



# Agenda Cover Memorandum

Meeting Date: June 19, 2017

Meeting Type:  COW (Committee of the Whole)  City Council  Budget Workshop

Item Title: Approve the final reading of An Ordinance Designating 721 North Prospect Avenue (Solomon Cottage) as a Park Ridge Landmark

Action Requested:  Approval  For discussion  
 Feedback requested  For your information

Staff Contact: Jim Brown, CP&D Director Phone: 847-318-5296  
Email: jbrown@parkridge.us

## Background: The Historic Preservation Commission and the Landmarks Program

In 2010 the City Council created the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and established a local historic landmarks program.<sup>1</sup> The HPC has several powers and duties. Among them are: "Conduct public hearings for the purpose of making recommendations to the City Council for the designation of landmarks and historic districts" in accordance with specific procedures and standards. A local landmark is a site or structure that possesses critical architectural, historical or cultural significance to Park Ridge.

The City's landmark program is part of a nationwide effort to preserve the character of communities and to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic, cultural and archeological resources. The National Register of Historic Places, created by Congress in 1966 and administered by the National Park Service, is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

While placement on the Register of Historic Places may enable the property owner to seek grants or tax breaks, it does not confer protection of the structure or site from destruction or alteration. Local landmark designation, however, is significant because it does confer protection against destruction or alteration. Per Section 23-5-1 of the Municipal Code:

"Alterations to designated landmarks or districts may be performed only pursuant to the following: No alteration may be performed on property that is within an historic district or that has been designated as a landmark, without a Certificate of Appropriateness as approved by the Commission; except (1) where, in the opinion of the appropriate code official, a structure has been damaged by fire or other catastrophic event, and pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Park Ridge building code, must be demolished; or (2) structures owned by the City shall not require a Certificate of Appropriateness where there has been a determination by the City Council that the alteration, including demolition, is in the best interest of the City."

As is usually the case in other communities with landmarks program, owner consent is required for historic landmark designation (Sec 23-3-2).

## The Applications Under Consideration

Gayle Mountcastle, on behalf of the Park Ridge Park District (the property owner) submitted two applications for landmark designation (applications attached):

- 721 North Prospect Avenue (Solomon Cottage); Historic Landmark Designation Case LD-17-01; and

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<sup>1</sup> Ordinance 2010-08, Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Park Ridge Regarding Articles 4 and 23 of the City of Park Ridge Municipal Code, approved January 18, 2010.

**Agenda Cover Memorandum (Cont.)**

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- 733 North Prospect Avenue (Wohlers Hall and Emery Cottage); Historic Landmark Designation Case LD-17-02

Solomon Cottage, Wohlers Hall and The Emery Cottage are the three remaining structures built for the Illinois Industrial School for Girls (later the Park Ridge School for Girls, the Park Ridge Youth Campus, and the Youth Campus) property in 1908 after the school was relocated from Evanston. They were all designed by the influential Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Roche. In 1998, the school was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Wohlers Hall, in particular, was noted in the National Register application as the “crown jewel” of architecture on the school/campus. See the attached documents for more background on the history and significance of the school and these three buildings.

The HPC conducted a public hearing on the two Park District applications on May 3, 2017. After testimony and review of the applications, the HPC voted 8-0 to recommend approval to the City Council of the two applications for historic landmark designation.

Recommendation:

Approve the final reading of An Ordinance Designating 721 North Prospect Avenue (Solomon Cottage) as a Park Ridge Landmark

Budget Implications:

Does Action Require an Expenditure of Funds:  Yes  No

If Yes, Total Cost:

If Yes, is this a Budgeted Item:

Yes  No  Requires Budget Transfer

If Budgeted, Budget Code (Fund, Dept, Object)

Attachments:

- An Ordinance Designating 721 North Prospect Avenue (Solomon Cottage) as a Park Ridge Landmark
- Landmark Designation Application for 721 North Prospect Avenue (Case LD-17-01), dated 3/31/17
- Nomination for Park Ridge Landmark Designation, 721 North Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge Park District (undated)
- Affidavit of ownership, 721 North Prospect Avenue
- Staff memorandum to HPC, May 3, 2017
- Minutes of the HPC meeting of May 3, 2017
- List of current City historic landmarks

**CITY OF PARK RIDGE**

**ORDINANCE NO. 2017- \_\_\_\_\_**

**AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING 721 NORTH PROSPECT AVENUE (SOLOMON COTTAGE)  
AS A PARK RIDGE LANDMARK**

**WHEREAS**, on March 31, 2017, the Owner of 721 North Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois, filed an application requesting that the property be designated by the City as a Landmark pursuant to the Park Ridge Historic Preservation Code, Article 23 of the Park Ridge Municipal Code, on the following legally described property:

ALL THAT PART OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4, LYING EAST OF AND ADJOINING THE CENTER LINE OF PROSPECT AVENUE OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 41 NORTH, RANGE 12, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, (EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, ALL THAT PART LYING NORTH OF AND ADJOINING THE SOUTH LINE OF MICHAEL JOHN TERRACE UNIT NUMBER ONE SUBDIVISION, RECORDED AS DOCUMENT 16139524; ALSO EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, ALL THAT PART LYING SOUTH OF AND ADJOINING THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH 40 ACRES THEREOF; ALSO EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, ALL THAT PART OF THE EAST 193 FEET, EXCEPT THE NORTH 33 FEET THEREOF, OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 AFORESAID; ALSO EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, THOSE PARTS TAKEN OR USED FOR PROSPECT AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREET; AND ALSO EXCEPTING THAT PART OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 41 NORTH, RANGE 12, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 26; THENCE SOUTH ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 1161.35 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, SAID POINT BEING THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MICHAEL JOHN TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, RECORDED FEBRUARY 2, 1955 AS DOCUMENT NO. 16139524; THENCE WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID MICHAEL JOHN TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, A DISTANCE OF 213.02 FEET; THENCE SOUTH ALONG A LINE PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 196.24 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, EXTENDED WEST, OF KOERNER'S SUBDIVISION, RECORDED MAY 26, 1953 AS DOCUMENT NO. 15627613; THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 1 OF KOERNER'S SUBDIVISION, A DISTANCE OF 213.04 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26; THENCE NORTH ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 195.53 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING) ALL IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Property Index Numbers: 09-26-205-067-0000

The property is commonly known as: 721 North Prospect Avenue

**WHEREAS**, all appropriate reviews, including a duly noticed Public Hearing by the Historic Preservation Commission on May 3, 2017, were conducted with respect to the application; and

**WHEREAS**, upon closing the Public Hearing, the Historic Preservation Commission made its findings of fact and, approved the recommendation that the City Council designate 721 North Prospect Avenue as an official Historic Landmark.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED** by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Park Ridge, Cook County, Illinois, pursuant to its home rule authority provided under Article VII of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 as follows:

**SECTION 1: Recitals.** The recitals set forth above are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Ordinance as if fully set forth in this Section 1.

**SECTION 2: Designation.** 721 North Prospect Avenue is hereby designated as a Historic Landmark of the City of Park Ridge pursuant to Article 23 of the Park Ridge Municipal Code. This designation shall run with the land and be recorded with the Cook County Recorder of Deeds to bear witness to the rights, privileges and obligations of a Park Ridge Historic Landmark.

**SECTION 3: Superseding Effect.** The specific terms and conditions of this Ordinance shall prevail against other existing ordinances of the City to the extent of any conflicts.

**SECTION 4: Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

**SECTION 5: Publication.** The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to publish said Ordinance in pamphlet form according to law.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Park Ridge, Cook County, Illinois, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017.

VOTE:

AYES: \_\_\_\_\_

NAYS: \_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marty Maloney, Mayor

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Betty W. Henneman, City Clerk



# Landmark Designation Application

City of Park Ridge

Community Preservation and Development Department . 505 Butler Place . Park Ridge, IL . 60068  
Phone: (847) 318-5291 . Fax: (847) 318-6411 . www.parkridge.us

Case Number: LD-17-01

**Subject Property Information:**

Address: 721 N. Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068 Zoning District: OS

Legal Description (can attach separate sheet): See Exhibit A

**Applicant Information:**

Name: Gayle Mountcastle Phone: 847.692.3442

Address: 733 N. Prospect Avenue E-mail: gmountcastle@prparks.org

Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

**Owner of Record Information:**

Name: Park Ridge Park District Phone: 847.692.3442

Address: 733 N. Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

Summary of Nomination (may attached additional pages) : \_\_\_\_\_

See attached pages.

I hereby certify, as the undersigned applicant, that the above statements and attached documentation are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Gayle Mountcastle  
Signature of Applicant

3/31/17  
Date

**City of Park Ridge  
Nomination for Park Ridge  
Landmark Designation**

**Prospect Park  
The Solomon Cottage**



733 N. Prospect Avenue • Park Ridge, Illinois 60068 • 847.692.5127  
[www.prparks.org](http://www.prparks.org)

## INDEX

	Page
<b>Background</b>	1
<b>Significance</b>	
a. The site's significance with respect to the historic, cultural, artistic, social, ethnic or other heritage of the nation, state or community	2
b. The site's significance of an architectural or engineering type lending itself to the study of a style, period, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials	3-4
c. The site's association with an important person or event in national state or local history	4-7
d. The site's identity as a notable work of a master builder, designer, architect or artist whose individual genius has influenced an era	7-8
e. The site's identity as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics	8-9
f. Criteria promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places	9
g. The preference of the owner	9
h. The economic and functional potentials of the site	9
<b>Exhibits</b>	
A Proof of Ownership – Special Warranty Deed & Legal Description	
B Prospect Park Plat of Survey	
C North Elevation Photograph of The Solomon Cottage	
D West Elevation Photograph of The Solomon Cottage	
E Detail of Front Entrance Photograph of The Solomon Cottage	
F South Elevation Photograph of The Solomon Cottage	
G East Elevation Photograph of The Solomon Cottage	
H The Youth Campus Plat of Survey	
I 2013 Satellite Photo of School Grounds	
J Illinois Industrial School for Girls Site Overview	
K National Park Service's Certification	
L Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) "Historic Illinois"	
M Contributing Structures to the National Register Listing	
N Statue - By H. Gladenbeck & Sohn	
O Sunny Playground Gate	

## Bibliography

## ***Nomination for Park Ridge Landmark Designation***

**Site:** The Solomon Cottage  
**Location:** Prospect Park, 721 North Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois  
**Ownership:** Park Ridge Park District

**Detailed Narrative in Support of this Application:** *Prepared by Gayle Mountcastle, Executive Director, Park Ridge Park District, and Paul Adlaf of the Park Ridge Historical Society*

### **Background**

Solomon Cottage is located at Prospect Park. Prospect Park is the second location of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls (later, the Park Ridge School for Girls, The Park Ridge Youth Campus and The Youth Campus), a pioneering social institution chartered in 1877 in Evanston to provide dependent young girls an education and a means to support themselves in life.

The Solomon Cottage is a small brick building standing at the entrance to the Park on Prospect Avenue, at the southwest corner of the School's original 40 acres given over to farmland and School buildings. It was the first building at the School's new home in Park Ridge in 1908, and is named for Hannah Solomon, President of the School at the time of its relocation. This Cottage served as a receiving facility with living quarters for a house mother and where seven young girls also lived and acclimated to the School program.

By the end of 1914, eight such brick buildings stood on the School grounds, including six residential cottages, a school building, and administration building. See Exhibit H, the School campus plat of survey, and Exhibit I for a photo with satellite view of School grounds. For the next 98 years, the School continued its fundamental mission of serving children in need by providing parental guidance and providing schooling and training for finding a place in life. Even though the School name changed several times over the years, all of these sturdy cottages and buildings were in use supporting that mission when the Park Ridge residential facility of The Youth Campus closed in April, 2012.

In 1998, The Illinois Industrial School for Girls was listed to the National Register of Historic Places for two areas of significance: the architecture of the buildings and as an institution which exemplified major child care trends in the United States. The property is listed therein as a district, including the remaining school grounds of approximately 14 acres plus the eight legacy brick buildings. A distinctive National Register plaque remains on the front of The Solomon Cottage.

A companion Park Ridge Landmark Application has been filed for "Wohlers Hall and The Emery Cottage," the remaining two early 1900s-era School buildings located on the grounds of Prospect Park.

## Summary of Applicable Nomination Criteria (categories from Park Ridge Preservation Ordinance)

### a. *The site's significance with respect to the historic, cultural, artistic, social, ethnic or other heritage of the nation, state or community*

The Illinois Industrial School for Girls is an important surviving element from the earliest days of congregate care, care of groups of dependent children during the period of post-Civil War reconstruction and Chicago urban development experiencing its greatest growth, with the emergence of industrial schools, orphanages and training schools filling an important role in the evolution of social policy toward children. Typical of that time was the congregate housing of girls from 1877-1907 at the School's first location in Evanston, Illinois, in the Old Soldiers Home. At the time of the School's move to Park Ridge, over 100 young girls were living in these confining barracks-style quarters.

Many details of the School's history, and its two areas of significance for the National Register listing, cottage architecture and social importance of the School as an institution illustrating major child care trends in the United States, are found in the National Park Service Registration document. An article titled "Park Ridge's Industrial School for Girls" appears in the April, 1999, issue of *Historic Illinois*, published by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, and offers a brief summary of the School's history through 1998.

Since the National Park Service's listing of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls has not yet been digitized, a print copy is attached to this Application (Exhibit K). A copy of the IHPA document is attached as well (Exhibit L). A listing of resource material consulted in the preparation of this Application is listed in a bibliography on the last page.

The Solomon Cottage represents an important illustration of the historic 'Cottage Plan' upon which the new home for the School was designed.

Plans for the Illinois Industrial School for Girls in Park Ridge called for the construction of residential cottages generously arrayed along a circular drive by which residents were physically separated and grouped into 'cottage families,' with a house mother in each cottage. Cottage plans emphasized individual, small residences as opposed to large congregate-living institutional facilities. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, other social welfare institutions such as orphanages were using segregate cottage plans for their facilities.

The original nine buildings were to function as a receiving cottage, five group homes for the girls, a school building for the domestic sciences with administrative offices, an academic school building, and a groundskeeper's cottage.

The Cottage Plan was eventually endorsed at the first White House Conference on Care of Dependent Children in 1909. The School was an early adopter and pioneer in this family-oriented innovation in delivery of care to dependent children.

- b. *The site's significance of an architectural or engineering type lending itself to the study of a style, period, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.*

The Colonial/Georgian Revival architectural design for The Solomon Cottage came from the firm of architects Holabird & Roche of Chicago.

Five other early-1900 buildings at the Park Ridge School were also designed by Holabird & Roche in the Colonial/Georgian Revival style. Important stylistic features of Colonial/Georgian Revival include accentuated front doorways with decorative pediments and supported with pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form front entry porches. Doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights. Facades customarily show symmetrically balanced windows and center door. Windows are typically double-hung sash, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes, and frequently occur in adjacent pairs. Roofs are either hipped, with or without a full-width porch, gabled or gambrel.

While a departure from the better-known commercial examples of Holabird & Roche, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls is an outstanding example of their ability to develop domestic, residentially-scaled buildings. The choice of the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style, with its formal and ordered design characteristics, suggest that the architects utilized the architectural style of the school and grounds to emphasize the educational goals of the institution; namely, to bring order to the lives of dependent girls. Furthermore, the evolution of the school design suggests the clear integration of architectural style and the client's objective of providing domestic training for the girls of the school.

As one of the eight residential cottages and buildings standing for over 100 years at The Youth Campus, The Solomon Cottage reflects an architectural plan consistent with the then-innovative approach to segregate housing for dependent young children. The Solomon Cottage takes its place on Prospect Avenue introducing a semi-circular campus of small cottages well-spaced from each other and offering a rural perspective for the young residents. The Solomon Cottage displays several architectural construction details shared with other contributing 1908-1914 buildings, including side roof gables, raised basements, and a center front entry sheltered with a portico and hip roof and brick piers. This Cottage is a one-story, roofed brick residence, with raised basement on a brick and concrete foundation. The Solomon Cottage is unique in possessing a water table of angled concrete emphasizing the concrete first floor of fireproof construction. The front door is adorned with transom lights and sidelights. The windows are double-hung sash, six-over-one, and have a flat arch with splayed brick soldier course. The corners of the building have brick quoins, and the gable ends have dentils. The limestone windowsills have flared ends. The vestibule opens into a sky lit hallway. To the left was a dining/living room and to the right, was a dormitory meant to accommodate seven girls. A large toilet room and a mother's room with bath were located behind the dormitory. An isolation room with its own bath and a separate entrance to the outside was at the left of the mother's room.

Later in 2017, The Solomon Cottage will have certain historic features restored due to its significance, as directed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. The prominent chimney will remain in place. The historic transom and sidelights on both sides of the main entry will remain in place. The door itself is not historic, and will be replaced with a historically compatible design. The historic dormitory

room, entry foyer, and living/dining room will be retained. Their trim and details (including the lay light) will remain in place. The existing 5-panel doors in the dormitory room will be reused somewhere in the building. The built-in cabinet in the center rear room will be retained and moved elsewhere in The Solomon Cottage.

The School campus acreage was designed with the buildings in a circle, encompassed by a circular drive. The center grounds were left open, with mature trees also encircling the area, the work of noted landscape architect Ossian Cole Simonds.

**c. *The site's association with an important person or event in national, state or local history***

Hannah Greenebaum Solomon was the most involved and influential among the several prominent Chicago individuals involved with the relocation of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls to its new home in Park Ridge. She was the President of the School for Girls during the time it relocated here in 1908. Funds for construction of this Cottage were provided by her friend Julius Rosenwald, notable Chicago philanthropist.

Hannah Solomon was born in Chicago in 1858. She was a prominent Chicagoan, social activist and important person in national, state and local history. Hannah Solomon made a career out of volunteerism and social reform. She became a member of the influential Chicago Women's Club at age 18.

She founded the National Council of Jewish Women at age 35, during the 1893 World's Fair, even as the men planning the Jewish Congress to convene during the Fair's Parliament of Religions rejected her plans for a Jewish Women's Congress. Under her leadership, the Council balanced a commitment to both education for women and engagement in social reform, working together with diverse groups of women to help children and the poor in Chicago and throughout the country. She remained its leader for many years thereafter.

Hannah Solomon was inspired by her friends Lucy Flower and Julia Lathrop and their efforts to reform the Cook County Court system regarding treatment of juveniles, and improvement of the laws in Chicago concerning children. She supported the efforts of the Juvenile Court Committee to institute the formation of the Cook County Juvenile Court, the first such court in the United States, which was established by the Illinois State Legislature and placed into effect on July 1, 1899. Just as important she worked diligently to raise funds for the salaries of probation officers, which were not covered by the new legislation. Her dedication to the welfare of dependent children made her an acknowledged community leader in Chicago, with close connections to Jane Addams at Hull House.

The Old Soldiers Home in Evanston was an old barracks-like structure out of repair, overcrowded, and with inadequate equipment. The Old Soldiers Home School fell into dire circumstances of severe financial disrepair and inept management in 1906, coming under scrutiny by the community of social activists, the Reform Department of the Chicago Women's Club, as well as the Cook County Board of Commissioners. A committee was appointed to look into charges of incompetence at the School, and it recommended retirement of all officers and directors. A tentative new Board was identified, which included Jane Addams as a Director and Hannah Solomon as Vice President, and the constructive reorganization of the Schools' affairs, as advocated by the Chicago Woman's Club, was underway.

By early 1907, Hannah Solomon had been appointed School President, with her mission to take charge and improve the affairs of the School. She was well prepared for such a job, with her demonstrated leadership and administrative skills, ability to enthusiastically move forward large projects, passion for children's welfare and friendships within a network of like-minded civic and social reformers. In a speech delivered in Chicago on January 19, 1907, she articulated her vision and plans for the transformation of the School to the new cottage system model on a farm in Park Ridge. She recruited many in her network of acquaintances and social reformers to assist in management of this task, as School Board members and to membership in the School operating committees, including such outstanding civic and welfare leaders as Jane Addams, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Ella Flagg Young, Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Mrs. James Houghteling.

Under her direction, the School quickly improved its care for the girls, the debts of the School were resolved within a year, sale of the Old Soldier's Home property was set in motion, and plans put in place to relocate to its new home in Park Ridge.

An advisory Committee was convened to develop the School's Park Ridge farmland as a new model campus. This newly formed Committee included Edward Brundage, Louis M. Greeley, Benjamin Greenebaum and Judge Richard Tuthill. The installation of infra-structure, such as water and sewer pipes, and draining, grading, and laying out the plan of the grounds was paid for by a gift from Miss C.C. Griswold.

This 40-acre site had been identified in 1883 as more adequate future quarters when School enrollment increased beyond capacity at the Old Soldiers Home. Its purchase was funded in part by a \$5,000 bequest to the School thanks to the generosity of Mary A. Talcott, widow of Mancel Talcott, one of the pioneers in Park Ridge. She had taken an early interest in the work of the School for Girls in Evanston. The School Board in 1884 had raised sufficient additional funds to complete the purchase of this site. The Executive Committee members during that period included ex-Governor and Mrs. Beveridge (former First Lady of Illinois), Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. William Deering, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyton Harbert, and C.T. Yerkes.

In 1908, the first two of the legacy School Cottages were completed: Solomon and Patten, the latter constructed with funds provided by John Patten, former mayor of Evanston, and wealthy grain broker. The Patten Cottage was also designed in the architectural studio of Holabird & Roche in Chicago.

During the next six years, construction of additional six brick buildings was accomplished, as the new Board Members introduced by Mrs. Solomon continued the legacy of strong leadership and guidance she brought to the School's mission in Park Ridge during her tenure as President.

The third building, the Straut School of Domestic Economy, was built in 1910 with funds provided by a bequest from the estate of George and Elizabeth Straut. Mrs. Potter Palmer donated funds for the state of the art Kitchen Laboratory within the Straut School Building. This building is now known as Wohlers Hall.

The Chicago Women's Club Cottage, later re-named the Marjorie Wilder Emery Cottage, and the Mary A. Talcott Cottage, honoring the school's early Park Ridge benefactor, were built in 1911 with funds donated by the Chicago Women's Club and funds from the Elizabeth Straut Trust, respectively.

The Ida Noyes Cottage, constructed in 1911, was a gift of Laverne Noyes, noted manufacturer and philanthropist, as a tribute to his wife, who passed away the next year. The much larger and celebrated Ida Noyes Hall on the campus of the University of Chicago was dedicated in 1916 and stands to this day in memory of Laverne's great love for his wife.

The Sperling Cottage, serving as the residence of the groundskeeper and his family, was a small frame building constructed in 1910 with funds provided by Mrs. Truman W. Brophy and Mrs. Palmer.

The Illinois Women's Club Cottage constructed in 1914 was funded by a donation from the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

The School Assembly Hall was constructed in 1914 with funding by Mrs. William R. Linn, Martin Ryerson, Edward Butler and Charles Crane. In the late 1920s, an addition was built onto the Hall to the north, with funds provided by a gift from Mrs. O.J. Buck as a memorial to her husband, including an endowment for the upkeep of the building, which was renamed Orlando J. Buck Hall.

Over the next twelve years, the following improvements were made to the grounds of the School, which had been renamed the Park Ridge School for Girls in 1913:

A bathhouse and swimming pool behind the Straut School Building were constructed in 1922 with funds donated by Cyrus H. McCormick and his son, Cyrus, Jr. A gate and integral archway, containing a tableau of children at play in the arch over the title of 'Sunny Playground' was installed soon afterward between the pool and the Straut Building, in memory of Ellen C. Sunny (American, 1856-1922). The gate is made of wrought iron and steel. Later, when the swimming pool had been abandoned, the gate and archway were placed at the entrance of Sunny Playground, a play field on the grounds of the School when it was renamed The Youth Campus in 1990.

