

Lake Forest Preservation Foundation NEWSLETTER

Lake Forest, Illinois

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Lake Forest Churches

by Arthur H.
Miller



Lake Forest is a city of many churches, whose edifices reflect a rich and varied spiritual, architectural and cultural heritage dating back over a century and a half. Many churches began as tenants or informal users of other buildings, or built other structures which have not survived. By 1887, however, the oldest surviving church building, the First Presbyterian Church, was completed. It was also Lake Forest's first stone building. Many of the church buildings that followed are in the Gothic style that prevailed in this country from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Others reflect modern and postmodern style trends that followed World

War II and more or less followed Lake Forest's growth westward in that period. For the most part, these church and chapel buildings represent the work of significant Chicago architects. Getting to know the buildings, their styles, and their roles in the community's history sheds important light on Lake Forest's historic visual character.

Lake Forest began in the 1850s as a community for families whose breadwinner men commuted to capitalist enterprises in early, boomtown Chicago. Their large suburban homes required staffs of trained estate workers, including African-American or often Irish people, the former living in

(continued on next page)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Fellow Residents and Property Owners of Lake Forest:

The Lake Forest Preservation Foundation is working hard to attract new members who share a passion for preserving the historic visual character of Lake Forest. Our town is unique because of its predominance of beautiful architecture and caring property owners, but we cannot take its breathtaking beauty for granted. An increasing membership demonstrates that Lake Foresters share this outlook.

To that end, we will continue in 2010 to offer outstanding programs to our members. The success of the first "Exploring Lake Forest's Neighborhoods" tour of the Robert Roloson-designed homes on Overlook Drive has led us to schedule another tour as part of this focused series. It will be held on May 23rd. Please come and bring friends with you—indeed, we encourage you to buy them a gift membership in the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation.

The Foundation will once again recognize the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction efforts of Lake

Foresters through awards given at our Annual Meeting on April 25th. **We encourage anyone (including owners) to submit nominations for the Preservation Awards prior to the March 25th deadline.** Following the meeting, the owners of one of the most beautiful homes in Lake Forest will be our hosts for a reception.

Recently we commissioned a \$50,000 study to evaluate how to stabilize and restore the east side train station, the "fourth side" of Market Square. It may cost as much as \$3 million, so we are working with the City to determine ways to maintain and improve the building until larger grants can be obtained. This is an example of the "real work" undertaken by the Foundation.

We believe the Foundation makes a real, visible, and enduring impact in Lake Forest. We hope you agree. Please urge neighbors and friends to show their support through new memberships.

Thanks so much for your support!

Tom Daly, President

→ Lake Forest Churches ←

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a section of the city south of the estates. Most of the estate families and the students and faculty of the schools and Lake Forest College attended the First Presbyterian Church. By 1870 and 1875 the African-Americans and Irish, respectively, had their own churches, supported by estate owners.

As Lake Forest spread southwestward in the twentieth century, it annexed an older agriculturally-based community, Everett, located near the intersection of Waukegan and Everett Roads. Everett dates from the arrival of settler farmers from Ireland in 1836. By 1840, they had organized a church, the Catholic antecedent of the modern-day Saint Patrick's Churches. By 1870, there was an African Methodist Episcopal Church built near



**First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest,
700 North Sheridan Road**

Washington and Maplewood Roads. In 1875, St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized in east Lake Forest. The years after 1887 saw the launching of many more churches, church buildings, schools and chapels: Ferry Hall women's preparatory school (Presbyterian, 1888; now a residence), Holy Spirit (Episcopal or Anglican, 1898; new building 1902), Lily Reid Holt Chapel of Lake Forest

College (Presbyterian, 1900), First Baptist (African-American, 1900; building employed, 1903), Methodist (now Church of the Covenants, 1923), Barat College Chapel (Catholic, 1925; decommissioned and stripped, 2008), Lake Forest Academy (Presbyterian, circa 1950), Faith Lutheran (1957), Woodlands Academy Chapel (Catholic, 1961), St. James (Evangelical

Lutheran Church in America, 1965), Friends Meeting (Society of Friends, 1967), and Christ Church (nondenominational, 1989).

