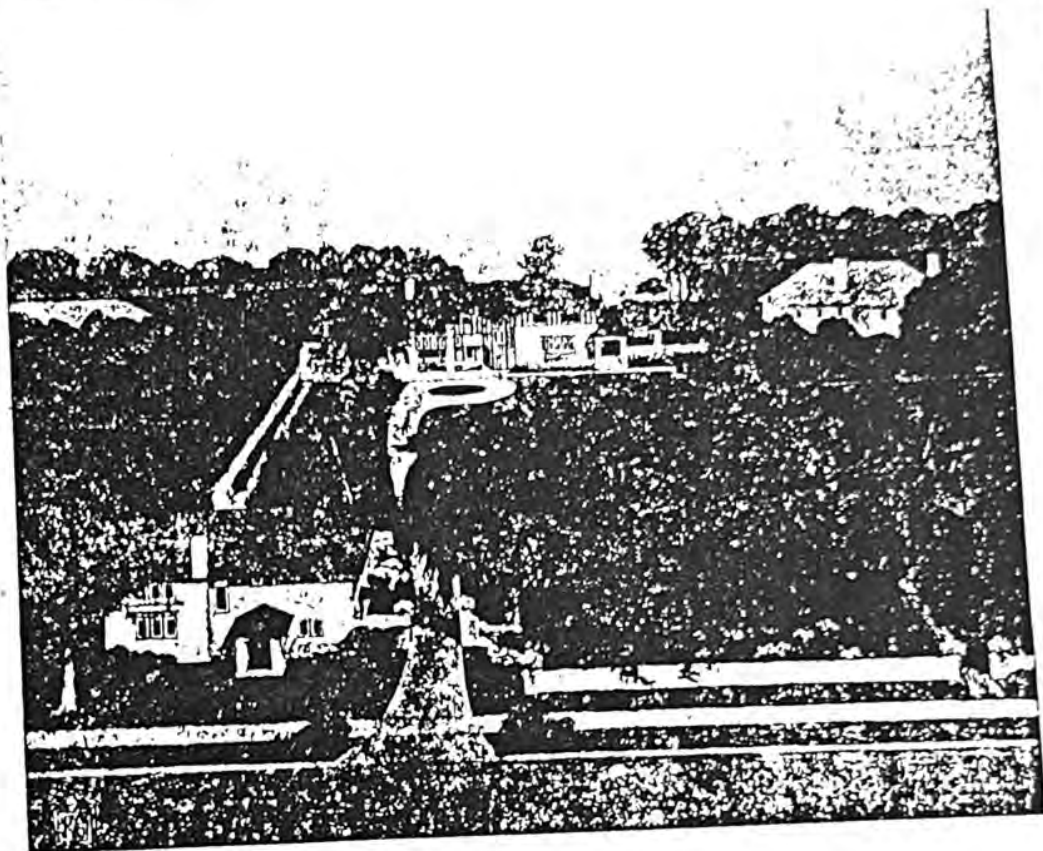


Three native
hawthorn
in leaf

BIRD'S EYE
VIEW OF
MAGNUS
PLACE OVER
LOOKING
LAKE MICH-
IGAN AT WIN-
NETKA

JENS JENSEN,
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECT

WATER
COLOR
BY MRS.
SENGER



THE VILLAGE OF WINNETKA

APPLICATION FOR DEMOLITION PERMIT

DATE OF APPLICATION 1 APRIL 1991

Application is hereby made for a permit to demolish _____
(type of building or

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
portion thereof such as single-family residence, detached garage, porch etc.)

ADDRESS 655 SHERIDAN RD, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER 05 - 16 - 106 - 055

LEGAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION (attach plat of survey if description is lengthy)

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (if application is for removal of principal building) 1911 (?)

OWNER RICHARD D HARZA PHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

ADDRESS 655 SHERIDAN RD, WINNETKA ILLINOIS

DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR _____ PHONE NUMBER _____

ADDRESS _____

DATE OF NOTIFICATION OF SURROUNDING PROPERTY OWNERS (if applicable) _____

DATE OF REFERRAL TO HISTORICAL MUSEUM (if applicable) 4-2-91

DATE OF RESPONSE FROM HISTORICAL MUSEUM (if applicable) _____

DATE OF BUILDING REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING (if applicable) _____

