

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Great Lakes Naval Training Station

AND/OR COMMON

Great Lakes Naval Training Station

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

n.a.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Great Lakes

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 10th-Federal;

VICINITY OF North Chicago/Waukegan

13th-State

STATE

Illinois 60088

CODE

012

COUNTY

Lake

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☒ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)

Commander, Naval Training Center

STREET & NUMBER

n.a.

CITY, TOWN

Great Lakes

North Chicago/

STATE

VICINITY OF Waukegan

Illinois

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Lake County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

18 North County

CITY, TOWN

Waukegan

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Lake County "Comprehensive Plan and Regional Survey"

DATE

1973

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Lake County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Waukegan

STATE

Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

Great Lakes Naval Training Center is located thirty-five miles north of Chicago, in Lake County, Illinois, along the shore of Lake Michigan. In existence for three-quarters of a century, the Naval Training Center was established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 and dedicated by President William Howard Taft in 1911. The Naval Training Center was greatly expanded during both World Wars, and properties built during these construction efforts remain among the facilities at the Station. Great Lakes Naval Training Center is currently the largest naval training center in the United States. Covering over 1,600 acres, the Center is comprised of more than 1,000 administrative, residential, training and support facilities.

Great Lakes Naval Training Center contains a coherent historic district composed of the thirty-seven extant original buildings and other related historic properties. These structures are located in the area of the Center presently known as "Mainside," which is the location of the original Naval Training Station and has remained the heart of the Naval Training Center throughout its history. The 193.2-acre historic district is located at the east side of the Naval Training Center, adjacent to Lake Michigan. A wooded ravine follows Pettibone Creek, which leads through the site to the lakeshore, creating the three major plateaus which organized the plan of the Center.

The buildings of the original Naval Training Station were designed by architect Jarvis Hunt of Chicago, and were constructed in 1906-1911. The buildings designed by Hunt for the Naval Training Station were organized in a formal, axial arrangement on the plateaus of the site. Buildings added to the site in the following decade were designed by in-house Navy architects, and followed the scale and style of Hunt's designs. Later additions to the Mainside area also respected the plan and character of the original Station buildings.

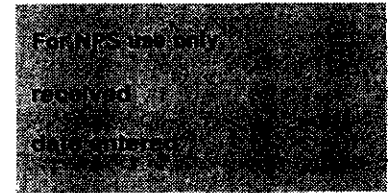
Boundaries and Definition of District

The historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center is comprised of that area of the Center which was the original Naval Training Station, constructed in 1906-1911. Also included in the district are representative buildings and structures of the World War I era, and one significant property constructed during World War II. The boundaries of the district encompass the historic core of that section of the Naval Training Center known as "Mainside." The district extends west to Sheridan Road, where pylons mark the entrances to the original Station. The eastern boundary of the district is Lake Michigan, a natural feature which certainly governed the site selection and development of the Naval Training Center. The district extends north and south to the approximate boundaries of the original Naval Training Station.

(continued)

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



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Definition of District Boundaries, Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

The historic district contains 124 buildings, structures and sites. Of these, 44 represent contributing components of major significance to the historic district. 19 are of minor significance to the historical and architectural character of the district. Of the non-contributing properties, more than half are extremely small in scale or are inconspicuously located. None of the non-contributing properties is intrusive to the historic district. Specific contributing and non-contributing properties are discussed in detail below.

Buildings, structures and sites which are defined as contributing to the historical and architectural significance of the historic district are those properties which were part of the original Naval Training Station; represent later construction in character with the planning and architecture of the original Station; or in other ways enhance the historic character of the district. Properties which are defined as non-contributing are those buildings, structures, or sites which were never of significance to the original Station or to subsequent planning and architectural development; properties which were originally of architectural merit but have been significantly modified to a degree which jeopardizes their integrity and obscures their contribution; and properties of recent construction.