Situated at the east end of the original pool, east of Wohlers Hall, was a statue donated by Mr. & Mrs. Frank Jerome in 1926. This circa 1883 statue, from the foundry of H. Gladenbeck & Sohn (of Berlin, Germany, operating between 1851-1926), had been exhibited at the 1893 World's Colombian Exposition. The allegorical sculpture depicts a figural group of three children. The sculpture utilizes a classical triangular composition with a standing child in the center. The standing child wears a pinafore and holds a basket of plants on her left arm. Another child kneels at her right, seating a plant in a planter with the assistance of a small boy. He leans into the dirt while pressing the roots down into the planter. Behind him and at the standing child's left, is a large leafy plant. The figures are realistically rendered with expressionistic detailing and rest on a fully integrated base. The statue is of cast metal and its height: 54 inches x width: 36 inches x depth: 35 inches.

The statue and wrought iron gate will be displayed on the site of Prospect Park. The statue has been restored, however the gate has not and both items are in storage.

As a point of information, the following three buildings were constructed well after 1926, and are non-contributing to the listing of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls to the National Register of Historic Places. They are listed for the sake of completing a listing of all site 'buildings.' Haake Clinic is the only one of the three buildings still existing on the property.

McCormick Cottage was built in 1965 with funds provided by the Robert R. McCormick Trust Foundation.

The England Cottage was built in 1972 with funds donated by the Frank W. England Fund.

The Haake Clinic was built in 1972 and named in honor of noted economist and former Mayor of Park Ridge Alfred P. Haake.

***d. The site's identity as a notable work of a master builder, designer, architect or artist whose individual genius has influenced an era.***

The prominent and prolific architectural firm of Holabird & Roche was commissioned to design The Solomon Cottage, in addition to five of the other nine original buildings at the Illinois Industrial for School for Girls new location in Park Ridge.

Holabird & Roche was at the time a highly successful Chicago architectural firm most noted for their large commercial structures in dense urban settings. The firm was founded in 1880 as Holabird & Simonds by William Holabird and Ossian Cole Simonds. William Holabird began his work in Chicago in 1875 as an engineer for William Le Baron Jenney. He was an architect trained in the tradition of the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, and with extensive experience as an engineer. William Le Baron Jenney was regarded as a highly competent architect, and became a mentor to the generation of artists and craftsmen who flourished in Chicago during the 1880s and 90s. His work in the mid to late 1870s, such as the extant Manhattan Building on South Dearborn Street, achieved notoriety for its use of brick rather than cut stone; unique in Chicago architecture at that time.

It was while working for William Le Baron Jenney that Holabird met two men who were later to become his partners, Ossian Simonds and Martin Roche. Ossian Simonds came on to work for William Le Baron Jenney as a surveyor of land owned by the Graceland Cemetery Association. It was through Ossian Simonds' work at Graceland that his talent for landscape architecture was discovered, and it was this discovery that led to the formation of Holabird & Simonds. Hired by Graceland as an independent contractor, Ossian Simonds designed an enlargement of the cemetery, an arrangement that allowed him the flexibility to start up his new partnership with Holabird. Ossian Simonds' use of wild native trees and shrubs in apparently natural, uncontrived ways became known as the "prairie spirit" in landscape. Ossian Simonds was commissioned to design the landscape for the grounds of the relocated School for Girls in Park Ridge.

Early records of Holabird & Roche are sketchy, but several important commissions are verified, notably the Science Hall of Northwestern University (1886-87). During the years 1887-89 however, the firm gained both in notoriety and prosperity. Construction figures for all of Chicago neared \$25 million in 1889, with the ledger of Holabird & Roche representing \$584,000, due to a \$484,000 commission to design the Tacoma, the firm's first large commercial building, and one of the most

prominent new office buildings in Chicago's Loop. The Tacoma was also important as the first conspicuous demonstration anywhere of the possibilities of metal skeletal framing on a large office building. By the turn of the century, the firm had joined the ranks of Chicago's leading commercial architects, and had gained a reputation for technical expertise and reliability.

Among Holabird & Roche's notable architectural examples are the Marquette Building (1891-95), the Old Colony Building (1893-94), and the Congress Hotel (1901-02). During the period in which the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was built, the firm also designed the Cook County Courthouse (1904-10), the University Club (1904-08), Hotel Sherman (1906-11), and the Hotel LaSalle (1907-09). Additionally, they designed several department stores in the State Street area, notably the Boston Store (1916), Mandel Brothers (1900) and the Rothschild Store (1912). By 1918, the firm employed 100 draftsmen, and was considered one of the largest architectural firms in the country.

The firm's work in the area of institutional architecture represented a small but important portion of the business. During the first years of the century, several commissions from Children's Memorial Hospital were completed, most notably the Maurice Porter Pavilion (1902-08), a classical pavilion of brick and stone trim, and near duplicate of the Illinois Industrial School's Straut Building. Also during this time, the firm began a decades-long association with the American Medical Association. During the years of the First World War, institutional work provided the firm with the mainstay of their commissions, with commercial work nearly non-existent. Notable work from the period 1915-18 include the Education Building of the University of Illinois, and four dormitories and a main building containing classrooms, offices, a library and chapel for the Garrett Biblical Institute at Northwestern University in Evanston.

According to Robert Bruegmann in his book, *The Architects and the City: Holabird & Roche of Chicago, 1880-1918*: "The range of Holabird & Roche's institutional work during 1908-10 is suggested by the curious juxtaposition of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, a set of modest structures in the suburbs intended to house dependent girls, and the University School for Girls, an elegant structure on a prime lakefront site on Chicago's Near North Side intended to house one of the city's most elegant educational institutions." Not long after the commissions for the Illinois Industrial School for Girls were completed, the firm also designed the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum (Chapin Hall) – 1912-16. The institution is no longer standing.

***e. The site's identity as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.***

The 40-acre Illinois Industrial School for Girls farm and campus has been an established and visual feature on North Prospect Avenue in Park Ridge since 1908, with the Solomon Cottage standing at the original access drive to welcome visitors to the old School grounds.

Even after the farm was sold to make room for a housing subdivision in the early 1950s, the approximate 12-acre site visible from Prospect Avenue retained its 1914 appearance through 2014, and currently with the campus redeveloped as Park Ridge's Prospect Park, the presence of three legacy buildings, Solomon Cottage, Emery Cottage and Wohlers Hall remain readily visible from Prospect Avenue, still where they were built in the early 1900s. When renovating the property to

create our new Prospect Park, the Park District resolved to maintain the same look with the circle drive and view of the remaining beautiful historic buildings.

The three legacy Cottages actively represent the oldest surviving example of Colonial Revival architecture in Park Ridge, with The Solomon Cottage built while we were yet a small Village. Two years later, we adopted the City form of government. Park Ridge has largely reflected this style for its governmental facilities, as represented by the City Hall building (1955), the Public Library, and two post offices, one located on South Prospect Avenue (currently the Hendee ESC Center of School District 64), and the other on Busse Highway near Greenwood Avenue, respectively. According to the records of the City Planner in 1998, other institutional/commercial buildings in the city representative of the Colonial Revival style are: The American Farm Bureau Building (Touhy Avenue at Washington Street), now demolished, the former Citibank Building at 123 North Northwest Highway, and two adjacent office buildings at 444 and 422 North Northwest Highway, plus a small brick building adjacent to the old post office at 132 South Prospect Avenue currently used as a medical office. All of these buildings date from the 1950s or later.

f. ***Criteria promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places.***

The grounds of Prospect Park are the last 11.35 acres of land continuously occupied by the Illinois Industrial School for Girls since 1908. These grounds and The Solomon Cottage, Wohlers Hall and The Emery Cottage were listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 and all remain so listed.

g. ***The preference of the owner.***

The Park Ridge Park District is the owner of Prospect Park, and the Commissioners of the Board have affirmed their decision to apply for designation of The Hannah Solomon Cottage as a Park Ridge Landmark.

h. ***The economic and functional potentials of the site.***

Prospect Park is a vital and welcome new addition to the park system in Park Ridge, Illinois. The 11.35-acre park is open daily and will draw thousands of residents to its indoor and outdoor facilities including a community meeting and program building, splash pad, athletic field, playground, shelter, walking trail, and administrative offices. The restoration of this historical place into public land assures it will be preserved for all of whom will be exposed to the immense history of this place. The presence of the spacious grounds and three brick buildings over 100 years old, stand in testimony to the legacy of dedicated work at the former Illinois Industrial School for Girls.

The Solomon Cottage now finds a new life as the home of the Park Ridge Historical Society, which will operate there as the Park Ridge History Center in tribute to the broad spectrum of people, places and events which have contributed to Park Ridge's rich history. There is to be a permanent space for commemoration of the history of the School for Girls. In addition to both permanent and temporary displays, there will be space for meetings, lectures, community gatherings and concerts.

**SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED**

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:

MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP  
227 WEST MONROE STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606  
ATTN: DAVID R. NEVILLE

PROPERTY ADDRESS:

733 North Prospect Avenue  
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

PERMANENT INDEX NUMBER:  
09-26-205-067-0000



Doc#: 1319912035 Fee: \$48.00  
RHSP Fee: \$9.00 RPRF Fee: \$1.00  
Affidavit Fee: \$2.00  
Karen A. Yarbrough  
Cook County Recorder of Deeds  
Date: 07/18/2013 09:20 AM Pg: 1 of 8

[Above Space for Recorder's Use Only]

THE GRANTOR, **THE YOUTH CAMPUS**, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, successor-in-interest to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, for and in consideration of TEN AND NO/100 (\$10.00) DOLLARS, and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid, hereby GRANTS, BARGAINS AND SELLS to **PARK RIDGE RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT**, all of Grantor's right, title, and interest in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, to-wit:

SEE LEGAL DESCRIPTION ATTACHED HERETO AS EXHIBIT A

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** said real estate with all privileges, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining to said grantee, its successors and assigns, forever, subject to taxes and assessments not yet due and payable, covenants, conditions, restrictions and easements of record, public and utility easements, zoning and building laws, codes and ordinances, and all applicable laws. Grantor further covenants and binds itself, its successors and assigns, to warrant and forever defend the title to said real estate to grantee, its successors and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons claiming by, through or under Grantor, but none other.



CITY OF PARK RIDGE  
REAL ESTATE  
TRANSFER STAMP

NO. 33296

[signature page follows]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER		06/24/2013
	COOK	\$0.00
	ILLINOIS:	\$0.00
	TOTAL:	\$0.00
09-26-205-067-0000   20130801805160   6CZJ51		

Box 400-CTCC

S Y  
P 6  
S N  
SC Y  
INT off



EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

ALL THAT PART OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4, LYING EAST OF AND ADJOINING THE CENTER LINE OF PROSPECT AVENUE OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 41 NORTH, RANGE 12, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, (EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, ALL THAT PART LYING NORTH OF AND ADJOINING THE SOUTH LINE OF MICHAELJOHN TERRACE UNIT NUMBER ONE SUBDIVISION, RECORDED AS DOCUMENT 16139524; ALSO EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, ALL THAT PART LYING SOUTH OF AND ADJOINING THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH 40 ACRES THEREOF; ALSO EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, ALL THAT PART OF THE EAST 193 FEET, EXCEPT THE NORTH 33 FEET THEREOF, OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 AFORESAID; ALSO EXCEPTING FROM SAID TRACT OF LAND, THOSE PARTS TAKEN OR USED FOR PROSPECT AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREET; AND ALSO EXCEPTING THAT PART OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 41 NORTH, RANGE 12, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 26; THENCE SOUTH ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 1161.35 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, SAID POINT BEING THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MICHAELJOHN TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, RECORDED FEBRUARY 2, 1955 AS DOCUMENT NO. 16139524; THENCE WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID MICHAELJOHN TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, A DISTANCE OF 213.02 FEET; THENCE SOUTH ALONG A LINE PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 196.24 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, EXTENDED WEST, OF KOERNER'S SUBDIVISION, RECORDED MAY 26, 1953 AS DOCUMENT NO. 15627613; THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 1 OF KOERNER'S SUBDIVISION, A DISTANCE OF 213.04 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26; THENCE NORTH ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 195.53 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING) ALL IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

PIN: 09-26-205-067-0000

Common Address: 733 North Prospect Avenue  
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

AFFIANT further states that this affidavit is made for the purpose of inducing the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois to accept the attached deed for recording.

THE YOUTH CAMPUS, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation

By: *[Signature]*  
Name: WANDA B. BOWEN  
Its: President/CEO

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 17<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2013

*[Signature]*  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

4/26/16



STATEMENT BY GRANTOR AND GRANTEE

The grantor or his agent affirms that, to the best of his knowledge, the name of the grantee shown on the deed or assignment of beneficial interest in a land trust is either a natural person, an Illinois corporation or foreign corporation authorized to do business or acquire and hold title to real estate in Illinois, a partnership authorized to do business or acquire and hold title to real estate in Illinois, or other entity recognized as a person and authorized to do business or acquire and hold title to real estate under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Dated June 24, 2013 Signature: [Signature]  
Grantor or Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the  
said LINDA KENT

this 1 day of JULY  
2013

[Signature]  
Notary Public



The grantee or his agent affirms and verifies that the name of the grantee shown on the deed or assignment of beneficial interest in a land trust is either a natural person, an Illinois corporation or foreign corporation authorized to do business or acquire and hold title to real estate in Illinois, a partnership authorized to do business or acquire and hold title to real estate in Illinois, or other entity recognized as a person and authorized to do business or acquire and hold title to real estate under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Dated June 24, 2013 Signature: [Signature]  
Grantee or Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the  
said LINDA KENT

this 1 day of JULY  
2013

[Signature]  
Notary Public



NOTE: Any person who knowingly submits a false statement concerning the identity of a grantee shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense and of a Class A misdemeanor for subsequent offenses.

[Attach to deed or ABI to be recorded in Cook County, Illinois, if exempt under provisions of Section 4 of the Illinois Real Estate Transfer Tax Act.]



**North Elevation of The Solomon Cottage**

*Illustrates -*

- Raised basement
- Side roof gables with dentils
- Brick quoins at corners of building
- Prominent water table





## West Elevation of The Solomon Cottage

*Illustrates -*

- Center door with symmetrically balanced windows
- Double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing in top sash; 6 lights/1 light

- Roof over porch is hipped
- Raised basement
- Portico with brick piers
- Brick quoins at corners



### Detail of Front Entrance of The Solomon Cottage

- Overhead transom lights and sidelights at door
- Prominent water table
- Limestone window sills with flared ends
- Not the original door



**South Elevation of The Solomon Cottage**

*Illustrates -*

- Side roof gables with dentils
- Brick quoins at corners of building



**East Elevation of The Solomon Cottage**

*Illustrates -*

- Double-hung sash windows
- All Cottage windows have a flat arch with splayed course of soldier brick
- Three contemporary windows to be restored to historic windows

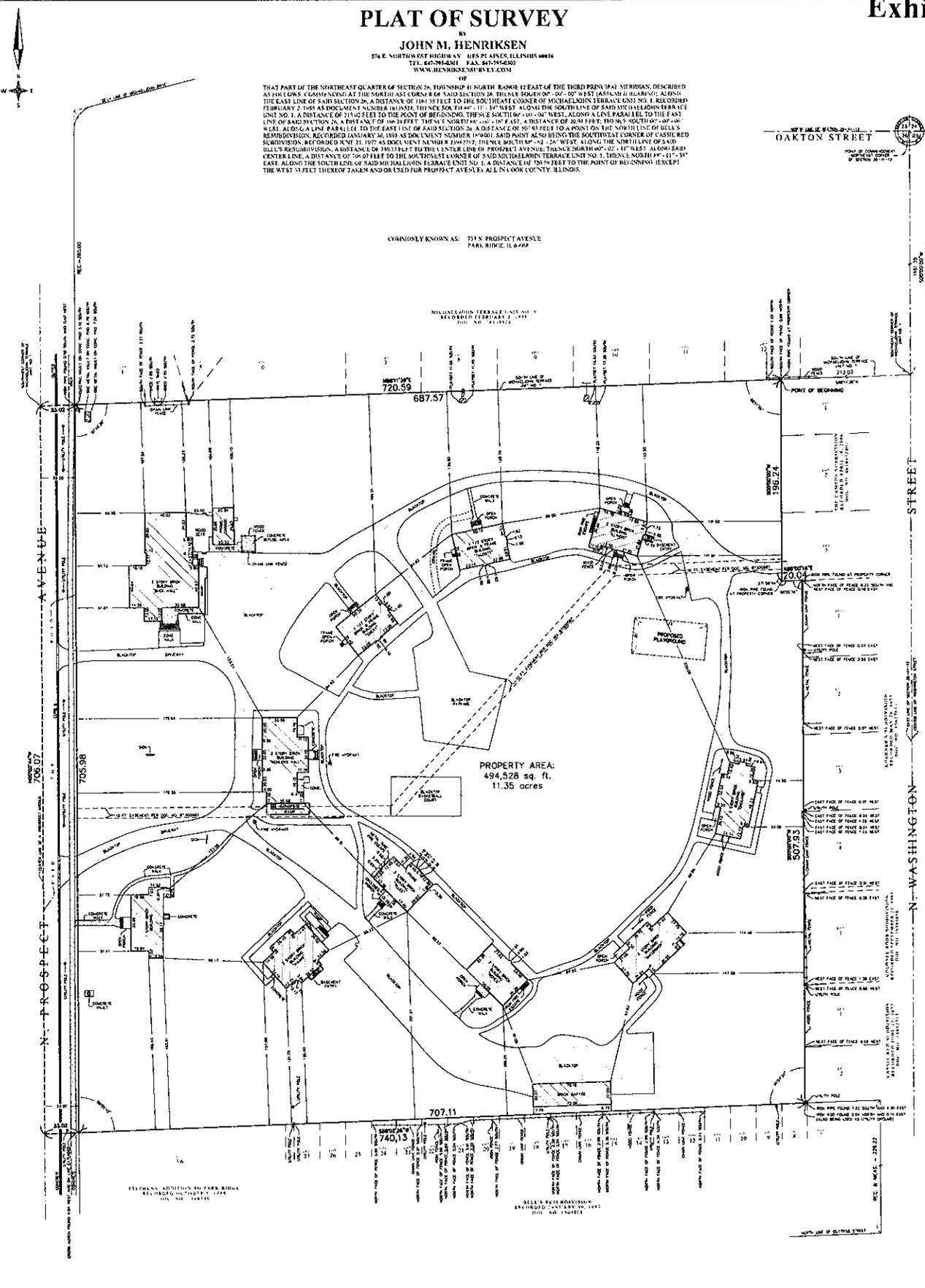
PLAT OF SURVEY

JOHN M. HENRIKSEN

374 E. NORTHWEST HIGHWAY, DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS 60015  
TEL. 630-584-5201 FAX. 630-795-6501  
WWW.HENRIKSEN SURVEY.COM

THAT PART OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 41 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCING AT THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 26, THENCE SOUTH 00° 00' 00" WEST (AS SHOWN BY BEARING) ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 104.95 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MICHAELSON TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, RECORDED FEBRUARY 2, 1995 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 101001, THENCE S04° 11' 00" WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID MICHAELSON TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, A DISTANCE OF 314.02 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE S07° 00' 00" WEST, ALONG A LINE PARALLEL TO THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 100.74 FEET, THENCE NORTH 00° 00' 00" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 30.00 FEET, THENCE S07° 00' 00" WEST, ALONG A LINE PARALLEL TO THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 26, A DISTANCE OF 80.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF BELL'S RECREATION, RECORDED JANUARY 26, 1993 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 100001, SAID POINT ALSO BEING THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CASSELL SUBDIVISION, RECORDED JUNE 21, 1977 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 1000217, THENCE S07° 00' 00" WEST, ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID BELL'S RECREATION, A DISTANCE OF 100.00 FEET TO THE CENTER LINE OF PROSPECT AVENUE, THENCE NORTH 00° 00' 00" WEST, ALONG SAID CENTER LINE, A DISTANCE OF 100.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID MICHAELSON TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, THENCE NORTH 00° 00' 00" WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID MICHAELSON TERRACE UNIT NO. 1, A DISTANCE OF 78.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, EXCEPT THE WEST 31 FEET THEREOF TAKEN AND ON EXISTING PROSPECT AVENUE, ALL IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

COMMONLY KNOWN AS: 734 N. PROSPECT AVENUE  
PARK RIDGE, IL 60068



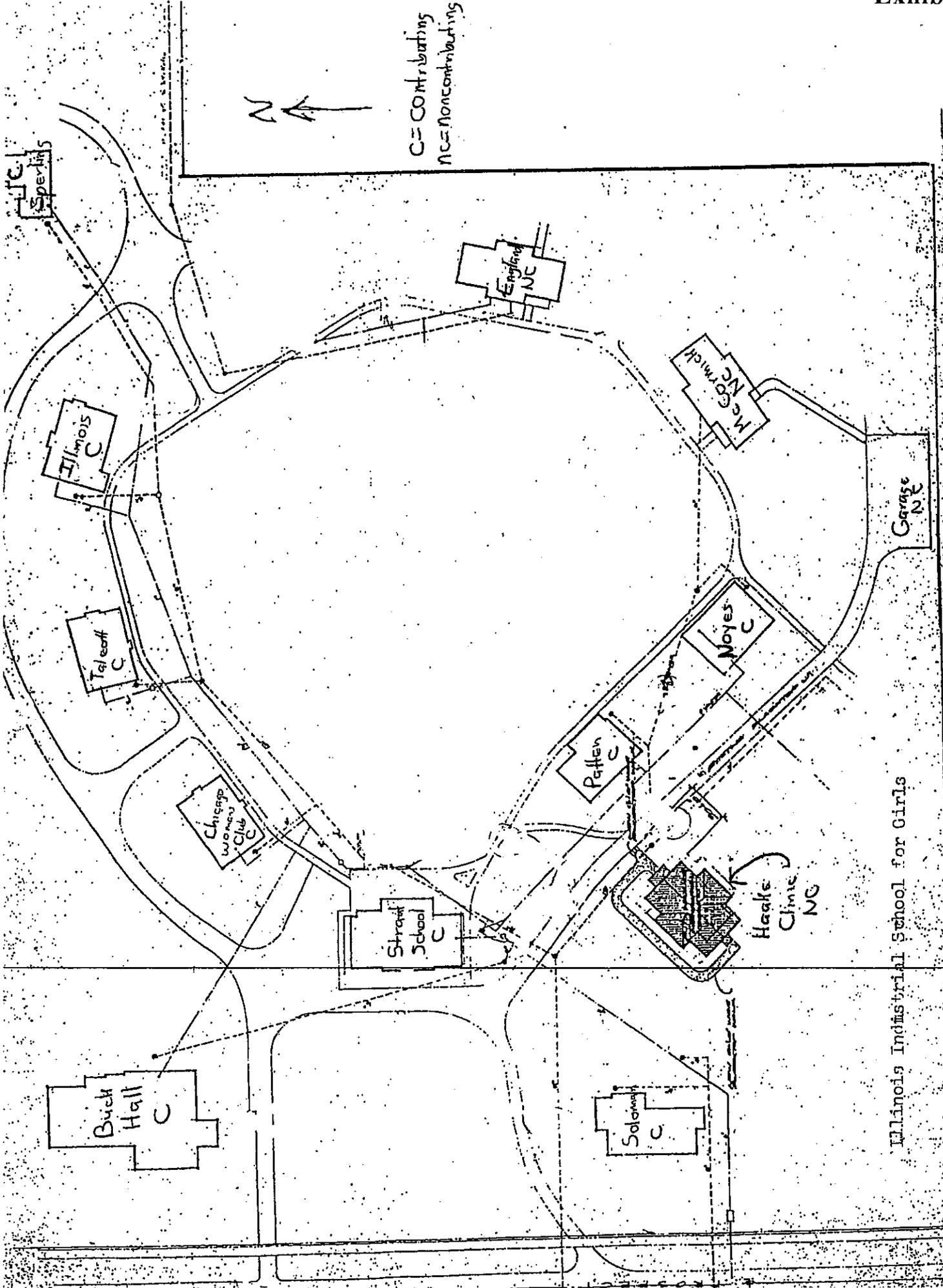
ORDER NUMBER: 110164  
SCALE: 1/4" = 40 FEET  
DRAWN BY: JIMMY CAMPBELL  
BY: JOHN M. HENRIKSEN, LICENSED SURVEYOR NO. 1212, STATE OF ILLINOIS  
CHECKED BY: JIMMY CAMPBELL, LICENSED SURVEYOR NO. 1212, STATE OF ILLINOIS  
DATE: 08/14/2014  
THIS PLAT OF SURVEY IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAT OF SURVEY AS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COOK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ON 08/14/2014.

