



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Green Bay Road Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 10 South to 1596 North Green Bay Road and adjacent properties on intersecting east-west streets and Abwahnee Road not for publication

city or town Lake Forest vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Lake code 097 zip code 60045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO 9-26-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

11-7-95
Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
147	127	buildings
	2	sites
6		structures
		objects
153	129	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

11

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

SOCIAL/clubhouse

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

SOCIAL/clubhouse

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Other: Arts and Crafts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

Brick

roof Shingle

other Limestone

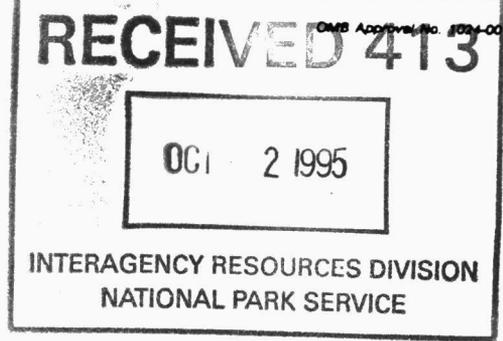
Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Section number 7 Page 1

Green Bay Road Historic District

Architectural Classification

French Renaissance Revival
Classical Revival
Art Deco

Materials

foundation	Brick Concrete
walls	Shingle Weatherboard Stucco
roof	Shake Terra Cotta Slate
other	Copper Wood Iron

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Green Bay Road Historic District**DESCRIPTION**

Lake Forest is located in Lake County, Illinois, on the western shore of Lake Michigan about thirty miles north of downtown Chicago. Lake County, originally part of McHenry County, was formed by an act of the state legislature on March 1, 1839. Bounded on the north by Lake Bluff, on the south by Ft. Sheridan, Highland Park, Bannockburn, and Lincolnshire, and on the west by Mettawa and unincorporated areas of Libertyville Township, Lake Forest includes Shields Township and portions of Deerfield, West Deerfield, and Vernon townships and occupies a total of 17.1 square miles (1995). In 1980 the official population was 15,245; in 1990 it was 17,830; and in 1992 the estimated population was 18,477. There were a total of 6,131 housing units in Lake Forest in 1990.

The topography of eastern Lake Forest consists of a long ridge parallel to the lake shore; this ridge is intersected by deep wooded ravines that drain the area into the lake; the lake shore is lined with steep bluffs rising high above Lake Michigan, whose mean elevation is 580 feet. However, about 1.25 miles west of Lake Michigan, Green Bay Road—with an elevation of 680 to 700 feet—lies on the crest of the ridge overlooking the Skokie River valley. Green Bay Road originated through this area as a route leading to Green Bay, Wisconsin. It runs north and south following the natural ridge that slopes gently down on the west side to the Skokie River, which has an approximate elevation of 660 feet. Based upon an 1889 Illinois statute, a 1925 Lake Forest ordinance declared Green Bay Road a "pleasure driveway" that prohibited commercial vehicles.

The area of Green Bay Road was originally covered with tall prairie grasses and scattered groves of trees. Some of the early settlers cleared the land and established working farms that were later sold and developed as large estates. Several ponds dotted the area. Holt Pond, between Green Bay Road and Summit Avenue, was filled in with soil excavated from Market Square and it is now a part of West Park. Six extant ponds lie within the boundaries of the Green Bay Road Historic District: Quinlan Pond is located between Green Bay Road and Western Avenue, adjacent to 207 N. Green Bay Road, and Brewster Pond is near the northwest corner of Green Bay Road and Westminster Avenue. There are also ponds on the property at the northwest corner of Green Bay Road and Deerpath; on the "Derwen Mawr" estate, 10 W. Deerpath; on the Alden Butler Swift property, 80 N. Green Bay Road; and on the Prentiss Coonley estate, 980 N. Green Bay Road.

The Chicago North Western Railroad opened for service between Chicago and Waukegan on January 20, 1855, and the Lake Forest Hotel opened in 1857. People came to spend the summer in Lake Forest away from the heat of the city. As the railroad improved, a growing number of people were able to make exurban Lake Forest their year-round residence. Railroads made living in the more rural atmosphere of Lake Forest possible while maintaining accessibility to the city. As a

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result, eastern Lake Forest developed because of its close proximity to the Chicago North Western commuter railroad.

The Lake Forest Association, which was organized in February 1856 to acquire land for the new university and sell shares for its benefit, retained a landscape architect named Hotchkiss from St. Louis to design the street pattern for Lake Forest. Hotchkiss [whether one credits Jedediah (1828-1899) or the more recently suggested Almerin (1816-1903)] designed a community east of the railroad tracks based on picturesque and romantic influences as promulgated by Andrew Jackson Downing. These picturesque ideas were based on English garden planning and were first used in the United States in cemetery design. The first town developed from these ideas was Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, founded in 1852. Lake Forest, platted in 1857 and incorporated as a town on June 17, 1859, was, therefore, one of the early picturesque communities in the United States. The Hotchkiss plan incorporated winding roads and lots that followed the natural terrain and Deerpath was developed as the most important street; it would be opened to the west as Deerpath Avenue in 1861. This eastern area of Lake Forest and the historically and architecturally significant Market Square in the central business district were entered on the National Register of Historic Places on January 26, 1978, as the Lake Forest Historic District.

When Lake Forest was incorporated as a city on February 21, 1861, its western boundary was extended to Green Bay Road. However, the property west of Green Bay Road from the northern edge of the city to Westleigh Road on the south remained outside the city limits until 1912. The Green Bay Road Historic District is almost completely residential in character and includes country houses and estates that developed west of the railroad between 1890 and 1945. It does, however, bear many similarities to the Lake Forest Historic District: (1) both districts are replete with high quality architecture designed by important architects; (2) the buildings in both districts have a high degree of integrity; (3) the residents of both districts were important in the development of Chicago as an area of national and international commerce, banking, and industry; and (4) the visual impression of a park-like landscape with mature trees has a strong impact in both districts. Yet, the two districts remain distinct because of the differences in the terrain. The land on the west side of Green Bay Road slopes gently down to the Skokie River and was divided into generous parcels that were unconstrained by the steep ravines, winding roads, and smaller lots of eastern Lake Forest.

The Green Bay Road Historic District, which is about 2.25 miles long by about 1.75 miles wide (at its widest point), is roughly defined by the city limits on the north, Green Bay Road with some extensions to Western Avenue on the east, Onwentsia Road to the south, and Ahwahnee Road

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to the west. The boundaries were determined by the distinct visual character of the park-like setting of the estates and their subsequent development. It focuses on the country houses of essentially the second generation of Chicago's business and social elite. The irregular pattern of the boundary follows the historic development of the area and the subdivision of property to accommodate later generations of the same family. As these parcels of land were subdivided to give to family members, small enclaves developed. Excluded from the boundary are houses that were built after World War II by real estate developers and speculators who subdivided the land for profit. The Green Bay Road Historic District is contiguous to the Vine/Oakwood/Green Bay Road Historic District, which was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on March 28, 1980. This district, whose residential development forms a visual fabric distinct from either the Lake Forest or Green Bay Road historic districts, is of generally more modestly-scaled houses on small lots with twenty-five-foot setbacks.

Noted architect Henry Ives Cobb was the first to build on Green Bay Road in 1890. First he built his own home and then designed several others. Not long after, Howard Van Doren Shaw built his summer home farther north along Green Bay Road and began designing homes for other wealthy families who left the city for Lake Forest, whether they chose to live there full-time or just during the summers. Also within the district boundaries is the Onwentsia Club, which was founded in November 1895. This organization quickly became the center of social activity in Lake Forest. As described by author Arthur Meeker,

Businessmen wanted to spend the warm months in the country and still remain close enough to the city to be able to go to their offices every day. Lake Geneva, in southern Wisconsin, hitherto the favoured spot, was beginning to be thought a bit remote; Lake Forest, thirty miles north of the Loop, seemed to be precisely the right distance away. Finding the district east of the railway already fairly well built up, these new arrivals spread out west of the tracks and concentrated on developing Deerpath Avenue, Green Bay and Ridge Roads, the general area surrounding the golf links of the lodestar, Onwentsia. The land was flat and rather marshy, as was to be expected where two branches of the muddy, muskrat-infested Skokie flowed on their sluggish way; but there was plenty of it; in those days it was cheap; and, within a few years, a whole new village sprang up that paid only token allegiance to the old.

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Thus, the Onwentsia Club's presence was like a magnet and the area developed apace. The major estates were built along Green Bay Road. The other streets in the Green Bay Road Historic District were private drives that connected the properties of subsequent generations of the same family and gave egress to Green Bay Road, private roads around the Onwentsia Club, or streets that were later dedicated when the estates were subdivided and broken up. Ahwahnee Road began to see development as early as 1904 and a five-acre parcel on Onwentsia Road saw its first house in 1912 although the road itself was not opened until 1916. Laurel Avenue was opened in 1913 and Ridge Lane in 1925. Westminster Avenue west of Green Bay Road was not opened until 1963 as both the Brewster and Judah estates were originally entered from Green Bay Road. Pembroke Drive is the newest street within the district; it was opened in 1974 after the original twenty-acre tract of "Lost Rock" was subdivided.

As the population of Lake Forest grew, elaborate fences and walls were erected to establish a sense of privacy and seclusion. Some of the houses are guarded by fences and gates, while many of the original gate houses have been converted to single-family homes. In keeping with the estate character, houses were sited to the best advantage on each property and bear little relationship one to another; setbacks are very generous and not uniform. Many of the houses are approached from long private driveways that seclude them from view from the street and they are separated one from another by extensive yards, gardens, meadows, and woods. A large proportion of the owners employed landscape architects to achieve a look of permanence and substantiality; as a result, many of the estates present a park-like appearance. Today's streetscape has matured and the overhanging tree cover of silver poplars is substantial. Gas streetlights, brought to Lake Forest by the North Shore Gas Company in 1902, provide an ambiance of old world charm. Many of these features mirror those in the Lake Forest Historic District, but both are in contrast to more modest neighborhoods in Lake Forest where houses have their main façades parallel to the street and are set back a uniform distance.

Density within the district is extremely low and lots in the district are large and deep, ranging from the largest of the intact estates that encompasses 17.95 acres plus a driveway easement to the less than half-acre lots on E. Ridge Lane. Land use is single-family residential, with the exception of St. Mary's Church at the southeast corner of Illinois Road and Green Bay Road and the Onwentsia Club, which developed at the end of the nineteenth century and was important in the development and social history of the community. Building heights vary from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories and the majority of the houses are grand in scale and have more than twelve rooms. Masonry

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structures predominate, but there are also frame houses that are covered in clapboards, shingles, or stucco. Maintenance of these homes has been ongoing, reflecting the high standard of living in a community like Lake Forest. Many estates included outbuildings, such as gate houses, stables, carriage houses, gardener's cottages, guest houses, pool houses, studios, orangeries, and greenhouses. Most of these outbuildings remain, some of which have been converted into separate single-family residences. Open space includes the park at the southeast corner of the historic intersection of Green Bay Road and Deerpath (formerly the Arthur T. Aldis estate), the vast 184.3-acre expanse of the Onwentsia Club golf course that stretches from Green Bay Road on the east to Ahwahnee Road on the west, and the open lands that extend to the Skokie River and U. S. Highway 41 west of the district, portions of which are included in the district. The majority of the Green Bay Road Historic District is zoned R4—single family residence, 60,000 square feet—and is included in the City of Lake Forest's "Historic Residential [sic] and Open Space Preservation District" (Zoning Map, dated April 1993).

The Green Bay Road Historic District developed in a homogeneous fashion and is distinguished by outstanding residential architecture designed by architects from 1890 to the 1940s. There are a few late nineteenth-century designs, but the preponderance of the structures in the district are in twentieth-century revival styles. The most prevalent styles in the area include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, English Manor, French Eclectic, Arts and Crafts, French Renaissance Revival, and Classical Revival; there is even one house in the Art Deco style. The materials, workmanship, and design of these homes are of the highest quality and integrity is high. Where newer structures have been built, they are generally high in quality and of a scale consistent with the district. Therefore, intrusions are few and the Green Bay Road Historic District remains an outstanding example of domestic architecture of an exclusive exurban community.

It should be noted that in March 1927 the City of Lake Forest was renumbered. Up until 1927 the center of Lake Forest was determined by the intersection of Deerpath and the Chicago North Western tracks, and street addresses were numbered accordingly. The current numbering system has its north-south line extending from Ridge Road on the south northward through the Deerpath School, and the east-west line corresponds to the south line of Shields Township (which is also the south line of the Onwentsia Club). The center of town is therefore where the south line of the Onwentsia Club meets the northwest corner of the property at 20 E. Onwentsia Road.

Contributing buildings and sites are significant to the district because they are important in the historical development of the district; are associated with people who have made important

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contributions to the city, region, state, or nation; possess sufficient integrity; and exemplify the character of the district during the period of significance. Alterations and additions to contributing structures are also of high quality and have not impaired the architectural integrity. Non-contributing structures were constructed after the period of significance (i.e., after 1945). There are 77 contributing houses; 64 contributing garages, coach houses, gardener's cottages, greenhouses, playhouses, pool houses, etc.; 6 other contributing buildings; 6 other contributing structures; 48 non-contributing houses; 79 non-contributing garages, pool houses, greenhouses, playhouses, etc.; 2 non-contributing sites; plus 11 contributing buildings and 1 non-contributing building that have already been included in individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; for a total of 294 resources in the Green Bay Road Historic District. It is hoped that this survey is complete; however, the size of some of these estates makes it difficult to see all of the property from a public right-of-way. The list was compiled using data from an "Outbuilding Survey" conducted by the Lake Forest Foundation for Historic Preservation in 1993, from plats and aerial photographs in the Lake Forest Municipal Services Building, and from personal inspection by the author and volunteers from the Lake Forest Foundation for Historic Preservation. It should be noted, however, that visual confirmation was not always possible for all of the outbuildings. To the best of our knowledge, the list that follows identifies the resources within the district.

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Those resources (and their dependencies) that contribute to the historical and architectural fabric of the district are marked with an asterisk. Those resources less than fifty years old are considered non-contributing. The list is arranged alphabetically by street and numerically by address and includes the name of the original owner, where known; the architect, where known; the date of construction; and outbuildings.

2 N. Ahwahnee Road

*John Edward Hughes House—ca. 1928

*Garage

8 N. Ahwahnee Road

House

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- 10 N. Ahwahnee Road
*J. Winstanley Briggs House—ca. 1935
Garage
- 30 N. Ahwahnee Road
*Macauley Carter House—ca. 1935
Garage
- 50 N. Ahwahnee Road
House
- 90 N. Ahwahnee Road
*Charles Fernald House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908
*Gardener's cottage
*Coach house with apartment
*Water tower and pump house
- 180 N. Ahwahnee Road
William Madison, Jr. House—1982
- 190 N. Ahwahnee Road
*Albert Ridgely Bruncker House—ca. 1930; garage addition
*Guest House
- 321 N. Ahwahnee Road
*Edward Kenneth Welles House—Frazier & Raftery, 1928-29; addition, 1934
Two pool gazebos—ca. 1960
- 343 N. Ahwahnee Road
Joseph A. Carani House—1979-80
Garage
- 360 N. Ahwahnee Road
*William Caldwell Niblack House, Chatten & Hammond, 1912; addition—Stanley Davis
Anderson, 1928
*Garage
Greenhouse
- 361 N. Ahwahnee Road
*Donald Phelps Welles House, Edwin Hill Clark—1928-29

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Green Bay Road Historic District

- 395 N. Ahwahnee Road
Lester A. Clark House—1952-53
- 401 N. Ahwahnee Road
*James Berwick Forgan, Jr. House—Holabird & Roche, 1926; additions—Holabird & Roche, 1927; Holabird & Root, 1930
*Garage
- 30 E. Deerpath
*Wallace Winter Coach House—1928
Winifred Jones Gladwyn House—Frederick King, 1951
Garage
- 89 E. Deerpath: National Register of Historic Places, March 3, 1995
*Edward Herbert Bennett House, "Bagatelle," Edward Herbert Bennett—1915-16
*Garage, Edward Herbert Bennett—1915-16
*Studio, Edward Herbert Bennett—1936
- 131 E. Deerpath
Open Lands Park, site of the "Aldis Compound" (non-contributing site)
- 10 W. Deerpath
*Owen Barton Jones House, "Derwen Mawr"—David Adler & Robert Work, 1922; Walcott & Work, 1925-32; renovation, David Anthony Easton, 1981 ff.
*Greenhouse
Three garages
- 50 W. Deerpath
*Owen Barton Jones Gardener's Cottage—ca. 1932
Garage
- 3 S. Green Bay Road
*Samuel J. Walker, Jr. House—Walter Stephen Frazier, 1927; additions and alterations, David Adler, 1935
Pool house—1960-61
Garage
- 10 S. Green Bay Road
*Allen Kempe House—ca. 1930
Garage—1950

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Green Bay Road Historic District

7 N. Green Bay Road

House

Garage

30 N. Green Bay Road

*John Adams Chapman House, "Ridgelea"—1911

35 N. Green Bay Road

*William Roy Carney House—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935

51 N. Green Bay Road

*John Coleman, Jr. House—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935

Garage

53 N. Green Bay Road

House

55 N. Green Bay Road

*Wallace Leroy DeWolf House, "Ridgeview"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, ca. 1904-05;
addition, 1954

Pool house

Garage

57 N. Green Bay Road

House

80 N. Green Bay Road

*Alden Butler Swift House—Edwin Hill Clark, 1925

*Five-car garage with three-room apartment

115 N. Green Bay Road

*Charles S. DeLong House—Granger Lowe & Bollenbacher, 1924; addition, 1928-29;
addition, 1992

*Three-car garage—ca. 1934-35

165 N. Green Bay Road

*John Andrews King House—ca. 1858; ca. 1892; addition, Stanley Davis Anderson, 1924-
25

Garage—1986

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195 N. Green Bay Road
House

197 N. Green Bay Road
House

199 N. Green Bay Road
House

200 N. Green Bay Road
House
Garage

201 N. Green Bay Road
House

203 N. Green Bay Road
House

207 N. Green Bay Road
House

209 N. Green Bay Road
House

255 N. Green Bay Road
*Mrs. J. Ogden Armour House, "Suffield House,"—David Adler, 1934
*Garden house (part of the forecourt)—David Adler, 1934
*Butler's room (part of the forecourt)—David Adler, 1934
Greenhouse—1951
Garage—1965
Garage—1980
Pool house—1985

275 N. Green Bay Road
House—1975
Garage

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300 N. Green Bay Road

*Onwentsia Club—Harrie Thomas Lindeberg, 1927-28

*Dormitory—by 1929

Tennis and squash building—O'Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi, 1970s

Tennis pro shop

Caddy house

Sheet shoot control house

*Indoor arena—by 1935 (now used for storage)

Garage

*Two stables—by 1935

Two pump houses

335 N. Green Bay Road

*Frederik Herman Gade House, "Frogner"—Arthur Heun, 1898; garage addition

390 N. Green Bay Road

Annie Swift Henry House—1954-55

395 N. Green Bay Road

*Orville Elias Babcock/Laurance Hearne Armour House, "Two Gables"—Albro &
Lindeberg, 1910; north wing, 1913; David Adler, 1928 rebuilding

*Bathhouse—David Adler, 1937

404 N. Green Bay Road

House

480 N. Green Bay Road

House

500 N. Green Bay Road

*David Benton Jones House, "Pembroke Lodge"—Henry Ives Cobb, 1895

*Garage—Stanley Davis Anderson, 1928

*Pool house

530 N. Green Bay Road

*David Benton Jones Barn/Carriage House—Henry Ives Cobb, 1895; renovated 1965-66

*Garage—1920s

660 N. Green Bay Road

House

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Green Bay Road Historic District

- 690 N. Green Bay Road
*Knight Cheney Cowles House—Knight Cheney Cowles, 1938
*Guest House
*Greenhouse
- 696 N. Green Bay Road
House
- 700 N. Green Bay Road
*Noble Brandon Judah Barn, Orangery, Greenhouse, Gardener's Cottage—ca. 1929;
remodeled 1955
- 740 N. Green Bay Road
*Noble Brandon Judah Garage—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1924
Summer house
- 776 N. Green Bay Road
*Walter Stanton Brewster Gate House/Cottage—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1912
Garage
- 778 N. Green Bay Road
*Walter Stanton Brewster Gate House/Garage—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1912
- 790 N. Green Bay Road
House
- 830 N. Green Bay Road
*Joseph M. Cudahy House, "Innisfail"—David Adler, 1930
- 850 N. Green Bay Road
*Joseph M. Cudahy Guest House/Greenhouse—David Adler, 1930
- 880 N. Green Bay Road
*Charles "Red" Christian Haffner, Jr. House—Edwin Hill Clark, 1929
Playhouse
- 902 N. Green Bay Road
*Thomas Elliott Donnelley House, "Clinola"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1911
*Barn (converted to four-car garage and two apartments)—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1911
*Cottage—1910
*Greenhouse—1937
Cottage—1948
Pool house—I. W. Colburn, 1962

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- 904 N. Green Bay Road
*E. Norman Scott House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1910
Garage—1952
Garage—1966
- 906 N. Green Bay Road
*E. Norman Scott Coach House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1910
Garage
- 910 N. Green Bay Road
*Charles F. Paxton House—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1909-11
Greenhouse
- 954 N. Green Bay Road
*Charles F. Paxton Garage—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1909-11
- 980 N. Green Bay Road
*Prentiss Loomis Coonley House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908-09; remodeled by
Russell Smith Walcott
*Gate house—1908-09
Cottage
Greenhouse
- 984 N. Green Bay Road
*Hugh McBirney Johnston Cottage—1920s
*Garage—1920s
- 986 N. Green Bay Road
*Prentiss Loomis Coonley Stable—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908-09
- 1050 N. Green Bay Road
*Hugh McBirney Johnston House, "Applegate"—William Arthur Warren, 1911-12; library
remodeling for A. B. Dick, Jr.—Anderson & Ticknor
*Gardener's cottage with greenhouse
*Well house in wall—Harrie Thomas Lindeberg
- 1100 N. Green Bay Road
House—1995
- 1105 N. Green Bay Road
House

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Green Bay Road Historic District

1120 N. Green Bay Road

*Frederic McLaughlin House—1907

Garage

1130 N. Green Bay Road

House

1133 N. Green Bay Road

House

1145 N. Green Bay Road

*Martin D. Hardin House—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1911

Garage

1160 N. Green Bay Road

House

1194 N. Green Bay Road

*Frederick McLaughlin Coach House—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1919

Garage

1196 N. Green Bay Road

House

Garage

1200 N. Green Bay Road

*Frederick Augustus Preston House—Edwin Hill Clark, 1925-26

*Garage/barn/stable/coach house (one building)

Pump house

1230 N. Green Bay Road: National Register of Historic Places, June 3, 1976

*Howard Van Doren Shaw House, "Ragdale"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1897-98

*Sylvia Shaw Judson Sculpture Studio—John Lord King, 1943

1255 N. Green Bay Road

*Edwin E. Tullis House—Chester Howe Walcott, 1929

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Green Bay Road Historic District

1260 N. Green Bay Road

*Howard Van Doren Shaw Farmhouse/Barn—ca. 1838-50; ca. 1900; remodeling, John Lord King, 1939

*Dovecote—Howard Van Doren Shaw

*Log cabin (a reproduction of Abraham Lincoln's home on Pigeon Creek in Indiana, moved from the 1933-34 Century of Progress Exposition)

Friends' Studio—Walker Johnson and Sheldon Hill, 1980s

1272 N. Green Bay Road

*John Tinney McCutcheon House—John Lord King, 1936-37

*John Tinney McCutcheon Studio—1938

*Frances Wells Shaw Studio, "Wogden"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, ca. 1910

*Outdoor theater (eastern half of the "Ragdale Ring," originally part of "Ragdale")—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1912

1275 N. Green Bay Road

*Ralph J. Milman House—Ralph J. Milman, 1932
Garage

1296 N. Green Bay Road

*Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. House, "Broad Lea"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1898;
garage addition

1298 N. Green Bay Road

*Edward Francis Carry Playhouse—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1915; addition, Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1918

Garage

1300 N. Green Bay Road

*Stuart John Templeton House, "Windswept"—Puckey & Jenkins, 1929

1302 N. Green Bay Road

*Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. Barn, Howard Van Doren Shaw—1898

Garage

1310 N. Green Bay Road

*William Evans Casselberry, Jr. House—ca. 1940

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Green Bay Road Historic District

1313 N. Green Bay Road

*William H. Hubbard House, "Stonywood"—1892; remodeling, Milman & Morphett, ca.
1937-38

*Playhouse

*Barn

1331 N. Green Bay Road
House

1350 N. Green Bay Road
House

1351 N. Green Bay Road
House

1380 N. Green Bay Road
House

1385 N. Green Bay Road
House
Garage

1386 N. Green Bay Road
House

1388 N. Green Bay Road
*Dr. William Evans Casselberry Gardener's Cottage, "Peanut Cottage," ca. 1900-10

1400 N. Green Bay Road
House

1401 N. Green Bay Road
*Thomas E. Wells House—1923
*Garage

1414 N. Green Bay Road
*John Dorr Bradley House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1900
Garage—1992

1466 N. Green Bay Road
*William T. O'Donnell House—Ralph J. Milman, 1928-29
*Garage—Ralph J. Milman, 1928-29

1470 N. Green Bay Road
House

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Green Bay Road Historic District

1490 N. Green Bay Road

*Francis Stanley North House—Chester Howe Walcott, ca. 1928-29

*Three-car garage with apartment—1929

Pool house

1510 N. Green Bay Road

*Darius Miller House, "Thorndale Manor"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1916

*Sheep shed

*Pergola

1550 N. Green Bay Road

*James Beach Clow House—Frazier & Raftery, 1940; garage addition, 1964

1596 N. Green Bay Road

*Darius Miller Coach House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1898; garage addition

175 E. Illinois Road

*St. Mary's Church—Henry Lord Gay, 1909-10

Northwest corner of Illinois Road and Green Bay Road (no address)

St. Mary's Green, site of the "Aldis Compound" (non-contributing site)

178 E. Illinois Road

*Charles Thomson Atkinson House, "Handy Green"—1902

Garage

5 E. Laurel Avenue

*Arthur Dixon III House—Anderson & Ticknor, 1936

6 E. Laurel Avenue

*Alfred Thomas Carton House, "Ridgefield"—Clark & Walcott, ca. 1920

Garage with apartment

18 E. Laurel Avenue

*Alfred Thomas Carton Coach House—Clark & Walcott, ca. 1920

Garage

20 E. Laurel Avenue

*Lithgow Mitchell House—by 1936

Garage—1980s

Playhouse—1980s

35 E. Laurel Avenue

*Arthur Dixon Garage—ca. 1935-40

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70 W. Laurel Avenue

House

Garage

81 W. Laurel Avenue

*Hugh Johnston McBirney House "House of the Four Winds"—Howard Van Doren Shaw,
1908

Garage

125 W. Laurel Avenue

*Hugh Johnston McBirney Coach House—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908

Garage

171 W. Laurel Avenue

House

Caretaker's cottage

Utility building

172 W. Laurel Avenue

*George D. McLaughlin Stable—ca. 1890

180 W. Laurel Avenue

*George D. McLaughlin House—Frederick Wainwright Perkins, 1907

Garage—1950s

281 W. Laurel Avenue

House

283 W. Laurel Avenue

*George Corson Ellis House—attributed to Frazier & Raftery, ca. 1935

287 W. Laurel Avenue

Ralph H. Brown House—Ralph Huszagh, 1955-56

Garage—1956

301 W. Laurel Avenue

*Frank George Reynolds House—Edwin Hill Clark, 1931

20 E. Onwentsia Road

*David M. Pope House, "Wyn-dee-Blow"—1922-25

40 E. Onwentsia Road

*George Eaton Scott House—ca. 1930

Garage

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Green Bay Road Historic District

- 123 E. Onwentsia Road
*Evans Spalding House—ca. 1929
- 130 E. Onwentsia Road
*Cyrus Hall Adams, Jr. House—Eben Ezra Roberts, 1912
*Garage with apartment—1920s
- 155 E. Onwentsia Road
*Elliott R. Detchon House—ca. 1935
Machine shop
- 160 E. Onwentsia Road
*Joseph Congdon Belden House—Russell Smith Walcott, 1925
Greenhouse
*Garage
Garage—1992
- 190 E. Onwentsia Road
*Lawrence Dunlap Smith House—ca. 1926
Garage—1977
- 195 E. Onwentsia Road
*Howard B. Peabody, Jr. House—ca. 1930
Garage
- 222 E. Onwentsia Road
House
- 225 E. Onwentsia Road
*William Allan Pinkerton Watkins House—ca. 1935
- 237 E. Onwentsia Road
*James Ramsey Minor/John Jay Borland House—Chester Howe Walcott, 1939
- 260 E. Onwentsia Road
House
- 261 E. Onwentsia Road
Robert M. Seyfarth House—after Robert E. Seyfarth, 1963
- 299 E. Onwentsia Road
House