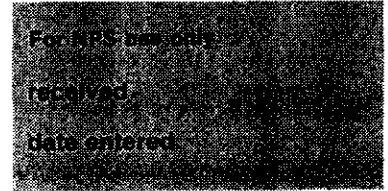
Physical Characteristics of the District

The historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center is characterized by level terrain divided into three major plateaus by a ravine which follows Pettibone Creek. The ravine is steeply sloped, and leads eastward to the Inner Harbor. On the east the site is fronted by a bluff above the lakeshore which slopes steeply down to Lake Michigan. The entire district is wooded, with dense growth of deciduous trees and shrubbery in the ravine.

Buildings in the historic district are characterized by masonry construction. Most are red brick, with terra cotta trim on larger buildings and wood trim on single-family residences. Buildings constructed in the first several decades of the Naval Training Station's history are consistent in style and organization. Newer buildings generally follow the plan defined by the original structures.

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Major Contributing Properties

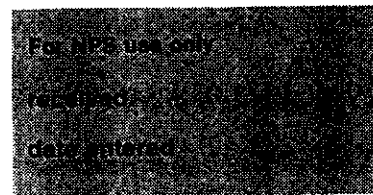
Those buildings, structures and sites which contribute to the character and significance of the historic district include the extant elements of the original Naval Training Station and other properties constructed during the first several decades after completion of the original Station. These later properties which contribute to the character and significance of the district were sited, planned and designed to be an integral part of the Station. Certain later properties of historic and architectural interest are also discussed below.

The buildings of the original Station may be grouped geographically and functionally as follows: The Administration Group, the Main Training Dormitories Group, the Receiving Dormitories Group, "Brick Row" Quarters, the Hospital Group, and the Lakeshore Facilities. The Administration Group and Main Training Dormitories Group are organized on one of the three major plateaus of the site; the Receiving Dormitories Group on a second; and the Hospital Group on a third. The Brick Row Quarters are located on a bluff above the lakeshore, while the Lakeshore Facilities are located along the shoreline below.

The Administration Group consists of the Administration Building (Building 1), the Storehouse (Building 2), the Instruction Building (Building 3) and the Drill Hall (Building 4). These buildings are grouped around two sides of the central Parade Ground, now called Ross Field. These are the largest of the original Station buildings, and the Parade Ground was the primary drill field for the original Station. This field provided the setting for review of recruits, speeches and presentations, as well as for training drills.

As their historic names imply, the buildings of the Administration Group originally served as administrative, training and support facilities for the Station. Today, these buildings house administrative offices, libraries, chapels and a gymnasium. These buildings are large, symmetrical in elevation, and axial and formal in plan. All are red brick with limestone base and dark brown, fluted terra cotta trim. The terra cotta carries patriotic and naval motifs. The Administration Building has a large central clock tower which provides a visual focus for the entire district.

Alterations to the building interiors have been made to accommodate their new functions; however, the general configuration of the building interiors remains similar to the original plan. The exteriors of these buildings retain most of their original appearance. Minor alterations include new roofing on the

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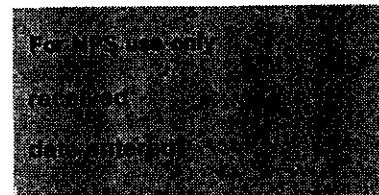
3

flat or slightly sloped roofs, and repainting of wood window sash. Some elements of projecting terra cotta trim have also been removed from Building 4. A wing was added to both the north and south ends of Building 1 in 1941. Designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Childs & Smith, the newer wings are very closely matched in materials, scale and style to the original center portion of the building. Characteristically, the appearance of the original structures and the guiding principles of the basic plan were respected in the construction of additional permanent facilities at the Center during the World Wars.