TABLE OF BEARINGS AND DISTANCES

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
1	S 00° 00' 00" W	104.95
2	S 04° 11' 00" W	314.02
3	S 07° 00' 00" W	100.74
4	N 00° 00' 00" E	30.00
5	S 07° 00' 00" W	80.00
6	N 00° 00' 00" W	100.00
7	N 00° 00' 00" W	100.00
8	N 00° 00' 00" W	78.00

THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONFORMS TO THE ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF THE PROFESSION OF SURVEYING AS SET FORTH IN THE NATIONAL BOARD OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING ACTS OF 1932 AND 1942.  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
I, JOHN M. HENRIKSEN, AN ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT OF SURVEY IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAT OF SURVEY AS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COOK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ON 08/14/2014.  
DATE OF THIS PLAT: 08/14/2014  
I, JIMMY CAMPBELL, AN ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT OF SURVEY IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAT OF SURVEY AS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COOK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ON 08/14/2014.  
DATE OF THIS PLAT: 08/14/2014

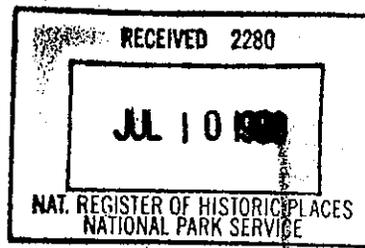




Illinois Industrial School for Girls

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



978

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How 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 Illinois Industrial School for Girls

other names/site number Park Ridge School for Girls; Park Ridge Youth Campus; The Youth Campus

#### 2. Location

street & number 733 North Prospect Avenue  not for publication

city or town Park Ridge  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60068

#### 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 6-25-98  
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 8-6-98  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Illinois Industrial School for Girls  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	4	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
9	4	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**

n/a

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School  
Domestic/Institutional Housing

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School  
Domestic/Institutional Housing

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Revival  
Classical/Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
walls brick  
limestone  
roof Asphalt  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1908-1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Holabird & Roche, architects

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Chicago Historical Society

Illinois Industrial School for Girls  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 14

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |

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 Catherine B. Squires, Director of Development

organization The Youth Campus date December 30, 1997

street & number 733 North Prospect Avenue telephone 847-823-5161

city or town Park Ridge state IL zip code 60068

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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Section 7

Introduction

Located on the east side of North Prospect Avenue, south of Oakton Avenue in the northeast quarter of Park Ridge, is The Youth Campus, formerly known as the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. The 14 acres remaining today of the original 40, retain the campus and park-like setting of its early twentieth century roots, with a high level of integrity remaining both in terms of the overall campus design, as well as the individual buildings. The property is still owned and operated as an agency to assist needy youth, consistent with its original mission. Currently, the campus is comprised of thirteen buildings, of which nine are contributing to this nomination.

The 1908-09 Annual Report of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls refers to a farm of 40 acres. A 1861 Flowers Plat Map from the Chicago Historical Society shows the northeast  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 26, as 58 acres owned by G.L. Good with only Prospect as a street to the west. A 1875 VanVechten & Snyder Plat Map from the Northbrook Historical Society shows the same farm as 55.8 acres owned by T.P. Robb, with Oakton noted as a street to the north (nonexistent on the Flowers Map). The 1908 Annual Report refers to the gift of the farm from the late Mrs. Mary A. Talcott, wife of Mancel Talcott, Jr., whose family had been prominent in Park Ridge since 1834.

The grounds and buildings of the Illinois Industrial School retain a great degree of integrity, with alterations to the nine contributing buildings being minimal. New construction in the 1960's and 70's added four additional buildings to the campus, but three of the additions, group homes, were designed and positioned in particular to complement the existing layout, and match, as closely as possible, the style.

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Six of the nine contributing buildings were designed by noted architectural firm, Holabird & Roche of Chicago. The contributing buildings range from a rather small, one-story cottage to a two story Colonial Revival institutional-style building. Overall, the historic buildings, which date from 1908 – 1914, are all Colonial Revival style, with five, two-story cottages of a more simplified design. The campus acreage is designed with the buildings in a circle, encompassed by a circular drive and three parking lots. The center grounds are left open, with mature trees also encircling the area – the work of noted landscape architect Ossian Cole Simonds. Though the center grounds are now open, a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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swimming pool and adjacent bathhouse were constructed at the west end of the property in 1922 with funds raised and donated by the Junior and Senior Cyrus H. McCormicks. The pool was located just east of the Straut Building, with a wrought iron gate constructed at the west end of the pool. Situated at the east end, was a statue donated by Mr. & Mrs. Frank Jerome in 1926. The statue, by H. Gladenbecku, Sohn of Reiedrichshagen, Berlin, had been exhibited at the 1893 World's Colombian Exposition. A new bathhouse was constructed in 1961, and the entire center campus area was appropriately used for recreation. The pool and bathhouse were demolished in 1993, due to the cost of renovation, maintenance and staffing. Today, the center section of the campus contains a toddler playground and sports court, a gift of William and Connie Manika, and erected in 1996. The wrought iron gates and statue have been restored and moved to positions that accentuate the playground.

For 25 years (1883 – 1908), the original 40-acre property was used exclusively as a farm to support the efforts of the Illinois Industrial School, then operating from the Old Soldier's Home in Evanston. From 1908, when the first buildings were erected in Park Ridge, until 1930, the north acreage (approximately 26 acres) was farmed, generating produce both for the School and for sale. The farmland lay fallow until 1952, when it was sold to finance major renovations to the campus buildings.

Today, the campus property is situated in an affluent residential milieu, bordered on all sides by private residences. The Park Ridge Country Club is located just to the southwest of the property, and provides the only other deviation from the residential complexion of the surrounding neighborhood. Though the north end of Park Ridge is comprised of large homes, many of them relatively new in construction and occupying lots that at one time contained smaller homes, the relative integrity of the surrounding neighborhood is very high, with many mature trees and thoughtful landscaping throughout.

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Descriptions – buildings listed in order of age.

NOTE: Contributing buildings #7 through #9 were not designed by Holabird & Roche. Blueprints and other documents capable of providing definitive proof are no longer in existence, but annual reports and financial ledgers indicate payments to contractors, etc. Two of the three buildings, a group home and a school building, are both of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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compatible design — brick structures with stone trim. The third building, a cottage for the groundskeeper, is a wood-frame building.

Hanna Greenberg Solomon Cottage (Building #1): The first construction on the Park Ridge property was in 1908, with the Hannah Greenberg Solomon cottage, donated by Mr. Julius Rosenwald. The cottage was constructed at the entrance to the grounds, on the southwest corner of the property, and facing Prospect Avenue. Rosenwald, noted Chicago businessman (Sears, Roebuck & Co.) and philanthropist, donated the funds for the cottage to honor Solomon, who served as President of the Board from 1906-08, and was responsible in great part for the School's survival in the early years of the century.

Exterior - Solomon Cottage is a one-story, side gable roofed brick residence, with raised basement on a brick and concrete foundation, measuring approximately 68' x 30'. The center front entry is sheltered with a portico with hip roof and brick piers. The front door is adorned with sidelights. The windows are double-hung sash, six-over-one, and have a flat arch with splayed brick soldier course. The corners of the building have brick quoins, and the gable ends have dentils. A water table of angled concrete emphasizes the concrete first floor of fireproof construction. The limestone windowsills have flared ends, and the bathroom windows have been replaced with glass block. The building has been tuckpointed.

Interior — The vestibule opens into a skylit hallway. To the left is a dining/living room and to the right, a dormitory meant to accommodate seven girls. A large toilet room and a mother's room with bath were located behind the dormitory. An isolation room with its own bath and a separate entrance to the outside is at the left of the mother's room. ~~The kitchen was in the northeast corner of the building and contains a stairway to the basement.~~

The cottage represents Holabird & Roche commission #754, and the contractor for the project was James Shedden & Company. According to the building ledger, the cost to build was \$7,600. Contributing.

Patten Cottage (Building #2): The second building to be erected in 1908 was the Patten Cottage. Patten was built approximately fifty yards to the east and slightly north of Solomon, and positioned to face the south. Funds for the cottage were donated by

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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Mr. James A. Patten, a grain broker and author of the book "In the Wheat Pit." Mr. Patten was mayor of Evanston when Holabird & Roche was working on their City Hall, and it is speculated that he was an influence in obtaining the services of the firm to design the Illinois Industrial School for Girls.

Exterior: Patten Cottage is a two-story side gable roofed brick residence with raised basement on a 16" concrete foundation, measuring approximately 47' x 37'. The center front entry has a hip roof portico with brick piers, and the front door is adorned with side lights and transom. The windows are double-hung sash, six-over-one, with a flat arch and splayed brick soldier course. The corners of the building have brick quoins, and the front and rear elevations have brick dentils. The gable ends also have brick dentils. A concrete water table emphasizes the poured concrete floors. Only the Solomon and Patten Cottages of the contributing buildings have fireproof construction of poured concrete floors.

The integrity of the building has only slightly changed over time — a second floor window has been added over the front entryway and the portico has been enclosed with wood storm windows. A slide fire escape has been added to the north side (which will be removed with upcoming restoration). The rear entry and second floor porch have been enclosed with beveled siding. The rear chimney has been capped at the roof overhang line.

Interior: Basement is unfinished except for laundry room. First floor vestibule opens into a hallway connecting, by open archways, the dining room and sitting room. Another small sitting room, kitchen and pantry are grouped around a central stairway. Second floor consists of a large dormitory room, approximately 27' x 16', on the northwest side. ~~Also three smaller girls' rooms plus a mother's room.~~

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The cottage represents Holabird & Roche commission #707, and the contractor for the project was James Shedden & Company. According to the building ledger, the cost to build was \$9,525. Contributing.

Straut School of Domestic Economy (Building #3): The third building, erected in 1910, was the Straut School of Domestic Economy. Straut was built approximately twenty-five yards to the east and slightly north of Solomon, and positioned to face Prospect Avenue. It is the crown jewel of Georgian Revival/Institutional architecture on the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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Campus. The subtle rhythms and counterrhythms of this building, interplaying size, height, depth, form, the shapes of windows and doors, plain surfaces and rich decorations, is a fine example of English Palladianism. Building plans are dated March 1910. Funds for the construction of the building were donated via a bequest from the estate of George and Elizabeth A. Straut.

Exterior: The Straut Building is a two-story brick building with large attic and raised basement on a concrete foundation, measuring approximately 44' x 72'. The framing is of wood and metal. It has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting rear wing. The center entry has a portico with limestone columns with Ionic capitals, the overall length of which is approximately 11 ft. The entablature is another 2'9" of stone. Matching flat limestone adorns the face of the building, and the front door has sidelights and an elliptical transom window. The windows are double-hung sash, six-over-six, and have a flat arch with splayed brick soldier course. The corners have brick quoins. The galvanized metal cornice has modillions and dentils. The gable over the entry has a four-foot wide oval window with a header and soldier course around the window. Projecting brick panels under each second floor window provides part of the decoration.

Interior: The first floor consists of a central hallway running through the building, front to back door. The stairway by the rear door accesses the basement. From the front entry, two offices with a reception room and a large classroom, approximately 17' x 27', on one side, and on the other, two pantries, a dining room and large laboratory kitchen. Second floor consists of two large classrooms, five bedrooms and a superintendent's suite. The attic is mostly storage space, with a maid's room. The basement is partially finished with a laundry room, ironing room and bathroom with shower.

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The 1911 building report, which is part of the corporate book of the Illinois Industrial School, describes the building as follows:

...building which includes the Administrative Offices, and rooms for Superintendent and teachers. At present, two schoolrooms intended for domestic arts, in the future, are being used for the grade school. The most important and best-equipped room in this building is the classroom kitchen of the cooking school. A light airy room with space at the tables, measured to the need of each pupil, to the number of 16. This room is most completely equipped with every requisite for instruction, and the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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practise [sic], of each lesson. In fact, it is one of the most perfect laboratory kitchens in the country. For this, we are indebted to Mrs. Potter Palmer, who generously gave \$1,000 for this purpose. Adjoining this kitchen are suitable pantries, and a most attractive dining room where waitresses receive their training. It thus serves the double purpose of training girls and serving meals to Superintendent and staff.

In the basement we have a laundry and temporary dalry, light and well ventilated. Also shower bath for girls who work in laundry and on the farm.

The construction of this building, like all the others, is of red vitrified brick — the most substantial material to be had. The design is simple and artistic — ventilation and heating perfect. Each room adapted, with great care, to its purpose.

The Straut Building represents Holabird and Roche commission #764. The contractor was Morrice & Barron, and according the building ledger, was paid for together with buildings #4 & 5 for a total of \$48,936. The 1911 building report lists the cost of Straut to be \$24,713.92.

The Straut Building has been unheated for the past 20 years, and is need of major renovation, which is planned for 1998-99. Contributing.

Chicago Woman's Club Cottage & Mary A. Talcott Cottage (Buildings #4 & 5): The fourth and fifth buildings were the Chicago Woman's Club Cottage (now called the ~~Marjorie Wilder Emery Cottage~~), and the ~~Mary A. Talcott Cottage~~, built in 1910-11. They are identical cottages, positioned side by side approximately twenty-five and sixty yards to the northeast of the Straut Building respectively, and facing north. Each building measures approximately 50 x 35 ft. They are one-and-one-half story side-gable roofed brick buildings, with raised basement and attic. Funding for construction of the Chicago Women's Club Cottage was provided by the club in the amount of \$11,000. Talcott was built with funds from the Straut bequest.

Exterior: The front entry door is located in the center of the building, and is flanked by Doric pilasters. The first floor front elevation includes triple windows with flat splayed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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arch and limestone key and ends. The windows are double-hung wood sash, six-over-six. The side elevations only have limestone keys. The windows on the second floor are dormers, and are double-hung wood sash, three-over-three. The front elevation includes three gable dormer windows. The brick bonding is all stretchers, with no headers. The buildings have a side gable roof with cornice end returns and dentils.

Interior: Basement is unfinished except for laundry room. First floor: door opens into a sitting room to the left, with dining room and kitchen to right. Another small sitting room and pantry are grouped around the central stairway. Second floor: four smaller girls' rooms and a mother's room.

The buildings, with Patten, represent Holabird and Roche commission #707. The contractor was Morrice & Barron. The cost of both cottages, with the Straut Building included, totaled \$48,936. The building report of the 1911 corporate minutes of the Illinois Industrial School lists the cost of the buildings to be \$12,063.34 and \$12,160.34 respectively. Contributing.

Ida Noyes Cottage (Building #6) – The sixth building was the Ida Noyes Cottage, a gift of LaVergne Noyes (1849-1919), the noted manufacturer and philanthropist, as a tribute to his wife, and built in 1911. The 1914 Annual Report of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls listed the value of the building as \$11,000.

Exterior: Noyes Cottage is a two-story brick building with basement and attic, measuring approximately 35' x 50' on brick foundations. It is positioned next to the Patten Building to the east, and faces south. It has a side gable roof with cornice returns and dentils. The front entry portico has square brick piers with a flat entablature. ~~The catalog of Holabird & Roche lists Noyes as a twin of the Patten~~ Cottage, though there are differences, notably a seventh window missing from the second floor front elevation. The rear elevation differs also, as Noyes does not have an 8 ft. gable extension or a rear porch. Front elevations, with the exception of the missing second floor window, are nearly identical. The fireplace and heating chimney are enclosed in the flat north wall – also a variation from Patten, as its fireplace and chimney extend 8 inches beyond the wall. The brick quoins match Patten. The brick bonding is all stretchers with no headers.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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The 1911 building report describes Noyes as follows: "This we regard as a model of convenience, and as nearly fireproof as a building can be made, all floors except attic being of concrete, those in first and second stories covered with cork carpet for warmth and silence."

Interior: The interior framing is hollow tile partitions and concrete floor slabs. The basement is partially finished with laundry room and storage rooms. First floor vestibule opens into a hallway, which connects by wall openings the dining room with the girls' sewing and sitting room. Another small sitting room, kitchen, and a pantry are grouped around a central stairway. The second floor contains four bedrooms meant to house four girls each. Also on the second floor is a mother's room with private bath, and a large toilet room for the girls.

The building represents Holabird and Roche commission # 1065. The contractor was J.P. and J.W. O' Connor Company, and according to the building ledger, the cost was \$14,866.26. Contributing.

Residence (Building #7) – According to Holabird & Roche: An Illustrated Catalog of Works, by Robert Brueggemann, "A notation on sheet #1 of Commission #1065 also refers to a shelter executed in 1910." According to the Annual Report of January 24, 1913, Mrs. Truman W. Brophy donated \$3,500 for a barn and bungalow, and Mrs. Potter Palmer donated \$800 for a shelter.

Near the northeast corner of the Campus is a one-story frame residence with basement, currently known as Sperling. It is speculated that the original building was 16 ½ ft. x 29 ½ ft. with a front porch. Additions have been added to the north and west. ~~A 1930's aerial photo shows the building standing. Despite the fact there are no extant blueprints or other documentation, either in the archives of the Illinois Industrial School, the Chicago Historical Society or Holabird & Roche, the aerial photo is considered proof of the building's existence during the School's period of significance. It is speculated that this building is in fact the groundskeeper's cottage (bungalow), mentioned in annual reports. Contributing.~~

Illinois Cottage (Building #8): The Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs completed and furnished the cottage named Illinois in September of 1914 at a cost of \$10,124.14.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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Exterior: Illinois is a two-story brick residence with gambrel roof, raised basement, and attic. It is located east of Talcott, west of Sperling, and faces north. The center front entry has a fanlight window. The gabled portico is supported by eight-sided, wooded columns. Triple window bays are on each side of the entry, with double-hung wood sash windows, six-over-one. The windows on the rear elevation are mostly eight-over-one. The foundation is concrete.

The second floor bathroom windows have been replaced with glass block, and steel fire escape stairs have been added to the west elevation.

Interior: The front door opens into a large sitting room, with dining room and kitchen to the right. Two smaller sitting rooms are grouped around the central stairway. The second floor contains a mother's room with bath, a second large bedroom and three smaller ones, as well as a large dormitory bathroom. The basement is unfinished with the exception of the laundry room.

The architect and contractor for this building are not known. Contributing.

Orlando J. Buck Hall (Building #9): The Orlando J. Buck Hall is a two-story school with an assembly hall and raised basement, built in 1914. \$19,000, were donated by Mrs. William R. Linn to construct the school. The Annual Report of 1914 offers the following enthusiastic passage: "The past year has witnessed a healthy growth in the material progress and educational efficiency of the Park Ridge School for Girls. Through the efforts of Mrs. William R. Linn, our greatly needed schoolhouse has been built and it was opened for the daily use of the pupils about the middle of December. It is a model in every respect, beautiful in design and coloring, and perfectly adapted for its use."

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Buck Hall sets at a right angle to the Straut Building, and 150 feet to the northwest. It provides a sharp contrast to the squares and rectangular shapes of Straut, with its many circles and ellipse.

Exterior: The building is approximately 68' x 41', and its dominant feature is the 17' x 13' extension to the south for the stairwell to the second floor's assembly hall/basketball court. There is a rounded brick parapet with a limestone cap and limestone finial on each side. Limestone also encloses the recessed double door entry with sidelights and elliptical arch over the transom. The stairwell extension has a rounded metal room.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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The roof of the main building is hipped with a 4' overhang with decorative rafters. The raised basement foundation creates a water table line, and at door height, a limestone belt goes around the building. First floor windows are double-hung wood triple openings with an elliptical arch. All windows are six-over-one.

An addition was constructed in 1922 on the north side of the assembly hall, approximately 50' x 50'. The two-story brick addition does not have a basement, and contains the same elliptical windows as the main portion of the building, but are double, not triple. The windowsills are brick and not limestone. The payout ledger lists the architect as J.T. Hetherington. No records or blueprints exist for the 1914 building.

Interior: The door opens into a spacious hallway, with four classrooms located on each side. A small office is situated just to the left of a small downward staircase, which accesses the addition, comprised of two classrooms, a detention room and large bathroom. To the left of the front entry door, is an ascending stair to the second floor assembly hall/basketball court. Also on the second floor are three additional classrooms, accessible by a back staircase on the northeast side of the main building. The basement is unfinished. Contributing.

Garage (Building #10): A 5-car garage plus workshop was built in 1961, measuring 80 x 25 ft. Brick with concrete floors, located across the drive and approximately fifteen yards to the east of the Noyes Building. Architect and contractor not known. Noncontributing.

McCormick Cottage (Building #11): The McCormick Cottage, built in 1965, is a two-story brick building with partial basement, measuring approximately 71' 8" x 40'. It is located approximately thirty yards from the Noyes Building, is adjacent to the England Building and faces west. The cottage was built with a donation from the Robert R. McCormick Trust Fund in the amount of \$60,000.

The building has a concrete joist first floor with 12" steel joist second floor with 3" concrete slab, 2 x 10 wood ceiling joist and 2 x 10 rafters. The windows are double hung wood sash, one-over-one. Quoins are on one course, then 9 course with 5/8 inch projection. Soldier course over flat arch over all windows. Plans call for lead coated copper gutters. Architect was McCaughey, Erickson, Kristmann & Stillwaugh of Park Ridge. Noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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England Cottage (Building #12): The England Cottage, built with funds donated by the Frank W. England Foundation, was erected in 1972. It is located at the western most point on the property, adjacent to the England Building, and facing west. It is a two-story brick building with partial basement, approximately 71' x 35' 8". Concrete joist first floor, 12-inch steel joist second floor, with 3" concrete slab. 2 x 10 wood ceiling joist, 2 x 10 rafters. Windows are double hung wood sash, one over one. Building plans call for typical brick quoins. Soldier course over windows, G.I. gutters, Hartmann-Sanders' colonial wood columns. design #200, Tuscan Cap & Base, two-story high. Wood panel under first floor windows. The architect was Erickson, Kristmann & Stillwaugh of Park Ridge. Noncontributing.