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Green Bay Road Historic District

- 370 E. Onwentsia Road
*Hermon Dunlap Smith House—1927; addition, 1934
Garage—1959
- 390 E. Onwentsia Road
*Mrs. John Irwin Marshall House—ca. 1937-38
- 100 E. Pembroke Drive
*William Henry Smith House, "Lost Rock"—Henry Ives Cobb, 1894; garage addition
Pool house
- 126 E. Pembroke Drive
*William Henry Smith Coach House—1894; additions
- 111 E. Ridge Lane
*William Ellsworth Clow, Jr. House—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1927
- 131 E. Ridge Lane
*Elliott Donnelley House—attributed to Frazier & Raftery, ca. 1933; addition, Frazier & Raftery, 1938
- 140 E. Ridge Lane
Malcolm J. Boyle, Jr. House—Peter N. Daswick, 1955
- 150 E. Ridge Lane
*Mrs. Horace Hawes Martin House—ca. 1929
Garage
- 151 E. Ridge Lane
*Frances Kales Bradley House—1930
- 153 E. Ridge Lane
*Randolph G. Owsley House—Anderson & Ticknor, 1927
- 60 N. Western Avenue
*John Coleman Gardener's Cottage—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935
*Pool house—1935
Garage—1981
- 100 N. Western Avenue
*Wallace Leroy DeWolf Gardener's Cottage—Howard Van Doren Shaw, ca. 1904-05
- 250 N. Western Avenue
*Mrs J. Ogden Armour Gate House/Garage—David Adler, 1934; garage remodeled, 1966;
addition, 1984

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252 N. Western Avenue

*Mrs. J. Ogden Armour Gate House—David Adler, 1934

390 N. Western Avenue

*Babcock/Armour Stable—Albro & Lindeberg, 1910

85 E. Westminster Avenue

*Sarah Brewster Hodges House—Frazier & Raftery, 1930

117 E. Westminster Avenue

*Thomas Albert Potter House—ca. 1936

Garage

10 W. Westminster Avenue

House

20 W. Westminster Avenue

*Walter Stanton Brewster House, "Covin Tree"—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1907-08;
interior remodeling: hall, staircase, dining room—Arthur Heun

*Pump House—ca. 1908

*Child's Playhouse—ca. 1908

Greenhouse

111 and 211 W. Westminster Avenue: National Register of Historic Places, August 3, 1990

*Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. House—Philip Lippincott Goodwin, 1925-29

*Gate house

*Staircase structure

Garage—ca. 1985

*Pool

*Two pool houses

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1890-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shaw, Howard Van Doren

Adler, David

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Green Bay Road Historic District
Name of Property

Lake County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 680

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	429800	4679730
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	430140	4679370

3	16	430210	4678830
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	430230	4677980

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green, Ph.D.

organization _____ date July 7, 1995

street & number 1026 Michigan Avenue telephone (708) 475-0852

city or town Evanston state IL zip code 60202-1436

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Architect/Builder

Cobb, Henry Ives
Lindeberg, Harrie Thomas
Albro, Lewis Colt
Bennett, Edward Herbert
Work, Robert G.
Milman, Ralph J.
Anderson, Stanley Davis
Ticknor, James H.
King, John Lord
Cramer, Ambrose Coghill
Clark, Edwin Hill
Heun, Arthur
Walcott, Chester Howe
Walcott, Russell Smith
Schmidt, Richard Ernest
Garden, Hugh Mackie Gordon
Martin, Edgar D.
Granger, Alfred Hoyt
Lowe, Elmo Cameron
Bollenbacher, John Carlisle
Holabird, William
Roche, Martin
Holabird, John Augur
Root, John Wellborn
Frazier, Walter Stephen
Raftery, John Howard
Perkins, Frederick Wainwright
Chatten, Melville Clarke
Hammond, Charles Herrick
Puckey, Francis Willard
Jenkins, Austin Dickinson
Roberts, Eben Ezra
Warren, William Arthur

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Green Bay Road Historic District

Architect/Builder

Cowles, Knight Cheney
Goodwin, Philip Lippincott
Gay, Henry Lord

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SUMMARY

The Green Bay Road Historic District meets Criterion A in the area of Social History and Criterion C in the area of Architecture for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Typified by fine residential architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Green Bay Road Historic District is focused on the natural trail that followed the high ground of the glacial ridge on which some of the earliest settlers in Lake County built their homes and established working farms. These farms were supplanted by landed estates of those who sought a country retreat and the area developed in a cohesive manner from 1890 to 1945. This was the era of the country estate that was built on the rural outskirts of the more formal and established community that grew up in Lake Forest close to the shore of Lake Michigan and Lake Forest College. The prominence of the Green Bay Road Historic District was determined not only by topography, but also by family ties. Property passed from parents to children and new houses were built in family enclaves to accommodate the next generation. Architectural design of the period ranged from the Arts and Crafts style typified in the work of Howard Van Doren Shaw to the variety of historic revival styles common at this time and exemplified in the work of a number of Shaw's former associates, employees, and colleagues.

The majority of the people who chose to live in exurban Lake Forest, described by Christopher Tunnard in *The City of Man* as "that most exclusive and romantic of suburbs," were members of the families that built Chicago into the industrial giant that it had become by the beginning of the twentieth century. They had the wealth and means to employ fashionable architects. Many were patrons of the arts, some of them writers, playwrights, architects, artists, and sculptors themselves, and several were in the forefront of the little theater movement of the early twentieth century. They were also interested in the leisure activities of the upper class—golf, polo, steeplechase, tennis—that were pursued at the Onwentsia Club and they built their homes in close proximity to the club that author Arthur Meeker called the "lodestar."

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Green Bay Road, which linked Fort Dearborn in Chicago and Fort Howard in Green Bay, Wisconsin, was established as a post road by an Act of Congress on June 15, 1832. The former Indian trail, which followed the crest of the ridge, was a continental divide and the "junction point of the forest and the great prairie." Although the native Pottawatamie Indians exchanged their lands in Illinois and Wisconsin for five million acres west of the Mississippi River according to the terms

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Green Bay Road Historic District

of the second Treaty of Chicago on September 26, 1833, artifacts, such as spear points and stone knives, continue to be found in the area and there were once trail marker trees on Green Bay Road. John J. Halsey, professor of history at Lake Forest College and author of *A History of Lake County, Illinois* (1912), described Green Bay Road as "the slender military way—in truth only a wagon trail . . . [that reached] out north from Chicago and south from the then busy port of Southport or Kenosha, [and] beckoned the unwary in both directions." In the early days Deerpath was also just a trail leading from the west through the forests near the Skokie River to the Lake Michigan shore: it "went from the second slough along the Milwaukee Railroad tracks, through the first slough, later known as the Skokie, winding its way eastward to the shores of Lake Michigan . . . The original road had followed the natural deer path which led from the Skokie to the edge of Lake Michigan . . . Before the coming of the white settlers, herds of fifty deer were said to have moved back and forth between the Skokie and the lake."

In August 1835 the Surveyor-General began surveying townships in preparation for subdividing and selling the lands. Otis and Sarah Hinkley, the first settlers in the area that would become Lake Forest, built their cabin on the southwest corner of the intersection of Deerpath and Green Bay Road in 1835. They moved to Waukegan in 1840 and then went to California to seek their fortune in the Gold Rush of 1849. Patrick Conlin was said to have taken over their abandoned location. Among the others who settled in the vicinity of Green Bay Road were Thomas Atteridge, Thomas R. Clark, Jacob Felter, Edward Lee, Francis McCandry, Michael Mooney, Peter Mooney, Joseph Sammons, and Robert Swanton. Thomas Atteridge, who came to this area in 1837, built a log cabin on the northwest corner of section 19 and dug a well. On May 29, 1841, he married the widow of Robert Swanton and later moved south to the Cole farm where he raised six children and six step-children. Lake County was created by an act approved by the General Assembly on March 1, 1839, and settlers continued to arrive. Michael C. Maguire and his wife Ann acquired eighty acres in the northwest quarter of Section 29 and built their home a little south of the knoll on the east side of Green Bay Road later occupied by the Hubbards. Maguire served as Lake County Coroner from 1837 to 1839, County Commissioner from 1846 to 1847, Postmaster from December 1847 to December 1850, and was the first Lake County Supervisor in 1850. In November 1849 Shields Township, named for United States Senator James Shields, was organized at an election held in November 1849.

Subsequent development was made possible by the coming of the railroad. Chartered on February 17, 1851, the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway was reorganized as the Chicago North

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Green Bay Road Historic District

Western in 1854 and service between Chicago and Waukegan was inaugurated in 1855. A second impetus towards development of the area was the founding of the Lake Forest Association on February 26, 1856, by the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago; its purpose was to purchase land and sponsor "an institution of learning of a high order in which Christian teaching would hold a central place." The association set about purchasing 1,200 acres in Lake Forest and set aside 50 acres for educational purposes. The land stretched two-and-a-half miles along the lake shore and a mile west to the railroad tracks. The association sold a share of capital stock for \$500 and in the summer of 1856 purchased property from Edward Lee, William Swanton, Patrick Farrell, Patrick Conlin, Peter Mooney, and James Swanton. Lind University, named for the major donor Sylvester Lind, was chartered on February 13, 1857. A landscape architect named Hotchkiss was retained to develop the plan of the town; the land was surveyed by Samuel S. Greeley of Chicago; and the original plat of Lake Forest (3.262 square miles) was recorded on July 23, 1857. The Presbyterians, which started Sunday School classes on July 4, 1858, held their services at the Lake Forest Hotel, which had just opened. Officially organized by the Presbytery of Chicago on July 24, 1859, the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest purchased property from Dr. Charles H. Quinlan on the northwest corner of Deerpath and Sheridan Road. Its first building—a Gothic cottage—opened on July 15, 1862. Enlarged in 1867 and again in 1877, the original building of the First Presbyterian Church was torn down to make way for a new structure. The First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest's handsome Shingle Style building designed by Cobb & Frost was dedicated in June 1887.

Lake Forest Academy, the boys' preparatory school, was the first building erected by the trustees of Lind University. Designed by Carter & Drake, it was built on the site of the present Durand Art Institute of Lake Forest College. The Young Ladies' Seminary was founded in 1860; it was succeeded by Ferry Hall, which opened on September 2, 1869, with 66 students in its first class. On February 16, 1865, Lind University's charter had been amended by the State of Illinois and its name changed to Lake Forest University. The fledgling institution was nurtured by Mary Smith Farwell who turned it into a permanent coeducational institution that was renamed Lake Forest College. In 1876 the college took over the "new" Lake Forest Hotel, a six-story frame structure built close to the lake shore, when it was on the verge of bankruptcy; catering mainly to people who summered in Lake Forest, the hotel had opened on November 18, 1870, but had operated at a loss for a number of years. Although Lake Forest College opened for classes on September 7, 1876, a little over a year later the building burned down on December 16, 1877. While classes were subsequently held in the "old" Lake Forest Hotel, a new building was constructed in College Park.

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College Hall, as it was called, opened in 1878. Meanwhile, when the Lake Forest Association was dissolved on April 13, 1878, all the land held by its trustees was sold to pay off the debts. Lake Forest College, Lake Forest Academy, and Ferry Hall became the heirs of the association. However, after another fire destroyed the original Academy building on March 1, 1879, classes were held in temporary quarters until North Hall, a gift of Charles B. and Mary Smith Farwell, opened on the Lake Forest College campus in 1880.

By 1880 Lake Forest had 897 people; by 1890, there were 1,750 people. During the 1880s and 1890s the town grew into a thriving community and many of its institutions had their beginnings. Lake Forest Cemetery, situated at the north edge of town on the shore of Lake Michigan, was founded as the Forest Cemetery Association in 1859. The association began acquiring land in 1860 and on July 14, 1863, deeded the cemetery to the City of Lake Forest. Renamed the Lake Forest Cemetery, it was opened for burials in 1882. Downtown Lake Forest had a number of thriving businesses. However, with neither a water system nor a fire department the business district near the railroad suffered a devastating fire in the summer of 1882 when most of the buildings were destroyed. A number of brick structures replaced the frame ones that had burned, but it was not until 1890 that a private water company was organized and not until 1893 that a fire brigade was organized. The City of Lake Forest purchased the Lake Forest Water Company in 1921 after many years of controversy and complaints. Telephones first came to Lake Forest in 1895 and electricity in 1896. In 1898 Henry C. Durand donated \$12,000 to build the Alice Home Hospital on the college grounds. The Township High School opened in 1898 and City Hall, which was also built in 1898, contained administrative offices, the fire and police departments, and the public library.

Lake Forest College continued to expand. The North Gymnasium, built in 1890, and the Henry C. Durand Art Institute, built in 1891, were both designed by Henry Ives Cobb. Lois Durand Hall, a women's dormitory designed by Frost & Granger, was completed in 1898 and the Arthur Somerville Reid Memorial Library and the Lily Reid Holt Memorial Chapel, the following year. Calvin Durand Commons, designed by Charles Sumner Frost, and two dormitories designed by Frost & Granger opened in 1906. In 1892 Lake Forest Academy was moved south of the college campus and in 1893 three new buildings designed by Pond & Pond—Annie Durand Cottage, East House, and Reid Hall—opened on its new campus. The year 1925 would see the separation of the three institutions that had made up Lake Forest University: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall, and Lake Forest College. Their commingled finances had proved a problem over the war years and under the direction of Clayton Mark, president of the board of trustees of the university, the three institutions

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were separated. Lake Forest Academy bought the former home of J. Ogden Armour, "Melody Farm," in 1947 and moved the school there in 1948. The academy's former campus on Sheridan Road was turned over to Lake Forest College. In 1974 Ferry Hall merged with the Lake Forest Academy and the former Ferry Hall property was subsequently developed.

Lake Forest had remained primarily a university town with a modest growth rate until the 1880s. Then, a wave of people left Chicago for a quieter life in the country. Industrialization had rapidly transformed Chicago into a bustling, polluted place where many people no longer desired to live. Movement out of the city was facilitated by the establishment of the commuter railroad system. The first people to move into Lake Forest had the means to maintain a summer house in the suburbs and a winter house in the city. However, a large number of summer visitors must have decided to make Lake Forest their permanent home. By 1900 the population had burgeoned to 2,215 people, an 84.1% increase over the previous decade. By 1910 the population had increased to 3,349. From the beginning of the decade of the 1920s to the end, Lake Forest's population grew from 3,657 to 6,500. The small library facilities in City Hall were rapidly becoming overcrowded. In 1931 the city received a generous donation of \$250,000 for a new library from the daughters of John G. Shedd, Laura Abbie (Mrs. Charles H. Schweppe) and Helen May, in memory of Helen's husband, Kersey Coates Reed (1880-1929). The new library, designed by Edwin Hill Clark, had its formal opening on June 7, 1931. A new post office, designed by Milman & Morphett, opened in 1932; Lake Forest High School, designed by Anderson & Ticknor, opened in 1935; and Lake Forest Hospital, also designed by Anderson & Ticknor, opened in 1941.

The eastern portion of Lake Forest contained within the original plat is included in the Lake Forest Historic District, which was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on January 26, 1978. However, the area of the Green Bay Road Historic District developed at a somewhat later time and in a different manner. Like the Evanston Ridge Historic District, the Green Bay Road Historic District developed on a ridge west of the Lake Michigan shore where a major educational institution had financed its beginnings by selling lots: the trustees of Northwestern University had platted and developed the eastern area of Evanston, while in Lake Forest, the trustees of Lind University platted and developed the lake shore area. In both towns, however, the pattern of settlement prior to the acquisition of land by the universities was along the ridge further west where farms were first established in the early days. This area of Green Bay Road became the realm of the country estate, a phenomenon associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As defined by Mark Hewitt in *The Architect & the American Country House, 1890-1940*, the English

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country house was "the aristocratic seat of a gentleman landowner, from which he administers his estate lands." However, he felt that

America's modern country estates can only be understood within the framework of the capitalist oligarchy and the institutions that insured its exclusivity. Whether standing alone or as extensions of country clubs, elite suburban enclaves, summer resort communities, or even privately owned islands and villages, the country houses of the upper class extended the social protection of caste to the domestic realm. Just as English country houses are properly considered physical manifestations of aristocratic power and the structure of the peerage dating from the medieval *droit du seigneur*, America's estates follow an equally intricate but more opaque social structure based upon clublike associations.

Characterized by large homes with extensive grounds, the country estate was an ostentatious display of wealth and the expression of economic achievement, and, in Illinois, was concentrated in the exurbs of Chicago. The idea of a summer home can be traced to Renaissance and Baroque Italy as well as to the country homes of the English gentry. As described by architectural critic Barr Ferree, the typical estate was "a sumptuous house built at large expense, often palatial in its dimension, furnished in the richest manner, and placed on an estate, perhaps large enough to admit of independent farming operations, and in most cases with a garden which is an integral part of the architectural scheme."

Magnates of the meat-packing, railroad, mining, real estate, and banking interests in the Midwest also established their hegemony and gentility by building country estates. Some of these estates were actual farms, while the majority were retreats from the day-to-day business life of the people who made Chicago the center of commerce that it had become by the turn of the century. They hired prominent architects who were well-schooled in period architecture to showcase their wealth. Hewitt further observed that

1. Country estates were designed to be appreciated primarily as manifestations of wealth and leisure.
2. The estate property was most often delineated to capture and claim the most coveted areas of the rural and resort landscape, to

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- domesticate and privatize parts of the country that had hitherto been reserved for agriculture or left in a natural state.
3. Estates were built in proximity to social centers—around resort areas, country clubs, exurban districts close to places of business, in family or caste enclaves, or garden suburbs. Socially, the estate was an extension of other caste-protective mechanisms.
 4. Symbolically, the country house was associated with models drawn from other aristocratic, genteel, or rural societies, whether European or indigenous.
 5. The house and estate were programmed to support various leisure diversions, sporting pursuits, and other manifestations of rural gentility.

As he further described, "the ideal of recapturing a lost country life coalesced in fin de siècle America around the country estate and the country club. . . ." And some of the most outstanding country estates of exurban Chicago would be built in close proximity to the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest.

Founded as the Lake Forest Golf Club in 1894, the Onwentsia Club had Hobart Chatfield-Taylor as its first president. His wife Rose Farwell, the daughter of Senator Charles B. Farwell, loved the game of golf, which had its beginnings in Lake Forest in 1893 with a seven-hole course laid out by Charles Blair MacDonald on the lawn of the Farwell estate "Fairlawn" that stood at 965 E. Deerpath until it was destroyed by a fire in 1920. Robert Foulis, a Scotsman and a professional golfer, then laid out a nine-hole course on the Leander James McCormick farm on Green Bay Road. In 1896 the Onwentsia Club bought a 175-acre farm just north of the McCormick farm that Chicago architect Henry Ives Cobb had bought just six years before from an early settler John McIntyre. Cobb, who had an avid interest in horse-breeding and spared no expense to stock his estate, had built a house on the ridge, capitalizing on the westward vista over the Skokie Valley. When the Onwentsia Club bought his estate, Cobb returned to Chicago and his former home became the first clubhouse. The club again called upon MacDonald, the first United States Amateur Golf champion in 1895, to lay out the new course. Regarded as a "very posh preserve" by Herbert Warren Wind, an authority on the history of golf, Onwentsia Club was the site of the 1899 United States Amateur Championship, the 1906 United States Open, and the 1915 United States Women's Amateur

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Championship. The Onwentsia Club became the social center of Lake Forest and almost all of the people who would have homes built in the Green Bay Road Historic District became members. Onwentsia Club's influence and exclusivity was widely accepted; it was described in 1912: "Of all the social organizations along the North Shore or in the vicinity of Chicago, the Onwentsia club easily holds the first position by reason of its age, its large membership, the exclusive and modern features of its management, and by the social prominence of its members."

Onwentsia also fielded the first country club polo team in the Midwest; a tournament that was held in June 1898 was claimed to be the first "in this western world" and teams from Buffalo and St. Louis came to compete. Polo remained an active part of the social life at Onwentsia from 1896 to 1933 and a grandstand was built to watch the matches. Frederic McLaughlin (see 1120 N. Green Bay Road) and Prentiss Coonley (see 980 N. Green Bay Road) were well-known polo players and both served as delegates to the United States Polo Association. Vernon Booth, vice president of the Chicago Horse Show Association, established the Onwentsia Hunt Club in 1900 for "the rare and royal sport" of fox-hunting: Arthur D. Paley was the huntsman and Arthur Taylor Aldis was the first Master of the Hounds. Although it was discontinued in 1908, the hunt was revived in 1921 and continued until 1931 when it was moved to Wadsworth, Illinois. Tennis also joined the roster of activities at the Onwentsia Club soon after 1900, and the first steeplechase was held on October 22, 1921. Another highlight of summer in Lake Forest was the annual horse show, where "all the wealth, beauty, and fashion of the north shore assembled." The horse show was held on the Onwentsia Club grounds for the benefit of the Alice Home Hospital, which had its facility on the Lake Forest College campus from 1898 until it was superseded by the Lake Forest Hospital, which opened on the west side of town in 1941.

To provide a venue for sports during the winter, when the Onwentsia Club was closed, the Winter Club was founded in 1902. The club leased land at 956 N. Sheridan Road for its skating rink and warming shed. In 1903 a toboggan slide was built as well as a clubhouse, and in 1912 an outdoor swimming pool was added. And in 1913 the Old Elm Golf Club was organized by several Onwentsia Club members who wanted to play golf on Sundays when it was prohibited by the Onwentsia Club; the course and clubhouse were built on the south side of Old Elm Road, just over the boundary with Highland Park. Additional recreation facilities were added to the city after A. B. Dick donated seventy acres to the city in 1922: the city began developing the Deerpath Municipal Golf Course north of Deerpath in the vicinity of the Skokie River; substantial acreage was also donated by property owners on the west side of Green Bay Road, including Owen Barton Jones,

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Noble Brandon Judah, Jr., Walter Stanton Brewster, William Ellsworth Clow, and Thomas Elliott Donnelley, and members of the Deerpath Syndicate subscribed additional funds. The eighteen-hole public course was laid out by Alex Pirie of the Old Elm Golf Club; the first nine holes opened for play in 1926 and the second nine the following year.

In addition to the farm of Henry Ives Cobb, there were other estates that were developed in the 1890s along Green Bay Road. In 1892 Vernon Booth built a home on the west side of Green Bay Road above Helm's Crossing and William H. Hubbard built "Stonywood" (see 1313 N. Green Bay Road) on the highest spot on Green Bay Road at the north limits of Lake Forest. Known variously as "Signal Hill," "Oak Hill," or "Cemetery Knoll," it rose 113 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. In 1894 Henry Ives Cobb designed a home for William Henry Smith on the former Lee farm; it was built just north of Cobb's own house and still stands at 100 E. Pembroke Drive (q.v.). Cobb was also the architect of the David Benton Jones House, which was built on the former Conlin farm in 1895; it still stands at 500 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.). North of the William H. Hubbard estate, Dr. John Williams Streeter (1841-1905), author of *The Ideal Physician* (1892), *The Fat of the Land: The Story of An American Farm* (1904), and *Doctor Tom, The Coroner of Brett* (1904), built "Uppercross Farm" in 1898. It was demolished in 1912 for the Edward Small Moore house, "West Highlands." Designed by architect Arthur Heun, the thirty-two-room pink Italian villa stood at 1485 N. Green Bay Road. After Moore (1881-1948), vice president of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, moved to New York, the property was owned by the well-known restaurateur John Randolph Thompson (November 13, 1865-June 17, 1927); at the time of his death Thompson owned 109 restaurants in the United States and Canada. "West Highlands" was demolished in July 1969 and the fourteen-acre grounds subdivided for the development "Tara Highlands" (outside the district boundary).

Arthur Heun also designed the Frederik Herman Gade House, "Frogner." It was built in 1898 and still stands at 335 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.). South of Gade's house originally stood "Thornwood," the home of Arthur Bissell (1870-1934), which was also built in 1898. "Thornwood" was torn down in 1916 for "Desbro House," the home of Charles Edward Brown (1866-1945). Designed by Chicago architect Christopher Frank Jobson, "Desbro House" stood at 297 N. Green Bay Road opposite the Onwentsia Club. "Desbro House" was torn down and the house with the present address of 275 N. Green Bay Road was built on the site in 1975. South of "Desbro House" stood "Westridge," the estate of lumberman Nelson P. Bigelow (1862-1925), which later became the summer home of noted surgeon Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan (1861-1943), president of the Chicago

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Medical Society from 1898 to 1899 and president of the American Medical Association from 1917 to 1918. After Bevan bought the Nobel Brandon Judah, Jr. estate (see 111 W. Westminster Avenue), he sold the property in November 1933 to Lolita Sheldon Armour. She also bought the Charles Edward Pope house, which stood just south of "Westridge." After tearing both houses down, Lolita Sheldon Armour had her new home, "Suffield House," built in 1934 (see 255 N. Green Bay Road).

The central figure in the Green Bay Road Historic District was the architect Howard Van Doren Shaw (May 7, 1869-May 6, 1926). The son of Sarah Van Doren and Theodore Andrews Shaw, a dry goods commission merchant, Howard Van Doren Shaw received his B. A. from Yale University in 1890 and completed an architectural course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893. After traveling extensively in Europe, he worked as a draftsman in the Chicago office of Jenney & Mundie. He started his own practice in the attic of his father's house on Calumet Avenue and moved to downtown Chicago in 1895. A member of the American Institute of Architects, he was elected a fellow in 1907 and received the prestigious Gold Medal in 1926. Trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Municipal Museum, the Second Presbyterian Church, Illinois College, and the United Charities of Chicago, he was also a founding member of the Cliff Dwellers and designed the club's space atop Orchestra Hall. Shaw married Frances Wells (1872-1937) on April 20, 1893. He designed their Arts and Crafts country home, "Ragdale," 1230 N. Green Bay Road, which was built in 1897-98 and entered on the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1976, and "Wogden," the cottage that Frances Shaw used as a writing studio. She was a poet, playwright, and author of children's stories and they were both interested in the arts. Next to "Wogden" Shaw designed an outdoor theater—the "Ragdale Ring"—in 1912, where Frances Shaw's plays were produced by family and friends. The Shaws' three daughters also lived in the district: Evelyn (1894-1977), who married cartoonist John Tinney McCutcheon (see 1272 N. Green Bay Road and 178 E. Illinois Road); Sylvia (1897-1978), a noted sculptor, who married lawyer Clay Judson (they lived for a number of years at 1541 Astor Street, Chicago, but moved to "Ragdale" in 1942); and Frances Theodora (1912-), who married architect John Lord King (see 1260 N. Green Bay Road).

Shaw also designed the homes of Dr. William Evans Casselberry, "The Boulders," 1386 N. Green Bay Road, and Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., "Broad Lea," 1296 N. Green Bay Road, in 1898 on the property adjacent to his own. Casselberry, Davis, and Shaw had purchased approximately fifty-three acres together. Next north at 1414 N. Green Bay Road was the property of John Dorr Bradley, whose house was also designed by Shaw and built in 1900. Bradley sold some of his land

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to Darius Miller, who also bought land from J. Harlan. The house that Shaw designed for Miller at 1510 N. Green Bay Road was, however, built posthumously in 1916. Another group of houses designed by Howard Shaw is formed by the estates of Walter Stanton Brewster, formerly 776 N. Green Bay Road, now renumbered as 20 W. Westminster Avenue (1908); William Ellsworth Clow, 900 N. Green Bay Road (1916; demolished after World War II); Thomas Elliott Donnelley, 902 N. Green Bay Road (1910); E. Norman Scott, 904 N. Green Bay Road (1910); Prentiss Loomis Coonley, 980 N. Green Bay Road (1908-09); and Hugh Johnston McBirney, 81 W. Westminster Avenue (1908). Two other houses by Shaw were built in the district: the Charles Fernald House, 90 N. Ahwahnee Road (1908) and the Wallace Leroy DeWolf House, 55 N. Green Bay Road (ca. 1904-05). Not only did Shaw design a total of eleven extant main houses and twelve coach houses, gate houses, barns, and stables (several of which have been converted to single-family residences) in the Green Bay Road Historic District, but he was also the architect for approximately twenty other houses in Lake Forest (including the Robert P. Lamont House, 810 S. Ridge Road, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 12, 1993) and for the gracious European-style shopping center in the town's central business district—Market Square (which is included in the Lake Forest Historic District).