DATE OF CONFERENCE WITH APPLICANT (if applicable) _____

DATE OF ISSUANCE _____ BY _____

PERMIT NUMBER _____ C.B. NUMBER _____ Amount \$ _____

DATE OF DENIAL _____ BY _____

SIGNED (OWNER OR AGENT) [REDACTED] PHONE NUMBER 446 7390

ADDRESS 560 GREEN BAY ROAD, WINNETKA ILLINOIS

655 Sheridan Road

Water Connection: 1948
Sewer Connection: 1905

Building Permits

- . Original building permit not on file, however, recently completed historical survey indicates that the Prairie-style home was constructed in 1905, known as the Magnus House, designed by Spencer and Powers Architects and the grounds were designed by Jens Jensen.
- . April 1930 (Two-story addition to residence)
- . September 1948 (Two car garage addition)
- . April 1960 (Alterations to the residence, including an addition to the garage and a fallout shelter)
- . June 1964 (Alterations to the residence)
- . April 1968 (Addition to the residence)
- . May 1968 (Construction of a swimming pool)
- . June 1978 (Alterations to residence)

Owners noted in jacket file

C. Donald Dallas (1930)
Leone Barrett (1946)
Dr. W.A. Mann (1948)
Richard Harza (1960-present)

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

School of Architecture

106 Architecture Building
608 East Lorado Taft Drive
Champaign, IL 61820-6969
USA

217 333-1330
217 244-2900 fax

Carol Piper, Chair
Building Review Committee
Winnetka Village Hall
972 Elm Street
Winnetka, IL 60093

May 16, 1991

Dear Ms. Piper:

I am writing you regarding the house at 655 Sheridan Road, designed in 1904 by Robert C. Spencer, Jr., for August C. Magnus. It has come to my attention that a demolition permit for this property was applied for in April, and that a 90-day delay was granted that is currently scheduled to expire in July.

I urge you to do all that is in your power to prevent the destruction of this nationally significant landmark. The Magnus house was the first large-scale dwelling in Spencer's mature Prairie style. It was designed in the summer of 1904, during a significant period during which Spencer shed the various foreign influences in his work--just as he had shed the purely historical aspect to his design prior to that. The result was a variety of modern architecture that was to take its place alongside the innovative work of Frank Lloyd Wright, George Maher, Walter Burley Griffin, and the other masters of the Prairie School.

That the architect himself considered it significant is corroborated by the numerous times he had it published. A partial list includes Architectural Record, October 1906; American Architect and Building News, June 1907; Architectural Review, July 1907; House Beautiful, November 1907; the Chicago Architectural Club Catalog, 1910; and Western Architect, April 1914. The lasting significance of the Magnus house has been confirmed by the high praise accorded the building by such recent scholars as H. Allen Brooks in The Prairie School (1972).

Spencer also introduced one of his significant technical advances with this house: his special patented casement windows, manufactured by the Casement Hardware Company. This kind of window soon became the standard for Prairie School architects, including Wright and Griffin.

My own interest in the house stems from my scholarly research. I am presently writing a book about Robert Spencer and the firm of Spencer & Powers. I have been gathering information on Spencer for a dozen years; last year I was awarded a grant from the Graham Foundation in Chicago to complete my research, while this fall I will be on sabbatical leave from the University of Illinois in order to finish the project. Spencer's buildings are major contributions to the development of American

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

School of Architecture

106 Architecture Building
608 East Lorado Taft Drive
Champaign, IL 61820-6969
USA

217 333-1330
217 244-2900 fax

architecture, and significant parts of the cultural patrimony of America's Midwest. The Magnus house ought to take its place among Winnetka's architectural landmarks--not its lost historic sites.

I am aware that the Magnus house has suffered numerous changes through the years; yet its basic form remains intact. I cannot believe that a sensitive and dedicated buyer could not return it to a reasonable facsimile of its former state. At the very time that Spencer's buildings become more well-known, and as owners of these buildings recognize the aesthetic significance of the houses in which they live, it would be a terrible shame to let one of his most important designs slip away so needlessly. I hope you will do everything possible to dissuade the present owners from following through with their unfortunate plans.

Yours sincerely,



Prof. Paul Kruty
Div. of History & Preservation

cc: Trish Early
Ann Swallow

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

School of Architecture

 Paul Kruty
Assistant Professor of
Architectural History

608 East Lorado Taft Drive
Champaign, IL 61820 217 244-8007

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

School of Architecture
106 Architecture Building
608 East Lorado Taft Drive
Champaign, IL 61820

217 333-1330

Owners
655 Sheridan Road
Winnetka, IL 60093

Dear Sir/Madame:

I am writing a book about the architect of your house, Robert C. Spencer, Jr. According to my records, Spencer designed your house in 1904 for August C. Magnus, president of A. Magnus Sons, a producer of brewing supplies. With landscaping by Jens Jensen and sculpture by Albert Van den Berghen, the Magnus house was one of Spencer's most important works.