The Main Training Dormitories Group consists of the four Main Dormitories (Buildings 25, 26, 27, 28), the Mess Hall (Building 5), and the Brig (Building 6). (Two buildings of this group have been demolished: the Stables (Building 8) and the Guardhouse (Building 29). These are the only buildings of the thirty-nine original Station buildings which are no longer extant.) These buildings are arranged along two axes created by Farragut Avenue, the main entrance to Mainside, and Dahlgren Street. All six buildings of this group are basically symmetrical in elevation and plan, with a formal, frontal orientation which is enhanced by the axial arrangement of the group. The buildings are red brick with dark brown terra cotta trim.

The Main Training Dormitories are still used as dormitories, and the interior spaces of Buildings 25, 26, and 27 have been modernized. Building 28 is vacant, and planning is underway to modernize its interior. The Brig is still used as a detention facility, while the Mess Hall is used for offices and storage. The building exteriors retain much of their original appearance. Some modification has been made to the ornamental terra cotta, including the removal of projecting elements on the Mess Hall. Where water has damaged the terra cotta cornices and parapets on the dormitory buildings, the terra cotta has been replaced with concrete stained to match the terra cotta color.

The Receiving Dormitories Group, originally also known as Camp Barry, is located south of the center of the original Station, and consists of the Receiving Dormitories (Buildings 151, 153, 155, 158, 160, 162), the Receiving Mess Hall (Building 154), Receiving Guardhouse (Building 174) and the Receiving Building (Building 150). The six dormitory buildings are symmetrically arranged with three each on the north and south sides of a central drill field. The Receiving Building is located at the east end of the open central space, while the Receiving Mess Hall is located north of the north row of dormitory buildings. The Receiving Guardhouse is located at the entrance approach, at the southwest corner of the group. The red brick buildings of this group have simple dark brown terra cotta trim, and the dormitories are smaller in scale than those of the Main Training Dormitories Group.

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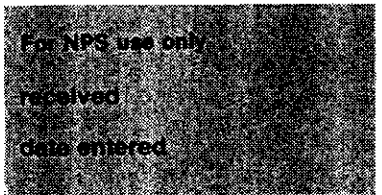
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The Receiving Building currently houses the Navy Band, and the Receiving Mess Hall houses Special Services. The other buildings of this group are now used for recreational services, offices and storage. Minor modifications to the buildings exteriors include the addition of handicapped access ramps to some of the dormitory buildings, and new windows and doors. However, despite these minor modifications, the buildings retain much of their original appearance. The central drill field has been partially paved, and tennis courts have been installed. However, the drill field remains an open area and provides a visual organizing factor for the group of buildings.

The "Brick Row" Quarters are organized in a line along the east side of Perry Street, on a bluff above the lake shore, east of the Administration Building. Historically called "Brick Row", this residential building group consists of ten Officers' Residences (Buildings A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J) and a central Commandant's Residence (Building AA). The houses are variations on two basic house plans, arranged in mirror image fashion. Houses A through D are slightly larger than Houses E through J, and are basically L-shaped in plan. Houses E through J are basically cross-shaped in plan. All are two or two and one-half stories in height, and are red brick with wood trim, cornices and porches. The Commandant's house, which is slightly larger than the rest, is rectangular in plan, with two-story enclosed wood side porches and a projecting central entrance portico. Ornament on the Brick Row house is refined in scale and detail, and of Neo-Classical derivation.

The houses along Brick Row retain a remarkable degree of architectural integrity, and their original, landscaped setting has also been meticulously maintained and preserved. Their function and use has been consistent throughout the life of these buildings. The residences are formal and elegant, set on landscaped lawns. The atmosphere of Brick Row is of a pleasant, formal neighborhood.

The Hospital Group is located south of the ravine and the Administration Group. It consists of the Hospital (Building 1H), Laundry (Building 43H), and three Officer's Quarters (201H, 202H, 203H). The Hospital and Laundry are red brick with terra cotta and wood trim, while the houses are red brick with wood trim, cornices and porches. The Hospital faces a large park which is the focus of the group. The Laundry is located on the north side of the Hospital. The three houses are located east of the central park, on the wooded bluff which overlooks Lake Michigan. Ornament on these houses is simple, and of Georgian or Federal character. A garage (Building 10H) which matches the houses in materials and detail is located north of the residences.