This survey of church structures is being published in two parts. Part II will be presented in our Fall newsletter and will highlight the centennial of the 1910-completed St. Mary's Church by architect Henry Lord Gay, the 1910 St. Patrick's edifice also designed by Gay, the Woodlands Academy Chapel and the new St. Patrick's building. We will also take a nostalgic look back at the recently-decommissioned Barat College Chapel.

By January of 1859, the Presbyterians were holding Sunday school meetings in the chapel or assembly hall of the new Lake Forest Academy building at Sheridan Road and Deerpath. (The white clapboard Academy was rebuilt and is now the Durand Art Institute.) On the opposite corner, a small Gothic style church was erected in 1862 and, with several additions, served until 1886 when work on a new stone-based edifice in Norman and Shingle styles was begun, designed by architects Cobb & Frost. The lower part of the building features "spotted lime stones" salvaged from the 1851 Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago that burned in the 1871 fire. This edifice had housed the organizing efforts for Lake Forest in 1855-57. The church's focal point is the large New England Shingle Style bell tower with its classic Georgian windows on the upper story. The church was built solidly and sited on Deerpath at the center of the 1857 town plan, equidistant between the train station and Lake Michigan.

A 1902 sanctuary interior by Tiffany Studios was the focus of a gradual conversion of simple stained glass windows to significant Tiffany (New York) and Charles Connick Studio (Boston) ones, designed in the English narrative and antique medieval revival styles, respectively.

Henry Ives Cobb (1859-1931), born in Boston and trained at Harvard and MIT, came to Chicago in 1881 with a commission for a club building. He partnered with a colleague from the Boston Peabody & Stearns office, Maine-born Charles Sumner Frost (1856-1931), who also studied at MIT. The two quickly became Chicago's leading architects. By 1885, they had built an innovative Chicago Opera House, and in 1886, they won the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church commission as low bidders. Cobb moved back east in the 1890s, but Frost stayed, and continued to work in Lake Forest until World War 1.

The Church building has been added to and altered many times to serve the substantial Presbyterian congregation that is among the nation's largest. Additions to the south in the 1900s and 1910s added church school rooms. A manse by Stanley Anderson & James Ticknor was completed in 1930 southwest of the Church; Anderson also renovated the sanctuary in 1940, as it is found today. New mid-twentieth century additions west and north added church school accommodations and an assembly hall. Most recently, Diana Melichar & Associates renovated the south entrance at the corner to reassert some of the intentions of Cobb & Frost.

After its 150th anniversary celebration in 2009-2010, the First Presbyterian Church still dominates its neighborhood not only in scale but in dignity and style. Its campus includes the Church, a 1960s Chapel, the 1930 Manse (now a parish house), another house by Hugh M.G. Garden on Sheridan Road northwest of the Church, a memorial garden and ample parking. The tall bell tower is the center of the tightly organized mass and gives order and priority among the various additions. While it is not a preserved structure in its original form, it nevertheless embodies a rich architectural and design heritage. It was honored by the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation



Ferry Hall Chapel, 541 North Mayflower Road



with a Heritage Award in 2003 and a Rehabilitation Award for the new entry in 2007.

In 1888, following its work on the First Presbyterian Church, Cobb & Frost undertook a major renovation and expansion of the 1869 Otis Leonard Wheelock building (demolished) for Ferry Hall, the women's preparatory seminary. They also designed a new chapel



Lake Forest College, Lily Reid Holt Chapel,
555 North Sheridan Road

to the southeast in the same common brick material. It was patterned in the style of small churches by Boston's Henry Hobson Richardson and Chicago's John Wellborn Root, Daniel Burnham's partner until his death in 1891. Today, only the Chapel stands. It is significant because it became the template for the scale and style of the buildings Cobb designed for the University of Chicago from 1891-1900.