Market Square was conceived in 1912 by Howard Van Doren Shaw and his friend Arthur Aldis. It was brought to fruition in 1916 by the Lake Forest Improvement Trustees: D. Mark Cummings, David Benton Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, John V. Farwell, in addition to Shaw and Aldis. Soon after it was finished Market Square was described by architect and critic Peter B. Wight in *Western Architect*: "So far as we know this is the first time in America that the *center of a town* has been taken and replanned and rebuilt, not as an altruistic or charitable undertaking, but in order to produce good, practical, and charitable as well as aesthetic effects." Replacing the typical, but haphazard development that had occurred in Lake Forest's central business district since its beginnings, Market Square, with its gracious arcades and towers and landscaped center, included twenty-five stores, twelve offices, twenty-eight apartments, and occupied a site 400 feet by 260 feet.

Arthur Taylor Aldis (July 7, 1861-November 23, 1933), one of the charter members of the Onwentsia Club, had become a partner of the real estate company, Aldis & Company, in 1888. The predecessor firm, Aldis, Aldis & Northcote, which was founded by his elder brother Owen Franklin Aldis, developed such notable Chicago landmarks as the Montauk Block (Burnham & Root, 1882) and the Rookery (Burnham & Root, 1886). Aldis & Company continued the tradition of excellence in the Monadnock Building (Burnham & Root, 1889; Holabird & Roche, 1893), and the Marquette

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Building (Holabird & Roche, 1894). Arthur Aldis married Mary Reynolds (June 8, 1872 [or 1869]-June 20, 1949) on June 8, 1892. In 1897 they had a Venetian-style palace designed by Holabird & Roche built at 1258 N. Lake Shore Drive in Chicago. After several years they moved to 100 E. Chicago Avenue. However, they summered in Lake Forest as did so many others who wished to escape the heat and congestion of the city. Arthur Aldis was the first Master of the Hounds at Onwentsia in 1900 and both he and his wife were expert riders. In 1902 they seized the opportunity to buy the William Taylor property at 135 E. Deerpath Road. Situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of Deerpath and Green Bay Road, the white clapboard-covered Taylor house, which was built in the 1870s, and the barn that the Aldises named the "Hayloft" were the nucleus of the estate that came to be called the "Aldis Compound." The compound included several cottages, storage buildings, an ice house, a tennis court, and the first swimming pool in Lake Forest.

Arthur Aldis founded a small, alternative subscription theater called the New Theatre in Chicago in 1906. Although its artistic director resigned in 1907 and the theater closed, Aldis continued to champion the idea of the "little theater," which revolted against the commercial theater and sought to present challenging, thought-provoking drama. Little theaters were centers of experimentation and exponents of the repertory system. The little theater movement started in Paris in 1887, but did not reach the United States until 1911. When Mary Reynolds Aldis suggested to her husband that they build a theater in the compound in 1911, they put Lake Forest in the forefront of the little theater movement. One of the cottages on the estate was remodeled and became the "Play House." It opened on June 11, 1911, with a production of Helen Dudley's "The Wingéd Shrine." The acting company, which was named the Lake Forest Players in 1913, performed at the Art Institute of Chicago, Hull House, Ravinia Park Theater, the Cliff Dwellers Club, and even toured to Boston. In addition to plays by August Strindberg, William Butler Yeats, and John Synge, which were considered avant-garde at the time, the troupe also produced plays written by Mary Reynolds Aldis. The Aldises and the "Play House" hosted such illustrious guests as Edgar Lee Masters, Harriet Monroe, Eugene Field, Ben Hecht, Eunice Tietjens, as well as the Irish Players of Dublin's Abbey Theatre. Other performers included the Hull House Players and the Lake Zurich Players. The "Play House" and the Lake Forest Players thrived until 1920.

A close friend of Arthur and Mary Aldis, author, poet, critic, and editor Harriet Monroe (1860-1936) attended many of the plays. While a guest at "Red Bird Cottage," one of the cottages within the "Aldis Compound," she mentioned her desire to start a poetry magazine to noted author Hobart Chatfield-Taylor. He proposed selling one hundred five-year subscriptions to provide capital

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for the venture. *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* was launched; it showcased the "Chicago School" of poetry and published the works of new and unconventional writers: Edgar Lee Masters (1869-1950), Vachel Lindsay (1879-1931), Carl Sandburg (1878-1967), Ezra Pound (1885-1972), and T. S. Eliot (1888-1965).

The Aldises also fostered the founding of the Lake Forest Young Women's Christian Association at "Red Bird Cottage" and its Drama Club used the stage at the "Play House." "Red Bird Cottage" was also where Chicago artist and teacher Hubert C. Ropp taught classes on the North Shore. Among the residents of the Green Bay Road Historic District who studied under Ropp were Mary Reynolds Aldis, Annie Swift Foster, Bertrande Spalding Coleman, Sarah Brewster Hodges, and Sylvia Shaw Judson. Ropp's progressive and avant-garde art had been championed by the Aldises and they had established the Ropp School on the third floor of their Chicago Avenue home. Although initially rejected for the faculty of the School of the Art Institute for his advanced methods of teaching, Ropp eventually saw his school merged with the Art Institute in 1937 and he became dean in 1944. Mary Reynolds Aldis also collaborated with cartoonist John T. McCutcheon on a play based upon his series, "Heir at Large," which was published in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1921-22. The play was published in 1924 and debuted at the Goodman Theatre (designed by McCutcheon's father-in-law Howard Van Doren Shaw) with sets designed by McCutcheon.

Graham Aldis (November 12, 1895-April 21, 1966), the son of Arthur and Mary Aldis, and his wife Dorothy Keeley Aldis (March 13, 1897-July 4, 1966), who were married on June 15, 1922, moved to the compound in 1928 after their Chicago home was destroyed by fire. Eventually they moved into the main house and Arthur and Mary Aldis moved into the "Play House." Dorothy Aldis became a noted author of children's poetry and books: among her works were *Everything and Anything* (1926); *Here, There, and Everywhere* (1927); *Jane's Father* (1928); *Squiggles* (1929); *Murder in a Haystack* (1930); *7 to 7: An A. B. C. Book* (1931); *The Magic City* (1933); *Any Spring* (1933); *Hop, Skip and Jump* (1934); *Their Own Apartment* (1935); *Time At Her Heels* (1937); *All The Year Round* (1938); *Before Things Happen* (1939); *Cindy* (1942); *Poor Susan* (1942); *Dark Summer* (1947); *Miss Quinn's Secret* (1949); *Lucky Year* (1951); *All Together* (1952); *We're Going To Town* (1952); *Ride The Wild Waves* (1957); *The Boy Who Cared* (1958); *Hello Day* (1959); *A Million Tiny Friends* (1960); *Quick As A Wink* (1960); *The Secret Place* (1962); and *Is Anybody Hungry?* (1964).

The "Aldis Compound" remained a vital center of Lake Forest life and art for many years. After Dorothy Aldis' death in 1966, the estate fell into disrepair and most of the buildings were razed

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in 1969. However, "Bird Center," which had been the home of John McCutcheon, and "Handy Green," which was later owned by Charles Thomson Atkinson and his wife Martha Wells Atkinson, the sister of Frances Wells Shaw, were purchased by the City of Lake Forest in 1972. "Bird Center" was demolished in 1977, while "Handy Green," 178 E. Illinois Road, remains as the sole survivor of the "Aldis Compound." After sitting vacant for twenty years, the land at the southeast corner of Green Bay Road and Deerpath was deeded to the Lake Forest Open Lands Association by the Avondale Federal Savings Bank in 1989 for use as a public park. Designed by John Brookes and Douglas Hoerr, the park includes native plants and a fountain and provides needed open space near the central business district. The land south of the park at the northeast corner of Green Bay Road and Illinois Road, also once part of the "Aldis Compound," is now St. Mary's Green, a bermed and landscaped play area for St. Mary's Church (q.v.).

Howard Van Doren Shaw was also interested in the little theater movement. The first theater that he designed was for "The House in the Woods," the country house of Adolphus Clay Bartlett in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin (1905-07). Cited by the magazine *Country Life in America* as one of the twelve best country houses in 1916, the Bartlett house had a courtyard that Shaw had designed as an outdoor performance area. For his own property he designed the "Ragdale Ring," an outdoor theater that was built in 1912. Copied from a theater Shaw had seen near Siena, Italy, the ring had a circular auditorium surrounded by a low wall. The stage was on the level of the top of the wall. Shaw also designed a theater for the daughters of Edward Francis Carry in 1915. Known as the Carry Playhouse, it was converted to a single-family residence and still stands at 1298 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.). One of Shaw's last works was the Goodman Theatre, which stands behind the Art Institute of Chicago on Columbus Drive, and he seriously considered becoming its director.

When Shaw bought property in Lake Forest in 1896 and built a summer home for his family he was among the first to witness the movement to the North Shore by Chicago's "commercial aristocracy." He was in the right place at the right time:

The manner in which Shaw acquired [his] clientele is easy to perceive. His patrons participated in interlocking networks of club memberships, corporate boards, institutional trusteeships, and alumni associations. Shaw himself participated in a number of these and after his first successes in the nineties, he soon came to be known in Chicago upper-class circles as a soundly conservative designer who built solidly constructed, extremely livable houses.

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As described by fellow architect and architectural historian Thomas Eddy Tallmadge (April 24, 1876-January 1, 1940) in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Shaw became "probably the most highly regarded architect in the sphere of domestic, ecclesiastical, and non-commercial architecture in the Middle West." His critical evaluation was that Shaw's "work, particularly in domestic architecture, exerted a powerful influence on taste in general. Though reminiscent often of English or Austrian precedent, his style was very personal. He never used French and seldom Italian motives. The buildings he erected, for the most part, were of such character and magnitude that neither his ideals nor his talents had to suffer restrictions." In an article in the *Architectural Record* Herbert D. Croly, critic and editor of that journal from 1900 to 1909, said of Shaw that he was "in the first place an eclectic but only within certain moderate limits . . . One can trace in his work the influence of many different historic styles, but there is not the slightest hint of any literal copying." Gwendolyn Wright, in *Moralism and the Model Home*, felt that "Croly, in fact, found Shaw's work exemplary for the reform-minded architect: his designs epitomized professional restraint and insight, the mark of a national tradition, which is profoundly influenced by local conditions, while no means divorced from a necessary and fruitful debt to the better domestic architecture of the past."

In his eulogy to Shaw in *Architectural Record* Tallmadge called Shaw "the most conservative of the rebels, and the most rebellious of the conservatives." This architectural legacy continued in a line directly from Shaw. Of the architects who designed houses within the Green Bay Road Historic District five had worked for Shaw: David Adler, Henry Corwith Dangler, Robert G. Work, Ralph J. Milman, and Stanley Davis Anderson, and another—John Lord King—was his son-in-law. Adler, who inherited most of Shaw's practice after his death in 1926, had as his partners Dangler and Work, successively. Ambrose Coghill Cramer, a Lake Forest native, worked for Dangler & Adler. Robert G. Work later went into partnership with Russell Smith Walcott, whose brother Chester Howe Walcott was in partnership with Edwin Hill Clark. And aside from Shaw, almost all the architects who designed houses in the Green Bay Road Historic District were products of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and its atelier system in Paris: David Adler, Henry Corwith Dangler, Ambrose Coghill Cramer, Walter Stephen Frazier, Alfred Hoyt Granger, and Frederick Wainwright Perkins attended the Ecole; Melville Clarke Chatten, Charles Herrick Hammond, Francis Willard Puckey, and Chester Howe Walcott studied in various ateliers in Paris, and Stanley Davis Anderson studied at the Sorbonne. While Edwin Hill Clark did not go to Paris to study, he trained under William Augustus Otis (August 14, 1855-June 9, 1929), who had studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts from 1879 to 1882, and was Otis' partner from 1908 to 1920.

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While both Shaw and the Paris-trained architects who followed him generally furthered their studies by traveling through Europe on the grand tour, they actually represented two differing educational patterns: the English, based on romantic and picturesque principles, versus the French, based on classical principles. According to Hewitt,

The education of the eclectic architect played a crucial part in forming his eventual philosophy of design—especially his attitude to history and tradition. In principle the two schools agreed on the necessity for free and creative use of the historical source or type . . . What distinguished them was their approach to the fundamentals of formal composition, not toward the use of historical sources. A classicist designed "by the axes" in a strict formal system based on symmetries; the picturesque designer used his feeling for massing, texture, and volume in a perspectival mode of composition . . . The academic classical method was the more formally codified of the two and exerted far greater influence.

In general, both philosophies were eclectic in their choices of historic models and both produced architects who designed houses in a variety of revival styles that served as the backdrop to their clients' tastes. However, as historian Richard Guy Wilson commented, "This shift of allegiance away from England to France, which continued through the first World War, is complex, for Ecole-trained American architects stood in direct opposition to their English-oriented counterparts in the Arts and Crafts movement."

David Adler (January 3, 1882-September 27, 1949) was the architect *par excellence* of the classical style and because he was a student at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and worked for Shaw after he returned to Chicago, he is the link between the two design philosophies. Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Adler received his B. A. from Princeton University in 1904; he continued his studies at the Polytechnikum in Munich from 1904 to 1906 and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts from 1906 to 1911. After working for Howard Shaw for a year, Adler opened his own office with Henry Corwith Dangler, whom he had met at the Ecole and who had also worked for Shaw. After Dangler's death on March 1, 1917, Adler found that he needed to establish a relationship with another architect licensed in Illinois since he had failed his own licensing examination on April 11, 1917. In 1918 he went into partnership with Robert G. Work. After he finally received his license in 1928, he dissolved the partnership with Work and went into private practice. A trustee of the Art Institute of

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Chicago since 1925, Adler was named a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1941 and elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1945.

Ambrose Coghill Cramer (October 17, 1891-?), a 1913 graduate of Yale University, was a Lake Forest native; he was schooled at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and became a junior partner of the architectural firm of his close friends Henry Corwith Dangler and David Adler. He formed his own company, Ambrose C. Cramer, Inc., in 1928; it was reorganized as Ambrose C. Cramer, Architect, in 1936. He relocated to Maine and was the founder and president of the Maine League of Historical Societies and Museums, 1964-67. Author of *The Historic Architecture of Maine* (1970), he married Mary Meeker, daughter of meat packer Arthur Meeker and sister of author Arthur Meeker, Jr., who wrote of their days in Lake Forest in *Chicago, With Love* (1955).

Another of the architects whose contributions defined the style and grace of the Green Bay Road Historic District was Chester Howe Walcott (February 2, 1883-October 25, 1947), who was born in Chicago and grew up in Evanston. After receiving his B. S. from Princeton University in 1905, he continued his studies in Paris and Italy. He went into partnership with Arthur George Brown in 1911 and the firm of Brown & Walcott continued until 1916. Walcott was in private practice from 1916 to 1920, when he went into partnership with Edwin Hill Clark (April 11, 1878-January 20, 1967). Born in Chicago, Clark graduated from Yale University in 1900. From 1900 to 1903 he was the assistant superintendent of Wadsworth-Howland Company, his brother's paint company. Clark went into architecture in 1903, working for William Augustus Otis; he was admitted to partnership in April 1908 and the name of the firm was changed to Otis & Clark in 1914. After the firm of Otis & Clark was dissolved on April 15, 1920, Clark went into partnership with Chester Howe Walcott until 1924, when they both returned to private practice. Clark later was a member of the Illinois State Art Commission and was the architect of the Lake Forest Library (1931); Walcott later served as an instructor at Lake Forest Academy from 1942 to 1945. The younger brother of Chester Walcott, Russell Smith Walcott (May 28, 1889-1947) graduated from Princeton University in 1912. He worked as a draftsman from 1912 to 1917 and then for his brother from 1919 to 1922. In private practice from 1922 to 1928, he went into partnership with Robert G. Work in 1928. Work, who had worked with both Howard Van Doren Shaw and Henry Corwith Dangler, had been David Adler's partner from 1918 to 1928.

Two Lake Forest residents who designed houses in the district were also associated with Howard Van Doren Shaw. Ralph J. Milman (1888-November 4, 1963), a 1913 graduate of Harvard University, worked for Howard Van Doren Shaw before going into partnership with Archibald S.

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Morphett (1898?-March 19, 1941), who had also worked for Shaw. Milman's own house is in the Green Bay Road Historic District (see 1275 N. Green Bay Road). Milman & Morphett also designed the Lake Forest Post Office (1932) and Deer Path School and renovated Gorton School in 1954. Stanley Davis Anderson (May 16, 1895-April 19, 1960) was born in Lake Forest and graduated from Lake Forest College in 1916. He furthered his architectural studies at the University of Illinois in 1917 and at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1919. Anderson was employed by Howard Van Doren Shaw from 1919 to 1926, when he went into partnership with James H. Ticknor. The firm of Anderson & Ticknor had an office in Lake Forest from 1926 to 1945, when Anderson returned to private practice. Anderson served on the Lake Forest Hospital Board and was chairman of the Lake Forest Plan Commission.

The partnership of Frazier & Raftery was also influenced by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Walter Stephen Frazier (October 29, 1895-April 30, 1976) received his B. S. in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1919 and attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts from 1919 to 1920. With the firm of Holabird & Root from 1920 to 1924, he formed Frazier Blouke & Hubbard in 1924. He went into partnership with John Howard Raftery (November 18, 1896-1963) in 1927; the firm was Frazier Raftery Orr & Fairbank from 1949 to 1969. Raftery attended Princeton University from 1916 to 1919, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1922 to 1925, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Fontainebleau, in 1925, and the American Academy in Rome in 1927. He served as a draftsman for Chicago architect Frank Davis Chase (1877-1937) in 1921 and for New York architect John Russell Pope (1874-1937) in 1926.

Among the other architects and firms who designed houses that contribute to the character of the district were Holabird & Roche; Chatten & Hammond; Puckey & Jenkins; Granger Lowe & Bollenbacher; Frederick Wainwright Perkins; Arthur Heun; Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin; E. E. Roberts; William Arthur Warren; and John Lord King. They will be discussed in the following section describing the individual property histories.

Three of the estates have already been individually listed on the National Register: "Ragdale," Howard Van Doren Shaw's own home; "Bagatelle," Edward Herbert Bennett's own home; and the Noble B. Judah, Jr. House, designed by New York architect Philip Lippincott Goodwin (1885-1958). The other New York architect who made a substantial contribution to the aesthetic of the district is Harrie Thomas Lindeberg (April 10, 1880-January 10, 1959). A student at the National Academy of Design from 1898 to 1901, Lindeberg served an apprenticeship with the noted New York firm of McKim Mead & White from 1901 to 1906. With Lewis Colt Albro (1876-

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1924), who had also worked at McKim Mead & White, he founded the firm of Albro & Lindeberg in 1906. The firm specialized in country houses and was greatly influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. Albro & Lindeberg had a monograph published privately on their work in 1912. The firm disbanded in 1914 and Lindeberg continued in private practice with offices at 2 W. 47th Street, New York. In 1940 a 310-page catalogue of his work was published. Lindeberg received a lot of attention in the architectural press up through the 1940s, with extensive articles published in *International Studio*, *Arts and Decoration*, *Country Life*, and *Architectural Record*, but then he fell somewhat into obscurity. Albro & Lindeberg designed the Orville E. Babcock/Laurance Hearne Armour House, 395 N. Green Bay Road (1910), and Lindeberg designed the Onwentsia Club, 300 N. Green Bay Road (1927-28), and the Hugh McBirney Johnston well house and wall, 1050 N. Green Bay Road.

In addition to the Onwentsia Club, other clubs provided social venues where these architects met their potential clients. For example, at least forty of the men who had homes built in the Green Bay Road Historic District belonged to the Chicago Club. According to its first historian, Edward T. Blair,

The position The Chicago Club has occupied in its own sphere is unique. It has not only been the pioneer Club of the West, and the parent from which many similar institutions have been modeled, but it has been practically without a rival in its own field. Being for many years the only club in the city, it may be said, without boasting, to have included all of Chicago's prominent citizens who have had any use for a club, a patronage which in other cities is usually found divided.

Founded in 1869, the Chicago Club had only 100 founding members and they were among the wealthiest men in the city. Over the years the membership grew to 1,200 and according to Emmett Dedmon, in the twentieth century "membership in The Chicago Club is . . . more often looked upon as a business need rather than as a personal one. But even with these changes, the Club has continued to attract the city's most prominent men and membership in the Club is universally acknowledged as a mark of business status" The Chicago Club also counted architects Edward H. Bennett, Edwin H. Clark, and Frederick W. Perkins among its members.

A number of those who had homes built in the Green Bay Road Historic District as well as the prominent architects they commissioned to build them were members of the Cliff Dwellers. The

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Cliff Dwellers was founded in 1907 by noted author Hamlin Garland (1860-1940), who sought to "bring together men of artistic and literary tastes who are now widely scattered among the various social and business organizations of Chicago and unite them with artists, writers, architects and musicians of the city in a club whose purposes are distinctly and primarily aesthetic" Shaw was a founding member of the Cliff Dwellers and designed its clubrooms atop Orchestra Hall. Architects David Adler, Hugh Garden, Frederick Perkins, Chester Walcott, Francis Puckey, Edward Bennett, Ralph Milman, and Robert Work were all Cliff Dwellers, as were Arthur Aldis, Graham Aldis, Wallace DeWolf, Walter Stanton Brewster, Thomas Elliott Donnelley, Frederic McLaughlin, John Dorr Bradley, Hugh Johnston McBirney, John T. McCutcheon, and Hermon Dunlap Smith. Bennett, Adler, Garden, and Walter Frazier were members of the Casino Club at 195 E. Delaware Place, Chicago, and Frazier & Raftery designed the building of that exclusive club in 1927; among the members who lived in the Green Bay Road Historic District were Charles Fernald, Edward Kenneth Welles, Donald Phelps Welles, James Berwick Forgan, Jr., Wallace Winter, Arthur T. Aldis, John Adams Chapman, John Andrews King, Huntington Badger Henry, Orville Elias Babcock, Noble Brandon Judah, Jr., Walter Stanton Brewster, Prentiss Loomis Coonley, Frederic McLaughlin, John T. McCutcheon, Edward Francis Carry, T. Albert Potter, and William Ellsworth Clow, Jr.

The period of significance—from 1890, when Henry Ives Cobb first bought property in Lake Forest, to 1945, the end of World War II and the arbitrary fifty-year limitation of the National Register—embraces the general trends of the historic revivals in architectural styles. The Colonial Revival style, a harkening back to the colonial days of America, was the result of the nationalism and patriotism that swept the country in the late nineteenth century after the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Although colonial architecture was avidly studied and measured drawings were published, the Colonial Revival was a rather free interpretation of colonial precedents and it remains a prominent and predominant style even up to the present day. As Hewitt remarked, "during the 1890s and 1900s, the definition of Colonial was broad enough to include almost any house with features of English Georgian, English neoclassical, Federal, Greek Revival, or vernacular architecture of the colonies." The Green Bay Road Historic District contains Colonial Revival designs in its various manifestations; it includes the William Henry Smith House, "Lost Rock," 100 E. Pembroke Drive—Henry Ives Cobb, 1894; the David Benton Jones House, "Pembroke Lodge," 500 N. Green Bay Road—Henry Ives Cobb, 1895; the George D. McLaughlin House, 180 W. Laurel Avenue—Frederick W. Perkins, 1907; the Charles Fernald House, 90 N. Ahwahnee Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908; the Martin D. Hardin House, 1145 N. Green Bay Road—Richard E.

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Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1911; the Darius Miller House, "Thorndale Manor," 1510 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1916; the Alfred Thomas Carton House, "Ridgefield," 6 E. Laurel Avenue—Clark & Walcott, ca. 1920; the Frederick Augustus Preston House, 1200 N. Green Bay Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1925-26; the Francis Stanley North House, 1490 N. Green Bay Road—Chester Howe Walcott, ca. 1928-29; the Frank George Reynolds House, 301 W. Laurel Avenue—Edwin Hill Clark, 1931; the Elliott Donnelley House, 131 E. Ridge Lane—attributed to Walter Frazier, ca. 1933; the William Roy Carney House, 35 N. Green Bay Road—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935; and the John Coleman House, 51 N. Green Bay Road—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935.

The Tudor Revival was a similar harkening back to the English past and combined elements of the late Medieval period with Renaissance details. Patterned after buildings popular during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I from 1558 to 1603 and that of her successor King James I from 1603 to 1625, the "Jacobethan" style, as it has come to be called more recently, emphasizes steeply pitched roofs, steeply pitched gables on the front façade, ornamental half-timbering, tall chimneys with decorative chimney pots, one- and two-story bays, oriels, and label moldings; the walls were generally clad in stucco, stone, or brick. The Tudor Revival is represented in the Green Bay Road Historic District by the Edward Kenneth Welles House, 321 N. Ahwahnee Road—Frazier & Raftery, 1928-29; the Donald Phelps Welles House, 361 N. Ahwahnee Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1928-29; the Owen Barton Jones House, "Derwen Mawr," 10 W. Deerpath—David Adler, 1922; Walcott & Work, 1932; the Charles F. Paxton House, 910 N. Green Bay Road—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1909-11; the Edwin E. Tullis House, 1255 N. Green Bay Road—Chester Howe Walcott, 1929; and the Hermon Dunlap Smith House, 370 E. Onwentsia Road—1927.

The English or romantic tradition that Howard Van Doren Shaw embraced in his designs drew its inspiration from a wide variety of sources. He eschewed the technological advances of the twentieth century in favor of a world of hand craftsmanship, not unlike the Arts and Crafts philosophy and principles espoused by poet, author, and artist William Morris (1834-1896). These ideas were expressed in the architecture of Philip Webb (1831-1915) and Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), and by the next generation of English architects, which included such proponents of the Arts and Crafts movement as Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) and Charles F. A. Voysey (1857-1941). In their dedication to the local tradition in building and to the art and craft of design, they were trying to free their work from historical styles and turned to the vernacular building tradition for inspiration. The principles of the English Arts and Crafts architects were described by Margaret Richardson in *The Craft Architects*:

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The work of these architects had certain common features. Plans and elevations became the expression of utility; a building's materials were taken from its locality, being cheaper and in harmony with its surroundings. Details were based on vernacular originals and not taken from classical pattern books. All the architects were interested in craft and in employing plasterers, painters, carvers and sculptors to enrich a building. Ornament was based on nature.

Shaw traveled to England and was appreciative of the residential designs by these Arts and Crafts architects. Among the Arts and Crafts designs in the district are the Frederik Herman Gade House, "Frogner," 335 N. Green Bay Road—Arthur Heun, 1898; the John Dorr Bradley House, 1414 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1900; and the Hugh Johnston McBirney House, "House of the Four Winds," 81 W. Laurel Avenue—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908.

Houses in the French Renaissance Revival style also reflected the trend of historic revivalism in the early twentieth century. Characterized by tall, steeply pitched hipped roofs, houses in the French Renaissance Revival style (sometimes called French Eclectic) were based upon French domestic architecture rather than the grander chateaux. Like the Tudor Revival, this French version often used half-timbering; however, it lacked the emphasis on front-facing gables. Although some double-hung windows are to be found, the casement window is more frequently used; and full-length casement windows or French doors are common. The style embraces both formal, symmetrical forms as well as picturesque, asymmetrical examples based on French farmhouses. Round towers with conical roofs based on farmhouse design in Normandy are frequent additions to the less formal types. Walls are generally clad in stone, brick, or stucco and quoins often grace the corners of the buildings. The two most prominent examples of this style in the district are two houses that have already been listed individually on the National Register: the Edward Herbert Bennett House, "Bagatelle," 89 E. Deerpath, designed by Edward Herbert Bennett and built in 1915-16; and the Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. House, 111 and 211 W. Westminster Avenue, designed by Philip Lippincott Goodwin and built in 1925-29. The French Renaissance Revival style is also represented in the Green Bay Road Historic District by the Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. Garage, 740 N. Green Bay Road—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1924; the Alden Butler Swift House, 80 N. Green Bay Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1925; the James Berwick Forgan, Jr. House, 401 N. Ahwahnee Road—Holabird & Roche, 1926; the William T. O'Donnell House, 1466 N. Green Bay Road—Ralph J. Milman, 1928-29; and the Joseph M. Cudahy House, "Innisfail," 830 N. Green Bay

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Road—David Adler, 1930.

Viewed from Green Bay Road itself one sees a street that follows the contours of the land and meanders somewhat, following the old path of the Green Bay Trail. It is tree-shaded and at first glance appears to be a forest preserve because of the dense cover of trees and vegetation. However, fences and gates speak of another kind of landscape, one laid out and maintained by man. Glimpses of country houses are seen through the trees and through openings in the fences. There is a significant contribution of landscape architecture within the district. A number of the estates were designed by Jens Jensen, known for his celebration of native plantings and use of woodlands, meadows, and vistas. In contrast, the Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. estate was originally a formal French garden with axial arrangements and broad allées; its landscape architect is, however, unknown. Among the other landscape architects who were known to have done work in the district were Rose Standish Nichols, Helen Milman, and Thomas M. Seyster. However, because the estates in the Green Bay Road Historic District are private property and many of the properties quite extensive, it is difficult to evaluate the extent of the original landscape designs and whether they are still extant; a future survey and research could determine the significance and history of these landscapes.