I wish to know if the plans or other documents related to the building survive with the house. I am particularly interested in knowing the date and Series Number on the plans; but I would be happy to know of any material surviving from the construction of your house.

I also wish to know if it would be possible for me to visit your house, at your convenience. I am presently trying to locate and visit all the surviving Spencer buildings, and have been traveling to Chicago and its suburbs as my teaching load permits.

Thanks so much for your help.

Yours sincerely,


Paul Kruty)

Phone:
Work (217) 244-8007
Home (217) 337-5559

Sent Jan. 31, 1991.

ADDRESS

OTHER SURVEYS

HISTORIC NAME

COMMON NAME

LOCAL CRITERIA

TARGET AREA

DATE

SURVEYOR



(Building Outline Map)

Roll # 5 Photographer SB
 Frame # 3 Date 8/1/89
 Building facing W

WINNETKA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Classification: Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
 Other (describe) _____
2. Original Use: COACH HOUSE 3. Current Use: RESID
4. Status: Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ 5. Public or Private? PRIV
6. Open to Public? ☐ 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: Prairie
10. Noteworthy Features: Window Config.
11. Architect: Spencer Powers 12. Builder: _____
 Source of Information: SB
13. Date of Construction: 1905 Source: ISS
14. Comments on Significance: _____

Contrib BLDG in HD

PHYSICAL FEATURES

15. Overall Shape or Plan: Rect
16. Stories: 2 Approx. Dimensions(see Sanborns): _____
17. Foundation (Material and Color): _____
18. Walls (Material and Color): CREAM STUCCO
19. Roof: Type hip Material tile Original? Y
Pitch single Color red
WIDE OVERHANGS
20. Dormers? No., Location, Material: _____
21. Chimneys? No., Location, Material: 1- STUCCO- SIDE of front
22. Ornamental Trim (Material and Color): SIMPLE WOOD GEOMETRIC
MOLDINGS PAINTED CREAM
23. Entrance(s) (Location and Description): DOOR-CENTER-FLANKED
BY LOUVERED SHUTTERS
24. Porches: STUCCO-1-STORY front ^{entry} porch w/ hip tile roof
25. Window Treatment: CASEMENTS-SINGLE PANE
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: Wrought iron fence-back
sidewalk close to SHOCKEN RD.

BACKGROUND DATA

at Owner: _____ Address: 661 SHERIDAN Phone: _____

Occupant: _____ 33. Original Owner: _____

34. Historical Information on Ownership: _____

35. Permit Information: Exterior alterations were made 7-19-78
Per #9858 Owner John R. Modisett, Arch E. Stanton
Est. \$19,000. A 2 car detached garage was added
11-30-78 per #9909 Est. 10,000 Owner, Same

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 _____



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	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.

ATTACHMENT D:

TABLE WITH BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE
SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD

Address	Date	Architect	Style	Owner
627 Sheridan Rd	2012	Leiderbach and Graham	Contemporary	--
630 Sheridan Rd	1972	Charles L. Page	Ranch (Colonial Revival)	Page Enterprises
645 Sheridan Rd	c. 1910	No permit	Classical Revival	No permit
650 Sheridan Rd	1968	William C. Tippens	Colonial Revival	Horsch Inc.
653 Sheridan Rd	1951	Dewey and Pavlovich	Remodeled, Contemporary	M.F. Barrett
655 Sheridan Rd	2011	Konstant Architects	Contemporary (Neo-Colonial)	Pete and Anne McNerney
656 Sheridan Rd	1925	S.N. Crowen	Georgian Revival	Ingo Esch
657 Sheridan Rd	1998	Chicago Workshop Architects	Contemporary	Leo Birov
658 Sheridan Rd	2007	Anastacio	Contemporary (Neo-Colonial)	Jack Filecki
660 Sheridan Rd	1922	--	Colonial Revival	--
661 Sheridan Rd	--	--	Coach House (Italian Renaissance)	--
667 Sheridan Rd	2002	OKW Architect	Contemporary	Christopher Brennan
670 Sheridan Rd	2001	Doug Reynolds	Contemporary	Mitch B. Goldstein/Baronger
671 Sheridan Rd	1952	M.B. Meyer	Ranch (Colonial Revival)	N.H. Seeforth
678 Sheridan Rd	c. 1955	--	Colonial Revival	Richard C. Lewis
691 Sheridan Rd	2005	Mayer Jeffers Gillespie	Contemporary	Dana and Mary Thorne
693 Sheridan Rd	2005	Healy M. Rice	Contemporary (Neo-Colonial)	Mr. and Mrs. Kipplykins
695 Sheridan Rd	1956	Ralph D. Huszagh	Cape Cod	Perry Pennington
697 Sheridan Rd	2003	H. Gary Frank	Contemporary (Neo-Shingle)	Stephen J. Livaditis
703 Sheridan Rd (formerly 701)	2010	Peter L. Gluck and Partners	Contemporary	Andrew Bluhm
711 Sheridan Rd	1925	Dean and Dean	Classical Revival	Sidney F. Bartlett