Root, like Cobb, was an enthusiastic follower of the Romanesque inspiration of H. H. Richardson, the Ecole-trained architect who adopted a pre-Gothic vocabulary as a vehicle on the road to an American style. It worked better in some cases than in others. Durand Institute is a good example and, in a simpler vein, so is the Ferry Hall Chapel, now adaptively reused as a residence. It appears to follow the design precedent of Root's 1880s Lakeview Presbyterian Church in Chicago. Both have a tall thin steeple, a simple central aisle plan from its entry (north) to the former stained glass window (south), and a regular row of Gothic-arched side windows. These buildings reflect earlier simple church design and also look ahead to richer Gothic inspiration on the University of Chicago campus and elsewhere.

Since about 1980, the Chapel has been a residence, part of the condominium project created to preserve the Ferry Hall campus after Ferry Hall merged with the Lake Forest

Academy—which by then had moved to the Armour Estate in west Lake Forest.

Lake Forest College's Chapel had been at the south end of the second or main floor of University Hall, later College and now Young Hall, since the structure's completion in 1877. Under the presidency of the Reverend Dr. James G.K. McClure from 1897-1901, many buildings were constructed or renovated,

most importantly the 1899-1900 chapel and library complex designed by Frost & Granger. The two buildings, linked by a cloister, reflected Alfred Granger's apprenticeship in the Boston Richardson firm. The library follows the plan of Richardson's 1880 Billings Library, University of Vermont, and of some of his smaller churches, with its side entries and side Gothic bell tower. The complex, the Arthur Somerville Reid Memorial Library and the Lily Reid Holt Memorial Chapel, was donated by Mrs. Simon S. (Martha McWilliams) Reid in memory of her two alumni children. A poignant photo survives of Mrs. Reid, dressed in flowing black mourning in November 1899, lowering mementoes of her two children into the cornerstone of the Chapel. In 1902, Mrs. Reid also donated the east Tiffany dove of peace window, above the front of the church and near the historic Aeolian organ, still in use.

In contrast to both the Presbyterian Church and the Ferry Hall Chapel, both also by Frost's firm, little is changed in the Chapel. The exterior was restored a decade ago and honored with a Preservation Foundation award. Soon, a new enabling accessible entry to the west was added by David Woodhouse and similarly awarded. Five Tiffany chandeliers from the Presbyterian Church sanctuary were added in 1940 by alumnus architect Stanley Anderson. In 1978, the original pews and flooring were removed and replaced by moveable

chairs and carpet, for more flexible use of the space. In 2000, this was replaced by hardwood floors, a larger stage area and new chairs, yielding excellent acoustics for Lyrica concerts and other musical events.

For the first two-thirds of the twentieth century, the Lily Reid Holt Chapel was the setting for required-attendance convocations, often led from the 1920s to the 1940s by alumnus president, Bross Professor of Religion Reverend Dr. Herbert McComb Moore. From the beginning it also has been the setting for College community weddings and memorial services. Recently, a memorial was held there for trustee and benefactor Laurence Lee.

The Chapel is simple in form with two entries, north and south, and one large room raised at both ends, east and west. It is notable for its lower mass, similar to that of its sibling library (now classroom) building, its tall bell tower and its handsome, restored Indiana Bedford gray limestone with a slate roof. Combined with the Collegiate Gothic style, it resembles the character of the then new Cobb and Coolidge firm-designed buildings at the University of Chicago. The mass is notably lower than the nearby common-brick Young Hall of 1877, reflecting the new aspirations of the institution under Dr. McClure for a superior four-year liberal arts college. Between 1896 and 1903, the campus was re-engineered from a university to a college, and the handsome chapel emphasized the new model of education on the English collegiate pattern. Its placement near Sheridan Road, the strong materials and a well-wrought style, signaled that this was the new center of the College's campus.