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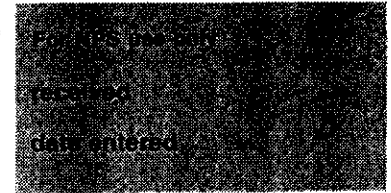
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The Hospital and Laundry buildings are currently used for offices and laboratories. The Officer's Quarters have been consistently used as residences throughout the lifetime of these buildings. Minor alterations including modification of porches and entrances have been made to the Hospital and Laundry, which still retain much of their original appearance. The three residences exhibit a remarkable degree of architectural integrity. As is the case with the residences along Brick Row, the houses are well-maintained in their original appearance, and their landscaped yards and setting retains their original character of a pleasant, formal neighborhood.

The Lakeshore Facilities consist of the Boathouse (Building 13) and the Power House (Building 11). The Boathouse is located at the Inner Harbor. It is a large, red brick and dark brown terra cotta, gable-roofed structure with battered walls and simple massing. The Boathouse remains very close to its original appearance, as does the harbor which constitutes its setting. It still serves its original function. In the course of modernizing power plant facilities for the Center, many additions have been made to the Power House, which is now partly surrounded by more modern structures and equipment. However, the original building can still be seen, with its red brick walls and terra cotta trim. The huge chimney of the Power House can be seen from the Administration area. Like the other buildings of the original Station, the Boathouse and Power House were designed by Jarvis Hunt. In-house naval engineers designed some of the mechanical facilities within the buildings.

In addition to the thirty-seven buildings of the original Naval Training Station designed by Jarvis Hunt and constructed in 1906-1911, the district contains a number of related historic properties which contribute to its character and significance. Hunt and Navy Department engineers designed a number of bridges to connect the plateaus of the Naval Training Center site. These bridges were constructed at the same time as the original Station buildings, and one remains close to its original appearance. This is the Barry Road Bridge (Structure S2), which spans the ravine and Pettibone Creek, and links Camp Barry to the rest of Mainside. Constructed in 1911, the large concrete arch span is surmounted by a series of smaller arches below the roadway. A concrete balustrade on either side of the road consists of a series of piers separated by oval openings. The Barry Road Bridge retains most of its original appearance, although original light fixtures on its balustrade have been replaced by modern fixtures.

Several buildings added to the original Station during World War I are still extant, and relate closely in style and scale to the buildings of the original Jarvis Hunt group. An example is the small American Red Cross Building (Building 76) near the main entrance to the Center, which presently houses the Red Cross

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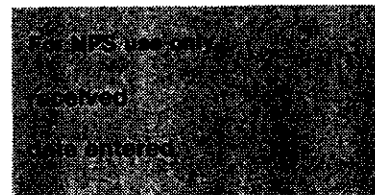
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office. Constructed in 1916, this red brick building with wood trim relates very closely in appearance to the original Station buildings through its materials, two-story height, formal planning, axial orientation and symmetrical elevations. The American Red Cross Building typifies the World War I additions constructed as permanent additions to the Naval Training Center, with its formal orientation and facades.

Several residential buildings added to the original Station during the First World War also enhance the historic and architectural character of the district through their relationship to the original Station buildings. The Radio Station Building (Building 63) and Radio Operator's Quarters (Building 64) are located across from the south side of Ross Field. These two residences, presently used as Officer's Quarters, were constructed in 1915 and 1918. They are very similar in appearance to the smaller houses along Brick Row, and retain most of their original appearance and setting. Another notable addition of the World War I period is a residence (Building K), constructed in 1918 across from the south end of Brick Row. Like the two residences described above, this house is very similar in style, scale and materials to the residential buildings of Brick Row. Like the original houses along Brick Row, Building K retains a remarkable degree of integrity. The Apartment House for Four Officers constructed just south of the Hospital Group is an example of a larger, multi-family residence (Building 204H) designed to relate in materials and style to the original Station officers' quarters. This building is still used as Officers' Quarters, and retains much of its original appearance.