The visual cohesion of a homogeneous but diverse collection of architectural styles within a park-like setting expresses the character of the Green Bay Road Historic District: from the early Colonial Revival houses by Henry Ives Cobb to the Arts and Crafts designs of Howard Van Doren Shaw and the eclectic Tudor and French Revival houses by Shaw's students and successors. Scattered among them are the Art Deco house that Ralph J. Milman designed for himself and several distinctly "modern" houses by Walter Stephen Frazier and Knight Cheney Cowles. A significant number of the former gate houses and coach houses have been converted to separate single-family dwellings as well as some of the barns. The earliest structure in the district is the ca. 1850 farmhouse/barn at 1260 N. Green Bay Road that originally stood on the farm property that Howard Van Doren Shaw purchased; it was adaptively reused as a residence by John Lord King, Shaw's architect son-in-law, in 1939. Although there a number of non-contributing buildings within the district, many are considered non-contributing only because they are currently less than fifty years old. However, they are finely designed houses by architects important in the continuing development of Chicago and the North Shore. Beyond the boundaries are areas of developer-built houses and to the east, the central business district of Lake Forest.

Building activity increased between the 1890s and the late 1930s—of the extant main houses, six were built in the 1890s; eight were built in the first decade of the twentieth century; twelve were

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built in the 1910s; twenty-five in the 1920s; and twenty-five in the 1930s—and dropped off sharply as the country became embroiled in World War II. The post-war period saw several of the early estates torn down or subdivided into smaller lots that were sold outside the original families. The district probably reached its peak from 1926 to 1936: Shaw had left a prodigious corpus of work at his death in 1926; Onwentsia Club's new clubhouse opened in 1928; Adler was at mid-career, having completed houses for William E. Clow, Jr., Joseph M. Cudahy, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour; and the younger architects—Ambrose Coghill Cramer, Stanley Davis Anderson, Ralph J. Milman, and Walter Stephen Frazier—had each garnered several important commissions. In addition, there were no remaining farms and no other large undeveloped areas on Green Bay Road, Onwentsia Club had spurred development on Ahwahnee and Onwentsia roads, Ridge Lane had been opened and houses built, and the character of the district with its large country houses was defined by a mature landscape.

Four major organizations help preserve the character of Lake Forest. The Lake Forest Open Lands Association concerns itself with preserving and restoring Lake Forest's heritage of open space. Founded in 1967, Open Lands now owns or leases approximately 200 acres of natural areas, a significant portion of which are either in or contiguous to the Green Bay Road Historic District. The Lake Forest Foundation for Historic Preservation was founded in August 1976 to "preserve through acquisition, development, and restoration, selected historic sites, structures, and amenities of architectural or historic interest; to increase and diffuse knowledge and greater appreciation of such sites, structures, and amenities; and to assist through research, planning studies, acquisition of historic easements, operation of revolving funds, and related methods, the preservation and conservation of these cultural resources of Lake Forest." The foundation, which is the sponsoring organization of this nomination, observes meetings of boards and commissions and comments publicly on preservation issues facing the city. It is committed to preserving the historic visual character of Lake Forest and guiding its changes and growth. The Ragdale Foundation was founded in 1976 by Howard Van Doren Shaw's granddaughter, Alice Judson Ryerson Hayes; the foundation fosters the creative spirit of writers, artists, and scholars by providing accommodations at "Ragdale" itself for periods of two weeks to two months. Alice Hayes also formed the Howard Van Doren Shaw Society to "keep alive interest in Shaw and his work." Dedicated to the restoration and preservation of the architecture of Howard Van Doren Shaw, the Shaw Society held its first meeting on November 10, 1993, at the University Club of Chicago.

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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIES

Included in this section are buildings important in the historical development of the district; associated with people who have made important contributions to Lake Forest, the Chicago area, Illinois, or the country; of fine architectural design; and/or designed by architects important locally or nationally. The following properties are arranged alphabetically by street and numerically by address.

Charles Fernald House, 90 N. Ahwahnee Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908

Designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw and published in *Architectural Record* in 1909 and *Western Architect* in 1910, this two-and-a-half-story house suggests the Colonial Revival, as interpreted by Shaw. The center pavilion of the shingle-clad wooden structure is articulated by four giant pilasters, a pair on either side of the entrance. Above the cornice, each of the pilasters is surmounted with urns. Over the entrance itself is a wrought-iron balcony; its French doors are surmounted by an arched lunette above which is draped a garland, a typical Shaw touch. On either side of the front door is an ornate trellis. There are two gabled dormers with broken pediments on the hipped shingle roof and a wing set back from the main block of the house on either side; the one on the south is a two-story porch with a flat roof, while that on the north is an extension of the living quarters and has a hipped roof with a lower ridge that slopes down to the first floor.

Charles Fernald (June 1, 1873-March 22, 1956), who was originally from Santa Barbara, California, was with the wholesale house of C. E. Whitney & Company, San Francisco from 1896 to 1899 and went to the Klondike as their representative in 1898. He married Bessie Swift, the daughter of Louis Franklin Swift, at her father's Lake Forest estate, "Westleigh," in June 1903. In the cattle business in Sonora, Mexico, from 1900 to 1908, he went into banking after returning to Chicago. With Drovers' National Bank, Chicago, from 1908 to 1909, Fernald was assistant cashier of Fort Dearborn National Bank from 1910 to 1917 and vice president of Drovers' National Bank from 1918 to 1922. Assistant cashier of Continental and Commercial National Bank from 1923 to 1924, he became vice president of its successor, Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, in 1924. Bessie Swift Fernald died November 5, 1920, in London; Charles Fernald did not remarry for fourteen years: he married Katherine Miller Smith of Dayton, Ohio, on May 24, 1934, and left Lake Forest for Chicago.

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Edward Kenneth Welles House, 321 N. Ahwahnee Road—Frazier & Raftery, 1928-29; addition, 1934

This imposing two-and-a-half story masonry Tudor Revival house designed by Frazier & Raftery features a hipped roof, multiple gables—one with half-timbering—and tall random ashlar chimneys that terminate in brick. The entrance is small in scale and is almost lost in the overall façade. On the north end a wing projects to the west; it has a hipped roof with several jerkinhead dormers. Mayor of Lake Forest from 1946 to 1948, Edward Kenneth Welles (November 7, 1898-August 17, 1971) graduated from Yale University in 1920. After doing post-graduate work at Cambridge University in England from 1920 to 1922, he married Elizabeth Cluett Scott on September 22, 1923. The house was said to be a present from Elizabeth Scott Welles' parents, Emilie Cluett and John William Scott, a partner of Carson Pirie Scott & Company. Welles worked for the Chicago Trust Company and its successors—National Bank of the Republic and National Republic Company—from 1921 to 1932. He then went into investment banking with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company. Active in the Young Men's Christian Association, he served as president and director of the State Association of the Y. M. C. A. of Illinois; trustee of the Y. M. C. A. College; and chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association, Chicago. He was also director of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic of the Church Club of Chicago; trustee and secretary of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club; and vice chairman and director of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross. The Welles later moved to 763 N. Mayflower Road, Lake Forest.

William Caldwell Niblack House, 360 N. Ahwahnee Road—Chatten & Hammond, 1912; addition—Stanley Davis Anderson, 1928

This white stucco house suggests the Italian Renaissance Revival; it has a hipped roof with dormers, and the entrance façade has blind arcades on the first floor and decorative wrought iron at the second floor windows. The landscaping was originally designed by the famous Midwestern landscape architect Jens Jensen (September 13, 1860-October 1, 1951) in 1914-19. The house was built for William Caldwell Niblack (September 5, 1854-May 6, 1920) who graduated from Georgetown University in 1874; he attended Cincinnati Law School in 1876-77 and was admitted to the bar in November 1877. He married Fannie Herr in Washington, D. C., on February 10, 1880. Receiver of the Chemical and Columbia National banks under appointment from the comptroller of the currency, he was vice president, director, and trust officer of Chicago Title and Trust Company

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since 1896 and receiver of the LaSalle Street Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. Niblack was the author of *The Law of Voluntary Societies and Mutual Benefit Insurance* (1888); *The Law of Voluntary Societies and Mutual Benefit and Accident Insurance* (1894); *The Torrens System, Its Cost and Complexity* (1903); *Abstractors of Title: Their Rights and Duties* (1908); and *An Analysis of the Torrens System of Conveying Land* (1912). His youngest daughter Lydia married Alden Butler Swift (see 80 N. Green Bay Road).

Melville Clarke Chatten (September 29, 1873-November 3, 1957) graduated from the University of Illinois in 1896 with a B. S. in Architecture. After working for the firm of Frost & Granger from 1899 to 1905, he spent the next two years studying in Paris and went into partnership with Charles Herrick Hammond (August 8, 1882-1969) in 1907. Hammond attended the Chicago Manual Training School and received his B. S. in Architecture from Armour Institute of Technology in 1904. Winner of the Traveling Scholarship of the Chicago Architectural Club, he also studied in Paris. The firm continued as Chatten & Hammond from 1907 to 1927, when Dwight Heald Perkins (March 26, 1867-November 2, 1941) joined the company and the name was changed to Perkins Chatten & Hammond. On October 28, 1933, the firm became Burnham Brothers & Hammond. President of the American Institute of Architects from 1928 to 1930, Hammond was also appointed by Governor Louis Lincoln Emmerson as supervising architect of the State of Illinois and served in that capacity from 1929 to 1944.

Donald Phelps Welles House, 361 N. Ahwahnee Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1928-29

This brick Tudor Revival L-shaped house faces northwest and has multiple gables, two groups of massive chimneys, and a wood shingle roof. A handsome two-story bay is on the front façade on the short arm of the "L" and the entrance is on the side of this short arm. A carved leaf design decorates the spandrels of the stone Tudor arch over the door; a label molding connects the entrance with the window on either side of it and continues around the corner to embrace the windows on the long arm of the "L." It was built for Donald Phelps Welles (November 7, 1898-April 5, 1974), the twin brother of Edward Kenneth Welles (see 321 N. Ahwahnee Road). A 1920 graduate of Yale University, he completed post-graduate work at Magdalene College, Cambridge University. Welles married Barbara "Bobbie" Scott (sister of his brother's wife) on September 23, 1925. Their house was also a present from Barbara Scott Welles' parents, Emilie Cluett and John William Scott. Like his brother, Donald Welles began his career with Chicago Trust Company in 1921, but transferred to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank in 1923, where he served as assistant vice

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president from 1930 to 1939 and became vice president in 1939. Director of the Community Fund of Chicago and the Northwestern University Settlement (serving as president from 1936 to 1939), he was also a member of the board of managers of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. and served as the president of the Chicago Branch of the English Speaking Union in 1935.

James Berwick Forgan, Jr. House, 401 N. Ahwahnee Road—Holabird & Roche, 1926;
additions—Holabird & Roche, 1927; Holabird & Root, 1930

Designed by Holabird & Roche, this two-and-a-half-story French Eclectic house is hollow tile covered with stucco. It has a steep slate-covered hipped roof with flared eaves and irregular stone quoins and trim. The center entrance has a dressed stone surround and a false balcony over it and the wall extends through the roof line to form a pedimented dormer with a cartouche in the attic story. The original portion of the house is symmetrical and 25' by 43'; it was supplemented by an L-shaped 43' by 43' two-story addition on the north in 1927 and a 60' by 50' addition on the south in 1930. The garden façade overlooks a swimming pool and there is a grotto in the background. Holabird & Roche is one of the most famous architectural firms in Chicago history. Founded by William Holabird (September 11, 1854-July 19, 1923) and Martin Roche (August 1, 1853-June 6, 1927), the firm was known for its corpus of commercial buildings. After the death of Martin Roche, the firm was reorganized as Holabird & Root by John Augur Holabird (May 4, 1886-May 1, 1945) and John Wellborn Root (July 14, 1887-October 24, 1963).

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on January 12, 1890, James Berwick Forgan, Jr., married Margaret Meeker of Chicago on January 24, 1914. He began his career as a clerk at the First National Bank of Chicago in 1909, becoming vice president and director in 1926 and vice chairman of the board in 1945. He also served as director of Morden Frog and Crossing Works, Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and Arcady Farms Milling Company; treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade; and chairman of the board of the Security Bank of Chicago. Forgan was treasurer of the advisory board of the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency; vice president of the Chicago Association of Commerce from 1931 to 1932; chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross from 1924 to 1944; member of the Central Committee, Washington, D. C.; vice president of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America; and chairman of the finance committees of the Boy Scouts of America and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. He was also trustee of Williams College, where he attended school.

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Wallace Charles Winter Coach House, 30 E. Deerpath—1928

On the former Swanton farm on the northwest corner of Green Bay Road and Deerpath once stood the Wallace Charles Winter House, designed by David Adler and built in 1924. Wallace Charles Winter (August 8, 1872-May 10, 1947) graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1893 and married Florence L. Robbins on June 11, 1895. He began his career with the operating department of the Chicago North Western Railroad in 1893 and worked for Pettibone Milliken & Company, manufacturers of railway supplies, from 1904 to 1916. He became a stock broker in 1916 and was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange. When he sold the estate at 50 E. Deerpath about 1935, he returned to Chicago and lived at 1260 Astor Street. In 1947 the seven-acre property, then known as the Fred J. Koch estate, was offered for sale as the Community Center and a fund drive was launched. However, the following year it met opposition from those who did not want a public building in a private residential area. When the vote was held on February 24, 1948, there were 878 votes for the Community Center and 1,064 against it. Winifred Jones, the daughter of David Benton Jones (see 500 N. Green Bay Road) and her second husband Harold S. Gladwyn then bought the property and had the house razed in 1950-51. They commissioned Frederick King to design their new home, which is still extant on the site. What remains of the Winter estate is a coach house: a simple structure of white brick with a red tile roof, it has four arches on the first floor and seven windows on the second.

Edward Herbert Bennett House, "Bagatelle," 89 E. Deerpath—Edward Herbert Bennett, 1915-16

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, March 3, 1995

Designed in the style of an eighteenth-century French country house, "Bagatelle" was built in 1915-16 on the southwest corner of Deerpath and Green Bay Road. Architect Edward Herbert Bennett married Catherine Jones (1885-1925), the daughter of David Benton Jones, on October 18, 1913. Her great uncle, Thomas Davies Jones, provided money for them to build "Bagatelle" on a corner of the Jones property. Bennett was born in Cheltenham, England, on May 12, 1874. After graduating from the Merchant Venturers' School in Bristol, he came to the United States in 1890 and began working in the architectural office of Robert White in San Francisco in 1892. He began his studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, in 1895 and received his diploma in 1902. He worked for the architect George B. Post in New York for a year and a half and then Post "loaned"

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him to D. H. Burnham & Company in 1903 when Daniel Hudson Burnham (September 4, 1846-June 1, 1912) was entering the competition for the United States Military Academy at West Point. Bennett joined Burnham's office in 1904 and was responsible for the Plan of San Francisco (1905) and the celebrated Plan of Chicago (1909). After 1909 Burnham referred all city planning jobs to Bennett. He opened his own firm, which was, successively, Edward H. Bennett, 1910-19; Bennett & Parsons, 1919-22; Bennett Parsons Frost & Thomas, 1922-24; Bennett Parsons & Frost, 1924-38; and Bennett & Frost, 1938-44.

A proponent of the ideals of the City Beautiful Movement, Bennett designed plans for Brooklyn, New York; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Detroit, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ottawa, Canada; Portland, Oregon; Gary, Indiana; Highland Park, Illinois; Joliet, Illinois; Palm Beach, Florida; Pasadena, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Rock Island, Illinois; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Winnetka, Illinois. He was also the consultant for the zoning ordinances of Davenport, Iowa; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Joliet, Illinois; Lake Forest, Illinois; Pasadena, California; and St. Paul, Minnesota. From 1913 to 1930 Bennett also served as consulting architect for the Chicago Plan Commission. He also planned Camp Grant, Rockford, and Camp Henry Know, Stitton, Kentucky. Consulting architectural specialist to the Secretary of the Treasury, he served as chairman of the Board of Architects of the U. S. Treasury on Government Buildings from 1927 to 1933. Among Bennett's works were the architectural development of Grant Park and the Departmental Buildings, Capitol Approach, Washington, D. C. He also served on the Architectural Commission of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration in 1933.

Several years after the death of his first wife, Bennett married Olive Mary Holden. Bennett also had some renown as an artist and exhibited oils and watercolors at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Arts Club, the New Orleans Museum of Art, and the Artists League of the Midwest; he also had a one-man show at the Quest Art Galleries in 1940. He died October 14, 1954, at his winter home in Tryon, North Carolina.

Owen Barton Jones House, "Derwen Mawr," 10 W. Deerpath—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1922; Walcott & Work, 1925-32; renovation, David Anthony Easton, 1981 ff.

Owen Barton Jones Gardener's Cottage, 50 W. Deerpath

The estate of "Derwen Mawr," the Tudor Revival home of Owen Barton Jones, was once part of the property owned by his father David Benton Jones, whose home, "Pembroke Lodge," stands south of Deerpath at 500 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.). The Jones family owned land that stretched

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from Green Bay Road to the Skokie River and from Westminster Avenue almost to Pembroke Drive. Owen Barton Jones (June 28, 1894-January 14, 1981), a 1916 graduate of Harvard University, was a man of many interests and a world traveler. President and director of Pal-Waukee Airport [at the northwest corner of Palatine Road and Milwaukee Avenue (Route 45) in Wheeling, Illinois], Jones was also the president of the McLaren Gold Mine Company and the Radium Service Corporation and a director for thirty years of the New Jersey Zinc Company. After his first marriage to Constance Bridges he hired David Adler to design the original east wing of the house in 1922. However, after his second marriage to Barbara Burns he had the house enlarged: the west wing and some of the outbuildings on the estate were completed by Walcott & Work in 1932.

For "Derwen Mawr" Walcott & Work adapted ideas and details from an Elizabethan manor house in Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, England, that was owned by Colonel Lindsay, a friend of Owen Barton Jones. Glimpses of "Derwen Mawr" can be seen through an orchard as the house is approached from a long, curving drive off Deerpath. The twenty-eight-room Flemish bond brick mansion is sited towards the east end of the property that once encompassed thirty-three acres. To the west of the house is a broad meadow and a pond. The entrance, which is in the center of the three prominent gable ends with elaborately carved bargeboards that mark the center of the front façade, is slightly recessed behind two thin columns that support a crenelated bay on the second story. Rising above the slate roof are several multivent chimneys. In 1981 David Anthony Easton of New York began a renovation program that included several additions to the property: a garage for the gardener's cottage and three new garages, all of which have been designed to complement the architecture of the original house and gardener's cottage.

Owen Barton Jones donated the western portion of his land for the Deerpath Municipal Golf Course in the 1920s and the current owners, who moved into "Derwen Mawr" in November 1994, sold nine acres on the western side of the estate to the Lake Forest Open Lands Association for a nature preserve and granted two permanent conservation easements of another 12.4 acres.

Samuel J. Walker, Jr. House, 3 S. Green Bay Road—Walter Stephen Frazier, 1927; additions and alterations, David Adler, 1935

Eclectic in its choice of antecedents, this L-shaped brick house has a two-story main wing with a Colonial Revival entrance with an arched pediment. The ridge of the gable roof runs parallel to the front of the house. Although there are no windows on the first floor, there are three evenly spaced windows that meet the eave line on the second floor. Perpendicular to the main wing is a one-

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and-a-half-story garage wing with five small windows. Its gabled roof has four hipped dormers and ends in a corbiestep.

A 1917 graduate of Yale University, Samuel J. Walker, Jr. (February 23, 1895-November 11, 1964) began his business career as an industrial engineer with Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, Chicago, after World War I. Walker married Elizabeth Ware on April 16, 1921. He became assistant to the president of Chicago Railway Equipment Company in 1941 and executive vice president in 1946; president of the company from July 1947 to 1961, he served as chairman of the board from 1956 to 1963, when he retired.

John Adams Chapman House, 30 N. Green Bay Road, "Ridgelea"—1911

An eclectic design with roots in both the Italian Renaissance Revival and the Colonial Revival, this L-shaped brick house has a simple architrave with a parapet wall above. The entrance door, which is slightly recessed, has a transom and sidelights. The house, which has a strong presence although the original windows have been replaced, was built for John Adams Chapman (June 29, 1873-January 11, 1960), who bought 3.5 acres from the Leander James McCormick estate and former farm that once stretched south of the Onwentsia Club from Green Bay Road to Waukegan Road. Chapman began his career in 1893 with Fraser & Chalmers Company, manufacturers of mining machinery; he then went to work for Great Western Manufacturing Company in 1894 and was later appointed receiver of the company when it failed. After graduating from Princeton University in 1895, he worked for the Chicago Telephone Company from 1895 to 1898 and installed the first telephones in Lake Forest. He lived in the back of Hogue's Drug Store and became the first night operator. In 1898 he became the manager of the Reaper Block for the McCormick family. His association with the McCormicks continued through 1916: first with McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, continuing until its merger with International Harvester Company, and then with the C. H. McCormick Estate real estate properties. In 1917 he went into the bond market; he was with, successively, William A. Read & Company; Chapman Grannis & Company; vice president of Bartlett Knight & Company; vice president and director of Knight Dickinson & Company; and William Blair & Company. Vice president and director of Belle City Malleable Iron Company, he also served as director of International Harvester Company, Ludowici-Celadon Company, Chicago Railways Company, First National Bank of Lake Forest, A. C. McClurg & Company, The Continent, and W. K. Cowan Company. Chapman married Eleanor T. Stickney on October 24, 1908.

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William Roy Carney House, 35 N. Green Bay Road—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935

This one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house, which is approached by a long drive off Green Bay Road, was designed by Ambrose Coghill Cramer, the son of Lake Forest residents Ambrose and Susan Skinner Cramer, who lived at 61 Stone Gate Lane. The Carney house sits on 2.7 acres of land that was once part of the Wallace Leroy DeWolf property (see 55 N. Green Bay Road). The main façade of the center pavilion of the two-story clapboard-covered house is symmetrical. Two windows flank either side of the classically inspired entrance portico borrowed from the Georgian style and wooden quoins demarcate the corners. The steep hipped roof with flat deck is covered with wood shingles and is pierced by three dormers. The wings of the house are set perpendicular to the center block and are differentiated by their gambrel roofs.

William Roy Carney (September 15, 1889-March 17, 1973) was born in Chicago and was a student at the University of Chicago, 1912, and the Graduate School of Military Aviation, Champaign, 1918. He married Marie M. Murphy of Chicago on January 19, 1919. Carney began working as a coal operator in Des Moines in 1911 and became bookkeeper for Saylor Coal Company in 1913. Named a director of Wright Coal Company in 1915, he eventually became president of the Carney-Cherokee Coal Company, Chicago Radio Apparatus Company, Harrisburg Coal Mining Company, Superior Flake Graphite Company, Saylor Coal Company (Carney, Iowa), Scandia Coal Company (Madrid, Iowa), Dolese & Shepard Company, and Carney & Shepard Company. He also served as director of Consumers Consolidated Coal Company (Des Moines), Edward Hines Lumber Company, Poor & Company, and as trustee of the Chicago Latin School. Formerly a resident of Chicago, Carney moved into the gardener's cottage that once stood at 56 N. Western Avenue (demolished 1990) while he awaited the completion of his new home.

John Coleman, Jr. House, 51 N. Green Bay Road—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935

John Coleman, Jr. Gardener's Cottage, 60 N. Western Avenue—Ambrose C. Cramer, 1935

Also on land that was once part of the DeWolf estate and approached by a long drive off Green Bay Road, the John Coleman, Jr. house is another Colonial Revival design by Ambrose Cramer. Two-and-a-half stories, the symmetrical house has a center entrance and gable roof with cupola. There are three double-hung windows on the second floor, flanked on either side by a round window. Wings set perpendicular to the main section are mirror images of each other; each has a

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gabled roof with dormers and the roof extends over a one-story porch articulated with arched windows. These wings overlap the main body of the house. John Coleman, Jr., a 1913 graduate of Yale University, was married to Bertrande Spalding, the daughter of the president of Spalding Lumber Company.

Wallace Leroy DeWolf House, "Ridgeview," 55 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, ca. 1904-05; addition, 1954

Wallace Leroy DeWolf Gardener's Cottage, 100 N. Western Avenue—Howard Van Doren Shaw, ca. 1904-05

Published in *Architectural Record* in 1906, this essay in the Shingle Style by Howard Van Doren Shaw has been stuccoed and remodeled extensively and has therefore lost its original appearance except for its massing. The hipped roof center block is extended on the first story by shed-roofed porches to the north and south, while the second-story bays on these extensions mirror the bay on the main façade. The flat-roofed screened porch addition on the northwest corner was completed in 1954. The gardener's cottage, which is now a separate single-family residence, has retained its original design and is still clad in shingles.

Born in Chicago, Wallace Leroy DeWolf received his LL.B. from the Union College of Law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1894 he went into real estate, specializing in manufacturing and warehouse properties, subdivisions, and buildings. The senior member of W. L. DeWolf & Company and president of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company from 1901 to 1909, he was appointed by Chicago mayor Carter Henry Harrison to the Commission for Encouragement of Local Art. A member of the Friends of American Art, the Chicago Society of Etchers, the Chicago Society of Artists, the Municipal Art League, the Artists Guild, the California Arts Club, and the Print Makers of California, DeWolf also served as trustee of the Pasadena Art Institute and governing life member of the Art Institute of Chicago. In August 1913 he presented one of the most complete collections of etchings by Anders L. Zorn (1860-1920) in the United States to the Art Institute of Chicago; a catalogue of the collection was printed in 1914. An etcher himself, DeWolf was exhibited in the Art Institute of Chicago and other leading galleries. Evelyn Marie Stuart wrote an article on DeWolf's etchings for the September 1919 issue of the *Fine Arts Journal*, which was reprinted as *The Call of the Desert*. When DeWolf died on December 25, 1930, his passing was noted by the national art press in *Art Digest* and *Art News*.

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The house at 55 N. Green Bay Road was later the home of Edward I. Cudahy (October 2, 1880-?), the younger brother of Joseph M. Cudahy (see 830 N. Green Bay Road). Formerly a director of the Cudahy Packing Company, he was president of Callaghan & Company, which published law books.

Alden Butler Swift House, 80 N. Green Bay Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1925

Built as the summer home of Lydia Niblack Swift, the daughter of William Caldwell Niblack (see 360 N. Ahwahnee Road), and her husband Alden Butler Swift, this French Eclectic style house on 3.5 acres overlooks the grounds of the Onwentsia Club. The Swifts, who were married on December 1, 1909, also maintained a Chicago home at 209 N. Lake Shore Drive. The rounded tower and steep roofs of the house at 80 N. Green Bay Road dominate the composition of this irregularly-coursed ashlar L-shaped structure. The main body of the house, which is situated roughly north and south, is composed of two wings: south of the tower the two-story portion is four bays wide while the north wing is one-and-a-half stories with dormers that are extensions of the first-floor wall. There is also a one-and-a-half story wing perpendicular to the main body of the house.

Alden Butler Swift (November 15, 1885-October 13, 1936) was the son of Ida May Butler and Louis Franklin Swift (whose estate "Westleigh" still stands at 255 Foster Place, outside the district boundary) and the grandson of Gustavus Franklin Swift, the founder of the meat-packing giant Swift & Company. Alden Swift's association with the family business began in 1907; he became vice president in 1922 and director in 1930 and also served as vice president and director of Compania Swift Internacional.

Charles S. DeLong House, 115 N. Green Bay Road—Granger Lowe & Bollenbacher, 1924; addition, 1928-29; addition, 1992

Thomas W. Hinde of 1524 Astor Street, Chicago, purchased this property and 165 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.) for his two daughters Elizabeth and Helen, respectively. Elizabeth Hinde (1893-1990) married Charles S. DeLong (1889-1966), a 1911 graduate of Yale University. While their new house was being built the DeLongs lived in a cottage attached to the garage at her sister's house next door. The unpretentious two-story English cottage designed by Granger Lowe & Bollenbacher has stuccoed walls, steeply pitched roofs, and casement windows. A 1928-29 addition on the north includes a book room and sleeping porch. A two-story addition on the rear has a kitchen and family room on the first floor and a bedroom and bath on the second; it was completed in 1992. The original

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7.25 acres was subdivided in 1991 and the house at 115 N. Green Bay Road today occupies 2.28 acres.