In a 2002 book celebrating the centennial of the Church of the Holy Spirit, it is written: "Starting in 1865, attempts were made to hold Episcopal Prayer Book

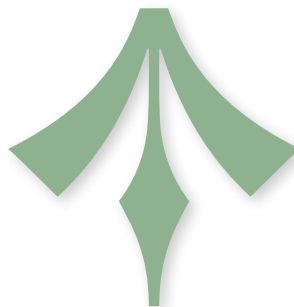
services, which were held in the homes of various residents and presided over by visiting clergymen. It is recorded that an Episcopal service was held in 1872 in the old schoolhouse off Western Avenue." In 1898, services moved to the second floor assembly room of the 1895 Blackler Building, located on the southwest corner of Western Avenue and Deerpath. This was the first three-story masonry building west of the tracks and the 1857 town plan. Though it is thought to have been started for servants of local estate owners, the Episcopal "church" served non-member Sunday visitors from Chicago who wanted to weekend at the 1896 Onwentsia Club on Green Bay Road. There was no Sunday golf, and since the liberalizing of religion in Chicago following the David Swing Presbyterian heresy trial of 1874, many earnestly conservative Presbyterians' offspring quietly had made their way to the more moderate Episcopal churches in Chicago.

By 1900, the first payment was made on a lot in the Lawrence Williams subdivision on Westminster Road for the erection of a church. Ground was broken in 1901, and architect Alfred Hoyt Granger (1867-1939), an early member and supporter of the Mission of the Holy Spirit, prepared the plans, gratis. This original, cut-lannon stone Gothic structure, included the square tower on the east and an entrance on the west end. The cornerstone was laid in March and the church building opened in June of 1902. Granger had also built the



Church of the Holy Spirit (Episcopal),
400 East Westminster Road

English Tudor style manse to the west and later developed the houses on Church Street. From Zanesville, Ohio, Granger attended Kenyon College, then MIT, and came to Chicago in the early 1890s with H.H. Richardson associate Charles Coolidge to supervise construction of the Chicago Public Library and the Art Institute. Granger





First Baptist Church of Lake Forest, 673 Oakwood Avenue

left Chicago to design houses in the planned community of Euclid Heights, Ohio, but returned in 1898 to work for the Chicago & North Western Railway.

The Church of the Holy Spirit in those days was a smaller, village-scaled church, not intended to be the center of the community, but to be an integral even non-assertive part of the whole fabric. The church blended perfectly with the Frost & Granger 1900 train station and 1898 City Hall. This era was the apex of Anglophilia along with the Onwentsia Club's attention to golf, fox-hunting, polo, and tennis.

As the community grew, the church was added onto by architects Anderson & Ticknor. Stanley D. Anderson (1896-1960) was a descendant of first generation Lake Forest entrepreneur James Anderson and a graduate of Lake Forest College who studied architecture at the University of Illinois, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts (Paris), and who served as chief draftsman for Howard Van Doren Shaw in the early 1920s. The Anderson firm, architects for many parishioners, honored the low height of the Granger sanctuary in their gray Bedford limestone addition to the west that replaced the original manse. Later additions also honored this height limit. In 1969, architect Irving Walker (Ike) Colburn (1924-1992), reconfigured the sanctuary to accommodate a larger congregation. Two wings were added, forming a transept. Pews no longer faced the altar, but surrounded it. In 1980, a columbarium was added and in 1994, the church expanded westward in a plan developed by the Chicago firm of Mead Johnson. Although there is a parish hall, the generally accepted place for gathering after funerals is at Onwentsia, reflecting the century-old link between the two institutions.