Code	Address	Size of Lot	Rooms - Bed	Baths	Porches	Price
	661 Sheridan, Winnetka	Above	4 - 3 1/2			42,500
Open House Date	Const. & Style	Roof	Built Arch.			
	1st Floor	Cement	Attractive livingroom, lovely dining room with patio off, small kitchen-breakfast room or small maid's room, T&L plus/shower.			
Listing Date	2nd Floor		4 bedrooms, 3 baths			
2-11-55						
Recheck Dates	3rd Floor	Storage with Bessler stairway				
	Basement	None				
	Heat	Oil	Cost	Hot Water		
	Garage. No. Cars	1	XXXX Att.	FSB		
	Poss.		Title Form	JT		
	Mortgage			JAP		
	Taxes	651.40		FW		
	Tenant		Lease Exp.	JCM		
	Restrictions, if any, and Remarks			EH		
				MW		
				JLW		
	Owner	Address		Bus. Ph.		
	Exclusive of	Listed by FMO Baumann-Cook		Res. Ph.		
	Sales person	551 Lincoln Avenue		Phone		
				Home Phone		
				WI 6-5000		

Excl. Agents	Address of House	Size of Lot	Rooms	Baths	Porches	Price
	661 Sheridan Winnetka	1/2 acre	8-5	4		45,000
Continuance of Listing Confirmed	Easement to lake & 35 ft Riparian					
	Situating between Fronts ft. alley at					
	How house may be seen could be rec rm					
	Garage 1 att heated Living quarters					
	State exactly how we came to have this listing					
	Owner	Mrs. F. Barrett		Date 2/1/50 Listed by EH		
	Whom to notify regarding prospective purchaser	Address		Ph: Res. Winn 6-0677		
	Tenant	Address		Ofc.		
	Assessed valuation	Ph: Res.		Ofc.		
	Terms to be agreed upon	Lease expires		Taxes probably \$600		
	1st Mortgage clear	Rate		Abstract or Guaranty policy		
	Prepayment privileges	Rate		not billed separately yet		
	2nd Mortgage	Maturity		VERY ATTRACTIVE		
	Prepayment privileges	Maturity				
	Restrictions					
	Insurance { Fire Tornado					
	Construction stucco	Roof		Zoning Use		
	Heating radiant oil under floors	Lighting		Hardwood Floors		
Sign Privileges	Remarks extra 1/2 acre for sale also at 12M					
	Basement	no				
	1st floor	L.D. elec kit maid's rm, bath utility rm-bath				
	2nd floor	4 bedrms, 3 baths				
	3rd floor					

Directions:

1 or 2 Year Unfurnished Rental

Rented by Continents

Address: 661 SHERIDAN ROAD

City: Winnetka

6422

Constr: Stucco

Style: English Colonial

Roof: Tile

Built: Older

Faces:

Lot Size

1/2 Acre

Rms.

7

Bed.

3+

Baths

3 1/2

Heat HW Gas

Cost \$475. ±

Garage 1 car

Att. Det.

Elect: 220V-110V

\$950. Per Mo. —
Includes Carpeting, all window treatments, washer & dryer, refrigerator & air conditioner.
Contract:

Basmt: Small. Laundry room.