Alfred Hoyt Granger (May 31, 1867-December 3, 1939) attended Kenyon College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Atelier Pascal, Académie Julian, and under M. Leteurte in Paris from 1889 to 1891. After working as a draftsman in the office of Shepley Rutan & Coolidge and then for Jenney & Mundie in Chicago, he established a private practice in Cleveland on February 1, 1893. In partnership with former classmate Frank B. Meade (1867-1947) in the firm of Granger & Meade until January 1, 1898, Granger laid out the Euclid Heights development. He returned to Chicago and was a principal in the firm of Frost & Granger from 1898 to 1910. Granger then moved to Philadelphia and with William D. Hewitt formed the firm of Hewitt & Granger, which lasted until 1917. After practicing alone for several years he returned to Chicago and went into partnership with John Carlisle Bollenbacher (February 17, 1884-March 4, 1939) and Elmo Cameron Lowe (February 26, 1878-June 10, 1933) in 1924. Granger was the author of "A Plea for Beauty," which was published in the August 18, 1905, issue of *Architectural Record*; *Charles Follen McKim: A Study of His Life and Work* (1913); and *Chicago Welcomes You* (1933). A member of the Lake Forest Town Council, Granger lived at 907 N. Sheridan Road; he retired in 1936 to his country home, "Few Acres," in Roxbury, Connecticut, where he died of a heart attack.

John Andrews King House, 165 N. Green Bay Road—ca. 1858; ca. 1892; addition, Stanley Davis Anderson—1924-25

Said to be an amalgamation of a post office, ca. 1858, and a school, ca. 1892, which were both moved to this site, this white clapboard-covered house faces north. It has a two-story section to the west of a pedimented porch with Tuscan columns that shelters the front door. The rambling structure seems to have grown "like Topsy"; portions of the house are only one story, others are one-and-a-half stories. It was purchased in 1917 by Thomas W. Hinde for his daughter Helen, who married John Andrews King on July 28, 1917. King (April 17, 1889-February 28, 1954) graduated from Harvard University in 1912 and went into the coal business; he became a stock broker in 1920. The Kings had an addition built on the south side by Stanley Davis Anderson in 1924-25, which extended the dining room and living room on the first floor and created a large master bedroom with two dressing rooms on the second; he also enclosed the second floor sleeping porches. A new walled garden was designed by Anne Baker and a balustraded terrace was added by David Adler in the

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1930s. There was a gardener's cottage that once stood at 170 N. Western Avenue. The kitchen was remodeled in 1986 and the library in 1987. The property currently encompasses one acre.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour House, "Suffield House," 255 N. Green Bay Road—David Adler, 1934

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour Gate House/Garage, 250 N. Western Avenue—David Adler, 1934;
garage remodeled, 1966; addition, 1984

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour Gate House, 252 N. Western Avenue—David Adler, 1934

Heir to the great Armour meat-packing fortune, J(onathan) Ogden Armour (November 11, 1863-August 16, 1927) married Lolita Sheldon in 1892. Armour also had interests in the Milwaukee Railroad and in the wheat market and was known at one time as the second richest man in the world. Their home, "Melody Farm," which encompassed a thousand acres on Waukegan Road (present address: 1500 W. Kennedy Road, Lake Forest), was designed by Arthur Heun and built in 1908; it was entered on National Register of Historic Places on June 28, 1982, and survives today as the home of Lake Forest Academy. In an attempt to save the falling wheat market during the postwar depression of 1920-21, he was said to have "lost one million dollars a day for more than a hundred days. He watched the great family fortune melt away like snow in a summer sun." These heavy losses also included the loss of "Melody Farm."

Several years later, after the death of her husband from typhoid fever, Lolita Sheldon Armour (May 28, 1869-February 6, 1953) assembled several parcels of land on Green Bay Road: (1) part of the property that once belonged to Charles Edward Brown's estate "Desbro House"; (2) the former estate of lumberman Nelson P. Bigelow, "Westridge"; and the Charles Edward Pope house, which had been designed by James Gamble Rogers (1867-October 1, 1947). After both "Westridge" and the Charles Edward Pope house were demolished, Lolita Sheldon Armour commissioned David Adler to design her new home, which she called "Suffield House" for her hometown of Suffield, Connecticut. According to Richard Pratt, Adler's biographer, Lolita Armour devoted a great deal of personal attention to the building of the thirty-one-room house. An understated Georgian Revival two-and-a-half-story house with a formal forecourt and a steep tile roof, its brick is of a buff pink color that shows through the whitewash. The five-bay center pavilion is flanked on either side by a two-bay wing. The elegant entrance is topped by a curved pediment with an unadorned tympanum. Formally rectilinear on the main façade, the house has two projecting bays—the library and the dining room—connected by a sun room that opens to a terrace on the garden façade.

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In 1960 the south and west sides of the Armour property were subdivided into fourteen lots. Five new houses were built at 195-203 N. Green Bay Road on lots 1 through 5 of the Suffield Subdivision. The new houses at 207 and 209 N. Green Bay Road—lots 6 and 8—now separate the Armour house from its gate houses on Western Avenue. Quinlan Pond spans parts of lots 6, 11, and 12. The two flanking former gate houses at 250 and 252 N. Western Avenue, which occupy lots 9 and 10, stand behind the gates at the eastern end of the original estate and are now separate single-family residences. The residence at 250 N. Western Avenue has incorporated into its living space a former five-car garage, which is connected on the street side to the gate house by a high curved wall. The former garage has five dormers and is topped by a handsome cupola. It was remodeled in 1966 and a room with a wall of windows was added on the garden side to connect the gate house with the garage.

Onwentsia Club, 300 N. Green Bay Road—Harrie Thomas Lindeberg, 1927-28

Founded as the Lake Forest Golf Club in 1894, the Onwentsia Club bought the 175-acre farm of Henry Ives Cobb in 1896 and his former home became the first clubhouse. After it was destroyed by fire in 1926, the club raised \$75,000 from its 200 original members, supplemented by a \$500,000 bond issue to which the members subscribed, in order to build a new clubhouse. The commission went to New York architect Harrie Thomas Lindeberg (April 10, 1880-January 10, 1959). He designed the club like a large country home; French Eclectic in style, it fits graciously into the estate character of the area. The clubhouse, a two-story U-shaped building around a center courtyard, has steeply pitched hipped shingle roofs that are pierced by dormers. The entrance is in a one-story connecting arm that closes the "U" on the east; stone urns sit atop the stone coping. The lounge and dining rooms overlook the golf course to the west and drawings of hunters on horseback by John T. McCutcheon (see 1272 N. Green Bay Road) decorated the porch. A connecting L-shaped service wing lies to the south of the main part of the building.

Frederik Herman Gade House, "Frogner," 335 N. Green Bay Road—Arthur Heun, 1898; garage addition

An early Arts and Crafts design, this red brick house, which faces north, has a center entrance that projects from the main body of the house. A hood supported by brackets shelters the front door. End pavilions on either side also project from the main body of the house. Named for Gade's father's home in Christiania, Norway, "Frogner" was designed by Arthur Heun (July 1866-

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June 20, 1946). Trained in architecture with his uncle Volusin Bude in Grand Rapids, Michigan, he later became a draftsman in the Chicago architectural office of Francis Whitehouse (October 2, 1848-March 8, 1938). When Whitehouse retired in 1893, Heun took over his practice. He attracted a wealthy clientele and was praised in a 1906 article in *Architectural Record*: "Mr. Heun is one of the younger architects practicing in Chicago whose work is best worth attention, both for the good taste and skill which it embodies, and for its relation to the most significant tendencies in current domestic architecture."

Mayor of Lake Forest from 1903 to 1906 and again from 1909 to 1910, Frederik Herman Gade was born in Christiania, Norway, on August 12, 1871. After graduating from Harvard University in 1892, he worked in the Chicago law office of Ezra B. McCagg in 1894 and received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1895. He became a naturalized citizen in 1894 and married Alice Garfield King on May 25, 1897. From January 1898 to January 1903, he was a partner in the firm of Pike & Gade and specialized in elevated railroad litigation; after January 1903 he practiced alone. Named Norwegian Consul, he moved to Norway in October 1910. His later appointments were to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Chateau du Mesnil, St. Denis, France.

Orville Elias Babcock/Laurance Hearne Armour House, "Two Gables," 395 N. Green Bay Road—
Albro & Lindeberg, 1910; north wing, 1913; David Adler, 1928 rebuilding

Published in *Architectural Record* in 1912, "Two Gables" is a stately Tudor Revival dark reddish-brown brick house with stucco and half-timbering. Sited on 8.5 acres, the estate is entered from the west down a long drive off Green Bay Road. Above the entrance, which is recessed under a porch that originally had its own thatched roof, is a bay and the whole composition is half-timbered for two stories. To the right of the entrance there is brick on the first story and half-timbering on the second. Although one enters the house from the north side, the living spaces focus on the terrace to the south and the pool to the west. The original cedar shingle roof simulated a thatched roof. Lindeberg felt that "unquestionably, the roof is one of the principal features in country house designing, sheltering as it does the whole building and conveying at once a kindly feeling of homeliness." However, after a fire in 1928 the thatching was replaced by a tile roof. At the same time David Adler remodeled the interior. The thatching survives only at the entrance gate at Green Bay Road. A service wing to the north was added in 1913; it spans the driveway that once led to the stable, which is now a separate residence at 390 N. Western Avenue. The landscaping was originally designed by Jens Jensen in 1910-11, but nothing of it remains.

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The house was built for Orville Elias Babcock, who was born in Chicago on August 13, 1872, and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1894. In 1896 he became a member of John C. King & Company, bankers and brokers; the firm was succeeded by King Hodenpyl & Company. On January 1, 1907, Babcock Rushton Company was formed, which later merged with Goodbody & Company in 1940. Babcock, who married Ellen Walsh on November 20, 1901, remained a resident of Lake Forest through the late 1920s and then relocated to Chicago's Gold Coast in the 1930s. The second owner of the house was Laurance Hearne Armour (March 8, 1888-December 29, 1952), the son of Kirkland B. Armour of the Kansas City branch of the meat-packing family. Laurance Hearne Armour came to Chicago in 1910 and married Frances Lacy Withers of Kansas City on January 11, 1911. Starting in the meat-packing business in 1909, he became vice president of Armour & Company in 1916. He was also vice president of Chicago Aviation Securities Corporation and the American National Bank and Trust Company from 1934 to 1940, later becoming chairman of the board. An active polo player at Onwentsia Club from 1913 to 1930, he also established a kennel for breeding German shepherds after the war. He helped in the reorganization of Arlington Race Track and was president of the exclusive Post and Paddock Club. Armour was chairman of the board of LaSalle National Bank; director of Armour & Company and Automatic Canteen Company of America; and a governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

David Benton Jones House, "Pembroke Lodge," 500 N. Green Bay Road—Henry Ives Cobb, 1895
David Benton Jones Barn/Carriage House, 530 N. Green Bay Road—Henry Ives Cobb, 1895;
renovated 1965-66

One of the earliest estates developed along Green Bay Road was that of David Benton Jones (September 1, 1848-August 22, 1923), who came to the United States from Pembrokeshire, Wales. Beginning in the 1890s he assembled property in Lake Forest that eventually stretched from Green Bay Road to the Skokie River valley and from Westminster Avenue on the north almost to Pembroke Drive on the south. Jones, the son of Phoebe Davies and John Jones, was born in Star, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Princeton University. Chairman of the board of directors of Mineral Point Zinc Company, he maintained a city home at 1435 Astor Street. Trustee of Princeton from 1901 to 1908 and one of the original members of the Lake Forest Improvement Trustees, which developed Market Square, he also served on the Lake Forest Library Board and as president of the University Club of Chicago from 1899 to 1901. Jones also had a winter home, "Pepper Hill," in Montecito, California; designed by David Adler, the

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house had a formal landscape plan designed by Jones' son-in-law Edward H. Bennett. Two of Jones' children also built large mansions within the district: Owen Barton Jones, 10 W. Deerpath (q.v.), and Catherine Jones Bennett, 89 E. Deerpath (q.v.). After his death "Pembroke Lodge" was the home of his second daughter Gwethalyn Jones (1880-1959) and her uncle Thomas Davies Jones (1851-1930). She sold 31.35 acres south of Deerpath to the School District 67 Board of Education in 1951 and Deerpath School was completed in 1954 at 95 W. Deerpath (just outside the district boundary). A third daughter Winifred (1889-?) lived for a time at the northwest corner of Deerpath and Green Bay Road and had a new house built there in 1951 (see 30 E. Deerpath).

As designed by Henry Ives Cobb, the Classical Revival house was of dressed ashlar of alternating widths and had a center entrance pavilion with a generous balustraded Ionic porch and a widow's walk. However, after the house was remodeled in 1972 because of a fire, the new porch was designed with Corinthian columns, although it no longer has a balustrade; nor was the widow's walk replaced. The gambrel-roofed barn/carriage house is also of dressed ashlar of alternating widths and has a red tile roof with a cupola. It was converted to a private residence; most recently it was the home of architect Edward "Ted" Herbert Bennett, Jr. (December 22, 1915-December 7, 1994) and his wife Katherine Falley Phillips Bennett. The son of Catherine Jones and Edward Herbert Bennett, Ted Bennett graduated from Harvard University in 1938 and received his degree in architecture in 1950. He was with the firm of Schweikher & Elting from 1953 to 1954 and Elting & Bennett from 1954 to 1956. Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association from 1952 to 1958, he was also the chairman of the Lake County Regional Planning Commission from 1960 to 1970. A consummate planner like his father, Ted Bennett was one of the earliest directors of the Lake Forest Open Lands Association and a major donor of open space to its program; he was also one of the founders and the first president of the Lake Forest Foundation for Historic Preservation.

Henry Ives Cobb (August 19, 1859-March 27, 1931) was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Scientific School of Harvard University, graduating in 1880 with a degree in engineering. After deciding to enter the field of architecture, he took a special course with William Robert Ware (1832-1915) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and worked in the Boston office of Peabody & Stearns. In 1881 the twenty-two-year-old Cobb entered a design competition for the Union Club in Chicago. When he won the commission, he moved to Chicago to supervise its construction. Arriving in January 1882, he first moved to Evanston and stayed with a brother until his new house at 716 Rush Street (old number, 162) was completed in 1883. Cobb convinced Charles Sumner Frost, his friend at Peabody &

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Stearns, to move west in 1882 to go into partnership with him. The firm of Cobb & Frost designed the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest.

Knight Cheney Cowles House, 690 N. Green Bay Road—Knight Cheney Cowles, 1938

This red brick house, designed by the architect Knight Cheney Cowles for his own family, bespeaks of the era when architects were trying to distill form and eliminate detail to come up with a purely "modern" style. The main block of the house with its hipped roof suggests the Colonial Revival, yet it is in an understated way. The entrance with its sidelights is recessed, similar to the way in which Howard Van Doren Shaw often recessed his doorways; however, Cowles' design is stripped to its essentials. There is a one-story porch extension to the south, and on the north is a garage wing set at an obtuse angle to the main block. Born in Chicago on December 27, 1892, Cowles received his B. A. from Yale University in 1916 and a Master's in Architecture from Harvard University in 1922. After graduating from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, in 1925, he worked as a designer for Holabird & Roche from 1925 to 1928 and then formed the firm of Cowles & Colean, which lasted from 1929 to 1943; from that point on he practiced alone. Cowles married Alice Winslow Farnsworth on August 30, 1919; they lived at 750 N. Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, before moving into their new home. Cowles died in 1970.

Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. Barn, Orangery, Greenhouse, Gardener's Cottage, 700 N. Green Bay Road—ca. 1929; remodeled 1955

Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. Garage, 740 N. Green Bay Road—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1924

Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. House, 111 and 211 W. Westminster Avenue—Philip Lippincott Goodwin, 1925-29

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 3, 1990.

Part of the original Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. estate, forty acres that Catherine Jones Bennett sold to her friend Dorothy Patterson Judah and her husband, the garage with living quarters was built in 1924. It was where the Judahs were to live while they awaited completion of the main house although they also had a city house at 2450 Lake View Avenue. Noble Brandon Judah, Jr. (April 23, 1884-February 26, 1938) was a 1900 graduate of the Chicago Manual Training School. He received his A. B. from Brown University in 1904 and an LL.D. in 1929. He studied law at Northwestern University and was admitted to the bar in 1907. He began his law practice with his father's law firm Judah, Willard, Wolf & Reichmann. Judah married Dorothy Patterson on May 12, 1917. Trustee of

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Brown University and director of Chicago Title & Trust Company, he served as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from 1911 to 1912 and as ambassador to Cuba from 1927 to 1929.

French Renaissance Revival in style, the red-tile-roofed garage at 740 N. Green Bay Road, which was designed by David Adler and Robert G. Work and published in *Architectural Record* in 1925, was built of rough-faced limestone and patterned brick with half-timbering. A forecourt is formed on the east side by a high wall with an arched entrance on the north and a tower in the southeast corner. Through this forecourt one enters the three-bay "motor room," which has long since been transformed into living space. The living quarters were originally on either side of the motor room and on the second floor. Adler, however, lost the commission for the main house, and it went instead to New York architect Philip Lippincott Goodwin (1885-1958). Goodwin was the co-author of *French Provincial Architecture, as Shown in Various Examples of Town and Country Houses, Shops and Public Places Adaptable to American Conditions* (1924), a copy of which was in Adler's library.

The residence at 700 N. Green Bay Road is an amalgamation of several former outbuildings; it was formed when the barn on the east side and the orangery on the west side were combined and remodeled ca. 1955 into a charming house. It has been suggested that Adler was the original architect of these outbuildings ca. 1929, but there is no definitive information as yet.

Joseph M. Cudahy House, "Innisfail," 830 N. Green Bay Road—David Adler, 1930

Entered through a gate in the high stone wall that extends along Green Bay Road, this random ashlar French country mansion was said to derive from seventeenth-century manor farmhouses of the Ile-de-France. The main section of the two-and-a-half-story house is an H-plan and there is a wing extending to the east on the north side; an arched passage through this wing leads to a one-and-a-half-story L-shaped garage/guest house with greenhouses stretching to the north. Now entered on the east side, the main house originally had its entrance in the center of the south façade, which had a center pedimented gable and two *oeil-de-boeuf* windows that pierced the steeply pitched roof. The original hooded entry has been replaced by a polygonal bay that mirrors the bays on the west. On the west side the house sits on a paved terrace that adjusts the house to the site that slopes down to a broad lawn with woods in the distance. Adler also designed an earlier house, "Innistail," in Lake Forest for the Cudahys in the style of Louis XVI; it was built in 1914 at 899 W. Deerpath (now 275 Sussex Road).

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Scion of the meat-packing family, Joseph M. Cudahy (September 12, 1878-October 25, 1947) married Jean Sterling Morton (died 1953), the daughter of Joy Morton, chairman of the board of Morton Salt Company and founder of the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois. President and treasurer of the Cudahy Packing Company until 1916, when he became vice president of the Sinclair Refining Company, Joseph Cudahy was director of the National Bank of the Republic, the Drake Hotel Company, and the Morton Salt Company. He also served as president of the Lake Forest Hospital Association and president of the Chicago Historical Society.

Charles Christian Haffner, Jr. House, 880 N. Green Bay Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1929

This Georgian Revival house was designed by Edwin Hill Clark and built for Charles Christian Haffner, Jr. in 1929 in the former apple orchard of his father-in-law's estate, "Clinola" (see 902 N. Green Bay Road). The three-bay center section of the two-and-a-half-story brick house is framed on either side by two-bay projections. The original transomed entrance with its simple entablature has been replaced by a more elaborate pedimented entry with transom and sidelights. There is a bay window over the entrance and three dormers on the hipped slate roof. The west or garden elevation has gracious two-story bays that flank the broken ogee-pedimented doorway. The interior of the Haffner house was used in the 1979 movie "Ordinary People."

Charles "Red" Christian Haffner, Jr. (March 15, 1895-February 13, 1979), a 1919 graduate of Yale University, married Clarissa Donnelley on October 10, 1925. After working in the banking industry, serving successively as comptroller, cashier, and vice president of the Central Trust Company from 1927 to 1932 and executive vice president of City National Bank from 1932 to 1933, he became involved with his father-in-law's printing business. He was treasurer of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company from 1935 to 1940; vice president, treasurer, and director from 1945 to 1948; president from January 1948 to 1952; and chief executive officer and chairman of the board from 1952 to 1964. He was also chairman of the board of Lakeside Bank and director of the Lake Forest Trust & Savings Bank, City National Bank & Trust, and the Chicago Association of Commerce. During his distinguished military career, he served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces from 1918 to 1919; as lieutenant colonel of the Field Artillery Reserve, commanding the 404th Field Artillery; as colonel commanding the 124th Field Artillery of the Illinois National Guard in 1931; and as brigadier general of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade of the Illinois National Guard in 1940. Appointed major general on December 1, 1942, he commanded the 103rd Infantry Division on the western front in France. Relieved of his command in January 1945, Haffner received the

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Distinguished Service Medal in May 1945. After serving as commanding general of the Illinois National Guard from 1946 to 1947, he retired in 1948. A member of the National Association of Manufacturers, he served as national vice president from 1953 to 1955. His hobby was the study of Civil War weapons. After Clarissa Haffner's death in 1967, he married Mary Cotton Kelley.

Thomas Elliott Donnelley House, "Clinola," 902 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1911

Approached from a long, curving private drive off Green Bay Road, the Thomas Elliott Donnelley house is a handsome red brick Colonial Revival design. A straight brick-lined drive leads from the entrance drive to the paved forecourt of the house. The door, which is recessed under a stone segmental arch, is centered on the main façade. The rhythm of the façade is punctuated by two-story pilasters, now hidden under the ivy. Each is topped by a stone urn atop the roof, much in the same way that Shaw treated the façade of the Charles Fernald house, 90 N. Ahwahnee Road (q.v.). The hipped roof is surmounted by three dormers that are centered over the entrance and its flanking windows. The tall windows on the first floor have flat arches with keystones, while those on the second floor have segmental arches with keystones. Shaw has extended the second-story window to the right of the entrance down to the first story to indicate the staircase. A service wing extends the façade to the north. The original barn has been converted to a four-car garage.

Thomas Elliott Donnelley (August 18, 1867-February 6, 1955) received his B. A. from Yale University in 1889 and he married Laura Leonora Gaylord on May 24, 1899. He entered the printing business of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, which was established by his father Richard Robert Donnelley, and worked in all departments of the company. After the death of his father in 1899, he served as president from 1899 to 1934 and chairman of the board from 1934 to 1952. Also president and treasurer of the Lakeside Press Building Company, he was chairman of the board of Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation from 1929 to 1951, and director of the Chicago Directory Company, International Harvester Company, Protective Mutual Insurance Company, First National Bank of Lake Forest, and the pulp and paper division of the War Industries Board. Donnelley donated the western portion of his land for the Deerpath Municipal Golf Course. His daughter Clarissa married Charles "Red" Christian Haffner, Jr. (see 880 N. Green Bay Road). "Clinola" has remained in the family and is currently owned by Donnelley's granddaughter Clarissa Haffner Chandler. The pool house was designed by architect Irving Walker Colburn (May 21, 1924-January 23, 1992), who was married to Frances Haffner, the sister of Clarissa Haffner Chandler.

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E. Norman Scott House, 904 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1910

E. Norman Scott Coach House, 906 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1910

Published in *Architectural Record* in 1913, this house is one of Shaw's simplest country house designs. The two-story stuccoed house with a slate hipped roof seems to suggest Italian Renaissance antecedents, but it is almost abstract in quality. It is actually U-shaped in plan with one of the arms of the "U" presented as the main façade. The elaborate arched entrance, which is slightly north of center, is framed by pilasters, decorated with classical swags, and topped with a balustrade. To the left of the entrance are the book room and beyond it, the music room, which has a fireplace with its chimney on the main façade. The music room overlooks a courtyard with a reflecting pool. At the base of the "U" is the morning room with a loggia that leads out to the courtyard and behind the morning room the service wing extends to the west on the north side. The other arm of the "U" is a porch that also opens towards the courtyard. The coach house, which stands to the northeast, has been substantially enlarged in recent times. Not long after Florence Nichol and E. Norman Scott had this house built they moved to Greenwich, Connecticut. It became the home of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr. (August 22, 1885-January 8, 1966), the president of Cudahy Packing Company from 1926 to 1944 and chairman of the board from 1944 to 1962. He was married to Margaret Carry, the younger daughter of Edward Francis Carry (see 1296 and 1298 N. Green Bay Road).

Charles F. Paxton House, 910 N. Green Bay Road—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1909-11;
family room addition—1980

Charles F. Paxton Garage, 954 N. Green Bay Road—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1909-
11

Published in *Brickbuilder* and *Architecture* in 1915, this two-and-a-half-story brick Tudor Revival manor house is a stately presence on Green Bay Road. Of the two pavilions that project from the body of the house, the southernmost is the entrance, which is defined by a simple gabled form of Bedford stone, its only ornament a trefoil. Above the entrance is a group of six casement windows under a label molding. The stained cedar shingle roof is gabled, ends in parapet walls, and has three multi-vent chimneys that help define the Tudor style. On the south end is a recent family room addition. To the north is the original two-story garage and service wing. The landscaping was originally designed by Jens Jensen in 1912. Built for Charles F. Paxton, who played polo at

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Onwentsia from 1912 to 1914, this house was later the home of Inez Boynton and James Henderson Douglas (December 15, 1858-December 28, 1930), the president of Quaker Oats.

Richard Ernest Schmidt (November 14, 1865-October 16, 1959) was born in Ebern, Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States with his parents in 1866. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1883 to 1885 and opened an architectural practice in 1887. The firm of Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin existed from 1906 to 1926, when it became Schmidt Garden & Erikson, a firm still in existence today. Schmidt was appointed Building Commissioner of the City of Chicago in 1934 and was the co-author (with John A. Hornsby) of *The Modern Hospital* (1913). Hugh Mackie Gordon Garden (July 9, 1873-October 6, 1961) was born in Toronto, Canada; he came to the United States in 1887 and became a naturalized citizen in 1914. After serving an apprenticeship in the office of William Channing Whitney (1851-1945) in Minneapolis, he came to Chicago and worked as a draftsman for Flanders & Zimmerman, Henry Ives Cobb, and Shepley Rutan & Coolidge. He went into private practice in 1893. Also a free-lance designer and perspective artist, Garden did renderings for Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. Edgar D. Martin (February 26, 1871-September 17, 1951) was born in Burlington, Iowa, and studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris.

Prentiss Loomis Coonley House, 980 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908-09;
remodeled by Russell Smith Walcott

Prentiss Loomis Coonley Stable, 986 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908-09

With brick piers and a small gate house marking the entrance on Green Bay Road, the Prentiss Loomis Coonley House is approached down a long straight drive that leads from the street to a circular drive in the forecourt. On the north side of the drive stands the original U-shaped stable, which has a wood roof and a windowed lantern with a copper roof; it was converted to a garage in 1955. Published in *Architectural Record* in 1912, this red brick house with a wood shingle hipped roof suggests the Colonial Revival, but interpreted through Shaw's creativity. A balustraded pavilion, which projects from the main body of the house, has three small segmentally arched windows with shutters on the second floor and the entrance centered below them on the first floor. The balustrade replaces a carved and decorated cornice that was a part of the original design. With its sidelights and arched transom, the entrance is recessed within a wide segmental arch; the recess has a splayed soffit and sides, which produces an exaggerated effect of perspective. On either side of the entrance was originally a trellis. To the south is a screened porch on the first floor; above, the

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original open porch has been enclosed and the walls sheathed with stucco overlaid with a trellis. On the north end of the house is the service wing, which projects slightly from the main body of the house. The landscaping was originally designed by Jens Jensen in 1910-11.

Prentiss Loomis Coonley (July 10, 1880-August 5, 1970) attended the Chicago Latin School and received his A. B. from Harvard University in 1903. The younger brother of Avery Coonley (1870-1920), who commissioned Frank Lloyd Wright to design his home in Riverside, Illinois, Prentiss Coonley married Mary Lord on November 15, 1905. Vice president of the Coonley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of enameled ware, he was also vice president of Link Belt Company; secretary and treasurer of Electric Steel Company; president of Kelly & Jones Company, H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, and Howe Chain Company; vice president of Walworth Manufacturing Company; treasurer of Nugent Steel Castings Company; and director of Chicago Trust Company and Wilson-Jones Loose Leaf Company. He later moved to Washington, D. C., taking a position with the National Recovery Administration and was one of the first members of the Business Advisory Council. Coonley was an avid polo player from 1912 to 1922 and was Master of the Onwentsia Hunt. The relationship of Howard Shaw/Prentiss Coonley vs. that of Frank Lloyd Wright/Avery Coonley is discussed by Leonard K. Eaton in *Frank Lloyd Wright and Howard Van Doren Shaw: Two Chicago Architects and Their Clients*. By 1936 Prentiss Coonley had moved to New York and 980 N. Green Bay Road was the home of Donald B. Douglas (September 27, 1892-October 1, 1975), the son of James Henderson Douglas (see 910 N. Green Bay Road). On October 20, 1917, he married Martha M. Clow, who had grown up at 900 N. Green Bay Road (now demolished).