Haake Clinic (Building #13): The Haake Clinic was built in 1972, and named in memory of Alfred P. Haake. The Clinic is a two-story brick building with partial basement, measuring approximately 55' x 46'. The building is located across the drive from the Patten Building, to the east of Solomon, and faces north. Other features same as #12. Noncontributing.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

Section 8

Summary/Introduction

The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, located in Park Ridge, Illinois, is historically significant under Criterion A in the area of social history. The School is significant as institution which, during the period of significance, cared for thousands of girls and exemplified major child care trends in the United States. The institution is also an important surviving element from the earliest days of congregated care — care of groups of dependent children - in the state of Illinois during the period of post Civil War reconstruction and Chicago urban development<sup>1</sup>. The School is representative of a unique yet enduring type of institution, modeled after the "cottage system," or family-style industrial and reform school models prevalent in Mettray, France during the mid 1800's - the "Ecole Agricola." The School is also significant under Criterion C for architecture, for its good examples of Georgian/Colonial Revival institutional architecture in the city of Park Ridge, Illinois. The period of significance of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, 1908 — 1948, commences with the completion of the first buildings on the 40-acre Park Ridge property and extends forty years. The School's inception in 1876, dates from the period during which the care of dependent children in Illinois was experiencing its greatest development<sup>2</sup>, with the emergence of industrial schools, orphanages and training schools filling an important role in the evolution of social policy toward children.

According to the Park Ridge Historical Society, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was one of four organizations caring for dependent children in the Park Ridge area during the first decades of the 20th century. The others were St. Vincent's Orphanage (built in 1902 and no longer standing), the Norwegian Lutheran Home (later to become known as the Edison Park Home, and demolished in 1996), and the Croatian Children's Home (located at the corner of Dempster and Potter and demolished in the 1960's). The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, now known as The Youth Campus, is the only one surviving today. Additionally, of the earliest known "cottage plan" institutions in the Chicago area, the Chicago Reform School (1854 — 70) the State Training School for Girls in Geneva (1893) were the others, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls is the only surviving example. Though the majority of the land which comprised the original tract was sold over time, the original buildings all remain, and are still largely in use as they

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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were in 1914: two school buildings, five cottages for living and recreation, a groundskeeper's bungalow, and an administrative building.

### The Care of Dependent Children: America's Early History

The care of orphaned, homeless and destitute children in America correlates with our earliest history. Though it is well documented that extraordinary numbers of dependent children lived in America during the early Colonial period (1600-1735), most having entered into indenture with companies or other enterprises endeavoring to do business in the New World. Additionally, there came to be groups of children left homeless following Indian/Colonial insurgencies in the southern territories. The earliest orphanage in our historical record dates from 1728, when a group of nuns in New Orleans took several children into their convent for care. The Natchez massacre of 1730 brought numerous others to their doors, and by 1731, the nuns "were caring for forty-nine girls ranging in age from three to twelve years."<sup>3</sup> In addition to religious training, the girls received an education and developed domestic skills. The convent was reimbursed by the French government with an annual subsidy of 4,500 livres for their expenses.

Over the following century, the need for institutions to care for dependent children grew, expectedly following epidemics of yellow fever, cholera and typhus. However it was during the periods of urban development and industrial growth (1820 – 60), and again during Civil War reconstruction, that the number of needy children grew most dramatically – by 300% from 1861-65 alone.<sup>4</sup> Concurrently, numerous waves of immigrants came to America in search of economic opportunities and a new way of life. The cities of the eastern seaboard, resultantly, became urban centers – full of the ~~opportunities and independence that had been promised, but hardly devoid of the less~~ desirable aspects of urban life - notably poverty, overcrowding and crime.

Subsequently by 1850, institutionalization became the standard social response to the problem of caring for dependent children, due in great part to the eventual criticism that fell upon the systems of indenture and apprenticing prevalent in the prior century. Two trends emerged and continued into the 1880's, each resulting in a social definition, class, and respective treatment course for children. First were those children bereft of parents due to the effects of war, famine or disease, known as dependents. Second were those who, due to the effects of urban conditions, fell into poverty, were labeled as

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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"destitute," and known as delinquents. In most cases, these children had both parents living but had either fallen into a life of crime or were in danger of doing so.

The numerous solutions to the problem of dependent children which emerged in the years between 1820 and the Civil War, indicate the equally numerous and often competing social theories on the subject. As a backdrop, a revolution of sorts was occurring with regard to what society believed to be the nature of childhood. While eighteenth century thought clung to the ideal of children as sinners, children being "not too little to die...not too little to go to hell,"<sup>5</sup> the viewpoint of nineteenth century philosophers and educators stressed the "naturalness" of children. Purity, therefore, became an increasingly powerful theme, and movements reforming not only education, but the rearing of orphans came to be based on the belief that children were innocents, and pliable to the shapings of a positive environment.

Consistent with both the trends that brought children into the dependent population and the prevailing social theories, institutions providing shelter and protection similarly developed in two ways. First, for the youngest "innocents," almshouses and other traditional orphanages/asylums emerged — rather large congregate care institutions serving mostly children under the age of twelve. These facilities tended to be run by religious orders, though not exclusively so. By mid century, many institutions of this type were state supported yet privately run, and like the neighborhoods from which the children came, became overcrowded and ill-kept. Several northern states (including Illinois) had by this time also developed numerous, large institutions, designed to accommodate the influx of orphans into the population following the Civil War.

Secondly, following from the perception that orphaned juveniles were or would become delinquent if necessary intervention wasn't provided, ~~several other types of programs~~ emerged such as the "placing out" programs of reformers including Charles Loring Brace. Brace's notable "orphan trains," conceived partially in reaction against the institutionalization of children, took urban poor and relocated them to farming communities in the developing west, thousands to Illinois alone. Brace's theory was that fresh air, hard work and a family setting would provide the homeless with the stability they needed to become productive citizens in adulthood. Though the "orphan train" program was ultimately criticized and phased out prior to the start of the first World War, it was not before 150,000 children had been relocated to the west.<sup>6</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

Also in reaction to the institutionalization of children in almshouses, a third solution developed in New England beginning in the 1820's - the "juvenile asylum," which housed and educated youngsters not yet part of the criminal world, but whose behavior or family life might lead them in that direction. Like the "orphan trains," juvenile asylums, which later became known as reform schools, clearly grew from the threat to public order resulting from the growth of urban centers, notably New York and Boston. While Brace's program was intended to prevent delinquency, juvenile asylums and reform schools existed to correct the problem. The founders of these institutions conceded that though childhood diminished responsibility for crime and pity, sympathy for the young was nevertheless secondary to the development of independence and moral rectitude, achieved through education and the building of work habits. For boys, work consisted of large workshops, whose labor was contracted to local entrepreneurs. Girls were occupied with domestic chores for approximately eight hours a day, with all spending their remaining waking hours in school.

By the 1850's large numbers of reform schools existed, many of them overcrowded. Many institutions began to seek rural placements, and subsequently "cottage system" or "family plan" childcare institutions developed. The Massachusetts State Industrial School for Girls (1856) and the Ohio Reform School (1857), the two earliest, internalized the ideal of family placement by dividing their residents into physically separated "cottage families." This system was essentially a compromise between the congregate system of reform schools, and the placements Charles Loring Brace made in family homes. The "cottage plan" was eventually endorsed at the First White House Conference on Care of Dependent Children in 1909.

The Massachusetts State Industrial School for Girls was built in 1856 in Lancaster, a beautiful rural area about fifty miles west of Boston. It consisted of several cottages, though according to sources, more closely resembled academy-style buildings than homes. In the same year, Charles Reemelin, one of the commissioners of the Ohio Reform School, visited a number of European institutions for delinquent children. Of particular interest to him, was a reform school located in Mettray, France. La Colonie Agricole Penitentiare de Mettray, Ecole Agricole, "gave the spirit of family life" to those who lived there. Significant were the "separate and semiautonomous" cottages within a rural estate. The resulting institution that Reemelin and his colleagues built in Ohio between 1856-8, though technically not the first institution of this type, was considered the "fullest expression of the idea of rural reform."<sup>7</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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### Dependent Children in Illinois and Chicago

Like the large urban centers of the eastern seaboard, Chicago experienced phenomenal growth, becoming an "instant city" seemingly over night. While a town of 350 in 1833, the population stood at nearly 300,000 in 1870, and the identical social problems which had been earlier seen in New York were emerging: poverty and crime. Following three successive cholera epidemics between 1849 and 1856 and the Civil War (1861-65), an additional and substantial influx into the population of homeless and destitute occurred, creating an explosion in the numbers of dependent children by 1865. In response, Chicago began looking for new ways to care for its poor, with numerous private organizations stepping up in attempt to fill the great need. Two dominant types of institutions again emerged: orphan asylums and industrial schools.

Many types of institutions were called industrial schools. The term referred to the curriculum of an institution, rather than the students it served. Industrial schools educated students for employment opportunities in agriculture and skilled manual training. Several colleges included the term "industrial" in their names including the Illinois Industrial Institute at Champaign, currently the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Industrial schools for dependent children in Illinois were modeled after the English institutions of social reformer Mary Carpenter. The focus of the schools was to train young children skills necessary to enable them to earn a living once entering adulthood. For boys, the training was geared more toward an agricultural economy than an industrial one, and girls were taught domestic skills in addition to their regular academic coursework. ~~The State of Illinois passed the Industrial School Act in 1879, which~~ provided public funds to support the children placed in the care of such institutions, and again to encourage the placement of dependent children outside of almshouses. With the exceptions of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Chicago Reform School, Illinois had not shown support to private institutions previous to the Industrial School Act. Exceptions were made during periods of crisis or epidemic, but generally the role of the state was via the State Board of Public Charities, established in 1869 as a monitoring body. The state's subsequent willingness to financially support the efforts of industrial schools was likely rooted in the threat to public order that the predelinquent population posed. The subsidies were largely criticized, as the minimal state role was

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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seen by some as neglectful, and by others as intrusive. Though state subsidies were received, from 1871 to the end of the century, the care and responsibility of dependent children in Chicago was the province of private agencies.

In the later decades of the 19th century, attitudes toward children were again shifting, with reformers of the opinion, as Charles Loring Brace believed, that children were pliable to shapings of their environment. Once removed from negative influences, it was believed that dependent and delinquent children could become productive members of society. Consistent with this theory, Illinois began to accept responsibility toward dependent children. In addition to an 1870 Adoption Law giving the circuit and county courts the power and responsibility for committing wards of the state for adoption, Illinois developed a juvenile court system — the first in the country, established in 1899. The intent of the juvenile court was to provide a forum in which children would be treated as children, rather than as adults. By the passing of "An Act to Regulate the Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children," the juvenile court became the central agent responsible for children who were dependent or neglected, rather than the private agency or foster home. The premise of this relationship, "parens patriae," indicated the paternalistic role of the state — literally, that the state became the parent of every child within its borders. With this law, also came the state's responsibility to inspect all private and public agencies for children. The state also began to require proof of incorporation by the Division of Child Welfare, an administrative division of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

In 1905, the Department of Visitation of Children was organized under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare. It assumed the monitoring role of the former State Board of Public Charities, charged with supervising institutions and state-run facilities such as the Soldiers' Orphans'. The Visitation Act required all courts, board of supervisors, overseers of the poor, and all institutions receiving public funds for the care of dependent and delinquent children to report all placements of children in family homes at the end of each quarter.<sup>8</sup>

#### The Illinois Industrial School for Girls

The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, chartered in 1877, was one of first industrial school for girls in Chicago.<sup>9</sup> It opened on November 1, 1877 with an enrollment of seven girls between the ages of four and seventeen. The School, located on the south

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

side of Main Street at Sheridan Road in present day Evanston, leased the Old Soldiers' Home which had previously been used as a refuge for needy Illinois soldiers and sailors honorably discharged after the Civil War. The School was a three story brick building - with basement, situated on a five-acre tract of land. The building itself contained a kitchen, laundry, assembly room, classrooms, offices, a library, dorm rooms, apartments for staff, and other workrooms. Classes were conducted each day, and in addition, the girls received instruction in laundry and cooking.

The founder of the School, Mrs. Delia Louise Rockwood Wardner, was the wife of noted Brigade Surgeon Horace Wardner. Mrs. Wardner accompanied her husband on a trip to Cairo, Illinois in 1876, where the doctor had been sent to close the United States Hospital. Greatly moved by the large numbers of orphaned children she saw there, Mrs. Wardner resolved to take action to help remedy the problem. Following her return to Chicago, Mrs. Wardner enlisted the aid of Myra Bradwell, the first woman lawyer in the State of Illinois, and the two convened a meeting of the Illinois Woman's Centennial Association in Springfield on January 9, 1877. At that meeting, the Association unanimously voted to appropriate their \$500.00 surplus from the 1876 Centennial Exposition for the purposes of developing an "institution to care for the hundreds of needy and destitute children of the state, especially girls."<sup>10</sup> The original charter was granted on October 22, 1877. Among the names of the three gentlemen and six ladies whose names were inscribed were Delia Louise Rockwood Wardner, Myra Bradwell, Helen M. Beveridge, Sarah C. Marsh, Lyman G. Gage, George H. Harlow and Susan M. Harlow. The founding board represented each section of the State, including a president, and one vice president from each congressional district.

According to the by-laws, the object of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was "~~...to establish and maintain an institution as a home and training school for neglected,~~ dependent and homeless girls, under eighteen year of age, or until permanent homes and means of support can be secured for them."<sup>11</sup> In the First Annual Report of the School, a further statement was issued to convince those who would support the enterprise of "its necessity...aims, and methods of work." Specifically,

we would direct attention to the great number of girls in the poorhouses, jails and houses of correction in the State; to the large number in temporary homes, dependent upon the caprice of those who give them shelter, and to those whose parents are incapacitated by crime or

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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ignorance for giving them proper training. The greater portion of these children, if uncared for, will, without doubt, add to the ranks of pauperism and vice. We wish to take children from all parts of the State, intending this school to be so broad and comprehensive in its character that it shall receive gratuitously all the destitute, homeless and dependent girls who are sound in body, mind, of whatever nationality or creed. This School will be industrial in character, teaching only the common English branches, but giving instruction in domestic industries, and, as soon as possible, lucrative trades. It shall be our aim to surround them with the healthful influences of the Christian home, to instill the love of truth and right, and to inspire them with a zeal for labor, and teach them that work is honorable.<sup>12</sup>

Once a girl in need was discovered, the courts could appoint the president or any vice president of the School as lawful guardian of the child, and allow her to be placed in the care and custody of the institution. However in the early years of the School, legal authority over the children was somewhat limited — specifically, with regard to legal power to retain a dependent child once admitted. According to the written record of the School, board members were actively in support of a bill presented to the state legislature asking for further power, which passed in 1879, thus strengthening the School's legal position. The law also instructed the county of the child's origin, to pay the School \$10 per month toward the care, maintenance and tuition of each dependent girl. The money guaranteed that each girl would receive, upon admission into an industrial school, "...three chemises, three pair of woolen stockings, one pair of shoes, two woolen petticoats or skirts, three good dresses, a cloak or shawl and a suitable bonnet."<sup>13</sup> If the child had a parent or guardian, the court would decide how much they should contribute. This action was precedent setting, as no child care institution in the state of Illinois had previously received state subsidy. Additionally, this new law gave School officials authority to place children, who were residents of the institution, up for adoption. The by-laws covered all circumstances in which adoption was possible. Provisions included readmitting a child into the school if she was being mistreated or neglected. The effect was that industrial schools in the state became the central institutions for the care of dependent children. As industrial schools were the only institutions receiving public subsidies until 1923, a great proliferation occurred, "especially in Cook County, where in 1922 there were eighteen such schools, ten for boys and eight for girls."<sup>14</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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According to the articles of incorporation, the officers and trustees of the School were to "comfort, support and instruct the girls...in branches of useful knowledge...suitable to their years and capacities..." They were also to teach domestic avocations. "And for the purpose of their education and training, and that they may assist in their own support, they shall be required to pursue such tasks suitable to their years and sex as may be prescribed..."<sup>15</sup> By the mid 1880's, the curriculum consisted of arithmetic, geography, language, United States history, spelling, penmanship and vocal music — "under the supervision of a competent teacher, two hours per day are spent in the spent in the sewing-room; three hours per day in the school-room. The remainder of the time is devoted to the household work — nearly all of which the girls perform — and to needful recreation."<sup>16</sup>

Between the years of 1877 and 1908, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls operated exclusively from the Old Soldier's Home property in Evanston. From the School's inception however, the Board of Trustees were intent on finding a permanent home. Though the Old Soldier's Home was affordable as a rental property, the School's population had increased by 1883 to 78 girls, and more adequate quarters became a pressing issue. In 1884, the Board successfully raised the funds necessary to match an anonymous \$5,000 gift — later revealed to have been given by Mrs. Mancell Talcott — given to assist in the purchase of a forty-acre farm in Park Ridge. The Board's fundraising efforts were successful, and the farm was purchased for \$8,000.

The Park Ridge farm, situated about twelve miles northwest of the city of Chicago, is on the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway "which is most desirable for the school, for in the past we have been the frequent recipient of the generosity of this great R.R., and we trust in the future we shall have no less cause to give thanks." The property was purchased from Colonel T.P. Robb, "one whom so many will pleasantly remember as an esteemed citizen, and prominently connected with our public interest during the war."<sup>17</sup>

The property was located one hundred fifteen feet above the level of Lake Michigan, making it one of the highest ridges of land in Cook County (contrary to popular belief, not the highest). The original tract included three acres of fruit trees, and a living spring of water.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

An additional \$15,000 was required in order to begin construction on the buildings. From the start, the Trustees were resolved to pay for the buildings as they went along, and over the course of the next twenty years, undertook numerous appeals in order to raise the necessary funds. The Park Ridge farm was rented to a tenant, which provided some income, but raising the additional funds was difficult. In 1889, the Old Soldier's Home was put up for sale. Despite the fact that it was not in the institution's best interest at the time to acquire additional property, the School was forced to purchase, rather than risk losing the location. Two years later, however, the Evanston property had appreciated in value, along with a lot in Glencoe that had been donated to the School. Still, attempts to sell were futile, and the trustees reported in 1891, "from our experience, we would suggest that we either sell for what we can get and move to Park Ridge, or make our school what it should be at South Evanston without regard to selling at all, for this unsettled way of doing is not for the best interests of the School, and is discouraging to the managers."<sup>18</sup>

In spite of this opinion and financial difficulties, the School held steadfast in its commitment to provide quality care for its children. Board meetings were held twice a month and were "well attended and full of work." There were twenty vice presidents, one representing each congressional district, and the executive committee numbered over fifty. Names included both men and women, and not just from Evanston and Chicago, but from the entire state of Illinois. Prominent names such as ex-Governor and Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. William Deering, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyton Harbert and C.T. Yerkes, appeared on the list of officers.

By 1907, the School was caring for over 250 girls, still operating in Evanston, and facing tremendous financial problems. The Chicago Women's Club was asked to appoint a ~~committee to cooperate with the Board of Directors in formulating a constructive plan of reorganization.~~ During the year 1906-7, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, the new President, and an entirely new Board of Directors, accomplished this plan, and solved the School's financial problems. Debts were resolved by staging a charitable baseball game at the National League Baseball Park (later to become Comiskey Park). According to the historical record of the Illinois Industrial School, was the first time in the history of Chicago that a charitable baseball game was held to assist a philanthropic organization, and an \$8,000 profit was realized from the effort. The Old Soldier's Home was closed down and eventually sold, with the children temporarily placed in homes and other institutions. By 1907, the membership of the Board increased to 24, including such

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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outstanding civic and welfare leaders as Jane Addams, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Ella Flagg Young, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. James Houghteling, and Mrs. Andrew MacLeish. Judge Tuthill of the newly formed Juvenile Court was a member of the Advisory Committee, which also included Judge Mack, Edward Brundage, Louis M. Greeley, and Ben Greenebaum.

To prepare the Park Ridge property for construction, the first concern was laying water and sewer pipes, draining, grading and laying out the plan of the grounds and buildings. A generous gift from Miss C.C. Griswold provided for this work, with the further stipulation that the future buildings be of fireproof construction. Her gift was accepted gratefully with that stipulation.

Plans were submitted based on the original vision of the School's trustees in 1877 -- to build according to the "cottage plan." The cottage plan had its origins in the design of mental hospitals. Dr. Frederick H. Wines is credited with initiating the cottage plan in the United States in the 1870s, after visiting cottage plan institutions in France and Belgium. Wines was responsible for construction of the first cottage plan hospital in the nation, the Kankakee State Hospital at Kankakee, Illinois, built in 1879.

Before the initiation of the cottage plan Social welfare institutions such as mental hospitals, retirement homes, poor homes, and orphanages were usually housed in large institutional buildings, such as those found on the east coast during the mid-1800s. Charles Loring Brace in his 1872 The Dangerous Classes, claimed that the prison atmosphere of these institutions, including orphan asylums, was a predictable outcome.

Cottage plans also known as segregate plans, according to Dr. Richard Dewey, the first superintendent in Illinois to have experience with the cottage plan, "balanced the personal needs of the inmate and the harmonious, efficient and working institution as a whole." Decentralization from the large building to residentially scaled buildings also diminished population density and reduced friction among the inmates. In constructing cottage plan hospitals, the Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities in their 1881-1882 annual report, also found that on average, detached buildings could be constructed for about one-third the cost of a large, centralized congregate building.

Cottage plans emphasized individual, small residences as opposed to large congregate-living institutional facilities. By the early 20th century other social welfare

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 23

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

institutions such as orphanages were using cottage plans for their facilities. The Chicago Reform School (demolished), a state supported institution was designed with a cottage plan. Mooseheart, an orphanage sponsored by the Loyal Order of Moose, was built using a cottage plan north of Aurora, Illinois beginning in 1914.

At the Illinois Industrial School for Girls the domestic residential character of the living spaces in the cottages reflected the school's goal of preparing "girls for transition to a homemaker role." The cottages were aligned along a circular drive and set far apart from each other giving them the character of a rural, residential subdivision. In 1908 construction of brick cottages in the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style, began on the Park Ridge property. Construction continued through 1914, with a total of nine buildings erected according the design of the cottage plan, six of which are known to have been designed by noted architectural firm Holabird & Roche. The original nine buildings functioned as a detention cottage, five group homes for the girls, a school for domestic sciences, groundskeeper's cottage and academic school building. Also on the property (no longer standing) was a barn and silo, and numerous references exist in annual reports and other archival documents to the productive farming efforts.

A gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald and dedicated to Hannah G. Solomon, the first cottage was constructed on 1908 at the entrance to the grounds. The Solomon Cottage was used originally as a receiving cottage only, and referred to in early documents as the Detention Cottage. Newcomers spent as much as a month in Solomon, under careful supervision, as a safeguard against the spread of infectious diseases, and also in order that they be classified as well as possible.

Also in 1908, Mr. & Mrs. James A. Patten contributed funds for the second cottage, named for his family. Per the wishes of Miss Griswold, Patten's floors and walls are entirely of concrete, making it, according to the records of both the Chicago Historical Society and Holabird & Roche, one of the earliest residential buildings of its type. Patten was designed to be a home, thus consisting of a basement laundry area, a first floor sitting room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, with a large dormitory-style room on the second floor, as well as three smaller bedrooms and a mother's room. This general floor plan was used in the four other girls' homes, Talcott (1910), Chicago Women's Club (1910-11), Noyes (1910-12) and Illinois (1914).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

---

The third building, erected in 1910, the Straut School for Domestic Economy, functioned both as the school, dairy, general kitchen, laundry and administrative offices. Also in that year was added a bungalow for the groundskeeper. Buck Hall, the permanent school, was constructed in 1914, with an addition in 1922.

#### Life at the Illinois Industrial School

In a recruitment letter dated December 13, 1906, Ella Flagg Young, a board member of the School, wrote to Jane Addams: "The great need of this school is a woman at its head who has the modern ideal of the meaning of education; who believes that the life in that school should recognize the truth that the girl, like the woman, is a social being and is best trained through the energies which are vital to her; who can inspire the staff to work from a modern humanitarian standpoint."<sup>19</sup> Jane Addams began her tenure with the Illinois Industrial School for Girls at that time, as a member of the Board of Trustees.