In 1923, the Methodist Church by Howard Van Doren Shaw (1869-1926) was built in the mode of Market Square,

which had been completed at the end of 1916. Shaw wanted to extend his innovative planned community east across the tracks to the east side of McKinley Road, and started at Deerpath. The original Deerpath Inn, a mansion renovated as a hotel for Onwentsia weekenders, was located across the street and moved to Illinois Road in 1928. The church's construction was overseen by chief Shaw draftsman Stanley Anderson. The client was a congregation of a denomination associated with temperance, like the Presbyterians, in an era of formal Prohibition but informal license. And like Prohibition, which was repealed in 1933, the Methodist congregation did not survive. Today the stewards of this beautiful edifice are the congregants of the Church of the Covenants.

A close look at the scale, mass, and style of Shaw's Methodist Church reveals how closely it follows the precedents of Market Square's architecture, albeit with a framework of Saxon early English church form. The shorter solid masonry tower and the sturdy steps up to the sanctuary from the sidewalk, recall Saxon, early British-village church and domestic models. The small double limestone-framed windows in the midst of a plain wall suggest those at St. Mary the Younger in York. The materials were adopted in 1931 for the Lake Forest Library immediately to the east. Shaw's precedent was not ignored but honored by the Library's architect, Edwin Hill Clark.



**Methodist Church, The Covenants
350 East**

The church's handsome structure reflects a rich genealogical heritage for the community in the 1920s and offers a glimpse of the planning aspirations of architect Shaw for "central" Lake Forest. Stanley Anderson continued the idea west on Deerpath in this mode, creating an English village high street in that first block.

The First Baptist Church was founded in 1900 by former members of the 1870 African Methodist Episcopal Church and was located on Washington Road. In May 1903, this Baptist congregation purchased and occupied a former lodge hall at 673 Oakwood Avenue and has been at this location for over a century, according to a 1960 history. In a 1983 letter, the Rev. C.M. Starks states that this is "the oldest Black Baptist

church on the Lake County North Shore.”

The church’s form is simple, long and narrow with a pediment-like low pitch gable roof, recalling in a vernacular style Greek temple and Roman basilica patterns as old as recorded history. There is a full basement under the one-story nave, and a small, appropriately-scaled spire above the entry on Oakwood. The building’s white stucco walls with six windows to a side are surrounded by a small amount of lawn and vegetation. The Baptist Church is the only structure facing Oakwood on the east side of the street between Deerpath and Westminster Road west of Market Square, breaking up what otherwise would be almost a solid block of parking lots. It serves a valuable function in the streetscape between the

commercial district to the east and the estate neighborhood a half block west.

This church recalls the once substantial local African-American population here that dated from the town’s earliest days in the late 1850s, when presumably some of these were undocumented and escaped slaves. Others who passed through on the Underground Railroad or knew people here came after the Civil War (1861-1865), and settled mostly around Washington and Illinois Roads. A generation later, there were two other African-American neighborhoods, near Spruce Avenue and Sheridan Road and near Oakwood Avenue and Illinois Road. Trained in the south in estate-related trades before and after

the Civil War, they found employment here that valued their expertise with gardens, horses, and cooking. This population dwindled locally after the 1950s, but today the First Baptist Church preserves and honors the history of their contributions to the building of Lake Forest in its first century.

Lake Forest’s Christian Science church is on the southwest corner of Deerpath and Washington Road and was built on the northern part of the circa 1900 Viles estate (Frost & Granger). Chicago architect Charles Draper Faulkner (1890-1979) designed the exterior around 1948 while the interior was designed by architect Stanley D. Anderson in 1951.

The light-red brick with white wood trim one-story

For the most part, these church and chapel buildings represent the work of significant Chicago architects

church with its all-white New England style single spire faces north to Triangle Park. Its form recalls the village scaled, common-facing Congregational churches of 18th Century New England. Boston was the headquarters of Mary Baker Eddy’s movement to focus healing in prayer, and many of its adherents had New England roots. According to Paul Bergmann, who contributed to this article, the exterior is typical of similar small Christian Science churches of the mid-20th Century. Indeed, Faulkner designed thirty-three structures for the denomination, including three others in the Chicago area and two in and around Milwaukee. Faulkner had worked as chief designer for the Solon Spenser Beman firm.