Hugh McBirney Johnston House, "Applegate," 1050 N. Green Bay Road—William Arthur Warren, 1911-12; library remodeling for A. B. Dick, Jr.—Anderson & Ticknor

A high wall with random-ashlar piers and stucco panels separates "Applegate" from Green Bay Road; the wall was designed by architect Harrie T. Lindeberg, the architect of Onwentsia Club, 300 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.), and the Babcock/Armour House, 395 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.). A small round tower with a conical shingled roof shelters a well that was locally famous for its good water when the surrounding area was farmland. The rambling Shingle Style house has a stone first story while the roof and second story are covered in shingles. Two eyebrow dormers, a shed-roofed dormer, bays, and a Palladian window add interest to the composition, and ornamental wrought iron provides the framework of the entry porch. The architect William Arthur Warren remains somewhat

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unknown: Although this house was published in *Western Architect* in 1916, Warren's work does not appear elsewhere in the architectural press. He had an office in the Steinway Building, 64 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago, from 1909 to 1913 and lived in Evanston; from 1914 to 1917 he worked for the firm of H. R. Wilson & Company; and in 1918 he returned to private practice and moved his office to 10 S. LaSalle Street. From 1913 to 1921 Warren lived in LaGrange, Illinois.

Hugh McBirney Johnston (June 23, 1869-September 22, 1930) started in the insurance industry in 1889, working in the Chicago office of the Royal Insurance Company of England, and from 1892 to 1901 he was with the Northern Assurance Company of London. In 1901 he joined the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Company, stock, bond, and grain brokers. A member of the board of governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange and its vice president from 1916 to 1919, he was also director of the American Shipbuilding Company and the Union Special Machine Company. He married Ethel Hulburd of Chicago on June 21, 1905. Residents of Chicago's Gold Coast, the Johnstons built "Applegate" as their summer home. Hugh McBirney Johnston was the first cousin of Hugh Johnston McBirney, whose house at 81 W. Laurel Avenue was adjacent to and just behind his own. The second owner of 1050 N. Green Bay Road, for whom Anderson & Ticknor remodeled the library, was Albert Blake Dick, Jr. (February 11, 1894-October 24, 1954). A 1915 graduate of Yale University, he started his career as a salesman with his father's company, manufacturers of mimeographs and duplicating supplies. He became president and treasurer of the company in 1934. Dick served as mayor of Lake Forest from 1928 to 1931.

Frederic McLaughlin House, 1120 N. Green Bay Road—1907

Frederic McLaughlin Garage, 1194 N. Green Bay Road—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1919

The McLaughlin estate stretched from the Howard Van Doren Shaw property on the north to Laurel Avenue on the south. William F. McLaughlin (October 4, 1827-February 1, 1905) was born in Ireland and came to Chicago at the age of twenty-three. After working in the grocery of J. M. Arnold, he started his own business and founded the wholesale coffee house of W. F. McLaughlin & Company. He married Mary Armstrong in 1854 and they had seven children, three of whom later built homes on property subdivided from the family estate: George D. McLaughlin, the eldest, built his home at 180 W. Laurel Avenue (q.v.); Frederic McLaughlin, the third son, at 1120 N. Green Bay Road; and Amelia McLaughlin Hardin, at 1145 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.). The Frederic McLaughlin house, which was said by John J. Halsey to have been built in 1907, is a stuccoed Colonial Revival design with suggestions of the Prairie School. On either side of the

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handsome center entrance is a group of three windows connected by a segmental arch; a small coat-of-arms is incised in the wood. Although the garage with living quarters above, which is set closer to Green Bay Road, was designed by David Adler, the architect of the main house at 1120 N. Green Bay Road is unknown. Half-timbered and stuccoed, the garage was converted to a single-family residence and bears little resemblance to the original house. Since newer houses have been built at 1130 and 1160 N. Green Bay Road, its physical relationship to the main house has been interrupted.

Frederic McLaughlin (June 27, 1877-December 17, 1944), principal owner and president of Chicago's professional hockey team, the Blackhawks, formed the franchise in the National Hockey League out of the breakup of the Western Canada League in 1926. He named the team after the 333rd Machine Gun Battery that he commanded in World War I. A lackluster team when it played at the old Coliseum, the Blackhawks were moved to the Chicago Stadium by McLaughlin after he purchased the controlling interest in it in 1929. During his ownership, the Blackhawks won the Stanley Cup in 1934 and 1938. He started his career in his father's coffee company, W. F. McLaughlin & Company, and rose to the presidency. McLaughlin, who maintained at city home at 617 Rush Street, married Helen Kinnear on May 1, 1907, but they divorced in 1910. An avid polo player with a national reputation, Frederic McLaughlin married the famous dancer and actress Irene Castle on Thanksgiving eve, 1923. Born Irene Foote in New Rochelle, New York, on April 7, 1893, she was educated at the National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C. She married Vernon Castle (May 2, 1887-February 15, 1918) on May 28, 1911. After his untimely death, she remarried, but her second marriage to Robert E. Treman ended in divorce in 1923. In 1928 she founded Orphans of the Storm, a no-kill animal shelter in Deerfield, Illinois, which she claimed as the accomplishment of which she was most proud. She also served as president of the Illinois Citizens Animal Welfare League and was the author of *Modern Dancing* (1914) and *My Husband* (1919). After Frederic McLaughlin's death in 1944, she married George Enzinger in 1946; she died on January 25, 1969.

Martin D. Hardin House, 1145 N. Green Bay Road—Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, 1911

Published in *Western Architect* in 1917, this one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house was built as a summer cottage for General Martin D. Hardin. When it was built, the wide shingles were originally painted white and there was a trellised "tea garden" on the south. The original core of the house with its arched trellis entrance has, however, been expanded a number of times both on the north and south sides. Son of General John J. Hardin and an 1859 graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, Martin D. Hardin (June 26, 1837-December 12, 1923) also attended Artillery School at

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Ft. Monroe, Virginia, from 1859 to 1860 and had a distinguished military career. He was on the staff of Colonel Robert E. Lee during John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry. He crossed the continent with the Blake expedition in 1860 and was stationed at Ft. Umpqua, Oregon, from October 1860 to October 1861. Returning east with General Sumner's expedition via Panama, Hardin served with the U. S. Artillery, Army of the Potomac, from 1861 to 1862 and was present at the siege of Yorktown. Commander of the 3rd Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, at Bull Run, where he was severely wounded, Hardin later commanded the 12th Pennsylvania Reserves at Gettysburg and Falling Waters. Brigadier general of the U. S. Volunteers, he commanded Hardin's division in the defenses north of the Potomac from July 1864 to August 1865. Admitted to the Illinois bar in September 1870, he retired from service on December 15, 1870, and continued in the practice of law in Chicago. A lecturer on military subjects, he also wrote *History of the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps* (1890) and *The Defence of Washington Against Early's Attack in July 1864* (1894). He was married to Amelia McLaughlin, the daughter of Mary and William F. McLaughlin, who originally owned this land.

Frederick Augustus Preston House, 1200 N. Green Bay Road—Edwin Hill Clark, 1925-26

This two-and-a-half-story brick house is a fine example of the Colonial Revival. The semi-circular entrance portico is in the middle of the seven-bay façade of the main portion of the building; it is surmounted by a graceful Palladian window that gives access to a small balcony with a wrought-iron rail. On the south is a one-story porch pavilion and on the north a garage has been added. Frederick Augustus Preston (March 10, 1884-June 16, 1947) was a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from 1903 to 1904 and graduated from Yale University in 1906. With the P. & M. Company, railway supplies, Chicago, since 1906, he became vice president and director in 1910, president in 1931, and chairman in 1943. He also became president of P. & M. Company, Canada, Ltd., in 1932, and of Maintenance Equipment Company in 1929 (becoming chairman in 1943). Vice president and director of Poor & Company, Canton Forge & Axle Company, and Vermilion Malleable Iron Company, he served as director of The Rail Joint Company, Stefcu Steel Company, Kensington Steel Company, Congress Trust & Savings Bank, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Cities Service Power & Light Company, Pyle-National Company, Chicago Railway Equipment Company, and Eversharp. Campaign chairman of the Community Fund of Chicago from 1934 to 1935, he was president of the Lake Forest Park Board; trustee of the Ridge Farm Preventorium and the Chicago Zoological Society; and director of the Chicago Council of the Boy

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Scouts of America. A member of the Association of Commerce of Chicago and the Chicago Plan Commission, he served as secretary of the Chicago Club and president of the Commercial Club. Preston married Margaret Atwater on February 7, 1911.

Howard Van Doren Shaw House, "Ragdale," 1230 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1897-98

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1976.

Howard Van Doren Shaw Farmhouse/Barn, 1260 N. Green Bay Road—ca. 1838-50; ca. 1900; remodeling, John Lord King, 1939

The oldest surviving structure in Lake County, this Greek Revival brick farmhouse was part of the Swanton farm that Howard Van Doren Shaw purchased in 1895. The farmhouse is said to date from 1838 (a plaque in the house bears this date); others give a date of 1844. Shaw remodeled the farmhouse by designing connecting structures to form a continuous U-shaped building that housed the hen house, cow house, stable, coach house, tool shed, shelter sheds, and a carpenter shop. It was remodeled by John Lord King, Shaw's son-in-law, in 1939 to create a rambling country home. John Lord King (January 22, 1909-April 28, 1966) received a B. S. in Civil Engineering from Yale University in 1930 and a B. F. A. in Architecture in 1933. After traveling in England on a fellowship in 1933-34, King joined the office of Holabird & Root, where he served successively as designer, project manager, and chief architect from 1934 to 1943. From 1943 to 1945 he was the chief of the facilities unit of the Chicago Ordnance District. King was a general partner at Skidmore Owings & Merrill from 1945 to 1953, when he organized his own company and relocated to San Francisco. He married Theodora Shaw on June 27, 1935.

The house was sold to Margaret Atwater Preston (see 1200 N. Green Bay Road) in 1948. In 1980 it was bought back from her youngest son Henry A. Preston and adapted for the use of the Ragdale Foundation. Shaw's original plans for the structure are now displayed at the Ragdale Foundation. Both "Ragdale" and the farmhouse/barn were given to the City of Lake Forest in 1986.

Edwin E. Tullis House, 1255 N. Green Bay Road—Chester Howe Walcott, 1929

Dominated by two steeply pitched gables, the main façade of this charming brick Tudor Revival house features decorative half-timbering on the second story and groups of multi-paned casement windows. The corners of the center entrance pavilion are reinforced with quoins and the

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doorway, which is recessed beneath a cut stone arch, is set off-center. Within the tympanum of the arch is a hunt scene carved in bas-relief. To the south of the entrance is a lancet window and to the north on the second floor, an oriel. A tall brick chimney on the south end has two decorative round chimney pots.

John Tinney McCutcheon House, 1272 N. Green Bay Road—John Lord King, 1936-37

After the death of Frances Wells Shaw in 1937, the "Ragdale" property was divided among her three daughters. This summer home of Evelyn Shaw and John McCutcheon was designed by their architect brother-in-law John Lord King and stands on the northernmost parcel. One-and-a-half stories, the brick house was built on the west half of the "Ragdale Ring." The three-bay center portion with the entrance is flanked by slightly projecting wings, the northerly one, which contains the attached garage, is the larger. The ridges of the gambrel roofs of the main portion and the wings are parallel to the front of the house. The fenestration of the Colonial Revival style house is symmetrically arranged and pedimented dormers on the second story are arranged above the first floor windows.

John Tinney McCutcheon (May 6, 1870-June 10, 1949) was one of the country's greatest editorial cartoonists; his cartoons became a page-one feature of the *Chicago Tribune*. An 1889 graduate of Purdue University, he took art instruction under Professor Ernest Knauff. He worked for the *Chicago Record* from 1889 to 1901, the *Chicago Record-Herald* from 1901 to 1903, and the *Chicago Tribune* after July 1, 1903. His first cartoon work started in the 1896 campaign. McCutcheon was also an adventurer and started on a trip around the world on the dispatch boat *McCulloch* in January 1898; he was on board during the war against Spain and in the battle of Manila Bay. In 1899 he made a tour of India, Burma, Siam, China, Korea, and Japan, returning to the Philippines in November for the fall campaign. He was sent to the Transvaal in April 1900, returning to Chicago in August. He also traveled five months to the Caucasus, Persia, Turkestan, and Chinese Turkestan and in 1909-10 he went to Africa to hunt big game, all the while contributing articles and cartoons for *Chicago Sunday Tribune*. McCutcheon went to Vera Cruz and other parts of Mexico in 1914; traveled with the Belgian and German armies in 1914; and went to France, Salonika, and the Balkans in 1915 and 1916. A contemporary and friend of Howard Van Doren Shaw, he first met Evelyn Shaw (1894-1977) when she was just a child. He married her on January 20, 1917, despite the difference of twenty-four years in their ages. A member of the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, McCutcheon was the president of the Chicago Zoological Society in 1921 and

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a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society. He was the author of *Stories of Filipino Warfare* (1900); *Cartoons by McCutcheon* (1903); *Bird Center Cartoons* (1904); *The Mysterious Stranger and Other Cartoons* (1905); *Congressman Pumphrey, the People's Friend* (1907); *In Africa* (1910); *T. R. in Cartoons* (1910); *Dawson '11 Fortune Hunter* (1912); *The Restless Age* (1921); and *An Heir At Large* (1924). He also illustrated many books written by his friends. In 1932 McCutcheon won the Pulitzer Prize for his cartoon "A Wise Economist Asks A Question," which was published on August 19, 1931. However, most people today associate his name with the cartoon, "Injun Summer," which first appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* on September 20, 1907; it has been reprinted annually since 1912; the original is in the Chicago Historical Society. The McCutcheons maintained a city home at 2450 N. Lake View Avenue and a winter home on Treasure Island in the Bahamas.

In 1938 McCutcheon, after adding a fireplace and a skylight to the cowshed on the property, converted it to his studio, where he displayed treasures from his trips around the world. Also on the McCutcheon property is the east half of Howard Van Doren Shaw's "Ragdale Ring" and Frances Wells Shaw's writing studio, "Wogden," a small stucco cottage designed by her husband; they both once stood at the north end of the original "Ragdale" property before it was subdivided for the family.

Ralph J. Milman House, 1275 N. Green Bay Road—Ralph J. Milman, 1932

For his own home architect Ralph J. Milman (died November 4, 1963) designed an elegant classically-derived Art Deco house. The simplicity of the front façade of this stuccoed house is belied by the entrance that is elegantly framed in granite, the stylized geometric motifs around the windows, and the handsome light fixtures on either side of the entrance. The garden façade has projecting wings on either side and bow windows that were originally installed on the west façade of G. G. French's Pharmacy in Market Square at the southeast corner of Western Avenue and Southgate.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. House, "Broad Lea," 1296 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1898; garage addition**Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. Barn, 1302 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1898**

Published in *Inland Architect* in 1899, the Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. house was one of Howard Shaw's earliest in Lake Forest, designed and built soon after his own. Davis, Shaw, and William Evans Casselberry had bought fifty-three acres of the Swanton farm together. Davis and

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Casselberry took the wooded portion to the north and built their homes in the woods while Shaw took the property that overlooked the broad meadow to the west. Shaw's original design for the Davis house, which had elements of the Colonial Revival and the Shingle Style, had shingles on the first and second floors, twin gables, and brick chimneys with decorative corbeling at the top on either end. The north side of "Broad Lea" has been remodeled; instead of the original shingle-covered design, there is a second-story half-timbered bay that projects from the main body of the house and the first story is now sheathed in brick. Supported by brick piers, the bay shelters the recessed entrance. Instead of the original square open porch with a hipped roof, the garden façade now has an octagonal bay while an open loggia to the right of the porch has been enclosed and French doors on either side of the octagonal bay open to the terrace. On the second story a double-hung window has been added to the original fenestration, and a hipped-roof dormer with three pairs of inward-swinging casement windows has been added to the attic story. The original barn has been remodeled into a separate single-family residence.

Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. (September 5, 1858-December 21, 1920) was the son of Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, one of the founders of Northwestern University and the man for whom Davis Street in Evanston is named. After graduating from Northwestern University in 1880, Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. went on to receive a Master's from Northwestern in 1883 as well as his M. D. from Chicago Medical College in 1883; he also did post-graduate work in Heidelberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, in 1885. Davis married Jessie Bradley Hopkins on April 16, 1884. Associate professor of pathology from 1884 to 1886, he was also professor of principles and practice of medicine and professor of clinical medicine and dean of the Northwestern University Medical School until 1907. His appointments included physician to Mercy Hospital, Wesley Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital. Active in professional organizations, he was secretary of the section on practice and chairman of the section on therapeutics of the American Medical Association; he was also a member of the 9th International Medical Congress, the Pan-American Medical Congress, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society, and the Chicago Neurological Society. Vice president of the Chicago Society of Medical History, the American Climatological Society, the American Therapeutic Association, the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Davis also served as trustee of Northwestern University, the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and Wesley Hospital. He wrote *The Mode of Action and Value of Antipyrine in Typhoid Fever* (1889); *Consumption, How To Prevent It and How to Live With It* (1891); *Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and*

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Kidneys (1892); *Dietotherapy and Food in Health* (1901); *Electro-therapeutics of Diseases of the Lungs and Heart* (1901); and *Food in Health and Disease* (1912). He maintained a Chicago home at 8 E. Huron Street.

Edward Francis Carry Playhouse, 1298 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1914-15; addition, Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1918

Edward Francis Carry (May 16, 1867-April 24, 1929) came to Chicago in 1888. Secretary of Wells & French Company until 1899, he became first vice president and general manager of American Car & Foundry Company during his tenure from 1899 to 1915. President of Haskell & Barker Car Company from January 1916 to 1922, he became president of the Pullman Company after Haskell & Barker's acquisition by the Pullman Company in January 1922. Carry married Mabel D. Underwood on November 28, 1893; they maintained a home in Chicago on Lake Shore Drive and a summer home in Highland Park until they bought the Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. house, "Broad Lea" (see 1296 N. Green Bay Road), as their summer home in 1913. In 1914-15 they hired Howard Van Doren Shaw to design a theater for their daughters Mary Ermina and Margaret next to "Broad Lea." The simple one-and-a-half story stuccoed structure with gabled roofs was essentially a large room with a vaulted ceiling of wide pine boards. It had three wrought iron chandeliers decorated with brass deer and rams and a fireplace at one end of the room. The theater was formally opened by Frances Wells Shaw's presentation of Herman Suderman's "The Far-away Princess." Howard Shaw further enlarged the playhouse and remodeled it as a residence in 1918 for Ermina Carry after she married William C. F. Nicholson. The two-story addition on the west side has a hipped roof and there is a one-story garage extension to the north.

Stuart John Templeton House, "Windswept," 1300 N. Green Bay Road—Puckey & Jenkins, 1929

Set on the rear of what was once the William Evans Casselberry property is the home of Stuart John Templeton. French Eclectic in style, this two-story stone house has a steeply pitched hipped tile roof, the ridge of which is parallel to the main façade. The door is recessed within a handsomely detailed arched frontispiece. There are flanking wings of slighter lower elevation on either side. Set in the corner of the "L" on the left is a round stair tower with a conical roof. Dormers rise through the eave line: those on the main body of the house are hipped, while those on the wings are arched.

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Stuart John Templeton (January 8, 1889-June 9, 1958) graduated from Northwestern University Law School and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1913. A member of the law firm Wilson, McIlvaine, Hale & Templeton since 1919, he served as director of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Company, Continental Casualty Company, and Continental Assurance Company. President of the United Charities of Chicago, he was a trustee of the Washington and Jane Smith Home for Aged People. Templeton married Catharine Casselberry, the daughter of Dr. William Evans Casselberry, on April 26, 1922, and they lived in "Peanut Cottage" (see 1388 N. Green Bay Road) until 1929, when this house by Puckey & Jenkins was completed.

Francis Willard Puckey (June 2, 1874-January 7, 1954) was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and received his B. S. in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901. After completing a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902, he worked in the highly respected New York firm of Warren & Wetmore from 1902 to 1905. After further study in the ateliers of Duquesne and Chiffot in Paris from 1905 to 1906, he practiced in the firm of Olds & Puckey from 1906 to 1910. From 1910 to 1915 he worked in the Chicago office of the Boston firm of Shepley Rutan & Coolidge and returned to private practice from 1915 to 1916. The firm of Puckey & Jenkins was formed in 1916. Austin Dickinson Jenkins (January 19, 1879-April 29, 1954) graduated from Williams College in 1900; he received his Bachelor's in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1903 and a Master's the following year.

William Evans Casselberry, Jr. House, "The Berry Patch," 1310 N. Green Bay Road—ca. 1940

Severely rectilinear, this two-story brick house suggests the Colonial Revival, but instead of a hipped roof, it has a high parapet wall. The center entrance is flanked on the first floor by a group of three windows, while on the second floor there are five windows evenly spaced across the front. On either side of the main block of the house are one-story wings; the garage occupies the one on the south. This was the home of William Evans Casselberry, Jr., the youngest child of Lilian Hibbard and Dr. William Evans Casselberry (see 1388 N. Green Bay Road). After he moved to Asheville, North Carolina, the house at 1310 N. Green Bay Road was the home of William Stanley North II, the son of Julie and Francis Stanley North (see 1490 N. Green Bay Road).

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William H. Hubbard House, "Stonywood," 1313 N. Green Bay Road—1892; remodeling, Milman & Morphett, ca. 1937-38

Sited on the highest land on Green Bay Road, "Stonywood" was the home of Susan Weare and William H. Hubbard. Some time after her husband's death on June 1, 1908, "Susie" Hubbard returned to her house at 1210 Astor Street in Chicago. A composer who set poems to music and composed a marching song for the 122nd Field Artillery, she joined the Fortnightly Club in 1925. After the property was purchased by Philip J. Reddy, the Colonial Revival house was remodeled by Milman & Morphett and published in *Country Life* in 1938. The original porch was replaced by a flagstone terrace across the front of house and along the side. Bays were added on the main façade on either side of the entrance.

Dr. William Evans Casselberry Gardener's Cottage, "Peanut Cottage," 1388 N. Green Bay Road—ca. 1900-10

Along with friends Howard Van Doren Shaw and Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., Dr. William Evans Casselberry purchased fifty-three acres of the former Swanton farm on Green Bay Road for \$10,000. Casselberry's house, "The Boulders," which once stood at 1386 N. Green Bay Road, was designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw and built in 1898; it was torn down in the 1940s. However, "Peanut Cottage," which was originally the gardener's cottage, was the home of his daughter Catherine and her husband Stuart John Templeton from 1922 to 1929, when their new home at 1300 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.) was completed. The Templetons modernized the cottage and it has since been enlarged and renovated. Casselberry (September 6, 1858-July 11, 1916), who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, attended the University of Pennsylvania Auxiliary Department of Medicine and received his M. D. in 1879. After interning at Germantown Hospital in Philadelphia, he did post-graduate work at the University of Vienna, 1881-82, and the London Throat Hospital, 1882. Specializing in diseases of the throat, he went into practice in Chicago in 1883 and was professor of therapeutics and laryngology at Northwestern University Medical School and served as laryngologist to St. Luke's and Wesley hospitals and was president of the American Laryngological Association and the Chicago Laryngological Association. Casselberry married Lilian Hibbard on June 23, 1891. Their son William Evans Casselberry, Jr. built the house at 1310 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.).

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Thomas E. Wells House, 1401 N. Green Bay Road—1923

Situated on 1.75 acres, the Thomas E. Wells house is reached down a drive from Green Bay Road and faces north. The fifteen-room asymmetrical masonry house, which has its roots in the Colonial Revival, although somewhat freely interpreted, has a wood shingle roof with segmentally arched dormers. The entry, which is recessed between two wings that project on either side, has a handsome frontispiece entrance with a broken curved pediment, although it lacks supporting pilasters. At the foundation the house has rough-faced random ashlar that graduates into brick on the upper walls. At one time Thomas Wells and his wife Ruth owned all of the property now located at 1331, 1351, and 1385 N. Green Bay Road.

John Dorr Bradley House, 1414 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1900

About 1897 John Dorr Bradley bought fifty-one acres to the north of Howard Van Doren Shaw's property. The Arts and Crafts house that Shaw designed was completed several years after Shaw's own. Published in *Architectural Record* in 1906, the house is approached by a long, winding drive off Green Bay Road. A band of half-timbering on the second floor meets a string course under the windows, below which on the first story are six wide bands of five courses of shingles each. The entrance on the north façade is within an enclosed porch tucked beneath the second story, the overhang of which is supported by braced timbers. The symmetrical garden façade has a centered screened porch and there are three hipped dormers on the hipped roof. There was originally a lattice laid over the shingles on both sides of the porch.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, John Dorr Bradley (February 9, 1864–October 13, 1928) was a descendent of William Bradley of New Haven, Connecticut. An 1886 graduate of Harvard University, John Dorr Bradley received his LL.B. from Harvard in 1890 and practiced law in Boston from 1890 to 1893. He came to Chicago in 1894 and was associated with the real estate office of Bryan Lathrop until 1897, when he became connected with the firm of Aldis, Aldis, Northcote & Company, and later Aldis & Company. Trustee of the Chicago Real Estate Trusts, he married Frances E. Kales in 1896. After his death his wife built a new home in 1930 at 151 E. Ridge Lane (q.v.) and the Green Bay Road house became the home of their daughter Eleanor and her husband Benjamin Carpenter. In 1949 they sold it to architect Edward Herbert Bennett, Jr. (December 22, 1915–December 7, 1994), the son of Edward Herbert Bennett (see 89 E. Deerpath and 530 N. Green Bay Road).

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William T. O'Donnell House and Garage, 1466 N. Green Bay Road—Ralph J. Milman, 1928-29

Rigidly formal, this charming one-and-a-half-story brick French Eclectic house has a steeply pitched wood shingle hipped roof that parallels the front of the house. The center entrance has a stone surround and two windows on either side; the windows have panels set below the sash. Five dormers with segmental arches appear on the front façade. To the south is a detached two-car garage of the same design and materials; on its east end and set slightly forward of the wall is a round tower with a conical roof; the tower houses the entrance to the garage.

Francis Stanley North House, 1490 N. Green Bay Road—Chester Howe Walcott, ca. 1928-29

According to an article published in *House Beautiful* in 1930, the doorway and entrance of this elegant Colonial Revival house were copied from a house in Sharon, Connecticut. White clapboard with a slate-covered gable roof, the house has a center pedimented entrance with a Palladian window above; it is flanked on either side by two windows. There is a two-story four-bay wing plus a one-story one-bay extension to the north; on the south is a one-story porch. In the living room is a mantel attributed to noted New England architect Samuel McIntire (1757-1811), which originally came from a house in Salem, Massachusetts.

Francis Stanley North (June 8, 1875-September 9, 1930) graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University in 1897. A cadet engineer with the U. S. Merchant Marine after he graduated, he served as a special engineering apprentice for the William Cramp & Sons Ship Engineering Company in Philadelphia from 1897 to 1900. In 1902 he joined the Union Special Machine Company, Chicago, which manufactured sewing machines for industrial uses and became president of the company in 1913. Director of the Turner Brass Works, Chicago, from 1904 to 1906, he also served as director and secretary of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum. He married Julie Potwin Morgan on October 23, 1909.

Darius Miller House, "Thorndale Manor," 1510 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1916

Darius Miller Coach House, 1596 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1898; garage addition

Completed in 1916, "Thorndale Manor" was published in *Western Architect* in 1919. It is another of Howard Van Doren Shaw's interpretations of the Colonial Revival. The imposing red brick manor house has a hipped roof with two shed dormers. The entry has a gracious stone porch

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that projects somewhat from the façade; pilasters support a broken segmental pediment. Over the door is a window with a shaped arch frame that draws its inspiration from the Mission Revival; it is crowned with a basket motif that is a typical touch in Shaw's *oeuvre*. The front door has a handsome wrought iron screen and pairs of windows on either side of the entrance also have decorative wrought iron. The landscaping was originally designed by Jens Jensen in 1916.

Since the sale of part of the Owen Barton Jones estate to the Lake Forest Open Lands Association in 1994, the Darius Miller estate is now the largest of the privately owned properties within the Green Bay Road Historic District; only the Onwentsia Club is larger. Situated at the base of a long U-shaped drive off Green Bay Road that embraces the James Beach Clow house, it is the northernmost property in the district, adjacent to the southern boundary of the town of Lake Bluff. The red brick coach house for the estate was built in 1898, making it contemporaneous with the other early estates designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw: William Evans Casselberry, Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., John Dorr Bradley, and, of course, "Ragdale" itself. The L-shaped structure has two similar wings, each with its own hipped roof modified by a jerkinhead gable; where the eaves and fascia meet is a handsome ropework molding.