Addams and her contemporaries espoused a child-saving philosophy consistent with other Progressive Era reformers, which no doubt had impact on the Illinois Industrial School's theory on social work. Historian Joseph Hawes sums up the years from 1900 to the start of World War I as "the great watershed so far as social policy toward children and children's rights were concerned."<sup>20</sup> Where previously child savers had gone quietly about the business of caring for the destitute, by 1910, with the emerging public role of women, children began to gain an increasingly prominent place on the country's social agenda. Women's claim to respect and power came, in many ways, through the reformers efforts to put the interests of children first — a phenomenon historian Linda Gordon termed "maternal feminism."<sup>21</sup> Reformers believed that saving the children was the panacea for American society — a notion that to some was so romanticized as to encourage the belief that children were morally superior to adults.

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Hawes further identified that within the movement existed a "scientific philanthropy" - the desire of volunteers and child care workers to professionalize their work through the creation of a formal educational program. Scholars of the day encouraged the notion by producing scientific studies of children, which boosted confidence that experts were required to determine what was ultimately in the best interest of the child. Subsequently, the reformers succeeded in changing the ways in which social services

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 25

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

---

were administered. This was accomplished through the adoption of a more scientific approach - no longer acceptable was the "misguided" philanthropy of the rich.

Reformers such as Jane Addams promoted the practice of "hands on" work, such as the noted settlement house, Hull-House, and numerous other solutions to the causes of plight for the urban poor. She also helped to frame the advent of the first school of social work - the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, which was eventually incorporated into the University of Chicago and named for her. By 1908, the Illinois Industrial School employed social workers as part of its professional staff.

From the outset, the trustees and board members of the School were intent not only on providing the very best care for their wards, but also the most appropriate education. Leaders at the time the property in Park Ridge was developed were keenly aware of the changing environment for young women, especially those realities awaiting young women from destitute or questionable backgrounds. President Ellen M. Herrobin's forward to the 1908 Annual Report illustrates the School's mindset at the time:

...it will not be amiss to give a few of the reasons which render the Park Ridge School for Girls so necessary if the dependent girls, who are committed to its guardianship, are to be properly educated to become self-respecting and self-supporting women. Of all the children brought into the Juvenile Court the care given to the dependent girls is the most unsatisfactory, in that so little provision is made for the right kind of education - one that will enable them to become self-supporting. The general public, even Boards of Trustees, do not take sufficiently into account the difference between delinquent and dependent girls - in many cases there is but a narrow margin of demarcation between the two classes - but it is of great importance to impress on these children that the fact of their dependency does not force them to lead a life apart from the community life, of which they are a part. Such a school as the Park Ridge School for Girls should, above all, emphasize the educational value of daily routine, and should, as far as possible, have the atmosphere of a boarding school, not that of an institution or a jail. The education given to the pupils should be such as to make them realize that they are important factors in the economic and social life of society."<sup>22</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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The School accepted no girl under fourteen years of age, feeling that this was the minimum age necessary to profit by instruction in the domestic sciences. The goal was to keep the girls in the program only to the age of sixteen, at which time they should be ready to be placed out to earn wages. Special care was given to the health of the girls, most of whom had been severely neglected prior to coming to Park Ridge. They were carefully instructed in habits of cleanliness and social hygiene.

The girls continued farming the land, growing much of the vegetables necessary to sustain them throughout each winter, by either putting up in root cellars, or canning. They operated a dairy on the premises, thanks to the donations of numerous patrons of livestock. The Annual Report of 1914, for example, lists income in the amount of \$3,232.11 — all from the proceeds of the farm, from the profit of livestock at market, to the selling of 41,011 quarts of milk produced at the dairy.

In 1913, the name of the School was officially changed to the Park Ridge School for Girls, as only state institutions were allowed to use the state's name. However as early as 1911, minutes reflected the growing desire on the part of the board members to more adequately depict the aim of their work — "A Farm and Industrial School," or some similar title. The trustees remained focused on their goal of preparing the girls for transition into a homemaker role — "having thus the foundation laid to specialize if she is to earn her living in one of the trades which underlay the home." Philosophically, the school administrators believed that specialization could come only when

the intellect is sufficiently developed to assimilate scientific and efficiency aspects. The demand for trained housekeepers, caterers of clubs, restaurants or hotels cannot be supplied, and, in the teaching of domestic science, the public has not appreciated the fact that we are faced by two distinct propositions — first, that of preparation for the homemaker and laying the foundation for a special trade or profession; the second, to recognize that trade education is a separate activity and is now demanded in all the special branches of home industries, in cooking, serving, washing, sewing and its financial aspects.<sup>23</sup>

Teachers of domestic science and academic work were thereby employed at the School, who instructed the girls during the mornings in cooking and sewing. In the afternoon, they listened to lectures on anatomy and physiology, home nursing, first aid

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 27

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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and music. Meals for all who lived on the campus were prepared in the Straut Building's "practice kitchen," with special attention paid to dietary values —

The food is abundant and well-prepared, according to the instructions of the Domestic Science teacher, the meals well balanced, and the food elements carefully proportioned to each day's nutritive need. Fresh home-grown vegetables in abundance and of good variety. The milk and egg supply from the farm promises to be ample in a very short time. In addition to the benefits derived from such wholesome fare, almost as great are those obtained from the work on the farm and garden, such as planting, weeding and harvesting the small crops.<sup>24</sup>

To complete their training, the girls were additionally instructed in serving and waiting.

According to minutes and annual reports, the census of the School ranged from year to year. During the first three decades of the 20th century, an average of 140 girls was usually maintained, with a few noticeable drops, often in the summer months. The program of the Park Ridge School for Girls gradually changed during the 30's and 40's, with the domestic science curriculum gradually replaced with bookkeeping and secretarial courses, and though at various points in the 30's the census reached 150 girls, enrollment gradually began to decline.

The School became accredited as an educational facility in the 30's, providing education for girls in grades seven through eleven. By 1947, the purpose and objectives of the School were to provide a home and education to girls from families who were not able to provide themselves. Program emphasis shifted from custodial care to homelike care and education. The School was financed by endowment and trust fund income, public and private contributions, as well as county funds from agencies placing girls, and client fees. The population in that same year was approximately 50 girls who were either private or county placements. The population remained the same for the next few years, however an increasing number of girls were placed by the state showing varying degrees of emotional and delinquent characteristics. Paralleling national trends, the Agency became therapeutic in focus, rather than purely custodial. As programs such as Aid to Dependent Children developed, fewer were qualified on the basis of need alone, and the client base was comprised of primarily troubled and delinquent children.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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Two additional buildings were erected in 1972, the England Cottage, provided through the generosity of the Frank W. England Foundation, and the Haake Clinic, dedicated to the memory of Alfred P. Haake, Jr. Program emphasis shifted again to provide more controlled living experiences, increasing social services and limited clinical services to girls who needed a higher degree of specialized care. In subsequent years, the School operated a residential teen pregnancy program — one of only two in the state — provided shelter for runaway teens, and housed refugees from Vietnam. In 1980, boys were admitted for the first time, and the name was changed to the Park Ridge Youth Campus. The Teaching Family Program, which had been developed at the University of Kansas and put into practice at Boys Town in Omaha, Nebraska, was adopted in the same year. The goal of the program became to help troubled youth gain control of their social and academic behavior. A specially trained couple replaced the house mother of the past, and helped to provide a stable family atmosphere for the youth.

Today, The Youth Campus serves over 300 children annually through residential care, foster care and services for medically fragile children. Additionally, the organization shelters runaways on the Park Ridge Campus, and is currently in the development stage of a new daycare program for at risk families in Maine Township. Though the issues facing the children of today differ from those who sought refuge at the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the mission remains consistent — to provide comprehensive care and education for needy and troubled children.

The architects: Holabird & Roche

Six of the nine contributing buildings were designed by noted architectural firm, Holabird & Roche of Chicago. The firm was founded in 1880 as Holabird & Simonds by William Holabird and Ossian Cole Simonds. William Holabird began his work in Chicago in 1875 as an engineer for William Le Baron Jenney — an architect highly trained in the tradition of the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, and with extensive experience as an engineer. Jenney was regarded as a highly competent architect, and became a mentor to the generation of artists and craftsmen who flourished in Chicago during the 1880's and 90's. Jenney's work in the mid to late 1870's achieved notoriety for its use of brick rather than cut stone — unique in Chicago architecture at that time.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 29

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

It was while working for Jenney that Holabird met two men who were later to become his partners — Ossian Simonds and Martin Roche. Simonds came on to work for Jenney as a surveyor of land owned by the Graceland Cemetery Association. It was through Simonds' work at Graceland that his talent for landscape architecture was discovered, and it was this discovery that led to the formation of Holabird & Simonds. Hired by Graceland as an independent contractor, Simonds designed an enlargement of the cemetery — an arrangement that allowed him the flexibility to start up his new partnership with Holabird. Simonds' use of wild native trees and shrubs in apparently natural, uncontrived ways became known as the "prairie spirit" in landscape.

The partnership of Holabird & Simonds lasted only a few months, with Simonds gradually withdrawing from the day-to-day operations in 1881 upon his appointment as superintendent of Graceland Cemetery. Holabird & Simonds, realizing that the firm was left "long on engineering and short on architecture," picked Martin Roche as their new partner — an affiliation lasting until 1918. Roche had worked as head draftsman in Jenney's office since 1872 — a colleague of both Holabird and Simonds — and added his name to the new firm 1882. The three men stayed in business together for three years — until 1883 — at which time Simonds left the firm in order to devote his full attention to landscape architecture.

Early records of Holabird & Roche are sketchy, but several important commissions are verified, notably the Science Hall of Northwestern University (1886-87). During the years 1887-89 however, the firm gained both in notoriety and prosperity. Construction figures for Chicago neared \$25 million in 1889, with the ledger of Holabird & Roche representing \$584,000 — due to a \$484,000 commission to design the Tacoma, the firm's first large commercial building, and one of the most prominent new office buildings in Chicago's Loop. The Tacoma was also important as the "first conspicuous demonstration anywhere of the possibilities of metal skeletal framing on a large office building."<sup>25</sup> By the turn of the century, the firm had joined the ranks of Chicago's leading commercial architects, and had gained a reputation for technical expertise and reliability.

Among Holabird & Roche's notable architectural examples are the Marquette Building (1891-95), the Old Colony Building (1893-94), and the Congress Hotel (1901-02). During the period in which the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was built, the firm also designed the Cook County Courthouse (1904-10), the University Club (1904-08), the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 30

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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Hotel Sherman (1906-11), and the Hotel LaSalle (1907-09). Additionally, they designed several department stores in the State Street area, notably the Boston Store (1916), Mandel Brothers (1900) and the Rothschild Store (1912).

The firm's work in the area of institutional architecture represented a small but important portion of the business. During the first years of the century, several commissions from Children's Memorial Hospital were completed, most notably the Maurice Porter Pavilion (1902-08) — a classical pavilion of brick and stone trim, and near duplicate of the Illinois Industrial School's Straut Building. Also during this time, the firm began a decades-long association with the American Medical Association. During the years of the First World War, institutional work provided the firm with the mainstay of their commissions, with commercial work nearly non-existent. Notable work from the period 1915-18 include the Education Building of the University of Illinois, a complex for the Wesley Foundation at the University of Illinois, and four dormitories and a main building containing classrooms, offices, a library and chapel for the Garrett Biblical Institute at Northwestern University in Evanston.

According to Robert Brugemann in his book, *The Architects and the City: Holabird & Roche of Chicago, 1880-1918*: "The range of Holabird & Roche's institutional work during 1908-10 is suggested by the curious juxtaposition of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, a set of modest structures in the suburbs intended to house vagrant girls, and the University School for Girls, an elegant structure on a prime lakefront site on Chicago's Near North Side intended to house one of the city's most elegant educational institutions."<sup>26</sup> Not long after the commissions for the Illinois Industrial School for Girls were completed, the firm also designed the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum (Chapin Hall) — 1912-16. The institution is no longer standing.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 31

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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The architecture of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls

The style of the six buildings designed by Holabird & Roche for the Illinois Industrial School for Girls is Colonial/Georgian Revival. The interest in reviving America's colonial architectural heritage dates from the late 1870's, following the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Fashionable architects of the day subsequently toured the New England states to study original Georgian and Adam buildings, and by the mid 1880's, were executing buildings in what came to be known as the Colonial Revival style. Early examples were rarely historically correct replications, but rather free interpretations including key elements. Following the turn of the century, more attention was paid to correct detail and proportion, encouraged greatly by a wide dissemination of photos in books and periodicals.

Important stylistic features include accentuated front doorways with decorative pediments and supported with pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form front entry porches. Doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights. Facades customarily show symmetrically balanced windows and center door. Windows are typically double-hung sash, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes, and frequently occur in adjacent pairs. Roofs are either hipped, with or without a full-width porch, gabled or gambrel.

While a departure from the better-known commercial examples of Holabird & Roche, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls is an outstanding example of their ability to develop domestic, residentially-scaled buildings. The Straut School closely resembles the now-raised Maurice Porter Pavilion of Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago, a residentially scaled building designed by the firm. The choice of the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style, with its formal and ordered design characteristics, suggest that the architects utilized the architectural style of the school and grounds to emphasize the educational goals of the institution, namely, to bring order to the lives of troubled girls. Furthermore, the evolution of the school design suggests the clear integration of architectural style and the client's objective of providing domestic training for the girls of the school.

The buildings of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls include accentuated front doorways, with transoms and classical inspired pilasters. Five of the buildings have gabled roofs, one with gambrel. Six have symmetrically balanced windows and center

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 32

Illinois Industrial School for Girls

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door, and decorative classical columns. One building in particular, the Straut School, includes galvanized metal cornice with modillions and dentils. The buildings all have double-hung sash windows, and most include corner quoins.

In comparison to other public buildings in Park Ridge, Illinois, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls represents the oldest surviving example of Colonial/Georgian Revival architecture. The City of Park Ridge has largely adopted the style for its governmental facilities, as represented by the City Hall building (1955), the Public Library, and two post offices located on South Prospect Ave. and Busse Highway respectively. According to the records of the City Planner, other institutional/commercial buildings in the city representative of the Colonial Revival style are: the American Farm Bureau Building (Touhy Ave.), the Citibank Building (E. Northwest Highway), two adjacent office buildings (E. Northwest Highway), and a small two story building adjacent to the old post office on South Prospect Ave., currently used as a medical office. All buildings date from the 1950's or later.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 35

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Continuation Sheet**

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Verbal Boundary Description

Located on North Prospect Avenue, south of Oakton Avenue in the northeast quarter of Park Ridge is The Youth Campus, formerly known as the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. A loan agreement between the Illinois Industrial School for Girls and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, dated January 4, 1912, provides this description: "The Illinois Industrial School for Girls is the owner of the premises known as That part of the E. ½ of the N.E. ¼ of Section 26 aforesaid; thence West along the North line of said section 14 30/100 chains to the center of Prospect Avenue; then south along the center of Prospect Avenue 28 7/100 chains; thence East on a line parallel with the North line of Section 26, 14 22/100 chains to the East line of said section; thence North along the East line of said Section 28 7/100 chains to the place of beginning in Cook County, Illinois."

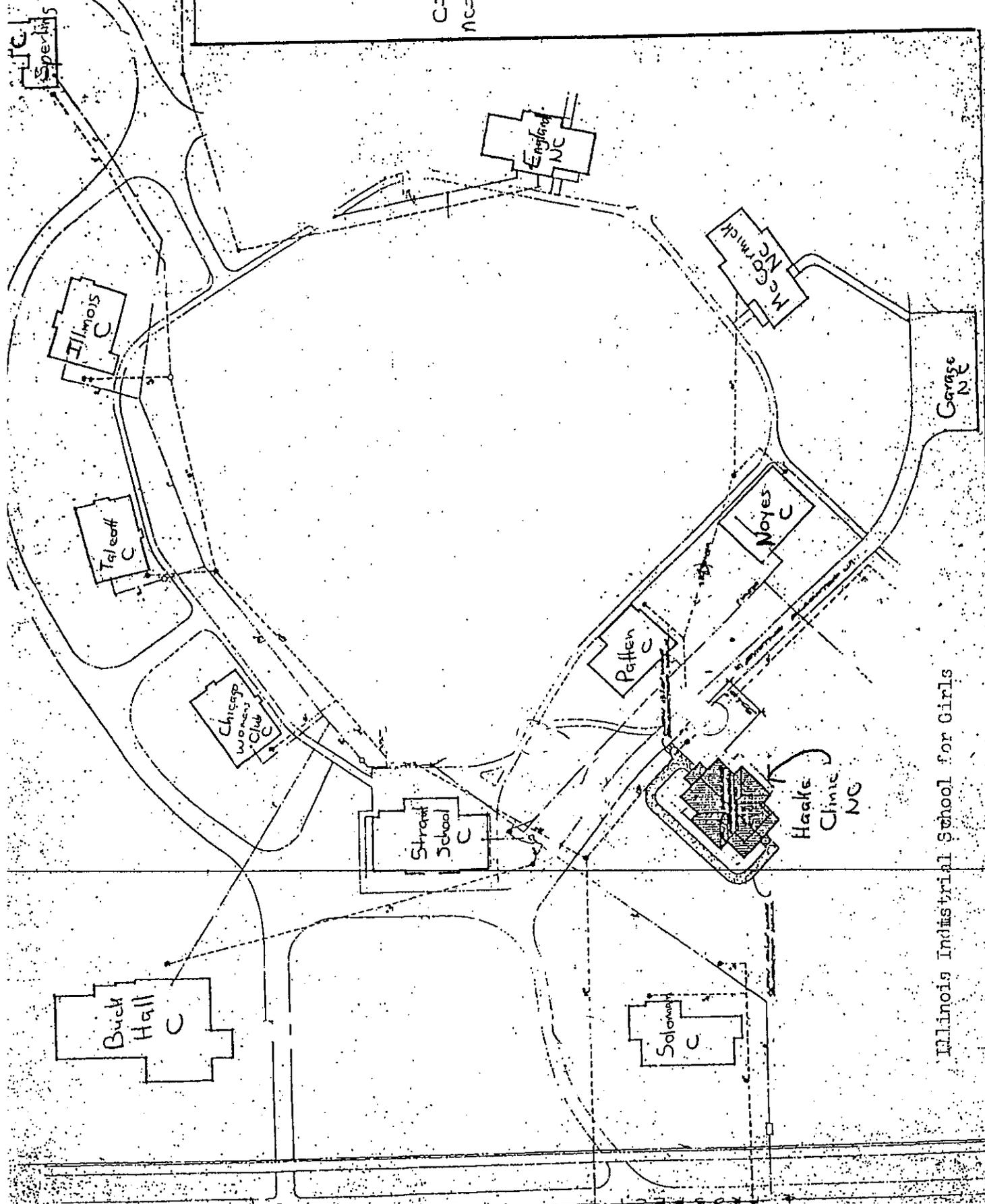
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Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the historic buildings and setting associated with the Illinois Industrial School for Girls and that maintains its historic integrity. The twenty-six acres to the east of the buildings that was part of the campus' farm has been subdivided with modern housing and is not included within the nominated parcel.



C=Contributing  
NC=Noncontributing



Illinois Industrial School for Girls



SCENE AT ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS PARK RIDGE, ILL. MISS

~~87~~ 35

Illinois Industrial School For Girls  
Park Ridge, Cook County, IL

Unknown

ca. 1910.

733 N. Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, IL  
View looking East (historic)



SOLONIS CORPUS  
ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
PARK RIDGE, ILL.