Positioned between Howard Shaw’s British medieval-style Methodist Church west at McKinley Road, for which the young Stanley Anderson was the lead draftsman, and the 1887 First Presbyterian Church a block further east at Sheridan Road where Anderson also designed the interior, the First Church of Christ Scientist made this section of Deerpath a street of churches, a focal point for faith in Lake Forest.



Church of the Covenants, Deerpath



First Church of Christ Scientist, 509 East Deerpath

A CALL FOR 2010 PRESERVATION NOMINATIONS 20TH ANNUAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION AWARDS

Each year the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation honors individuals and organizations that have demonstrated a commitment to excellence in the preservation of Lake Forest's architectural heritage.

Any structure or landscape constructed over fifty years ago is eligible to be nominated. Nominations may be made by any interested person - the owner, a neighbor or friend, an admiring passerby. The owner's approval will be obtained by the Foundation for nominations submitted by someone other than the owner.

Awards, which are handsome bronze plaques, are presented at the Preservation Foundation's Annual Meeting. This year's meeting is on Sunday, April 25, at 2 p.m. in the Community Room of the Gorton Community Center. Following the meeting, everyone is invited to a reception at an historic Lake Forest property.

Award judging incorporates "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" (see next page). There are five categories of awards.

Preservation Awards are made to historic structures and landscapes with historic integrity maintained through conservation, maintenance, and repair that preserve original character.

Rehabilitation Awards include adaptive re-use and recognize repair, alterations, and additions that make possible continued use of an historic structure while protecting its historical, cultural, and architectural character.

Restoration Awards are given to historic structures and landscapes that demonstrate the process of accurately revealing, recovering, and representing the state of the historic property as it appeared at a particular time in its history.

Reconstruction Awards focus on features and details of an historic structure or landscape that have been created by means of new construction.

New Construction, or Infill, Awards are designated for buildings constructed within the past ten years that demonstrate exemplary contextual compatibility with the character of the established neighborhood in which they are built.

Nominations are now being accepted through March 25th. Entry forms may be found at the Foundation's website www.lfpf.org or by requesting one from the office at 847-234-1230.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

These ten standards should be kept in mind when planning work on an historic property.

- 1** A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- 2** The historic character of the property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- 3** Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- 4** Most properties change over time. Those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- 5** Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize an historic property shall be preserved.
- 6** Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- 7** Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic material shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- 8** Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- 9** New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- 10** New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

GREAT AMERICAN HOUSES AND THEIR ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

by Virginia and Lee McAlester

In this exquisitely produced volume, the authors have chosen 25 quintessential American residences to illustrate the major architectural styles of the nation from the Colonial period to the time of the development of the International style. Through narrative and colored photographs, the defining characteristics of each style are explained and illustrated, enabling the reader to answer the question, “What style is it?” for himself. Both exterior detailing and interior design elements are included.

Additionally, the architects represented are some of the foremost in American architectural history and their clients are often important historical figures from government and industry. The idea is to learn from the best of the best. *Great American Houses and Their Architectural Styles* makes the learning a pleasurable cultural and historical journey.

For the serious student of style identification, the McAlesters have also written a field guide to American styles, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Guide That Enables You to Identify and Place in their Historical Contexts, The Houses You See in Your Neighborhood or in Your Travels Across America—Houses Built for American Families (Rich, Poor, and In-Between), In City and Countryside, From the 17th Century to the Present*. Black and white photographs and sketches illustrate the various styles and their characteristics. The book is easily carried into the field for quick reference.