Darius Miller, who was born on April 3, 1859, married Sue C. Brown on October 19, 1882. Beginning his railroad career as a stenographer in the general freight office of the Michigan Central Railroad in 1877, he served as a clerk in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway from 1880 to 1881; chief clerk to the general manager from 1881 to 1883; general freight and ticket agent of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad from 1883 to 1887; general freight and passenger agent from 1887 to 1889 and traffic manager from 1889 to 1890 of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway; traffic manager of the "Queen & Crescent" route from 1890 to 1893; and traffic manager from 1893 to 1896 and vice president from November 1896 to October 1898 of the Missouri Kansas & Texas Railway. Miller was the second vice president of the Great Northern Railway from October 1898 to January 1, 1902, when he became first vice president. On February 1, 1910, he became the president of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and the Colorado & Southern Railway Company. At his untimely death on August 23, 1914, plans for the main house must have been under way. His widow completed the house and lived here for many years.

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James Beach Clow House, 1550 N. Green Bay Road—Frazier & Raftery, 1940; garage addition, 1964

A contemporary design by Frazier & Raftery built on land subdivided from the Darius Miller estate, this brick house is simple and straightforward and lacks any pretension towards historicism. The main body of the two-story house has a gable roof with its ridge parallel to the front façade. Wings are set perpendicular to the main body. The look of the fenestration has been altered by the recent removal of the shutters; the windows lack articulation and appear as simple voids within the plain brick walls.

A 1926 graduate of Yale University, James Beach Clow (November 18, 1903-May 5, 1953), the grandson and namesake of the founder of James B. Clow & Sons, plumbing supplies, entered the family business in 1927, beginning as a clerk. He held the offices successively of assistant secretary, assistant treasurer, and secretary, and became vice president in 1940. He married Edith Louise Newcomet on February 15, 1930. The first cousin of William E. Clow, Jr. (see 111 E. Ridge Lane), James Beach Clow was the president of the North Side Boys' Club, first vice chairman of the Lower North Community Council, and director of the Council of Social Agencies, Chicago Area Project. The Clows lived at 888 E. Deerpath until their new home on Green Bay Road was ready.

St. Mary's Church, 175 E. Illinois Road—Henry Lord Gay, 1909-10

The original St. Mary's Church, built in 1875 on the same site, was a frame structure; it was replaced by the new building in 1909-10. Located at an edge of the Green Bay Road Historic District, St. Mary's contributes to the streetscape of Green Bay Road. Built of red pressed brick, the church faces north and has a variety of stylistic influences. The main façade has a gable end, a large arched stained-glass window over the entrance, a crenelated bell tower on the northwest corner and a truncated tower on the northeast side. The center entrance with its broken pediment is flanked by an arched window on either side and secondary doors lead into the corner towers. The church was dedicated on December 11, 1910, with Archbishop James Quigley (October 15, 1854-July 10, 1915) officiating. Henry Lord Gay (September 2, 1844-June 10, 1921), the architect of the church, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and educated in private schools in New Haven, Connecticut. He worked in the office of Sidney M. Stone, a church architect in New Haven, before moving to Chicago in 1864. Gay worked for William Warren Boyington (July 22, 1818-October 16, 1898) until 1867, when he went into private practice. He designed the First Congregational Church (1869), which was destroyed in the 1871 Chicago fire. In 1883 he was awarded a diploma and medal by the

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Italian government for second place in the international competition (293 entries) for the design of a national monument to King Victor Emmanuel II. After traveling in Europe for a couple of years Gay returned to Chicago and organized the Institute of Building Arts and Improvements and published the *Building Budget* from 1885 to 1890 as its official organ; he also organized the Builders' and Traders' Exchange in 1884.

Charles Thomson Atkinson House, "Handy Green," 178 E. Illinois Road—1902

"Handy Green," the last vestige of the "Aldis Compound," was later the home of Charles Thomson Atkinson (November 4, 1864-January 31, 1943) and his wife Martha Wells Atkinson, the sister of Frances Wells Shaw. Secretary of the Chicago Stock Exchange from December 1, 1909, to June 3, 1931, Atkinson began his career with the railroads and became a stock broker in 1900. Charles Atkinson was a frequent actor in the plays produced at the Aldis' "Play House": he appeared in John M. Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen" and O. Henry's "A Harlem Tragedy."

"Handy Green" is an unpretentious clapboard-covered vernacular structure. It was later owned by Evelyn Shaw McCutcheon and her cartoonist husband John T. McCutcheon, who remodeled the house in 1947. "Bird Center," where the McCutcheons lived until they moved into their new home at 1272 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.), stood next door at 192 E. Illinois Road. McCutcheon produced a series of cartoons, which were collected and published as *Bird Center Cartoons* in 1904. Both houses were purchased by the City of Lake Forest in 1972 and "Bird Center" was subsequently razed in 1977. Architect Edward "Ted" Herbert Bennett, Jr. (see 530 N. Green Bay Road) offered \$160,000 for "Handy Green" in December 1981 and undertook its restoration and renovation along with his stepson, architect Frederick Falley Phillips (1946-).

Arthur Dixon III House, 5 E. Laurel Avenue—Anderson & Ticknor, 1936

A straightforward Classical Revival design by Anderson & Ticknor, the Arthur Dixon House is built of random ashlar masonry and originally had the address 1015 N. Green Bay Road. Its center pavilion is crowned with a classical pediment that has an oval window in its center. The entry is recessed under a porch that extends the full width of the center pavilion. Matching wings project from the main body of the house on either end. Born in Chicago on January 23, 1895, Arthur Dixon III graduated from Harvard University in 1916 and from Northwestern University Law School in 1920. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1920, he was a partner of Burry, Johnstone, Peters & Dixon from 1925 to 1942 and a partner of Holmes, Dixon, Knouff & Potter since 1946. Director of the

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Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, he was also on the executive committee of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, a member of the board of managers of Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and chairman of Camp Martin Johnson. His community activities included serving as president of the Lake Forest Board of Education from 1933 to 1935, trustee of Ferry Hall from 1955 to 1964, trustee and president of the Lake Forest Day School from 1936 to 1940, and member of the Budget Committee of the Community Fund. He married Anna Marquis on January 17, 1925; their daughter Elizabeth Lockwood Dixon married Kent Sarver Clow, Jr., the grandson of William Ellsworth Clow, whose house once stood at 900 N. Green Bay Road.

Alfred Thomas Carton House, "Ridgefield," 6 E. Laurel Avenue—Clark & Walcott, ca. 1920

Alfred Thomas Carton Coach House, 18 E. Laurel Avenue—Clark & Walcott, ca. 1920

Published in *Western Architect* in 1922, the Alfred Thomas Carton house is a two-and-a-half-story red brick Colonial Revival design. The main body of the house is flanked by a two-story extension on either side that is stepped back from the front face; each of these porch pavilions has its own chimney. The slate-covered gabled roof sports segmentally arched dormers. To the left of the center entrance, which faces east, is a tall chimney. On the west façade a screened porch faces the extensive gardens. The coach house, which is now a separate single-family residence, is a one-and-a-half-story structure with a gable roof topped by a wooden lantern.

Alfred Thomas Carton (June 16, 1884-January 17, 1968) graduated from Princeton University with his Bachelor's in 1905 and his Master's in 1908; he also received his law degree from Harvard University and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1908. He was married to Mildred Wells of Chicago on December 1, 1910. A partner in the law firm of Gardner & Carton, he was also secretary and director of the Husband & Thomas Company and the Fidelity Brass Manufacturing Company and director of the Chicago Steel & Wire Company, the Elgin National Watch Company, and the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company. President of the Presbyterian Hospital from 1930 to 1937 and the Commercial Club of Chicago from 1938 to 1939, he was also on the board of directors of the Chicago Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America, the Presbyterian Home, the James C. King Home for Old Men, the Ridge Farm Preventorium, and the Chicago Sunday Evening Club. Carton was a trustee of Lake Forest College and Princeton University and a governing life member of the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute of Chicago.

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Hugh Johnston McBirney House, "House of the Four Winds," 81 W. Laurel Avenue—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908

Hugh Johnston McBirney Coach House, 125 W. Laurel Avenue—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1908

To the west of Hugh McBirney Johnston's house on the southwest corner of Green Bay Road and Laurel Avenue is the "House of the Four Winds," the home of Johnston's first cousin, Hugh Johnston McBirney. The two-and-a-half-story Arts and Crafts style house has a northwest-to-southeast orientation and a shingled hipped roof with two shed dormers. The main body of the house is asymmetrical: the entrance pavilion with its slightly bowed gable, hooded entrance, and recessed door is set somewhat to the north of center. The section of the house to the right of the entrance has its own hipped roof and its fenestration is irregular, suggestive of stair landings; to the left the windows are more organized with two groups of three casement windows and one group of six casements organized below a string course on the first floor and four groups of two windows with shutters on the second floor. Porch and service wings are recessed somewhat behind the main body of the house. The abstract planarity of the stucco house suggests the work of English architects Charles F. A. Voysey and Sir Edward Lutyens.

McBirney, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 19, 1853, graduated from Yale University in 1875. He came to Chicago in 1880 and served as assistant manager and treasurer of McBirney & Johnston White Lead Company. At the time of his death on May 29, 1926, he was the president of the National Lead Company, its successor company. McBirney, who married Mary E. Campbell of Chicago on October 8, 1885, was also in the mercantile business in Cincinnati from 1887 to 1889. A resident of Chicago's Prairie Avenue when this house was built as a summer home, he served as president of the University Club of Chicago from 1901 to 1903. McBirney, who led an expedition to China and elsewhere in the Far East for research in 1917, was also an artist: he designed articles of wrought brass that decorated his home.

George D. McLaughlin House, 180 W. Laurel Avenue—Frederick Wainwright Perkins, 1907

Built as the summer home of George D. McLaughlin, this two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house is oriented from the northwest to the southeast and sited so that the garden façade overlooked the Skokie River valley. The entrance, which is on the northeast face, has a broken pediment carried by Ionic columns and a high entablature. The hipped roof has dormers on all sides and a tall chimney on either end of the main block of the house; a wing projects from the north end of the front façade towards the northeast. The garden façade is symmetrical; however, the two-story

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porches on either end were originally only one story. The house was designed by Frederick Wainwright Perkins (May 2, 1866-July 1, 1928). Born in Burlington, Wisconsin, Perkins graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886 and went into private practice in Chicago in 1888. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he had moved to Boston by 1926. He also designed the J. Finley Barrell House, 747 E. Deerpath, Lake Forest (1916).

George D. McLaughlin (February 22, 1864-June 8, 1931), who might have known Perkins through their memberships in the Chicago Club, became president of the American Chocolate Confection Company in 1904 and succeeded his father William F. McLaughlin as president of W. F. McLaughlin & Company, coffees, in 1905. He was also the secretary of Waken & McLaughlin, which had seven importers' warehouses. He married Edith Frost in 1898; they maintained a city home at 1300 Ritchie Place.

George Corson Ellis House, 283 W. Laurel Avenue—attributed to Frazier & Raftery, ca. 1935

With its steeply pitched roof and three prominent cross gables dominating the front façade, the George Corson Ellis house is a derivative of the Tudor Revival style. The entrance, which has its own smaller gable that echoes the three larger ones, is set slightly forward from the main body of the white brick house. However, the large picture windows, if they are original, produce a distinctively "modern" cast.

George Corson Ellis (November 24, 1899-October 15, 1962) received his B. S. from Yale University in 1923. An engineer with M. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, from 1923 to 1924, he was budget director and later assistant to the president of Midland Utilities Company, Chicago, from 1924 to 1929 and assistant to the president of Midland United Company from 1929 to 1935. He became a partner of McKinsey, Kearney & Company [which later became A. T. Kearney], construction management engineers. Ellis was also director of the Soy Bean Products Company, Trailmobile Company, and Oak Manufacturing Company. Vice president of the Association of Construction Management Engineers, he also served as trustee of Lake Forest Academy. Ellis married Roberta Thorne on September 25, 1925; she was the sister of Ellen Thorne Smith, wife of Hermon Dunlap Smith (see 370 E. Onwentsia Road).

Frank George Reynolds House, 301 W. Laurel Avenue—Edwin Hill Clark, 1931

Frank George Reynolds (December 25, 1889-July 30, 1965) attended Northwestern University and started his business career with the publishing firm of W. D. Boyce Company in

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1915, eventually becoming vice president and treasurer. He was also the president of the Westhall Apartments Building Corporation; secretary and treasurer of the North Evanston Manor Building Corporation; and director of the Hyde Park Apartments Building Corporation, the Marseilles Land and Water Power Company, and the Traverse City State Bank. Reynolds married Margaret Tennant McMillan of Evanston on April 18, 1925. They lived at 499 E. Illinois Road, Lake Forest, until this house by Edwin Hill Clark was finished. The red brick Colonial Revival house faces east and has a two-and-a-half-story center pavilion four bays wide, its entrance at the southernmost end. Over the Ionic entrance porch there is an elaborate window framed by paired pilasters. To the north and south are two-story wings somewhat set back from the center portion of the house, and on the north an additional extension set perpendicular to the rest of the structure.

Evans Spalding House, 123 E. Onwentsia Road—ca. 1929

This two-story French Eclectic house is said to have been designed by an architect with an office in Winnetka although no definitive information has come forth as yet. The symmetry of the main façade is broken only by the wing formed by the attached garage on the east side. It was built for Evans Spalding, who was born in Brookline, Massachusetts on January 2, 1893. He attended Harvard University and was associated with the American Woolen Company from 1915 to 1923; and Edington & Company, Boston, from 1923 to 1927. A member of various New York Stock Exchange firms, he became a partner of John J. O'Brien & Company and vice president and secretary of Ross Coles & Company. On September 11, 1926, Spalding married Marian Hubbard Holt, the granddaughter of lumberman DeVillo R. Holt, who came to Chicago in 1847 and was one of the original trustees of Lind University and organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest. His 1860 house, "The Homestead," still stands at 570 N. Sheridan Road.

Cyrus Hall Adams, Jr. House, 130 E. Onwentsia Road—Eben Ezra Roberts, 1912

The shape of this stuccoed house with its simple low-pitched hipped roof suggests the Italian Renaissance Revival although it lacks any classical accents typical of the style. The entrance, French windows, and French doors on the first story have transoms above them, while the second-story casement windows have operable shutters. Perhaps the simplicity of the design and treatment is more typical of the work of Eben Ezra Roberts (1867-August 4, 1943), who is generally associated with the Prairie School. Roberts was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and studied architecture at Tilton Academy in Meredith, New Hampshire. He moved to Chicago at the age of twenty-two and

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worked for Solon Spencer Beman (October 1, 1853-April 23, 1914) from 1890 to 1893. In 1893 he went into private practice in Oak Park and specialized in residential architecture; after 1912 he maintained an office in Chicago. In 1922 he went into partnership with his son Elmer Clifford Roberts, but retired in 1926 due to illness. His son continued the firm as Roberts & Roberts.

Cyrus Hall Adams, Jr. (July 30, 1881-December 28, 1968) received his A. B. from Princeton University in 1903 and his LL.B. from Northwestern University School of Law in 1906. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1906, he became a member of the law firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale in 1917. Adams married Mary S. Shumway of Chicago on June 19, 1906. They lived at 121 E. Huron Street, Chicago, until their new home in Lake Forest was ready. When they returned to Chicago to live in the 1940s, 130 E. Onwentsia Road became the home of their son Cyrus Hall Adams III and his wife Harriet Haynes Adams.

Elliott R. Detchon, Jr. House, 155 E. Onwentsia Road—ca. 1935

This L-shaped Arts and Crafts house with elements of the Tudor Revival style faces north and was built for Elliott R. Detchon, Jr., a 1941 graduate of Yale University. The two-story stuccoed house has two prominent cross gables and a steeply pitched slate roof; an attached garage forms the short arm of the "L." The entrance is roughly centered on the main façade and is recessed somewhat beneath one of the projecting gables. Random ashlar stonework surrounds the door and outlines the first floor window to the right of the entrance. Detchon served as a captain in the United States Marines and after World War I he and his wife Joan S. Reid moved to 413 E. Illinois Road, Lake Forest.

Joseph Congdon Belden House, 160 E. Onwentsia Road—Russell Smith Walcott, 1925

Facing south across a broad lawn, this house reposes amidst its setting of tall trees and beautiful gardens. Its steeply pitched slate roof and tall chimneys, suggestive of the French Eclectic style, dominate the composition of this brick house; however, the whole house has been painted white, thereby obfuscating the details of the randomly placed stonework. The entrance is roughly centered on the façade. To its left on the second story is a low pedimented gable that extends through the eave line and has French windows with a wrought iron balcony, below which is a wide picture window. On the far left on the first story is a porch, now glazed, with a group of three arched windows above it on the second floor. To the right of the entrance is a slightly projecting bay with its own steeply pitched hipped roof that extends down to the first-story level; French windows are

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recessed within this roof. Beyond this on the far right is a one-and-a-half-story wing that is set somewhat back from the main façade.

Joseph Congdon Belden (June 11, 1876-February 17, 1939), an 1897 graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, was the president of the Belden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of electrical wire cordage and cables, and of the Employers' Association. Director of the Lake Forest Trust & Savings Bank, he married Mary Campbell Rew on June 7, 1902. More recently this was the home of Albert Day Farwell (May 28, 1888-July 4, 1977), president of John V. Farwell, New York, from 1919 to 1924 and of Quaker Manufacturing Company, Chicago, from 1925 to 1929. With Spencer Trask & Company from 1929 to 1934, he became a partner of the stock brokerage firm of Farwell Chapman & Company in 1934. Farwell, who served as mayor of Lake Forest from 1931 to 1934, married Edith Hill Foster on January 6, 1917, and they lived at 123 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, until they moved to this house on Onwentsia Road. Edith Foster Farwell was a well-known gardener and herbalist whose gardens were open to many a visitor. President of the Lake Forest Garden Club from 1942 to 1945 and on the board of the Chicago Horticultural Society, she received the Charles L. Hutchinson Medal in 1951 "for her distinguished service and encouragement to amateur gardeners throughout the Middle West." She was also awarded the Medal of Merit by the Garden Club of America in 1953 and the Medal of Honor by the Herb Society of America in 1962. Author of *Have Fun with Herbs* (1958), which was reprinted in 1979 as *A Book of Herbs*, and of *My Garden Gate Is On the Latch* (1962), Edith Foster Farwell died on July 27, 1977.

Lawrence Dunlap Smith House, 190 E. Onwentsia Road—ca. 1926

Eclectic in its sources, this house suggests both the Tudor Revival and the French Eclectic styles; it has two pavilions connected by a cross gable and a tall chimney placed prominently on the front façade. The pedimented entrance is to the right of the gable and chimney. Steeply pitched roofs complete the composition. The first story is brick, while the second is covered with clapboards of various widths laid in a repeating pattern.

Born in Chicago on February 20, 1890, Lawrence Dunlap Smith graduated from Harvard University in 1912 and began his working career as a laborer in a coal mine that same year. He eventually became vice president and assistant secretary of the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company and director of the Admiralty Coal Corporation and the Crab Orchard Improvement

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Company. Smith married Anita Aldrich of Lake Forest on January 19, 1918; he was the elder brother of Hermon Dunlap Smith (see 370 E. Onwentsia Road).

William Allan Pinkerton Watkins House, 225 E. Onwentsia Road—ca. 1935

This two-story L-shaped "modern" brick house was built for William Allan Pinkerton Watkins (February 11, 1905-), a 1927 graduate of Yale University. Simple in design, it is stripped of all decorative elements, save for shutters. Typical of the later houses in the district, it has an attached garage. Watkins, who married Virginia Claiborne Orr on December 17, 1927, was a salesman with the real estate firms of Smart & Golee, Evanston, from 1927 to 1928 and Ross & Browne, Chicago, from 1928 to 1929. He joined Sudler & Company in 1929 and became a partner in 1945. Founder and president in 1940-41 of the Apartment Building Owners and Managers Association, he also served as vice president of the Realty Club of Chicago in 1954 and president of the Institute of Real Estate Management of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1956. After Watkins moved to 900 E. Maplewood Road, Lake Forest, the house at 225 E. Onwentsia Road was the home of Alfred Cowles III, the elder brother of Knight Cheney Cowles (see 690 N. Green Bay Road). Born in Chicago on September 15, 1891, Cowles graduated from Yale University in 1913. He married Elizabeth Livingston Strong on May 10, 1924; they divorced in 1939 and he married Louise Lamb Phelps on October 24, 1949. Cowles started his career as a journalist with the *Spokane Spokesman-Review* in 1913, but later went into the field of finance. President of Cowles & Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado, from 1925 to 1938, he was also the president of the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics in Colorado Springs from 1933 to 1939, when he relocated to Chicago. Director of the Tribune Company, Vio-Shan Industries, and Continental Illinois Bank, he was on the board of directors of Passavant Memorial Hospital; an honorary trustee of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center; a colleague of Colorado College; and a fellow of the Econometric Society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Cowles was the author of *Common-Stock Indexes* (1938) and *The True Story of Aluminum* (1958).

James Ramsey Minor/John Jay Borland House, 237 E. Onwentsia Road—Chester Howe Walcott, 1939

This five-bay Colonial Revival house is built of brick and faces east, presenting its narrow side with its slightly stepped back north garage wing to Onwentsia Road. The centered entrance has an arched opening and is flanked by delicate pilasters; it is set beneath a French door that opens to

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a wrought iron balcony supported by decorative wrought iron brackets. The remainder of the second-story windows sit on a stone string course. The house was built in 1939 for Harriet Keller and James Ramsey Minor, a 1934 graduate of Yale University; however, by the time World War I was over the Minors had moved to Glendale, Ohio, and their house had become the home of John Jay Borland (February 4, 1912-). After graduating from Harvard University in 1933, Borland joined the real estate firm of Winston & Company and married Barbara Hutchins on October 20, 1936. He later went into banking, becoming vice president of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company. President of Tower Garage, he was a director of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Harvard Club of Chicago, Children's Memorial Hospital, Lake Forest Hospital, and Lake Forest Day School. Trustee of the Chicago Zoological Society, the Chicago Historical Society, and Lake Forest College, Borland also served as president of the Shoreacres Club from 1950 to 1951.

Hermon Dunlap Smith House, 370 E. Onwentsia Road—1927; addition, 1934

This handsomely detailed Tudor Revival house was built for Hermon Dunlap Smith, the younger brother of Lawrence Dunlap Smith (see 190 E. Onwentsia Road). The L-shaped one-and-a-half-story brick house has intersecting gable roofs with a dormer set over the entrance. The entrance faces south and an elaborate brick arch frames the door. To the east side of the front façade is a one-and-a-half-story half-timbered bay that rises through the bottom of the eave line.

Hermon Dunlap Smith (May 1, 1900-May 11, 1983) was born in Chicago and graduated from Harvard University in 1921. "Dutch" Smith joined the Northern Trust Company in 1922 and served as second vice president from 1926 to 1928. Associated with the insurance firm of Marsh & McLennan since 1928, he rose to the presidency of that company, retiring as chairman in 1966 and chairman of the finance committee in 1971; according to an editorial in the *Chicago Tribune*, Smith "built Marsh & McLennan into one of the top insurance firms in the world." Director of the Evergreen Mines Company, Minnesota Sintering Company, Globe Am, and Transatlantic Reinsurance Company, he was also active in civic and charitable work: he was president, vice president, and director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; president of the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, the Community Fund of Chicago, the Field Foundation, the Lake Forest Library, and the Newberry Library; director of the Lake Forest Day School, the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness (vice president), Community Chests and Councils, the Industrial Areas Foundation, the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago,

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the Chicago Community Trust, the Metropolitan Housing Council, the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, and the Encyclopedia Britannica. Trustee of George Williams College, Ferry Hall, Radcliffe College, the University of Chicago, the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, the Lake Forest Library, the Newberry Library, the Field Foundation, the Chicago Historical Society, the National Fund for Medical Education, and the Great Books Foundation, he was also chairman of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation and on the board of Adler Planetarium. President of the board of education of the City of Lake Forest and member of the Harvard Fund Council, he was the chairman of the Board of Welfare Commissioners of the State of Illinois. Author of *Revolutionary War Journals of Henry Dearborn, 1775-83* (1939); *The Des Plaines River, 1673-1940* (1940); and *The Desbarats Country* (1950), Hermon Dunlap Smith was honored by the Newberry Library when it dedicated the Hermon Dunlop Smith Center for the History of Cartography on November 1, 1972.

Smith married Ellen Catherine Thorne of Chicago on June 30, 1923. Born in Chicago on December 3, 1902, she was the associate ornithologist in the Division of Birds at the Field Museum of Natural History and former chairman of the women's board of the museum. Trustee of the Field Museum, Hull House, and the Chicago Zoological Society, she was the author of *Chicagoland Birds: Where and When to Find Them* (1958) and *Review of Pionus Maximiliani* (1960). She is the sister of Roberta Thorne Ellis (see 283 W. Laurel Avenue). The house at 370 Onwentsia Road was the Smith home until the late 1940s when they moved to 121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest.

Mrs. John Irwin Marshall House, 390 E. Onwentsia Road—ca. 1937-38

Vaguely Tudor Revival in style, this house is stuccoed and has a slate roof. Two cross gables dominate the east-facing main façade, while the entrance is recessed slightly beneath the clapboard-covered gable on the left. This was the home of the widow of John Irwin Marshall (June 19, 1864-January 22, 1922), president of the Middleby-Marshall Oven Company; she had lived at 805 E. Westminster Avenue prior to moving here.

William Henry Smith House, "Lost Rock," 100 E. Pembroke Drive—Henry Ives Cobb, 1894; garage addition

William Henry Smith Coach House, 126 E. Pembroke Drive—1894; additions

Said to be a reproduction of a colonial house in Virginia, this imposing brick house, which originally had the address 356 N. Green Bay Road, took its name from a large boulder deposited by

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the retreating glaciers. The main façade is symmetrical and has a wood shingle roof with three pedimented dormers. Two oval windows on the second floor are set above a semi-circular entrance portico with Ionic columns, which replaced the original pedimented porch; it is flanked by pairs of windows on both the first and second floors. The six-over-six double-hung windows have flat stone arches with keystones on the first floor, while those on the second floor meet the wide entablature. The coach house, which originally had the address 334 N. Green Bay Road, was subdivided from the main house in 1975 and a substantial addition built when it was remodeled to become a single-family residence. The street Pembroke Drive was opened to development in 1974.

William Henry Smith (December 1, 1833-July 27, 1896) was born at Green River, New York; his parents emigrated to Ohio in 1836, and settled in Darley Plains, thirty miles west of Columbus. He entered the teaching profession, but then went into journalism and became the city editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. When Union candidate John Brough was elected governor of Ohio in 1863, Smith became his private secretary and then was elected to two terms as Secretary of State. After retiring from public office, Smith became editor of the *Cincinnati Evening Chronicle*. In 1870 he became Agent of the Western Associated Press, which was headquartered in Cleveland, and he later relocated to Chicago. Under his management the New York and Western Associated Press organizations were merged. In Ohio Smith had been a neighbor and personal friend of President Rutherford B. Hayes, who appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. Smith's first Lake Forest home, where he entertained President Hayes in mid-September 1878, was on Spring Lane and his property ran from Lake Road to Mayflower. Author of *The St. Clair Papers* (1882) and a biography of Charles Hammond, he also presented papers at the Chicago Historical Society and wrote articles for various history journals. He retired in 1893 and his new home "Lost Rock" was built in 1894. At the time of his death he was working on two books, both of which were published posthumously: *A Political History of Slavery* (1903) and *The Life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes* (1914). After his death the house passed to his son Delavan Smith (December 28, 1861-August 25, 1922), a journalist and owner of the *Indianapolis News*. In honor of his parents, William Henry Smith and Emma Reynolds Smith, Delavan Smith donated a memorial window—"Christ and the Pilgrims"—by the Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company to the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest in 1897.

"Lost Rock" was later the summer home of Hortense Newcomer and Edward Foster Swift, the brother of Louis Franklin Swift. The Swifts had summered at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, before buying "Lost Rock." Vice president and director of Swift & Company; president and director of

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Swift Fertilizer Works; director of National Packing Company, Consumers Cotton Oil Company, Willys Overland Company, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Ft. Dearborn National Bank, Live Stock Exchange National Bank, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, Edward Foster Smith was also a trustee of Northwestern University and the president of Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company, Compania Swift Internacional, Swift Live Stock Transportation Company, and the National Manufacturing Company. After his death on May 28, 1932, the house was owned by his daughter Annie May Swift [namesake of her aunt Annie May Swift who died when she was a student at Northwestern University and for whom Annie May Swift Hall on the Evanston campus was named] who had married Huntington Badger Henry (January 10, 1887-January 26, 1954) on January 5, 1911. President of Henry Oil Company and the Chicago Oil Company, Henry joined the investment firm of Ames, Emerich & Company and became its president in 1943. He was also a director of Broadstreet Investing Company and the U. S. Cold Storage Corporation. The Henrys also maintained a city home at 1500 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. The house at 390 N. Green Bay Road, which now stands in front of "Lost Rock" and its coach house, was built for Annie Swift Henry in 1954-55 after her husband died.