MHS

~~222~~

Illinois Industrial School For Girls

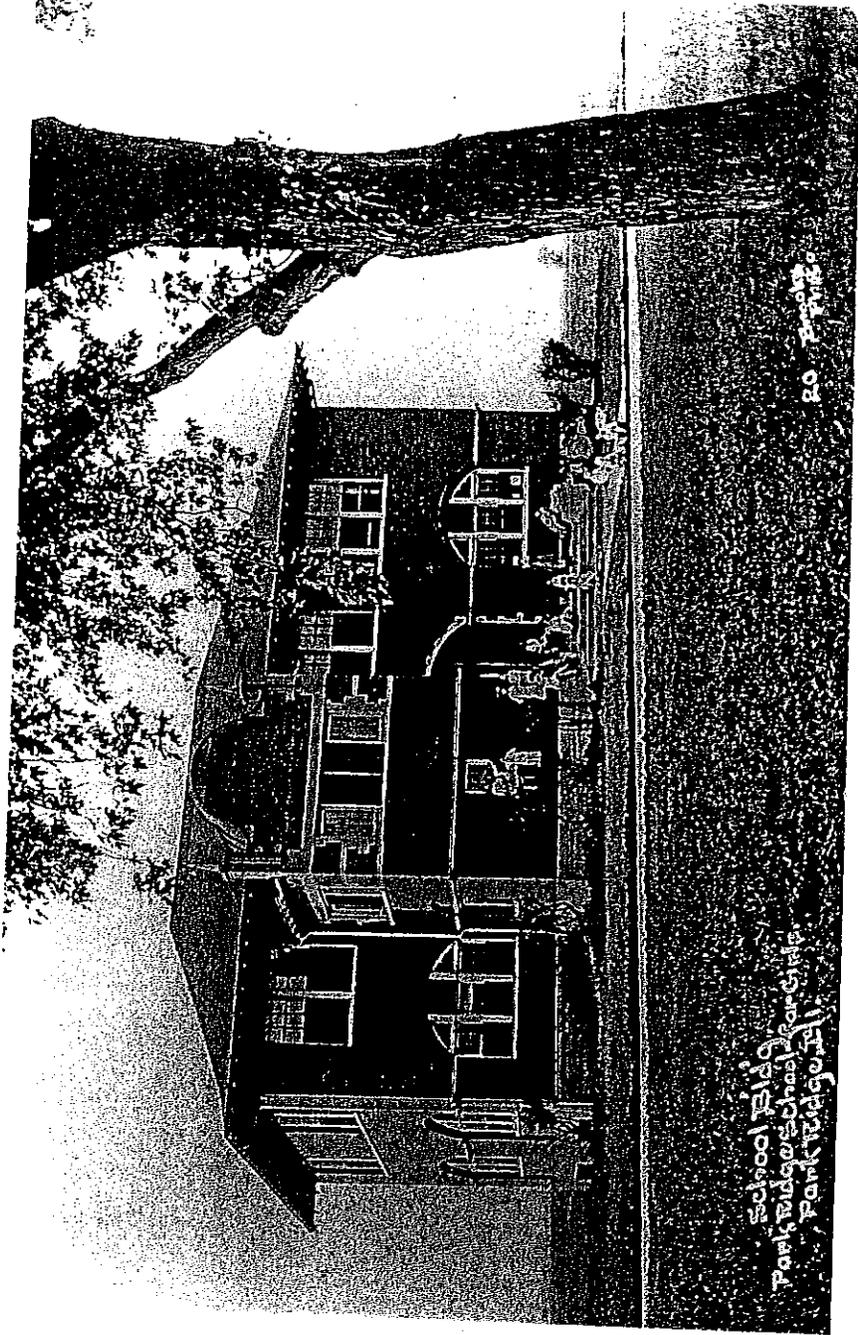
Park Ridge, Cook County, IL

Unknown

ca. Early 1900s

733 N. Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, IL 60068

Solomon Cottage (Building 4) looking SE



Illinois Industrial School for Girls

Cook County, IL

Unknown

c. 1918

Buck Hall



4/31

②

Illinois Industrial School For Girls

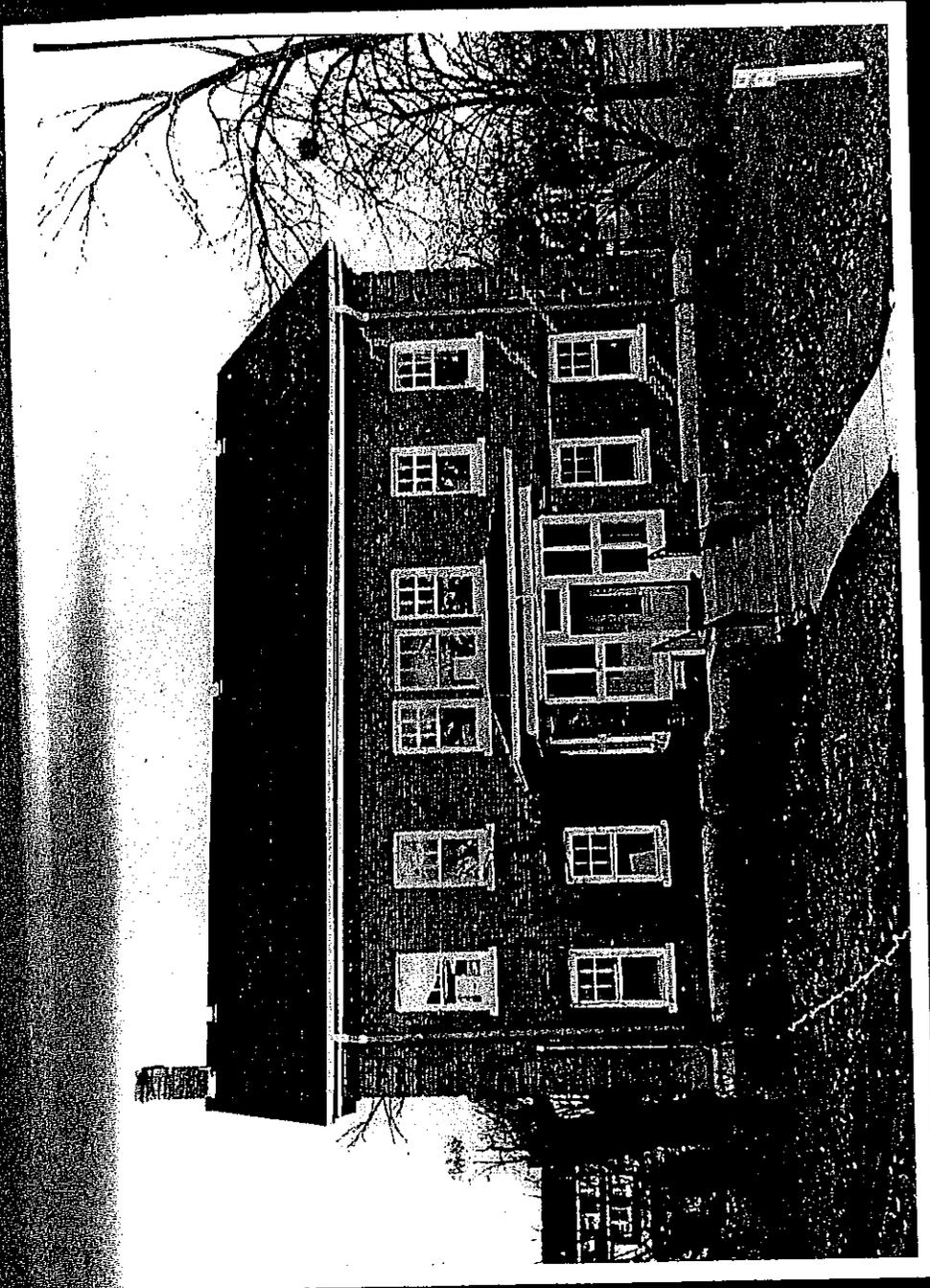
Park Ridge

Cook County, IL

Ed McCabe

4/1998

Solomon Cottages looking North



~~12/81~~ Illinois Industrial School for Girls

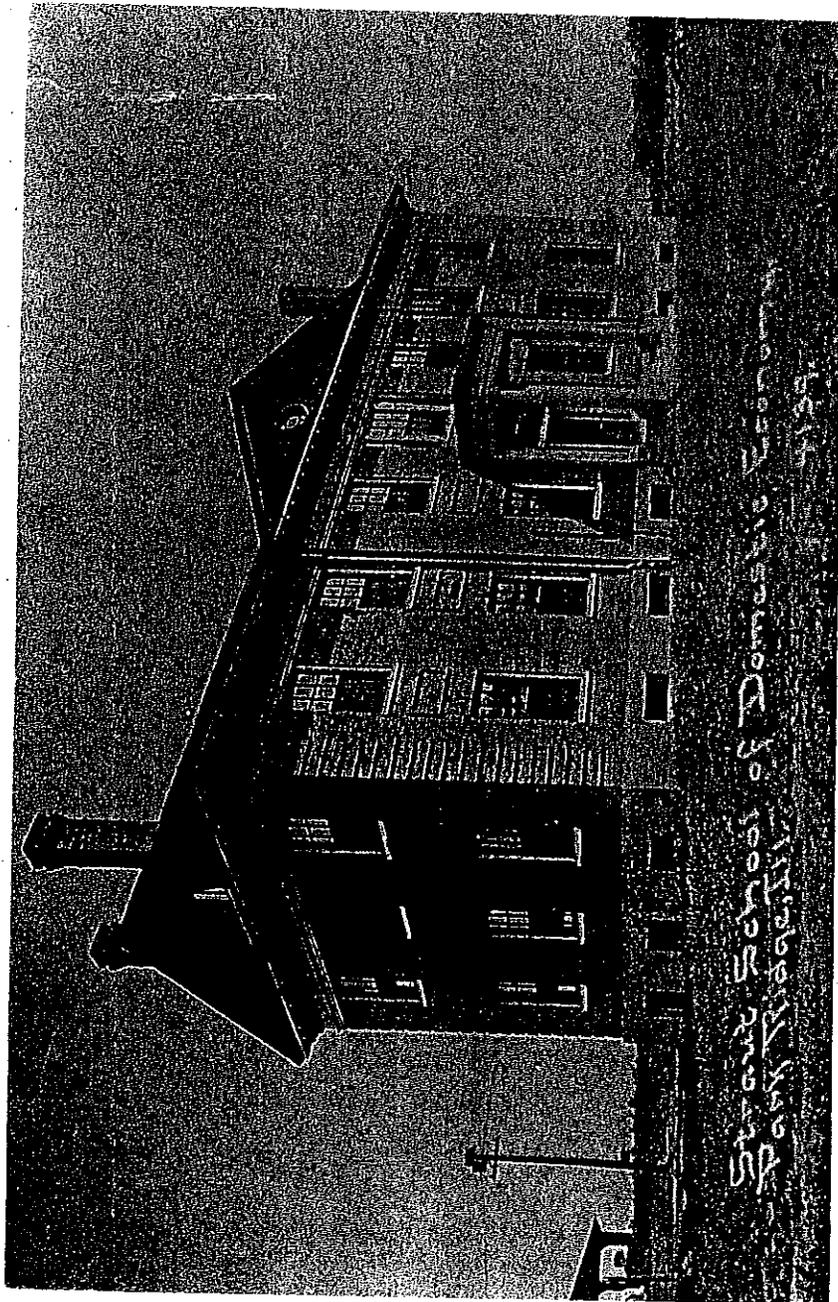
Park Ridge, Cook County, IL

Ed McCabe

11/1999

733 N. Prospect, Park Ridge, IL 60068

Patten Cottage looking north



UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA  
TUSCALOOSA, ALA. 35487

~~BIA~~

Illinois Industrial School For Girls

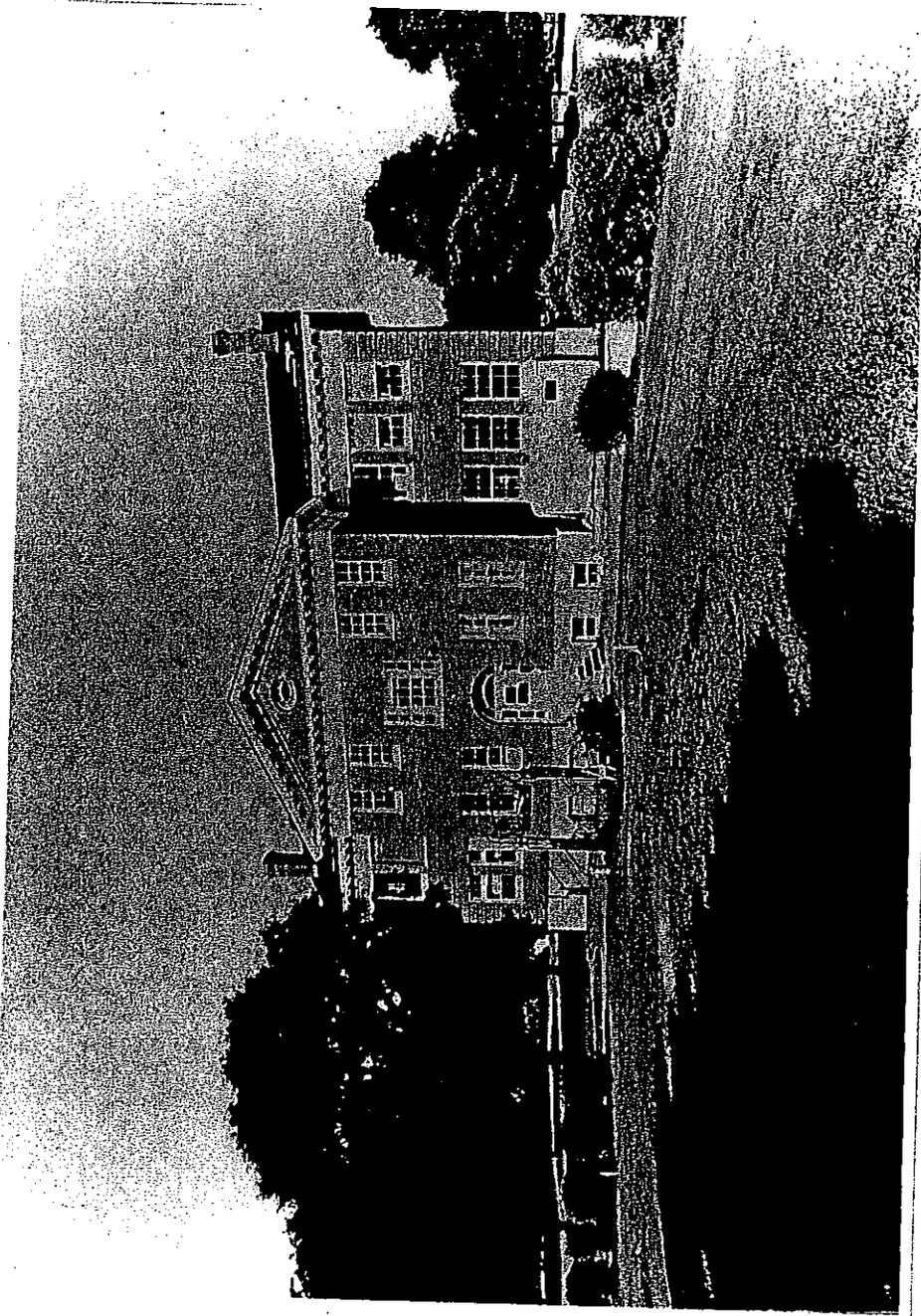
Park Ridge, Cook County, IL

Unknown

ca. 1900s

733 N. Prospekt, Park Ridge, IL 60068

Straw School looking SE



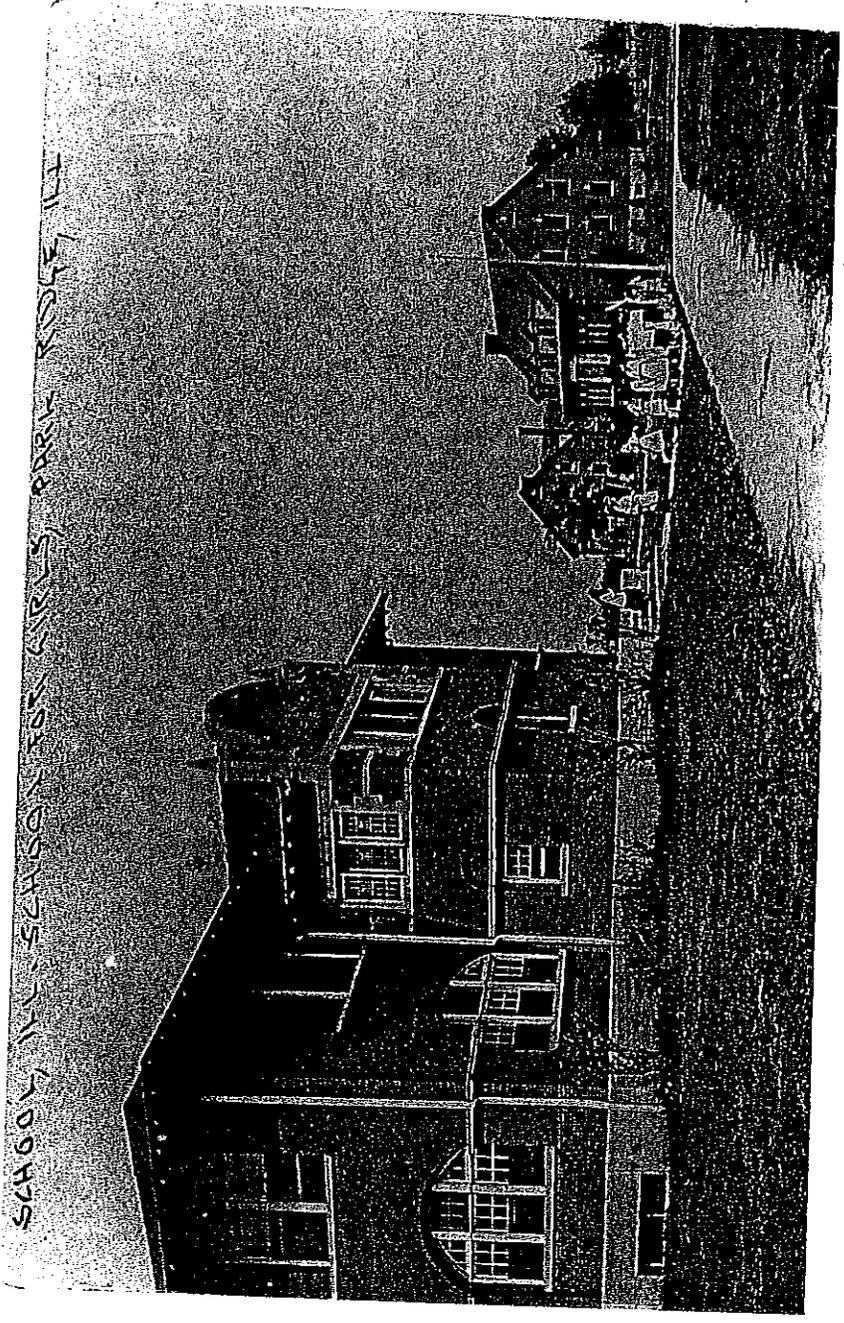
~~Ed McCabe~~

Illinois Industrial School for Girls  
Park Ridge, Cook County, IL

Ed McCabe

1/1/1997

733 N. Prospect, Park Ridge, IL 60068  
Straud School Locking west



1700 HRS  
SCHOOL

~~Illinois~~  
Illinois Industrial School For Girls  
Park Ridge, Cook County, Illinois

Unknown

ca. late 1910s

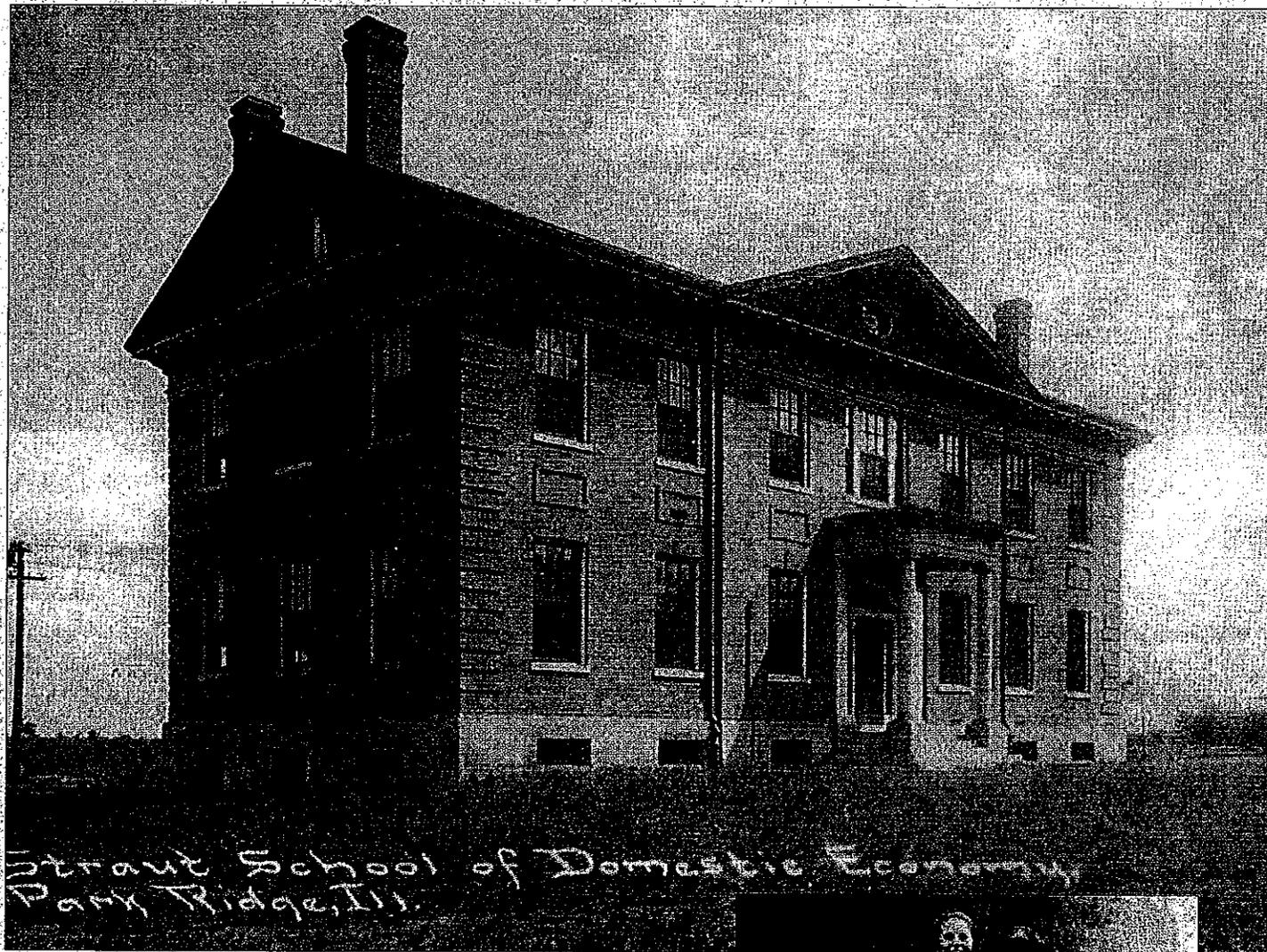
733 N. Prospect, Park Ridge, IL 60088

Buck Hall, Emery, Talbot Cottages  
Looking East



# HISTORIC • ILLINOIS

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency • Division of Preservation Services • Vol. 21 • No. 6 • April 1999



*Straub School of Domestic Economy  
Park Ridge, Ill.*

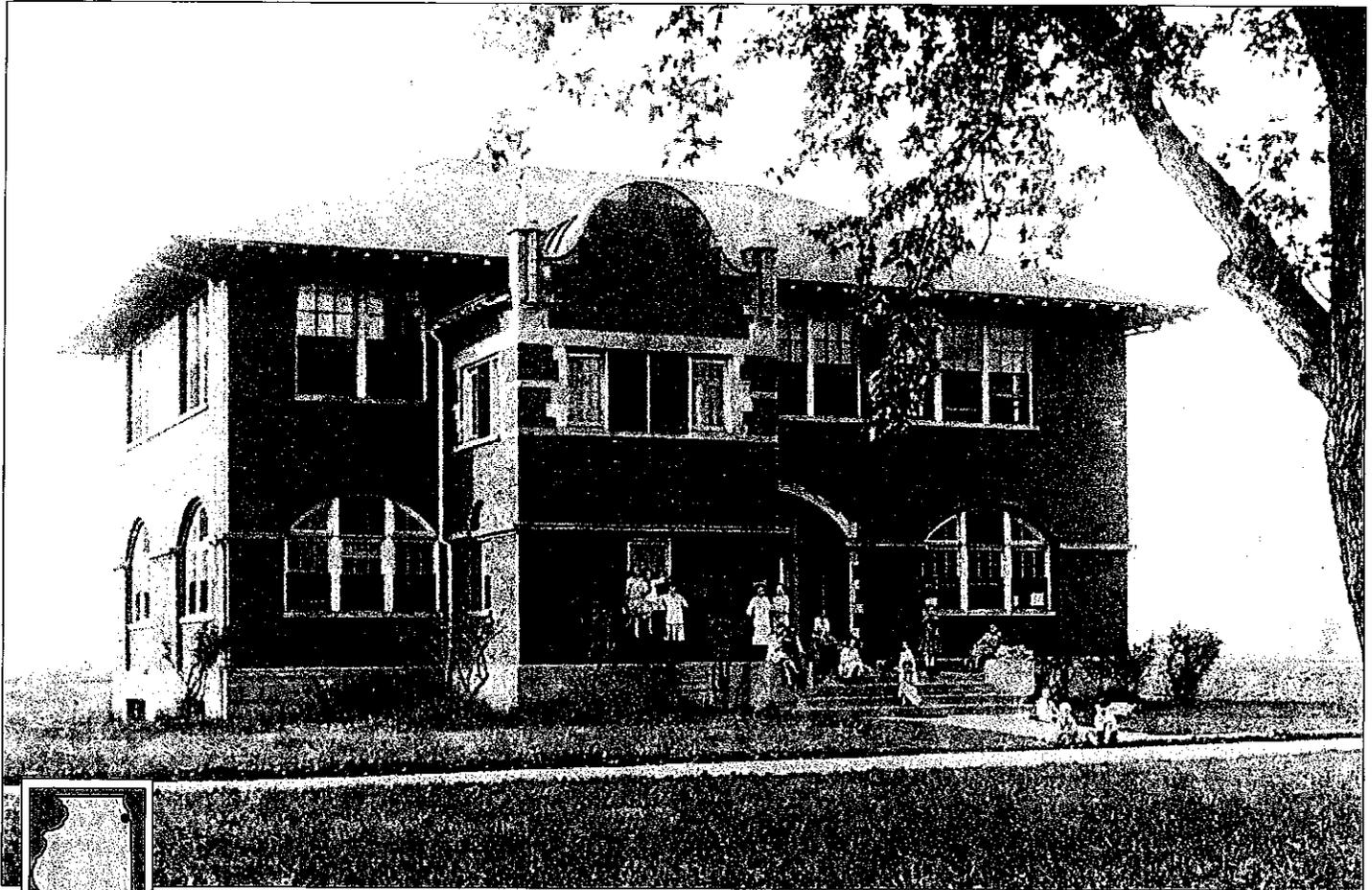
## *Park Ridge's Industrial School for Girls—Story on page 3*

*The Straub School of Domestic Economy was built in 1910 to accommodate students at the Illinois Industrial School for Girls in Park Ridge. The school building was one of six designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Roche, and it included a dairy, a kitchen, and a laundry where the girls learned domestic skills. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus) Inset: Industrial School students pose on the stairs of the Orlando J. Buck school building about 1910. (Photo courtesy Charles Hopkinson)*



# SAVING INNOCENTS

## *The Illinois Industrial School for Girls*



*Students enjoy leisure time outside one of the campus buildings. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus)*



**COOK  
COUNTY**

Many of America's great cities were created in the nineteenth century as populations shifted from rural to urban and immigrants sought new lives in the city. But the transformation of cities like Chicago, which seemingly mushroomed overnight, brought sickness, poverty, and crime. And during the Civil War the number of destitute children grew at an alarming rate. In the Chicago area socially conscious citizens stepped forward to provide solutions, and although responses to the problem appeared in many different forms, one answer in Cook County proved to be enduring. The serene, once-rural campus of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls

in Park Ridge still stands, but in stark contrast to the affluent residential neighborhood that now surrounds it. The school dates from 1877, a period when the care of dependent children in Illinois was experiencing its greatest development, and the emergence of industrial schools, orphanages, and training schools predominated. More than one hundred years later the school continues to operate as an agency to assist needy youth.