In addition to the buildings and structures described above, certain sites and natural features are important to the character and significance of the historic district. Man-made features include the Inner Harbor, constructed with the Lakeshore Facilities in 1906-1911, and the Parade Ground now known as Ross Field. Both retain their original appearance and contribute strongly to the historic context of the area.

The ravine, Pettibone Creek and the lake shore are all natural features which were critical to the founding, organization and development of the Naval Training Center. These natural features retain their appearance, and enhance the historic character of the district. Historic documentation of the appearance of the ravine is available in photographs and narrative. These site features were also an important aspect of life at the Naval Training Station, in that they provided access to nature for rest and recreation as well as for training.

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Minor Contributing Properties

In addition to those contributing properties which are of major significance to the historic district, a number of properties of minor significance also contribute to its historical and architectural character. These include the many structures along the lakeshore such as breakwaters, small craft berths, bulkheads, and jetties. While not individually distinguished in terms of architecture or engineering, these properties represent the historic significance of the Navy's development of the lakeshore for its training center. Many of these structures date from the early decades of the Station's existence, and generally retain their original appearance.

A building of special interest which is of more recent construction than those of major significance described above is Ross Theatre, designed in 1942 by the Chicago architectural firm of Rapp & Rapp. This large brick and stone theater completes the square of major buildings surrounding Ross Field.

Non-Contributing Properties

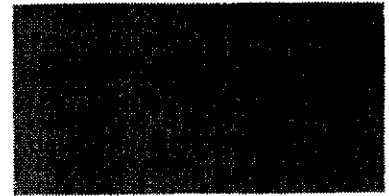
The non-contributing properties located within the historic district are those which were originally of architectural and historical merit but have been significantly modified, properties which were never of significance to the original Station or to subsequent planning and development; and buildings of recent construction. It is important to note that at least one-half of the properties which do not contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district are either extremely small in scale or are inconspicuously located on the site.

An example of a non-contributing property which was originally of architectural and historical merit but has been significantly modified is S1, the Farragut Avenue Bridge. This bridge was part of the original Naval Training Station, but has been modernized so that its historic appearance is obscured. Another example of this type of non-contributing property is the Water Treatment Building (Building 12); the windows, doors, and facades of this facility have been significantly altered.

Certain non-contributing properties are so designated because these buildings or structures were never of significance to the original Station or its design and development. An example is Building 24, a small storage building located in the ravine. The location and small size of this building render it almost invisible within the district, while its architectural character is not significant. This building and others like it did not play an important role in the original Station or in later planning.

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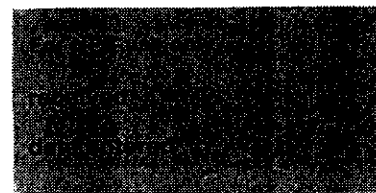
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Modern additions to the Center which are designated as non-contributing include properties such as the Housing facilities constructed in 1968 near the Main Training Dormitories Group, or the Picnic Shelter built in 1980 near the lakeshore.

Of the non-contributing properties, it is important to note that none represents an intrusion in the historic district. This is due, in many cases, to the small scale and inconspicuous location of the buildings and structures. In addition, many newer buildings were designed and sited to respect the original site plan and the older buildings. Most are located away from the historic building groups. Where newer buildings are built near the historic groups, as in the case of the Housing facilities cited above, the newer buildings are simple in massing and elevation design and are generally similar in materials and scale to the original buildings. The newer structures therefore blend in or serve as a backdrop to the original buildings rather than intrude on their historic character.