2009 RECOGNITION AWARDS

Last year, the Preservation Foundation began recognizing the extraordinary contributions of those who go that extra mile in helping with special projects. The following people received framed certificates and thanks during a regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting:

- **Roger Mohr:** for Many Years of Service Particularly as the “Unofficial Staff Photographer”
- **Keith Stohlgren:** for an Imaginative “Fair in the Square” Block Game
- **Adrienne Fawcett:** for Gazebo News Coverage of Local News That Includes Historic Preservation
- **Paul Bergmann:** for Work on a West Park Historic District Designation
- **Susan Kelsey:** for Enthusiastic Contributions to the “Fair in the Square” Event
- **Marsha Noble:** for Gracious Hosting of the “Twin Doors” Tour and Reception
- **Mark Williams:** for the Restoration of the Walden Bridge Benches

BECOME A MEMBER!

By joining the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation, you will have a voice in and the ability to play an active role in efforts to preserve and enhance the quality of life that influenced you to choose Lake Forest for your home or business.

Together, we can ensure the preservation of the historic visual character of Lake Forest.

Lake Forest Preservation Foundation's Mission is to help protect the historic visual character of Lake Forest. We are proud of the integrity and excellence of our architecture and landscape design heritage. As a nonprofit 501(C)3, the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation depends on the support of its members.

\$3,000 Life Member:

- Everything in Patron Membership plus
- No annual dues
- Opportunity to support/recognize a "special interest"

\$500 Patron:

- Everything in Sustaining Membership plus
- Special Lake Forest Preservation Foundation note cards
- Preservation-minded book

\$300 Sustaining:

- Everything in Sponsor Membership plus
- An exclusive invitation to a private "Home/Garden" Event
- Complimentary Lake Forest Preservation Guidebook

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- Free entry, for two, to the December Holiday Party
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\$75 Family:

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- Advance notice of events and programs
- Discounted special events
- Recognition as member in annual LFPF city-wide newsletter
- Lamp post car window decal
- Special volunteer opportunities

Tributes and Remembrances: You may honor a friend or loved one by making a gift to the Foundation. We acknowledge gifts while keeping them confidential if requested.

Matching Gifts: Your employer may match your contribution, so please contact your Human Resource Department or our office for assistance: 847-234-1230.

**Please visit www.lfpf.org
to join using PayPal/contribute.**

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My/Our check made payable to The Lake Forest Preservation Foundation is enclosed.

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Please do not list me in the annual LFPF city-wide newsletter.

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All contributions to LFPF are tax deductible as 501(C)3 organization.



The Lake Forest Preservation Foundation

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MAY IS NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH

All 149 recipients of the Foundation's Annual Historic Preservation Awards (1991-2009) are listed on our expanded and improved web site, www.lfpf.org. If you haven't visited the site in a while, you'll see an impressive amount of information--of interest to anyone who supports preservation of our beautiful resources. Photos of recent awardees have been added and progress is ongoing to expand the photo collection, thanks to the volunteer efforts of several Board Directors and Foundation members.

Beginning in late April and running through early May, prior recipients again will be invited to display the LFPF yard signs declaring their property as an "Historic Preservation Award Recipient." This allows our community see the many fine examples of preservation initiatives undertaken over the past 20 years and invites those who love our City's cultural resources to join in the exciting work being done.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

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|-----------------------|---|
| April 25, 2010 | Historic Preservation Awards and Annual Meeting. Reception at a private home following the meeting. |
| May 1, 2010 | May Day --The Preservation Foundation joins in the celebration sponsored by the Lake Forest/Lake Bluff Chamber of Commerce by giving historic Lake Forest trolley tours throughout the day. |
| May 23, 2010 | Exploring Lake Forest's Neighborhoods and Gardens. The third of a series of small enclaves, including a private garden, that members will explore. |
| June 19, 2010 | 2nd Annual Family Fair in Market Square
11 AM to 1 PM |

UP-TO-THE MINUTE INFORMATION

Want to know what is going on at the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation? Would you like to receive reminders of programs and upcoming events? Send your e-mail address to info@lfpf.org and we will keep you in the know!

Visit us on the web @ www.lfpf.org