The Industrial School for Girls has long played a role in caring for the neediest children. Both its architectural and historical importance earned the school its recent listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The solid, stalwart architecture of the Colonial and Georgian

Revival buildings suggests that those entrusted with that mission spelled it out in the development of the property and design of the buildings. The campus evokes a sense of permanence, and the strong visual image of the buildings indicates both structure and stability. The school played an important role in the development of congregate care systems for dependent children and mirrored major child-care trends in the United States at the turn of the century.

During the periods of urban development and industrial growth (1820-1860), and again during Civil War reconstruction, the number of needy children in America grew most dramatically—by 300 percent from 1861 to 1865 alone. By



Landscape architect Ossian Cole Simonds added finishing touches that today lend a park-like setting for the campus. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus)

1850 institutionalization became the standard social response to the problem of caring for dependent children, due in great part to the criticism of the indenture and apprenticeship systems.

Like the large urban centers of the eastern seaboard, Chicago experienced phenomenal growth, becoming an instant city seemingly over night. A village of only 350 in 1833, the Chicago population stood at nearly three hundred thousand by 1870, and the identical social problems that already existed in New York—poverty and crime—troubled Chicago. Following three successive cholera epidemics between 1849 and 1856 and the Civil War, the numbers of homeless and destitute ballooned, and the number of dependent children exploded. There were "dependent" children, who lost their parents to the effects of war, famine, or disease. Others fell victim to the effects of urban conditions; children of these families fell into poverty, were labeled as "destitute," and became better known as delinquents. Two dominant types of institutions emerged— orphan asylums and industrial schools.

Chicago officials began searching for new ways to care for the poor, with numerous private organizations attempting to fill the need. The industrial school reflected society's changing view of children. No longer were children sinners—"not too little to die . . . not too little to go to hell,"—but "innocents" who were salvageable if placed in a positive environment.

Industrial schools, modeled after the English institutions of social reformer Mary Carpenter, resulted from that new philosophy. They focused on training young children in the skills necessary to enable them to earn a living as adults. In addition to academics, boys received training in agricultural skills, while girls were taught domestic skills. The State of Illinois passed the Industrial School Act in 1879, which provided public funds to care for children placed in such institutions. State subsidies offset costs, but the care and responsibility of dependent children remained the province of private agencies.

By the late nineteenth century, attitudes toward children again began to shift, and Illinois again responded, this time with the development of the first juvenile court system in the country. The intent of the juvenile court was to provide a forum in which children would be treated as children, rather than as adults. With the passage of "An Act to Regulate the Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children," the juvenile court—rather than the private agency or foster home—became the central agent responsible for dependent or neglected children. The premise of this relationship, *parens patriae*, indicated the paternalistic role of the state—literally, that the state became the parent of every child within its borders. As such, the state took responsibility and began to inspect all private and public agencies for children. The state also began to require proof of incorporation by the Division of Child Welfare, an administrative division of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

It was within this complex climate of dire social circumstances and bureaucracy that the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was founded. Certainly, the founders were acting in response to the increasing number of dependent children, but their careful plan was also humanistic. It was geared toward education, the development of



Residents of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls were housed in cottages to provide a homelike, comforting setting. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus)

domestic skills, and the positive shapings of a nurturing and therapeutic environment. They adopted the philosophy of contemporary social reformers, such as Jane Addams, who advocated "hands-on" work and other methods of improving the lives of the urban poor.

The Illinois Industrial School for Girls was one of the first industrial schools for girls in the Chicago area, opening on November 1, 1877, with an enrollment of seven girls aged four to seventeen. According to the by-laws, the object of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls was ". . . to establish and maintain an institution as a home and training school for neglected, dependent and homeless girls, under eighteen years of age, or until permanent homes and means of support can be secured for them." The law instructed the county of the child's origin to pay the school ten dollars per month toward the care, maintenance, and tuition of each dependent girl. The money guaranteed that each girl would receive, upon admission into an industrial school, ". . . three chemises, three pair of woolen stockings, one pair of shoes, two woolen petticoats or skirts, three good dresses, a cloak or shawl, and a suitable bonnet."

The school originally accepted no girl under fourteen years of age, the minimum age thought necessary to profit by instruction in the domestic sciences. The goal was to keep the girls in the program only to the age of sixteen, by which time they were usually trained and ready to earn a living. Special care was given to the health of the girls, most of whom had been severely neglected before their arrival at Park Ridge. They were carefully instructed in habits of cleanliness and social hygiene. The school's program gradually changed during the 1930s and 1940s, when book-keeping and secretarial courses gradually replaced the domestic science curriculum. Though at various points in the 1930s the census reached 150 girls, enrollment gradually began to decline.

Originally located on the south side of Main Street at Sheridan Road in present-day Evanston, the school leased the Old Soldiers' Home that had previously been used as a refuge for needy Illinois soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from



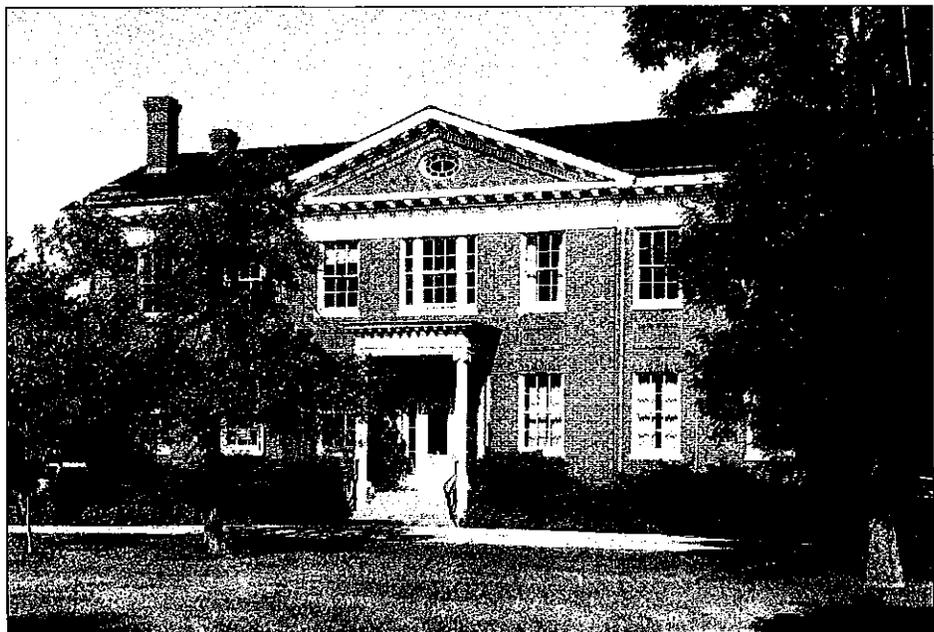
*The graduating class of 1958 poses on the stairs of the Orlando J. Buck building. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus)*

duty in the Civil War. The building contained a kitchen, laundry, assembly room, classrooms, offices, a library, dorm rooms, apartments for staff, and other work-rooms. Classes were conducted each day, and the girls received instruction in laundry and cooking.

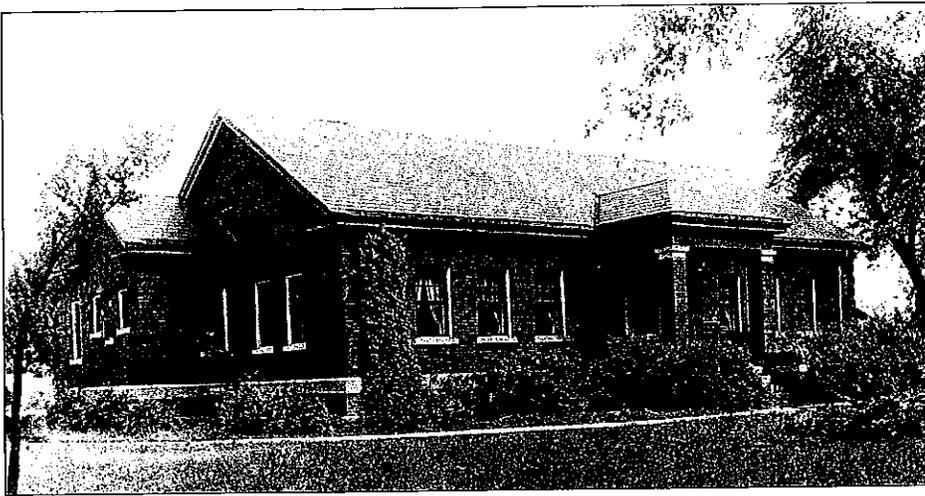
The girls also farmed forty acres of land that the school owned in Park Ridge. They grew many of the vegetables necessary to sustain them throughout each winter, and they learned how to preserve the food in root cellars or by canning. They

operated a dairy on the premises, thanks to livestock donations from charitable farmers. The farming also provided income.

For twenty-five years (1883-1908) the school operated from the Old Soldiers' Home in Evanston, while trustees studied options on how to develop the Park Ridge site for a more suitable living environment. They eventually chose the cottage plan, a family-like environment that was deemed humane and one that was endorsed at the first White House Conference on the Care of Dependent



*The Colonial-Revival-style Straut School Building, now nestled among mature landscaping, lends a collegial atmosphere to the campus.*



*Solomon Cottage, pictured here about 1912, was the first residence constructed on campus. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus)*

Children in 1909. Funding was often an obstacle, but numerous fundraising efforts eventually produced the capital necessary to build, and in 1908 construction of brick cottages in the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style finally began.

Building continued and by 1914 a total of nine buildings were erected, six of which were designed by the noted Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Roche. Of the original nine buildings at Park Ridge, one served as a detention cottage, five were group homes for the girls, one was a school for domestic sciences, one housed the groundskeeper, and the remainder served as an academic school building. Renowned landscape architect Ossian Cole Simonds provided the finishing touches to give the grounds its campus, park-like setting.

The architects chose the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style for their work, and the resulting buildings include many characteristic features. Most front doorways are accentuated with decorative pediments and supported with pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form front entry porches. Doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights. Facades customarily show symmetrically balanced windows and a center door. Windows are typically double-hung sash, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes, and frequently occur in adjacent pairs. Roofs are either hipped, with or without a full-width porch, gabled or gambrel. One building in particular, the Straut School,

includes a galvanized metal cornice with modillions and dentils.

The school continues to adapt to address the changing needs of minors. In subsequent years, the school operated a residential teen pregnancy program—one of only two in the state—that provided shelter for runaway teens; it also housed Vietnamese refugees. In 1980 boys were admitted for the first time, and the name was changed to the Park Ridge Youth Campus. The Teaching Family Program, which had been developed at the University of Kansas and put into practice at Boys Town in Omaha, Nebraska, was adopted in the same year. The school philosophy was adapted to help troubled youth gain control of their social and academic behavior. A specially trained couple replaced the house-mother of the past and helped to provide a stable family atmosphere for the youth.

For more than a century, the vision set forth by the founders of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls has concentrated on assisting children with emotional, social, and behavioral problems to function on their own as productive members of society. Although the issues facing today's children differ from those of their predecessors who sought refuge at the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, The Youth Campus maintains its firm and unwavering commitment to at-risk children and their families. This commitment has sustained the organization for more than a century, and it will continue to adapt to allow the next generation of caretakers to continue creating innovative, responsive, and effective programs and services in the future.

Catherine B. Squires

*Catherine B. Squires is the Director of Development for The Youth Campus, and co-author of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls' nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Research, both for the nomination and this article, was conducted by Edward C. McCabe, a Park Ridge historian and long-standing supporter of The Youth Campus.*

*The Youth Campus is a not-for-profit, nonsectarian child and family welfare agency overseen by a voluntary board of directors. For additional information about The Youth Campus and its services, phone Catherine B. Squires at 847-823-5161, ext. 114.*

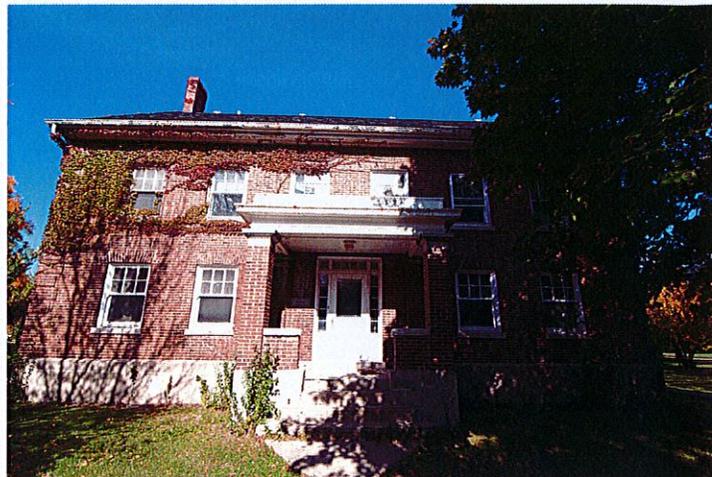


*Exuberant 1998 graduates celebrate their final day of school. (Photo courtesy The Youth Campus)*

## Other Contributing Structures to the National Register Listing



**Buck Hall**



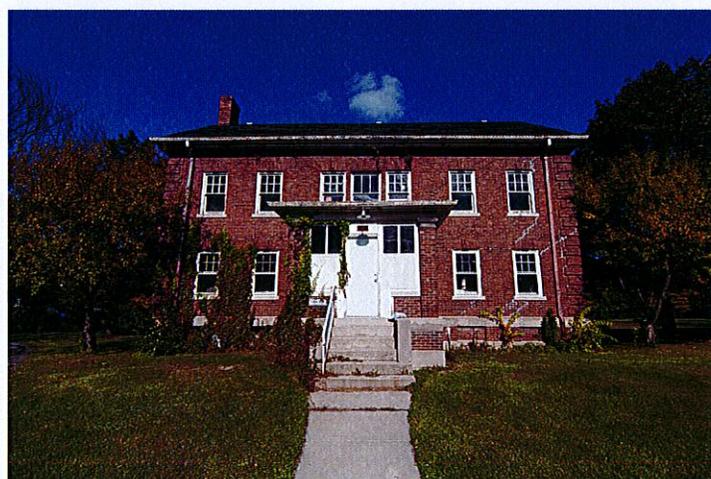
**Noyes Cottage**



**Illinois Cottage**



**Talcott Cottage**



**Tilles Cottage  
(Formerly Patten Cottage)**



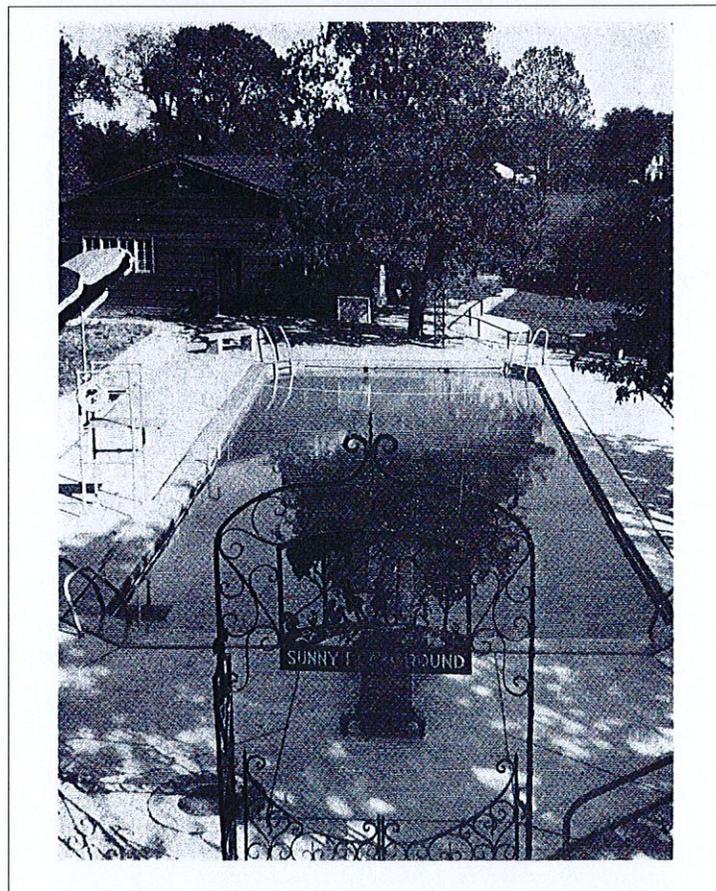
*SPORTS COURT AND  
PLAYGROUND*

Generously donated to  
the young people of  
The Youth Campus  
by Connie and Bill Manika.  
Dedicated August 9, 1997.

**STATUE**

By H. Gladenbeck & Sohn  
Exhibited at 1893 World's  
Columbian Exposition

# Sunny Playground



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### The Solomon Cottage Park Ridge Landmark Application The Wohlers Hall and The Emery Cottage Landmark Application

Page 1

National Register of Historic Places. Historic Property Name: The Illinois Industrial School for Girls; Other Names: Park Ridge School for Girls, Park Ridge Youth Campus, The Youth Campus. Location: Park Ridge, Illinois. Period of Significance: 1908-1948. National Park Service Certification dated August 6, 1998.

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Page 2

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## CITY OF PARK RIDGE

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY  
PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

**Date:** May 3, 2017  
**To:** Historic Preservation Commission  
**From:** Jon Branham, Senior Planner  
**Subject:** Historic Landmark Designation, Case: LD-17-01  
721 North Prospect Avenue (Solomon Cottage)

### **Introduction & Background**

Park Ridge Park District, applicant, requests a review for historic landmark designation at 721 North Prospect Avenue, in accordance with the landmark designation review provisions in Article 23 of the Municipal Code.

The applicant submitted materials that satisfy the minimum filing requirements for landmark designation, including a statement on how the nomination would satisfy the landmark designation standards. The application was prepared by the owner of the property. The owner has also provided consent. Notification requirements for this application have been satisfied.

According to research provided, 721 North Prospect Avenue is significant with respect to several of the criteria as required by the landmark designation standards.

The application states the structure at 721 North Prospect Avenue, also known as the Solomon Cottage, was the first structure built on the Illinois Industrial School for Girls (later the Park Ridge School for Girls, the Park Ridge Youth Campus, and the Youth Campus) property in 1908 after the school was relocated from Evanston. The cottage served as a receiving facility with living quarters, and was named after Hannah Solomon, president of the school at the time of its relocation, who was a prominent Chicago social activist, and was responsible for the School's survival in the early years of the century. The cottage was constructed with funding from Julius Rosenwald, a noted Chicago businessman and philanthropist.

The School was significant in terms of the "Cottage Plan" style of an open layout of residential cottages spread out in a circular design over the property, which differed from the barrack-style quarters of the previous location, and served an important example of the evolution of social policy toward dependent children and education at the time. The site and buildings, including the Solomon Cottage, have been an established and visual feature on North Prospect Avenue in Park Ridge since 1908.

In 1998, the School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A plaque acknowledging the honor remains attached to the exterior of the Solomon Cottage.

The architectural firm of Holabird & Roche of Chicago designed the Colonial/Georgian Revival-style of the Solomon Cottage. The firm also designed other buildings on the site.

The building is currently being rehabilitated in accordance with Illinois Historic Preservation Agency standards and will serve as the new home of the Park Ridge Historical Society, which will operate as the Park Ridge History Center, and will include a permanent space dedicated to the history of the School for Girls.

The application concludes that the Solomon Cottage is distinctive feature of Park Ridge's heritage and contributes to the rich and diverse history of the community.

### **Landmark Designation Standards**

The applicant appears to meet several criteria of the landmark designation standards (Section 23-3-1 of the Municipal Code), which include:

- The site's significance with respect to the historical, cultural, artistic, social, ethnic or other heritage of the nation, state or community.
- The site's significance as it may be representative of an architectural or engineering type lending itself to the study of a style, period, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.
- The site's association with an important person or event in national, state, or local history.
- The site's identity as a notable work of a master builder, designer, architect or artist whose individual genius has influenced an era.
- The site's identity as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.
- Criteria promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The preference of the owner.
- The economic and functional potentials of the site.

### **Commission Action**

Staff is satisfied that the applicant meets the designation standards. The Commission should consider the landmark designation standards and determine if it is satisfied with the application.

If the Commission decides to recommend approval of the historic landmark designation, the proposed motion would be as follows:

Recommend City Council approval of historic landmark designation for 721 North Prospect Avenue, Case Number LD-17-01, as submitted.

Attachments

STATE OF ILLINOIS        )  
  ) SS.  
COUNTY OF C O O K        )

**AFFIDAVIT**

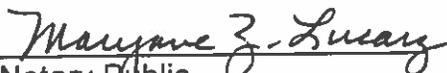
The undersigned, Gayle Mountcastle, Park Ridge Park District ("Affiant"), being first duly sworn on oath state:

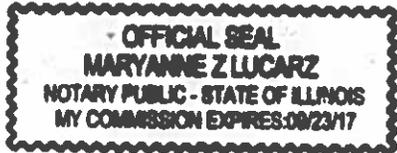
- 1. Affiant states that they are the legal owner of the property located at 721 North Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois.
  
- 2. Affiant also states that they have applied to the City of Park Ridge, under case number LD-17-01 for landmark designation for the property located at 721 North Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois as required by the Park Ridge Historic Preservation Ordinance.
  
- 3. Further affiant sayeth not.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this Affidavit this 27 day of April, 2017.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gayle Mountcastle  
Park Ridge Park District

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to  
before me this 27 day of  
April, 2017.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public





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**MINUTES**

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**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

**CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS  
505 BUTLER PLACE  
PARK RIDGE, IL 60068**

**Wednesday, May 3, 2017 AT 6:00 PM**

Chair Barclay called the meeting to order at 6:02pm. She announced that Commissioner Sergio had resigned.

**A. Roll Call**

Present

Judy Barclay, Chair  
Paul Adlaf  
Sharon Bollinger  
Barb Christopher (via phone)  
John Mackin  
Joan Mattingly (arrived 6:10pm)  
Shel Newman  
Julie Tiu

City Council

Alderman Shubert

Staff

Jon Branham, Senior Planner  
Mary Beth Golden, Administrative Assistant

Others Present

5 audience members

Absent

None

**B. Approval of Minutes – April 5, 2017**

On a motion by Commissioner Bollinger, seconded by Commissioner Adlaf, the Commission approved the minutes from the April 5, 2017 meeting, as submitted.

This motion was unanimously approved by voice vote.

**C. Citizens Wishing to be Heard on Non-Agenda Items - none**

**D. Designation Review Cases –**

1. Landmark Designation at 721 North Prospect Avenue, Case Number LD-17-01

Chair Barclay explained the public hearing process.