William Ellsworth Clow, Jr. House, 111 E. Ridge Lane—David Adler & Robert G. Work, 1927

Considered by Adler himself as his only "modern" house, this was the second house that Adler designed for William Ellsworth Clow, Jr. (April 5, 1886-August 6, 1953). After graduating from Yale University in 1907, William Ellsworth Clow, Jr. joined James B. Clow & Sons, manufacturers of water works, plumbing, and heating supplies, which had been founded by his grandfather, and rose to the presidency of the company. He married Isabelle Mann on October 3, 1908. Their first house by Adler was built in 1913 at 461 N. Green Bay Road and is included in the Vine/Oakwood/Green Bay Road Historic District.

Mrs. Clow, who was traveling in Sweden, sent Adler a copy of *Swedish Architecture of the Twentieth Century* (1925) by Hakon Ahlberg and prevailed upon him to consider the ideas in his design of their house. What resulted was an abstracted and simplified Neoclassical brick house situated on a small hill on the northeast corner of Green Bay Road and Deerpath. The house, which was published in *Town and Country* in 1934, is actually entered through Ridge Lane, which was opened in 1925; it originally had a Green Bay Road address. The center pavilion is crowned by a pediment, seemingly supported by four two-story brick piers, and the center entrance has a smaller echoing pediment. There are two flanking pedimented wings. Situated behind a screened forecourt

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with stylized iron work that Adler called the "elephant cage," the house has a standing-seam metal roof and has its main living spaces on the second floor. The front door was originally painted with red lacquer. The living room, which has a coved ceiling with a height of twenty-nine feet, opens out to the garden, which is hidden from street view by a high retaining wall.

Elliott Donnelley House, 131 E. Ridge Lane—attributed to Frazier & Raftery, ca. 1933;
addition—Frazier & Raftery, 1938

A simple two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival design, this brick house has a bay widow to the right of the entrance and a garage addition with a cross gable covered in clapboards on the second floor. Mayor of Lake Forest from 1954 to 1957, Elliott Donnelley (February 28, 1903-December 29, 1975) was the son of Laura Leonora Gaylord and Thomas Elliott Donnelley (see 902 N. Green Bay Road). A member of the class of 1928 of Dartmouth College, he married Ann Steinwedell on September 12, 1928. Executive vice president of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company from 1953 to 1955, he was also director of the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation from 1955 to 1975. Vice president of the Chicago Area Project, he was president of the Union League Foundation for Boys (sponsored by the Union League Club) and trustee of Lake Forest College and the King Home. Author of "The Tracks To Town," a talk presented at a meeting of the Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society, May 22, 1974, which was printed as a pamphlet in 1981, Donnelley later moved to Melody Road, west of Waukegan Road, where he had a miniature steam-powered rail system, called the Stet & Central, which was large enough to ride.

Florence Durkee Martin House, 150 E. Ridge Lane—ca. 1929

This simple stuccoed house with a tile roof by an unknown architect was built for the widow of Horace Hawes Martin in 1929. Horace Hawes Martin (September 24, 1855-October 9, 1925), one of the founders of the Horticultural Society of Lake Forest in 1905 and president of the Library Board, was born in Olean, New York, where he lived until 1869. A student at Racine College, he received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1880 and then moved to Chicago. The law firms with which he was associated were, successively, Swift, Campbell, Jones & Martin; Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin; Scott, Bancroft, Martin & Stephens; and Scott, Bancroft, Martin & MacLeish. Martin married Florence Durkee in 1892 and they lived at 301 Mayflower Road; after her husband's death, she moved to New York City, so she either retained this house as a place to live when she returned to the Chicago area or it may have been built as rental property.

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Frances Kales Bradley House, 151 E. Ridge Lane—1930

After the death of her husband John Dorr Bradley in 1928, Frances Kales Bradley sold her home at 1414 N. Green Bay Road (q.v.) and moved to this one-and-a-half-story house. Symmetrical and consciously eclectic, it has stuccoed walls with stone quoins at the corners and borrows the mansard roof from the Second Empire style although the house was obviously built in the twentieth century.

Randolph G. Owsley House, 153 E. Ridge Lane—Anderson & Ticknor, 1927

According to an article published in *House & Garden* in 1931, this cut and dressed limestone two-and-a-half-story house had its inspiration in the houses of Worcestershire, England. Three dormers break through the roof line on the second floor. However, it has undergone a remodeling that has changed the bay from four windows to two windows and French doors, while to the north of the entrance, sliding doors have been introduced. A 1923 graduate of Princeton University, Randolph G. Owsley married Alice deWindt of Winnetka. He served as commander of the 31st Regiment in World War II.

Sarah Brewster Hodges House, 85 E. Westminster Avenue—Frazier & Raftery, 1930

Facing north on Westminster Avenue, this L-shaped stuccoed house has a low-hipped standing seam copper roof and a traditional classical pediment. Classical Revival in inspiration, it has a center entrance recessed within a small one-story entry porch with square columns. It was built for Sarah Brewster Hodges, the daughter of Walter Stanton Brewster (see 20 W. Westminster Avenue), and her husband Duncan Hodges. During the war they relocated to Virginia and after they returned to Lake Forest, they lived at 1078 Edgewood Road.

Thomas Albert Potter House, 117 E. Westminster Avenue—ca. 1936

This shingle-covered Colonial Revival house has its entrance in a projecting gabled porch set off-center on a larger two-story gabled projection. The fenestration is less organized than the typical Colonial Revival design: to the left of the entrance there are three unevenly spaced windows on the second story and a bay and paired windows on the first story; to the right of the entrance there are paired windows on the first story and a single window on the second.

Born in Dresden, Germany, on June 16, 1883, Thomas Albert Potter came to the United States with his parents in 1884. A 1906 graduate of Princeton University, he married Eleanor Horn

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on September 20, 1913. Potter began his career as a salesman for Quaker Oats Company in New York City and continued in the advertising and manufacturing departments. Mill superintendent for Quaker Oats at Hamburg, Germany, from 1909 to 1912, he was general manager at Saskatoon, Canada, from 1912 to 1919; in the production and costs departments in Chicago from 1919 to 1929; and vice president in charge of purchasing from 1929 to 1931. He became president of the Elgin National Watch Company in 1932 and served as director of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the Personal Loan & Savings Bank, and Eversharp. Potter died on January 24, 1949.

Walter Stanton Brewster House, "Covin Tree," 20 W. Westminster Avenue—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1907-08; interior remodeling: hall, staircase, dining room—Arthur Heun

Walter Stanton Brewster Gate House/Cottage, 776 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1912

Walter Stanton Brewster Gate House/Garage, 778 N. Green Bay Road—Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1912

Built on what was once part of the Atteridge farm, the Walter Stanton Brewster estate was 24.47 acres when it was offered for sale in 1948 and had a depth of approximately 2,783 feet; Brewster had already donated the western portion of his land for the Deerpath Municipal Golf Course in the 1920s. The remainder of the estate has since been subdivided, the two gate houses—one originally a cottage and the other a garage—converted to single-family residences, and the main house given a new address of 20 W. Westminster Avenue. Published in *Architectural Record* in 1909, this two-story brick house by Howard Shaw suggests the Italian Renaissance Revival and overlooks a terrace and Brewster Pond. As described in the 1909 article, "the building itself, particularly on the entrance side, is admirably simple and solid in its design and in its effect. The architect has confined himself exclusively to brick, and has, consequently, eschewed all ornamental members and accents which could not be properly constructed of that material." The main body of the eighteen-room house is symmetrical and has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhangs. The composition is completed by an L-shaped wing on the north and a smaller one on the south. The entrance is in the middle of the three deep recesses on the main façade. The estate was originally entered from Green Bay Road by a drive between the two one-and-a-half-story gate houses; the drive then divided and circled the pond. The original fence and gate are still extant; the original laundry, which was semi-detached, has been converted into a three-car garage; and the original outbuildings included a pump house, playhouse, conservatory, swimming pool, greenhouse,

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and several smaller dependencies. The playhouse was relocated next to the pump house when the new house at 10 W. Westminster Avenue was built.

Walter Stanton Brewster (September 4, 1872-September 15, 1954) was a descendent of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. An 1895 graduate of Yale University, he went to work for Edward L. Brewster & Company, his father's banking and brokerage company, in 1896, and in January 1899 was elevated to partnership; the firm, which was reorganized as Russell, Brewster & Company in 1904, continued until June 30, 1938, when it was dissolved. Brewster was a collector of the works of artist James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903); an exhibition of "Whistleriana" was exhibited by the Caxton Club at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1917. Fifty copies of the catalogue were printed; they were made of hand-made paper. Among those to whom Brewster gave copies were Thomas Elliott Donnelley, Wallace Leroy DeWolf, Horace Hawes Martin, Alfred Hoyt Granger, and his daughter Sarah Brewster Hodges. Brewster, who died in 1954, was a governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange and president from 1921 to 1922. A director of United Charities, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Middle West Utilities Company, and Insull Utility Investments, he was also trustee and vice president of the Art Institute of Chicago and the American Academy in Rome. Brewster married Kate Lancaster (1879-1947) on January 24, 1903. Kate Lancaster Brewster received the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1918 for her work as vice president and district chairman of "Fatherless Children of France"; she was made an officer of the Legion of Honor for her World War II services as chairman of the Chicago chapter of France Forever.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 108Green Bay Road Historic District**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries of the Green Bay Road Historic District are indicated on the accompanying base map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The northernmost boundary of the Green Bay Road Historic District is the northern city limits of Lake Forest where it abuts the town of Lake Bluff. The eastern boundary includes the west side of Green Bay Road, but excludes the east side where newer subdivisions have replaced historic properties. Thus, the structures on the east side with the addresses 1435 to 1577 N. Green Bay Road have been excluded. The boundary includes the estates that extended from 5 E. Laurel Avenue to 1401 N. Green Bay Road, which have retained their historic context. To the east of the eastern boundary are newer residential sections and on E. Laurel Avenue, the character and zoning changes to admit multi-family residences as well as several governmental and commercial buildings. The eastern boundary then excludes the east side of Green Bay Road from Westminster Avenue on the south to 1001 N. Green Bay Road on the north. Parts of this area developed contemporaneously with the district, but the houses and lots are of a much smaller scale. South of Westminster Avenue the boundary includes an estate property at 85 E. Westminster Avenue and a generously-sized house at 117 E. Westminster Avenue, but excludes a cluster of smaller properties to the east. The estate character is resumed and the boundary includes the estate that occupies the northeast corner of Green Bay Road and Deerpath; its construction in 1924 heralded the opening of Ridge Lane, which is included within the boundary. The boundary continues south to include the southeast corner of Deerpath and Green Bay, formerly the "Aldis Compound," and crosses Illinois Road to include St. Mary's Church, which was important in the development of the city and which is a visual landmark along the Green Bay Road streetscape. The boundary excludes the modern St. Mary's School and the Vine/Oakwood/Green Bay Road Historic District that is contiguous at this point. It then turns to the east to include all the historic estate properties on the east side of Green Bay Road, extending as far as Western Avenue when original outbuildings of these estates—a stable, a gardener's cottage, and two gate houses—are still extant. The southern boundary picks up the north side of E. Onwentsia Road to the east of Green Bay Road, excluding several newer properties. When the boundary crosses to the west side of Green Bay Road, however, it picks up both sides of Onwentsia Road because the visual character of the road is similar to that of Green Bay Road itself. It continues to the west to the west side of the property at 123 E. Onwentsia Road. All of the houses to the west of this line on the south side of the street were built after 1945. The boundary then includes the remainder of the pre-1945 resources on the north side of the street, as far west as 20 E. Onwentsia Road, but excludes the newer construction farther west on Sequoia Court, Shawnee Lane, and Negaunee Lane. The boundary then follows the southern border of the Onwentsia Club and crosses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 109

Green Bay Road Historic District

Ahwahnee Road and jogs to the west in several places to pick up the earlier resources on the west side of Ahwahnee. It then crosses Ahwahnee Road to pick up three estates on the east side of Ahwahnee Road that were built north of the Onwentsia Club. The boundary continues along the north line of the Onwentsia Club back to Green Bay Road where it picks up what remains of the William Henry Smith estate, now 100 E. Pembroke Drive (originally 356 N. Green Bay Road); it excludes the newer houses on Pembroke Drive that were on lots subdivided from the estate after Pembroke Drive was opened in 1974. The boundary continues north to include the historic properties of the David Benton Jones estate and that of his son-in-law Edward Herbert Bennett, which has recently been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Then the boundary proceeds west on Deerpath to include the north side of the street as far west as the Owen Barton Jones estate and the land that was recently sold and donated to the Lake Forest Open Lands Foundation by the current owners. The boundary excludes the more recent development of Golf Lane. The boundary proceeds north and then east on Westminster Avenue to include those portions of the Noble Barton Judah, Jr. estate already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It turns north at the western edge of the Walter Stanton Brewster property at 20 W. Westminster, excluding the newer construction to the west, and then proceeds west at the south line of the former William Ellsworth Clow property. At the rear of this property the boundary turns and goes north at the western extent of the Clow, Thomas Elliott Donnelley, and E. Norman Scott estates. Then the boundary turns to the west at the south line of the Prentiss Loomis Coonley estate and continues west and then north to include the George Corson Ellis house at 283 W. Laurel Avenue. The newer house to its west at 285 W. Laurel Avenue was excluded from the boundary. Then the boundary line turns east and then north to include the Frank George Reynolds house at 301 W. Laurel Avenue. At this point the boundary turns east, thereby excluding the newer development on the north side of Laurel Avenue and on Hawkweed Lane. The boundary turns north at the west side of 180 W. Laurel Avenue and jogs to include the west sides of 1196 and 1200 N. Green Bay Road. At the south line of the Howard Van Doren Shaw property the boundary turns west and proceeds as far as the Skokie River to include all of the Lake Forest Open Lands Association property behind the historic Shaw estate, i.e., behind 1230, 1260, and 1272 N. Green Bay Road, which was included in the nomination of "Ragdale" to the National Register of Historic Places. The boundary turns back east at the north line of the property behind 1272 N. Green Bay Road and goes north behind the Stuart Templeton estate, 1300 N. Green Bay Road, jogging to include the Carry and Bradley estates. Finally, the line turns west at the south line of the Francis S. North property and then turns north at its farthest extent to meet and then follow the Chicago North Western right-of-way to the north limits of Lake Forest and thence to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 110

Green Bay Road Historic District

UTM

- 5) zone 16, east, 4 3 0 4 6 0, north, 4 6 7 7 9 2 0
- 6) zone 16, east, 4 3 0 4 5 0, north, 4 6 7 7 3 3 0
- 7) zone 16, east, 4 3 0 8 4 0, north, 4 6 7 7 3 3 0
- 8) zone 16, east, 4 3 0 8 9 0, north, 4 6 7 6 4 2 0
- 9) zone 16, east, 4 3 0 2 5 0, north, 4 6 7 6 0 7 0
- 10) zone 16, east, 4 2 9 1 0 0, north, 4 6 7 6 5 7 0
- 11) zone 16, east, 4 2 9 3 2 0, north, 4 6 7 7 3 6 0
- 12) zone 16, east, 4 3 0 3 0 0, north, 4 6 7 7 2 2 0
- 13) zone 16, east, 4 2 9 4 6 0, north, 4 6 7 8 5 1 0
- 14) zone 16, east, 4 2 9 4 6 0, north, 4 6 7 8 5 1 0
- 15) zone 16, east, 4 2 9 2 1 0, north, 4 6 7 8 9 4 0
- 16) zone 16, east, 4 2 9 4 2 0, north, 4 6 7 9 7 3 0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Green Bay Road Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 10/02/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/17/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/02/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/16/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95001235

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.7.95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



VIEW OF ONWENTZIA ROAD, GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING WEST FROM GREEN BAY ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH #1



VIEW OF AHWAHNEE ROAD, GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTH ON AHWAHNEE ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH #2



VIEW OF GREEN BAY ROAD, GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTH ON GREEN BAY ROAD; SIGN AT THE ENTRANCE
OF THE ONWENTSIA CLUB, 300 N. GREEN BAY ROAD.

PHOTOGRAPH #3



NORTHEAST CORNER OF GREEN BAY ROAD AND DEERPATH, GREEN

BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH #4



EDWARD H. BENNETT GARAGE AND HOUSE
89 E. DEERPATH, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS
GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING SOUTHWEST AT THE INTERSECTION OF GREEN BAY ROAD
AND DEERPATH

PHOTOGRAPH #5



VIEW OF GREEN BAY ROAD, GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTH FROM THE INTERSECTION OF DEERPATH

PHOTOGRAPH #6



VIEW OF GREEN BAY ROAD, GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTH, WITH VIEW OF WALL AT 1050 N. GREEN BAY ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH #7



VIEW OF GREEN BAY ROAD, GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTH, WITH VIEW OF FENCE OF 1230 N. GREEN BAY ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH #8



ALDEN BUTLER SWIFT HOUSE
80 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST
GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING SOUTHWEST

PHOTOGRAPH #9



MRS. J. OGDEN ARMOUR HOUSE
255 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST
GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING EAST

PHOTOGRAPH #10



JOSEPH M. CUDAHY HOUSE
830 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST

GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTOGRAPH #11



CHARLES CHRISTIAN HAFFNER, JR. HOUSE
880 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST
GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING WEST

PHOTOGRAPH #12



E. NORMAN SCOTT HOUSE

904 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST

GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING WEST

PHOTOGRAPH #13



WILLIAM T. O'DONNELL HOUSE

1466 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST

GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING WEST

PHOTOGRAPH #14



FRANCIS S. NORTH HOUSE

1490 N. GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST
GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING SOUTHWEST AT WEST FAÇADE

PHOTOGRAPH #15



OWEN BARTON JONES HOUSE
10 W. DEERPATH, LAKE FOREST
GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING NORTH

PHOTOGRAPH #16



HUGH JOHNSTON MCBIRNEY HOUSE

81 W. LAUREL AVENUE, LAKE FOREST

GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING SOUTHWEST

PHOTOGRAPH #19



281 W. LAUREL AVENUE, LAKE FOREST (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST

PHOTOGRAPH #18



ROBERT M. SEYFARTH HOUSE

(NON-CONTRIBUTING)

261 E. ONWENTZIA ROAD, LAKE FOREST

GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

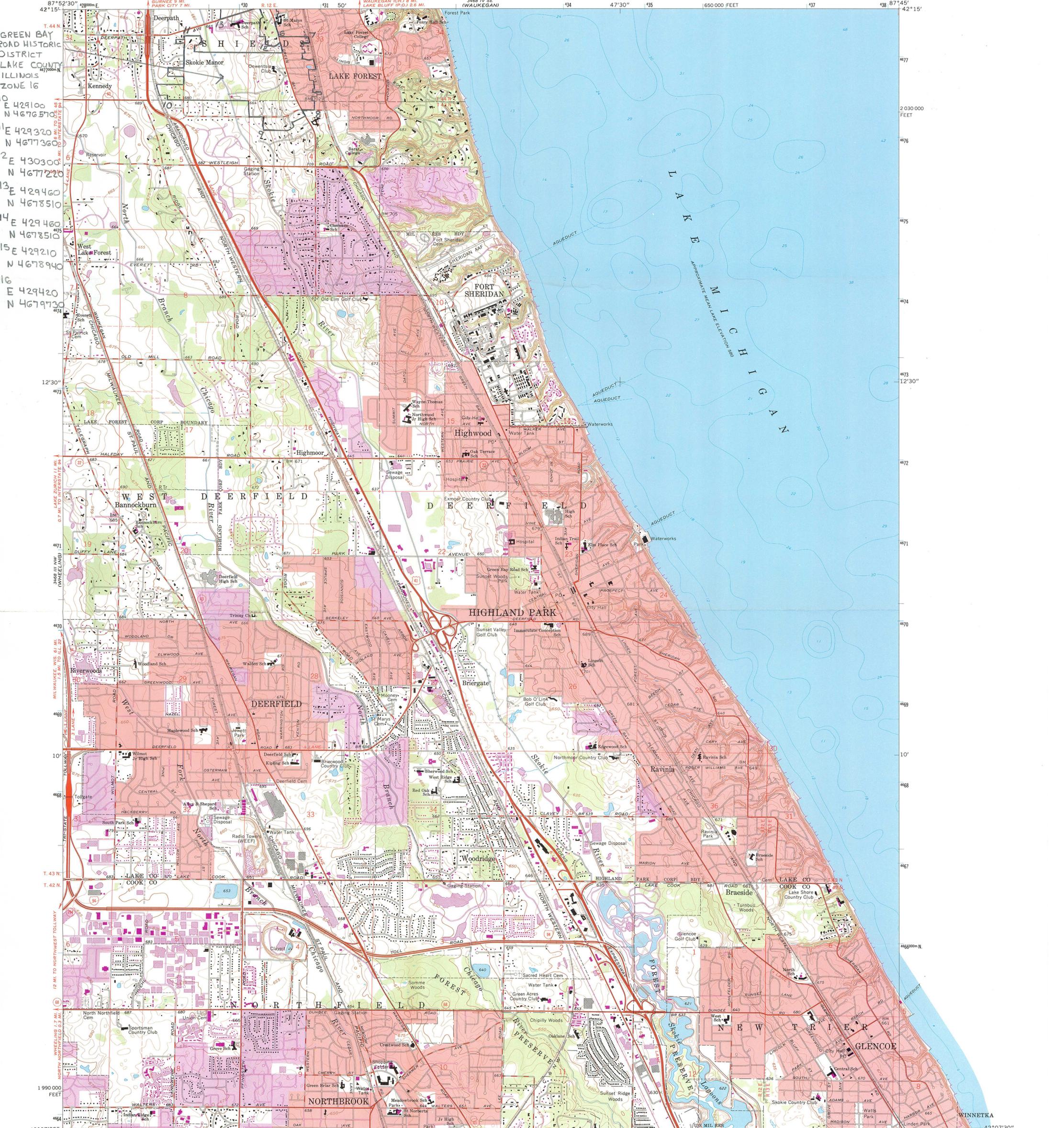
WILLIAM H. EMERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 1994

LAKE FOREST FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

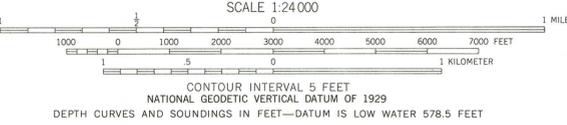
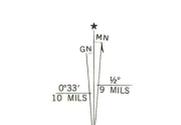
LOOKING SOUTH

PHOTOGRAPH #19



GREEN BAY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT LAKE COUNTY ILLINOIS ZONE 16
10 E 429100 N 4676570
11 E 429320 N 4677360
12 E 430300 N 4677220
13 E 429460 N 4678510
14 E 429460 N 4678510
15 E 429210 N 4678940
16 E 429420 N 4679730

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Illinois Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Cook County Highway Department
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962-63. Topography by planetable surveys 1926. Revised 1963
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Survey Chart 75 (1960). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters north and 5 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.
N4207.5-W8745/7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1972 AND 1978
DMA 3468 III NE-SERIES V963

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1972 and 1978. Map edited 1980. This information not field checked. Purple tint indicates extension of urban area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

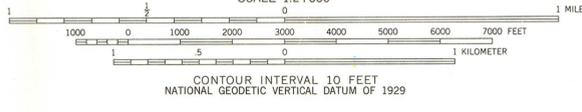
WAUKEGAN QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS—LAKE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 WAUKEGAN 15' QUADRANGLE



L A K E M I C H I G A N

GREEN BAY ROAD
HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
ZONE 16
1 E 429800
N 4679730
2 E 430140
N 4679370
3 E 430210
N 4678830
4 E 430230
N 4677980
5 E 430460
N 4677920
6 E 430450
N 4677330
7 E 430840
N 4677330
8 E 430890
N 4676420
9 E 430250
N 4676070

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Illinois agencies
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1958. Field checked 1960. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1988. Field checked 1991. Map edited 1993
Universal Transverse Mercator projection
10,000-foot grid ticks: Illinois coordinate system
east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

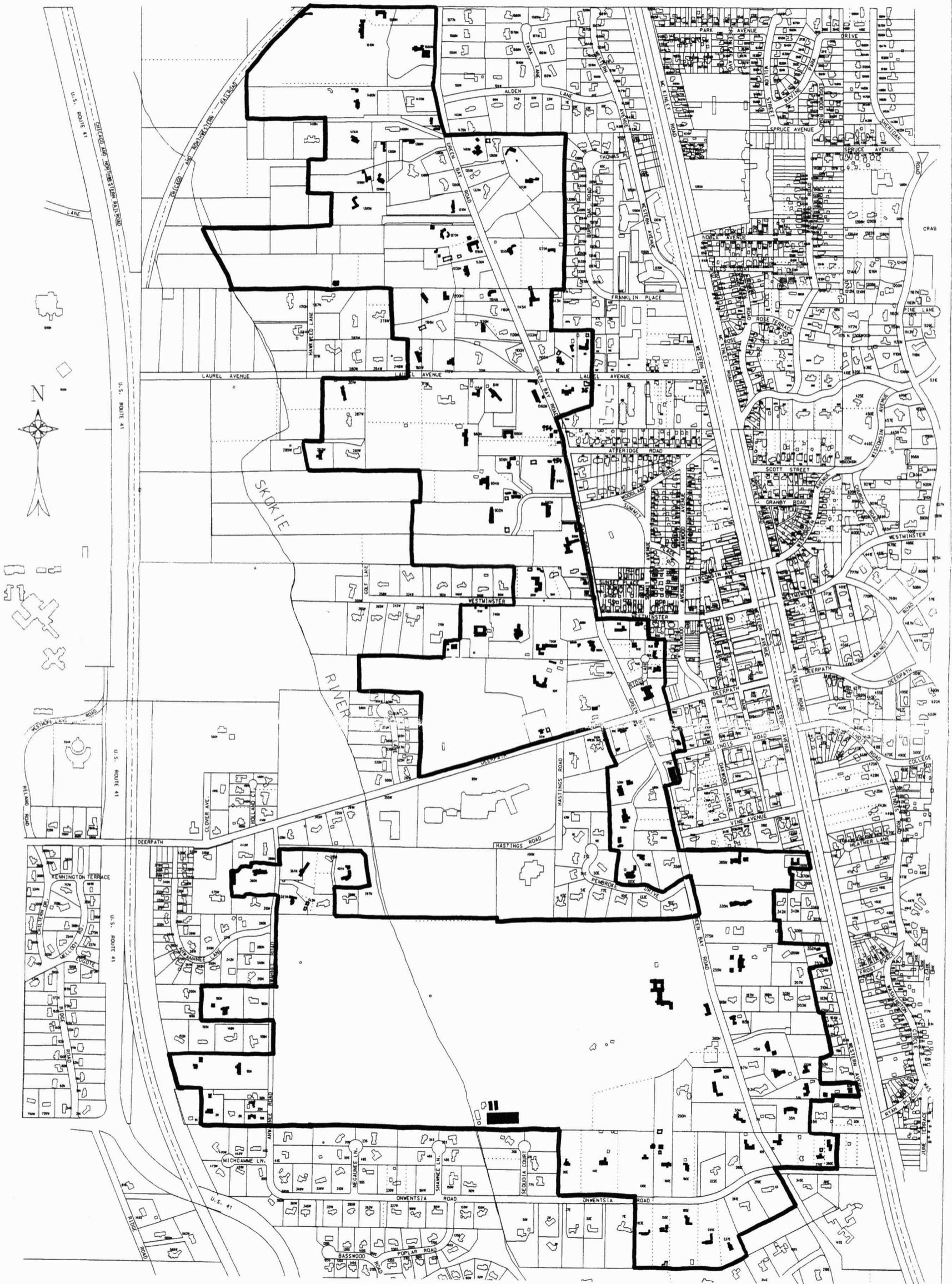


WAUKEGAN, ILL.
SE/4 WAUKEGAN 15' QUADRANGLE
42087-C7-TF-024
1993
DMA 3468 IV SE—SERIES V863

COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY-CLASS 2
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

- Contributing Resource
- Non-contributing Resource

GREEN BAY ROAD NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT





**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

September 28, 1995

Ms. Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Beth:

RECEIVED 413

OCT 2 1995

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Enclosed please find nomination materials for the following properties that were recently recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and nominated to the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Warren Commercial Historic District, Warren
First Congregational Church of Sterling, Sterling
Green Bay Road Historic District, Lake Forest
Buffalo Township Public Library, Polo
Eldorado City Hall, Eldorado
Hotel Roodhouse, Roodhouse
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Depot, Marseilles
Oak Hill Cemetery, Lewistown
Bell Miller Apartments, Springfield

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

encl.