1st Entry; Charming living rm. w/door to garden; Dining rm. w/cabinets, door to walled patio; Fabulous new kitchen w/built ins; Powder rm.
2nd Large master bedrm. & stunning new bath; 2 twin bedrms. each w/bath; Den or 4th bedrm.
3rd

LR
DR
K
DEN
FR
BR's

Check:

School: Grade: Greeley

JHS: Skokie-Washburne

HS: New Trier East

Transp: RR. CNW - 4 blks

Bus: 4 blks

Other: Flood Hazard Insurance

Mortgage: Existing

Availability may be required by Lender

City water, Well, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank SECURITY DEPOSIT \$950. REQUIRED

Special Assessments \$ _____ for _____

Remarks and any special conditions: Unique and charming rental home available to discerning small family. Lessee has tennis court & beach privileges. Lessee shall pay cost of all minor repairs under \$30. & Lessor agrees to pay for repairs over that amount that are caused by ordinary wear & tear and not Lessee Negligence.

Possession:

Sept. 1, 1975

Titleholder:

Brokerage Fee: 7% 1st year; 2% thereafter
50/50

Reason for Sale:

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.

Title

For office use only

082075

REALTOR® Office: CONTINENTAL REAL ESTATE-WINN Phone: 446-5010

Sales Person: John E. Townsend G.R.I.

Home Phone: 446-6031

446-5010

446-6031

Directions:

Address: 661 Sheridan Rd

City: Winnetka

1218

Constr:

Style:

Roof:

Built:

Faces:

Lot Size

Rms.

Bed.

Baths

Heat

Cost

Year — Taxes

Porches

Garage

Att. Det.

Elect: 220V-110V

\$ 48,750

Contract:

Basmt:

1st

2nd

3rd

LR
DR
K
DEN
FR
BR's

Check:

School: Grade:

JHS:

HS:

Transp: RR.

Bus:

Other:

Mortgage: Existing

Available:

City water, Well, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Septic Tank

Special Assessments \$ _____ for _____

Remarks and any special conditions:

Possession:

Reason for Sale:

Title

Owner:

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:

Sales Person:

Nash

Phone:

Home Phone:



VILLAGE OF WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMOLITION APPLICATION

Permit No. DR2023-806Property InformationSite Address: 661 Sheridan Rd, Winnetka, ILParcel Identification Number(s) (PIN): 05-16-106-056-0000Description of all structures to be demolished: Entire house.Current Property Owner InformationLegal Name: BL Partners LLCPrimary Contact: Christopher T. Childs

Address: [REDACTED]

City, State, Zip: Lake Forest, IL 60045

Phone: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Date owner acquired property: 12/4/2018Applicant InformationLegal Name: S.J. Bacik Construction Co.Primary Contact: Steve BacikAddress: 175 Olde Half Day Road, Suite 125City, State, Zip: Lincolnshire, IL 60069Phone No. 847-826-2100Email: sjb@sjbacik.comApplicant's relationship to current property owner: General Contractor

(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: J2 Concrete, Inc.Address: 1401 Horizon DriveCity, State, ZIP: Johnsburg, IL 60051Phone No: 815-363-9893Email: Office@J2-Concrete.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 fees and payment of all reimbursable expenses associated with the processing of [REDACTED]

Signature of Applicant: [REDACTED] Date Aug 8th 2023

Print Name & Title: STEVEN BACIK PATRIOTIS

Signatures of Property Owner(s): [REDACTED] Owner to sign Date 8/8/2023

Print Name & Title: Christopher T. Childs, Manager Property Address: [REDACTED]

**If more than one applicant or property owner, please copy this page and have additional applicants/property owners sign form. Winnetka, IL 60093



General Contractors

175 Olde Half Day Road • Suite 125
Lincolnshire, IL 60069
847-955-9711 • fax 847-955-9640
sjb@sjbacik.com
www.sjbacik.com

August 8, 2023

Village of Winnetka
510 Greenbay Road
Winnetka, IL 60093

RE: Proposed Demolition Schedule at:
661 Sheridan Road
Winnetka, IL

We propose to demolish and haul away the existing structure in its entirety located at 661 Sheridan Road, Winnetka. We anticipate the work to begin on September 25, 2023 and to be completed on October 3, 2023, pending weather and permitting.

S.J. BACIK CONSTRUCTION CO.



Steve Bacik
SJB/dab

ATTACHMENT G

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Planning](#)
Subject: 661 Sheridan
Date: Wednesday, November 1, 2023 8:37:11 AM

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 wife, Anne and I live at 655 Sheridan, next to the property where the house at 661 is located. We are aware of the plans to replace the existing house with a newer, more functional house with different architecture. We do not believe this action will have any negative architectural or historical impact on the village as a whole or our neighborhood.

Pete McNerney