Gayle Mountcastle, Park Ridge Park District, summarized the application. She stated the Park District requested a review of historic landmark designation at 721 North Prospect Avenue, commonly known as the Solomon Cottage. She stated the site was significant with respect to several of the designation criteria. She explained the

process of redeveloping the site for the Park District and working in collaboration with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency regarding the site. She elaborated on the social impact of the former Youth Campus and the architecture of the building. She stated the building is currently being renovated and will operate as the new home of the Park Ridge History Center.

On a motion by Commissioner Adlaf, seconded by Commissioner Tiu, the Commission AGREED to close the public hearing.

The Commission reviewed application and the designation standards and determined they had been met.

On a motion by Commissioner Tiu, seconded by Commissioner Bollinger, the Commission

AGREED to recommend City Council approval of the Landmark Designation Application for 721 North Prospect Avenue, Case Number LD-17-01, as submitted.

Vote on the motion was as follows:

AYES	<u>7</u>	Commissioners Barclay, Bollinger, Christopher, Mackin, Mattingly, Newman, and Tiu
NAYES	<u>0</u>	None
ABSENT	<u>0</u>	None
ABSTAIN	<u>1</u>	Commissioner Adlaf

2. Landmark Designation at 733 North Prospect Avenue, Case Number LD-17-02

Ms. Mountcastle summarized the application. She stated the Park Ridge Park District also requested a review of historic landmark designation at 733 North Prospect Avenue, known as Wohlers Hall and Emery Cottage. She stated Wohlers Hall was the original school building and that Emery Cottage was a residential cottage and located directly behind the school building. She highlighted the impact of the cottage style campus.

On a motion by Commissioner Adlaf, seconded by Commissioner Tiu, the Commission AGREED to close the public hearing.

Commissioner Newman inquired if the properties could be combined into a historic district. Mr. Branham responded that the properties were both located on the same zoning lot.

The Commission reviewed the application and standards for designation and determined they had been met.

On a motion by Commissioner Tiu, seconded by Commissioner Adlaf, the Commission

AGREED to recommend City Council approval of the Landmark Designation Application for 733 North Prospect Avenue, Case Number LD-17-02, as submitted.

Vote on the motion was as follows:

AYES	<u>7</u>	Commissioners Barclay, Bollinger, Christopher, Mackin, Mattingly, Newman, and Tiu
NAYES	<u>0</u>	None
ABSENT	<u>0</u>	None
ABSTAIN	<u>1</u>	Commissioner Adlaf

**E. Other Items - none**

**F. New Business –**

Commissioner Bollinger mentioned she had located legal information regarding historic preservation that would be forwarded to the Commissioners.

Chair Barclay announced several 100-year old homes. The Commission congratulated the owners for coming forward and maintaining the homes over the years.

Commissioner Newman discussed the Spirit of '45 memorial relocation to South Park. The Commission discussed landmarking possibilities and determined the Park Board should review initially.

Alderman Shubert stated the budget for the next fiscal year was approved but that new council members will have a chance to review. He reiterated an amendment to the budget for additional plaques could be possible if there were a higher number than anticipated.

Commissioner Tiu made an announcement about an event this upcoming Saturday in Princeton, Illinois.

Chair Barclay provided a wrap-up of the poster contest and stated the winners would be honored at the May 15<sup>th</sup> City Council meeting.

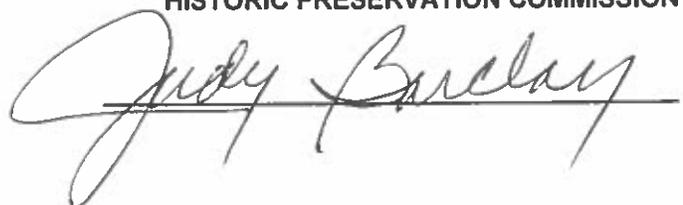
**G. Adjournment**

On a motion by Commissioner Mattingly, seconded by Commissioner Adlaf, the Commission agreed to adjourn the meeting.

This motion was unanimously approved by voice vote.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 PM.

6/7/17

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  


These minutes are not a verbatim record of the meeting but a summary of the proceedings.

BEFORE THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
Park Ridge, Illinois

In the Matter of

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)  
)

Case Number LD-17-01

721 North Prospect Avenue

FINDINGS OF FACT

This matter having come before the Historic Preservation Commission for a hearing at the request of the Park Ridge Park District, for landmark designation in accordance with Section 23-3-1 of the Park Ridge Municipal Code, at 721 North Prospect Avenue; and the Commission having held a public hearing on May 3, 2017, as required by law, and discussed the matter at its May 3, 2017, meeting; and having heard evidence on the matter, based on the evidence presented, as reflected in the minutes of these proceedings, and for the reasons indicated in the minutes of this Commission in this case,

The Historic Preservation Commission finds that the following facts have been established based on the standards set forth in the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

1. The site's significance with respect to the historical, cultural, artistic, social, ethnic or other heritage of the nation, state or community.

721 North Prospect Avenue is significant to the historic and social heritage of the community, state, and nation due to it being an important surviving element from the earliest days of congregate care and an example of the evolution of the social policy towards children at the time.

2. The site's significance as it may be representative of an architectural or engineering type lending itself to the study of a style, period, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.

721 North Prospect Avenue is representative of the Colonial / Georgian Revival architecture, designed by the noted firm Holabird & Roche of Chicago.

3. The site's association with an important person or event in the national, state, or local history.

Hannah Greenebaum Solomon was president of the school at the time of its relocation to Park Ridge from Evanston, and was a prominent social activist. She was responsible for the school's survival in the early years of the century.

4. The site's identity as a notable work of a master builder, designer, architect or artist whose individual genius has influenced an era.

Holabird & Roche designed the Solomon Cottage. The firm was well known in the Chicagoland area for many prominent commercial structures but institutional design also represented a small but important portion of the business.

5. The site's identity as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.

The site has been an established and visual feature on North Prospect Avenue since 1908.

6. Criteria promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Solomon Cottage was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.

7. The preference of the owner.

The Park Ridge Park District has acknowledged the application and is in full support of 721 North Prospect Avenue receiving local landmark designation.

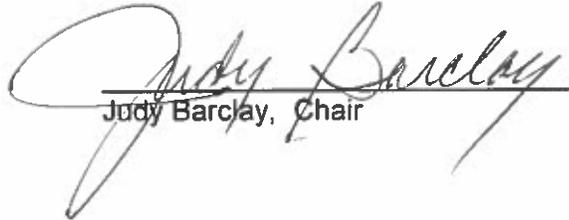
8. The economic and functional potentials of the site.

The renovated Solomon Cottage will function as the new home of the Park Ridge History Center at Prospect Park.

Therefore, the Commission recommends approval of the landmark designation, as requested, on the terms and conditions set forth in the minutes of the meeting of May 3, 2017.

6/7/17

Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Judy Barclay, Chair

BEFORE THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
Park Ridge, Illinois

In the Matter of

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)  
)

Case Number LD-17-02

733 North Prospect Avenue

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

This matter having come before the Historic Preservation Commission for a hearing at the request of the Park Ridge Park District, for landmark designation in accordance with Section 23-3-1 of the Park Ridge Municipal Code, at 733 North Prospect Avenue; and the Commission having held a public hearing on May 3, 2017, as required by law, and discussed the matter at its May 3, 2017, meeting; and having heard evidence on the matter, based on the evidence presented, as reflected in the minutes of these proceedings, and for the reasons indicated in the minutes of this Commission in this case,

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2. The site's significance as it may be representative of an architectural or engineering type lending itself to the study of a style, period, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.

733 North Prospect Avenue is representative of the Colonial / Georgian Revival architecture, designed by the noted firm Holabird & Roche of Chicago. The firm designed both buildings.

3. The site's association with an important person or event in the national, state, or local history.

Albert and Jane Wohlers, Park Ridge residents and adjacent neighbors of the Youth Campus, assisted with the renovation of the original school building in 1998. Marjorie Wilder Emery, who served for over 40 years on the school's governing board, was honored with the renaming of the original cottage building in the early 1980s.

4. The site's identity as a notable work of a master builder, designer, architect or artist whose individual genius has influenced an era.

Holabird & Roche designed the Solomon Cottage. The firm was well known in the Chicagoland area for many prominent commercial structures but institutional design also represented a small but important portion of the business.

5. The site's identity as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.

The site has been an established and visual feature on North Prospect Avenue since 1908.

6. Criteria promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places.

Wohlers Hall and the Emery Cottage were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.

7. The preference of the owner.

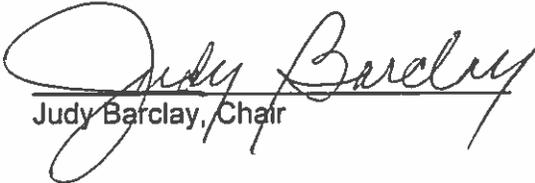
The Park Ridge Park District is aware of the application and is in full support of 733 North Prospect Avenue receiving local landmark designation.

8. The economic and functional potentials of the site.

The buildings will function as part of Prospect Park and will be utilized by the Park District.

Therefore, the Commission recommends approval of the landmark designation, as requested, on the terms and conditions set forth in the minutes of the meeting of May 3, 2017.

6/7/17  
Date

  
Judy Barclay, Chair

## List of Landmarked Properties – Summaries

1. 3-11 South Prospect Avenue, 6-12 South Northwest Highway, The Pickwick Theater Building (#LD-10-01), adopted September 20, 2010, Ordinance #2010-72. The Pickwick Theater Building was built in 1928 by architects Roscoe Harold Zook and William F. McCaughey. The building is noted for its Art Deco style of architecture, defined by an emphasis on geometric designs, bright colors, and a range of ornament and motifs. Sculptor/designer Alfonso Iannelli, who maintained a studio and home in Park Ridge, also contributed to much of the Pickwick's interior architecture and ornamentation. The Pickwick Theater Building's 100-foot tower capped by an ornamental iron lantern and its marquee make the building one of the most recognized structures in Park Ridge. It has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1975.
  
2. 720 Garden Street, The Clute House (#LD-11-01), adopted April 18, 2011, Ordinance #2011-23. The Clute House has a strong association with members of the Park Ridge Artist's Colony including artists Beulah and Walter Marshall Clute and sculptor/designer Alfonso Iannelli. The Clutes resided at the house for many years and were well known artists. The site also was the home of newspaper editor and WLS radio station manager Sam Guard and his family. WLS radio broadcasts took place at the building temporarily between permanent station locations. Iannelli designed the fireplace in the living room with the Guard Family lived at the address. The building is also significant with regard to the former use of the building as "The Pantry" restaurant, which was a Park Ridge gathering place for over 20 years. The original structure (date unknown) and the "Clute" addition (circa 1906) are representative of the Arts & Crafts Cottage style of architecture. The "Pantry" addition (circa 1945) is representative of the French Provincial Revival style of architecture. William F. McCaughey, one of the architects of the Pickwick Theater Building, designed the French Provincial addition.
  
3. 424 Talcott Place (#LD-11-02), adopted September 19, 2011, Ordinance #2011-51. 424 Talcott Place is significant in respect to an architectural style, a notable architect, and artistic heritage of Park Ridge. The single family home was constructed in the 1920s. The developer was Durchslag Real Estate Development Corporation and the architect was Benedict J. Bruns. Mr. Durchslag was inspired by a trip to Cuba, which introduced him to Spanish Colonial architecture and neoclassical elements. The architect was a resident of Park Ridge and worked on many historic bungalows in the Chicaogland area, including several historically recognized properties. The home features strong Spanish and Mediterranean influences. Twelve similar homes were built in the area, all with similar architecture, constructed of masonry block and brick, finished with textured stucco, and feature clay tiled roofs. The area is known as "Spanish Town" in Park Ridge. Originally, the plans for "Spanish Town" included concepts for sixty-three homes, a two-story commercial building, seventeen apartments, and offices.

Though not fully realized, “Spanish Town” is unique and presents a distinct character and charm to the southern area of Park Ridge.

4. 808 Park Plaine, The Helen Unseth House, (#LD-11-03), adopted November 21, 2011, Ordinance #2011-60. The architect was Bruce Goff, noted as one of the 20<sup>th</sup> century’s visionary architects. Goff designed several buildings in the Chicago area between 1934 and 1942. Goff was rooted in the Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan schools of architectural theory, but developed his own distinctive style later in his career. The home, know as the Helen Unseth House, was one of Goff’s first independent commissions. Helen Unseth was a colleague of Goff’s and a local art teacher at Taft High School in Edison Park. Goff was also tied to local sculptor and artist Alfonso Iannelli, whom Goff worked with in the 1930s. The single family home was constructed in 1940. The one-story frame home includes a triangular floor plan and a flat roof. The home offers a resolution between privacy and openness on the suburban lot. A unique characteristic of Goff’s is the concealed front entry at the residence. Goff’s touch was also reflected in his closing the house off from street view and adjacent properties, but opening them up to the side and rear yards. The triangular plan of the house achieved this idea without sacrificing personal privacy. The peak of the triangular plan faced the front street view, with the house expanding towards the rear of the property. Angled windows were placed high in the walls to minimize views of the interior from the street and adjacent properties, yet allowed the interior of the house to be open to ample sunlight and ventilation. Rhythmic use of angled forms was utilized throughout the house, which can be noted especially in the exterior diagonal wooden boarding patterns. Another key feature of the house is a majestic fireplace located at the rear of the structure framed by a beautifully arranged skylight.
5. 2101 West Touhy Avenue, Town of Maine Cemetery (#LD-11-04), adopted December 5, 2011, Ordinance #2011-64. The Town of Maine Cemetery sits on 17.5 acres of land at the southeast corner of Touhy Avenue and Dee Road. The cemetery serves as a prominent gateway to Park Ridge from the west. The cemetery was officially chartered in 1858, possibly on an ancient burial ground, with some headstones dating back to the early 1800s. Local artist Alfonso Iannelli designed the present office on the grounds and he is also interred at the cemetery. The gatehouse was built of bricks from the locally known Brickton Brickyard. At least six former mayors of Park Ridge are buried at the cemetery as well as many of the City’s founding fathers and notable persons who helped develop and grow Park Ridge. Also, over ten Civil War veterans are buried at the site. The cemetery also features many unique styles of monuments and headstones.
6. 201 Grand Boulevard, The Malone House (#LD-11-05), adopted January 16, 2012, Ordinance #2012-02. The single-family residence was home to William H. Malone, the second mayor of Park Ridge. Malone served as mayor from 1912 to 1914. The original frame home at 201 Grand Boulevard was constructed circa

1850. It is noted that “Brickton” brick was utilized from the historic local brickyard in Park Ridge for the original foundation. There was a substantial 1926 two-story addition, which included new exteriors and a redesign of the main entryway. It was constructed by noted architects R.H. Zook and William F. McCaughey and was completed in the Classical Revival style of architecture. The north side terrace featuring four columns with Ionic capitals, a pediment and a slanted cornice is the most prominent feature of the home. Other original Zook and McCaughey designs at the home include the nature-designed woodcut shutters. Locally, Malone was an advocate of the arts and commissioned the construction of the Pickwick Theater Building in 1928, which was eventually designed by Zook and Alfonso Iannelli, with whom he maintained close friendships. He was also associated with many other artists of the Park Ridge Arts Colony, including McCaughey, Barry Byrne, and John Paulding. Malone also hired Zook and McCaughey to design a block of storefronts along Northwest Highway known as the “Malone Block” on land that Malone had donated. Malone’s idea to add a small park with a drinking fountain still remains at the west end of the block. Cedar Court, a five-house development in a crescent shaped layout, is also a touchstone of Malone’s contributions to Park Ridge. Barry Byrne was contacted by Iannelli through Malone to design the residential development. Malone is listed as the developer/builder of Cedar Court.

7. 255-257 North Northwest Highway, The Iannelli Home & Studio (Case #LD-11-06), adopted January 16, 2012, Ordinance #2012-03. The site, located at Northwest Highway and Elm Street, at the northwestern edge of Uptown Park Ridge, is strongly associated with sculptor and designer Alfonso Iannelli. Most notably, Iannelli is recognized for his collaborative design on the Pickwick Theater Building, another local Park Ridge landmark. Locally, Iannelli also designed the gatehouse at the Town of Maine Cemetery, portions of Maine East High School, and the addition at the Park Ridge Community Church. Iannelli was also prominently known for many Art Deco and Modernist works including the “Rock of Gibraltar” sculpture at the Prudential Building in downtown Chicago, several displays at the 1933 Chicago World’s Fair, the “sprite” sculptures at the Midway Gardens, zodiac signs at the Adler Planetarium, and many household appliance products such as Oster’s food processor, and the Sunbeam coffee pot and toaster. Iannelli also served on Park Ridge’s Plan Commission in the 1920s and was highly involved with Park Ridge’s development at the time. Iannelli and his wife Margaret, a well-known artist herself, moved into the house at 255-257 North Northwest Highway in 1919. They established “Iannelli Studios”, which would become known as a significant location in the history of the Park Ridge Arts Colony. Artists and architects such as Edgar Miller, Bruce Goff, John Lloyd Wright, Ruth Blackwell, R. Harold Zook, Annette Cremin, Barry Byrne, and Oliver Rush were all associated with “Iannelli Studios” at one time or another and represent some of the higher profile artisans linked to the Park Ridge Arts Colony. Iannelli utilized the location for his home and studio and many of local artists congregated at the space to work and live. The structure itself is a 19<sup>th</sup> century design, of which a portion was formerly a blacksmith shop believed to be

associated with the historic Penny and Meacham (Brickton) brick yard located near the location. Barry Byrne, a noted architect, whom Iannelli had a close association with throughout his lifetime, designed the remodeling of the structure in 1919. An addition was later added to the structure. After Iannelli's death in 1965, the studio was purchased and became a local flower shop. Recently, the Kalo Foundation purchased the property in an effort to preserve the site and focus on turning the location into a local arts center.

8. 519 Cedar Street (Case #LD-12-01), adopted November 19, 2012, Ordinance #2012-54. 519 Cedar Street, built in 1926, is one of approximately 13 Tudor-Revival style homes in Park Ridge designed by architect R. Harold Zook, and his business partner William F. McCaughey. Zook is well-known for his architectural work on the Pickwick Theater Building in Park Ridge, another local landmark. Zook is also known for designing several suburban residences in the English Cotswold Cottage-style, as well as many Tudors and Georgians, particularly in Hinsdale and Park Ridge. A bronze plaque honoring the architect is attached to façade of the 519 Cedar Street residence. The home is also noted as being built by, and lived in initially by William H. Malone, Park Ridge's second mayor. Malone is also associated closely with the construction of the Pickwick Theater Building and many other properties in Park Ridge. 519 Cedar Street was specifically built in conjunction with two other Tudor-Revival homes on each side, 515 Cedar Street and 521 Cedar Street, under Malone's direction. It was part of Malone's larger development plan for the area, which also featured Cedar Court, a five-house development, and the Malone Block, a row of storefronts behind Cedar Court. The Tudor-Revival style is evident with its brick exterior and stone accents, a steeply-pitched roof along a side gable, a prominent front gable with a round, arched doorway, and a massive decorative chimney crowned with prominent chimney pots.
9. 611 Cedar Street (Case #LD-12-02), adopted November 19, 2012, Ordinance #2012-55. 611 Cedar Street, built in 1923, is one of five homes that comprise Cedar Court, a Cotswold Cottage-style development built by William H. Malone, Park Ridge's second mayor. Malone is also associated closely with the construction of the Pickwick Theater Building and many other properties in Park Ridge. It was part of Malone's larger development plan for the area, which also featured three Tudor-Revival style homes just east of Cedar Court designed by architect R. Harold Zook, and the Malone Block, a row of storefronts behind Cedar Court to the south, also designed by Zook. The harmonious design of the five-home Cedar Court, features a large "manor" house in the center, flanked by smaller cottage homes on each side, creating a crescent shape. The cottage homes are identical with the home of the opposite side. The lots are all pie-shaped and each home was originally constructed with a fishpond. Distinctive decorative tiles were placed in the stucco near the front entry of each home on Cedar Court. Alfonso Iannelli and Barry Byrne collaborated on the design of Cedar Court. Iannelli was a sculptor and designer prominently known for many Art Deco and Modernist works, and helped to establish an artists colony in Park Ridge. He

contributed his designs to the Pickwick Theater Building, a Park Ridge local landmark. His home and studio, located at 255-257 North Northwest Highway, has also been designated as a local landmark. Byrne, an architect who studied with Frank Lloyd Wright and emerged from the Prairie School of Architecture, was known for his notable work on many educational and worship facilities throughout the United States. He and Iannelli worked together on many projects. The Cotswold Cottage style, popular in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s, is represented by an asymmetrical plan, and a white, stucco surface with a brick-surrounded arched doorway. The home also features cross-gables with a dominant front gable, and narrow casement windows, which are representative of the style.

10. 312 Cedar Street (Case #LD-14-01), adopted July 21, 2014, Ordinance #2014-33. 312 Cedar Street, known as the Eicher House, was built in 1835, and is one of the oldest residences in Park Ridge. It was the home of Henri A. Eicher, a master Swiss silversmith and foreman of the Kalo Shop. The Kalo Shop was a local artisan's workshop located nearby which produced many distinctive works of several well-known artists from the Arts & Crafts movement. Eicher maintained a silversmith workshop in his barn and made it available to other artisans. Eicher's wife, Asta, was also an artist and was heavily involved with the workshop. Both the Kalo Shop and Eicher's home workshop heavily contributed to the Park Ridge "Arts Colony" of the era. Notably, Grant Wood, best known for his paintings depicting the rural American Midwest, particularly the painting "American Gothic", was a silversmith at the Kalo Shop between the years 1913-1915, and was a resident of the Eicher barn. In the 1930s, following Eicher's death, Eicher's widow and three children were murdered and the horrific tragedy became the subject of a book and two films. The residence and accessory structures have been well-preserved throughout the years and maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.
11. 720 South Lincoln Avenue (Case #LD-14-02), adopted November 5, 2014, Ordinance #2014-59. Built for C.T. Carroll in 1954. William F. McCaughey was the architect. McCaughey was well known for many projects in the area, notably the Pickwick Theater Building and Maine East High School, both completed in partnership with architect R. Harold Zook. McCaughey also designed Carpenter School, the current Park Ridge City Hall (originally the American Casualty Company offices), and the Park Ridge Public Library (with Charles Rowe). McCaughey was celebrated for his painting and was honored with several awards. He made his home in Park Ridge at several different residences throughout the remainder of his life. The home at 720 South Lincoln Avenue was built by the Stade Construction Company, a second-generation builder known for quality construction. Charles E. Stade was a midcentury architect famous for designing elaborate chapels. He designed buildings in Park Ridge including St. Andrews Lutheran Church and Good Shepherd Methodist Church (later Embers School) and also resided in the City for over 30 years.

12. 122 North Delphia Avenue (Case #LD-15-01), adopted December 21, 2015, Ordinance #2015-76. The residence was built in 1944 as part of the initiative to house workers of the nearby Douglas Aircraft Plant during World War II. It is one of many homes that were built in Park Ridge by federal programs to supply housing for the massive number of workers migrating to war production jobs. The Douglas Plant was a primary military aircraft production facility at the time, and produced troop cargo and transport planes. The site is therefore associated with manpower and those that supported the United States defense industry at that time. Where those workers lived is significant as wartime production was a key factor in the outcome of the war. The residence itself is significant as it representative of War Homes that were constructed adhering to the unique material conserving directives of the *War Housing Manual* issued by the United States War Production Board. The residence contains typical elements of the Georgian style of architecture, including a square symmetrical shape, classic proportions, window and door symmetry, windows with divided panes, and a hipped roof with minimal overhangs.