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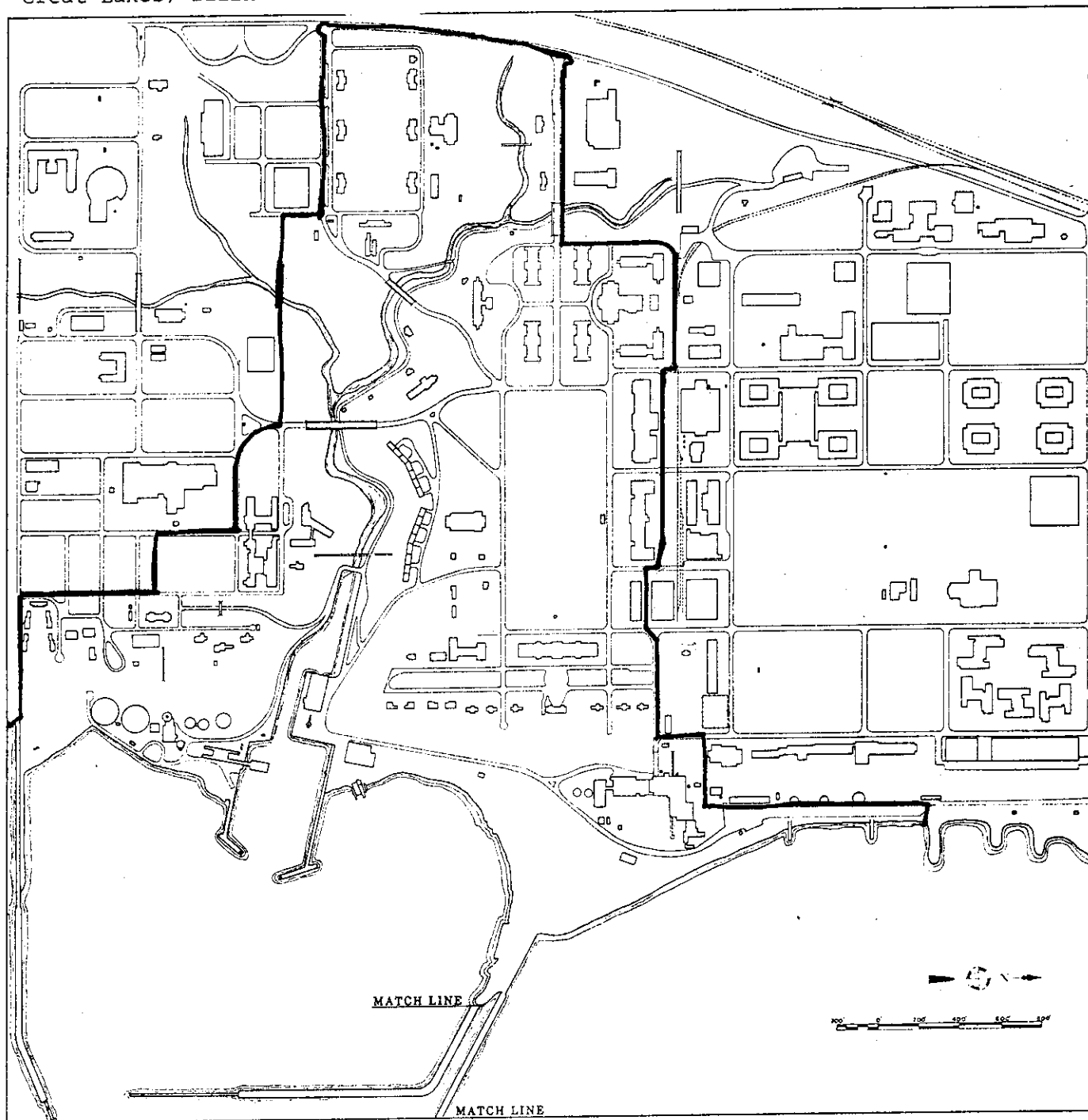


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Historic District Boundaries
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District
Great Lakes, Illinois



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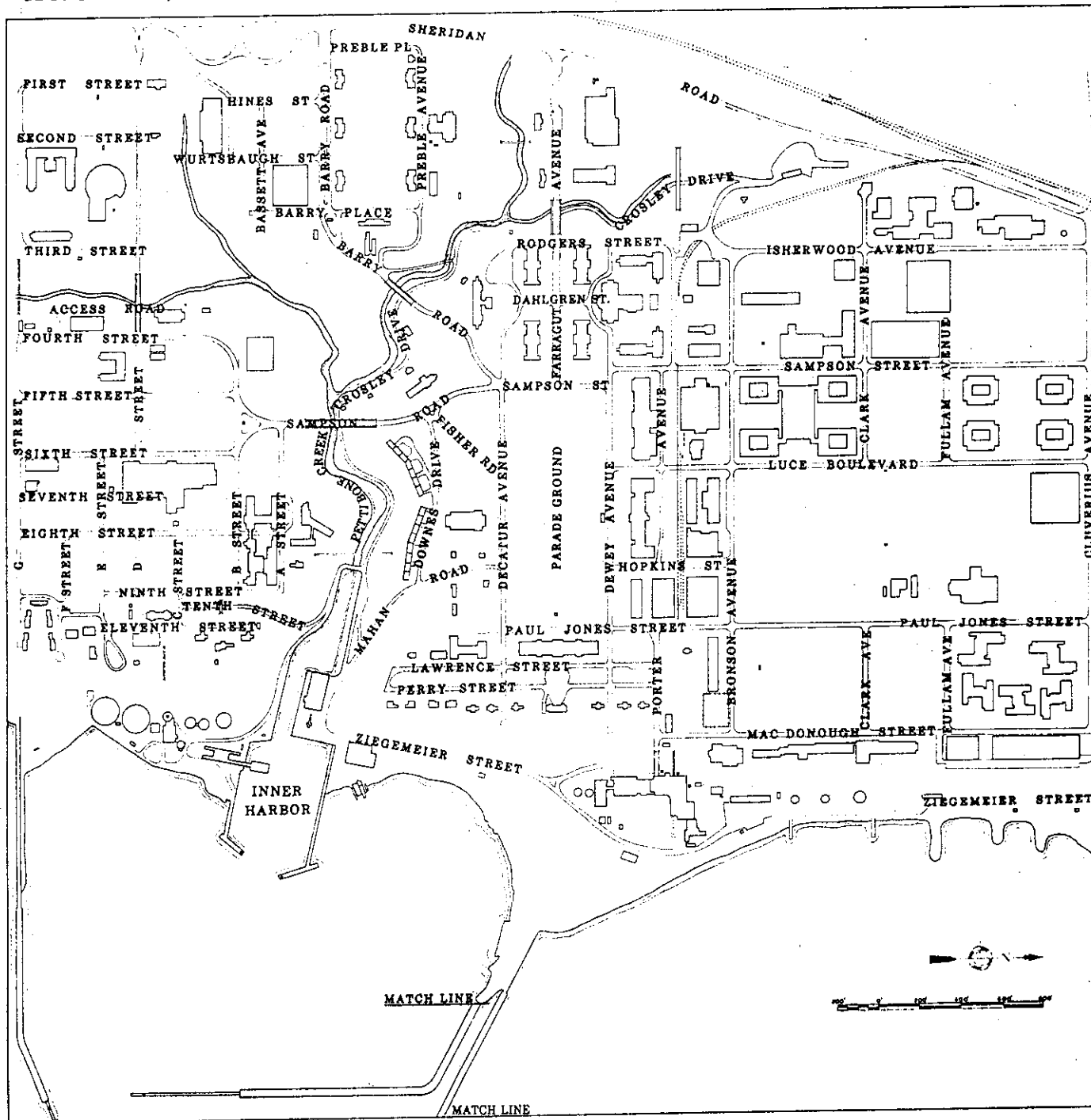
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Streets in Mainside area, vicinity of Historic District
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District
Great Lakes, Illinois



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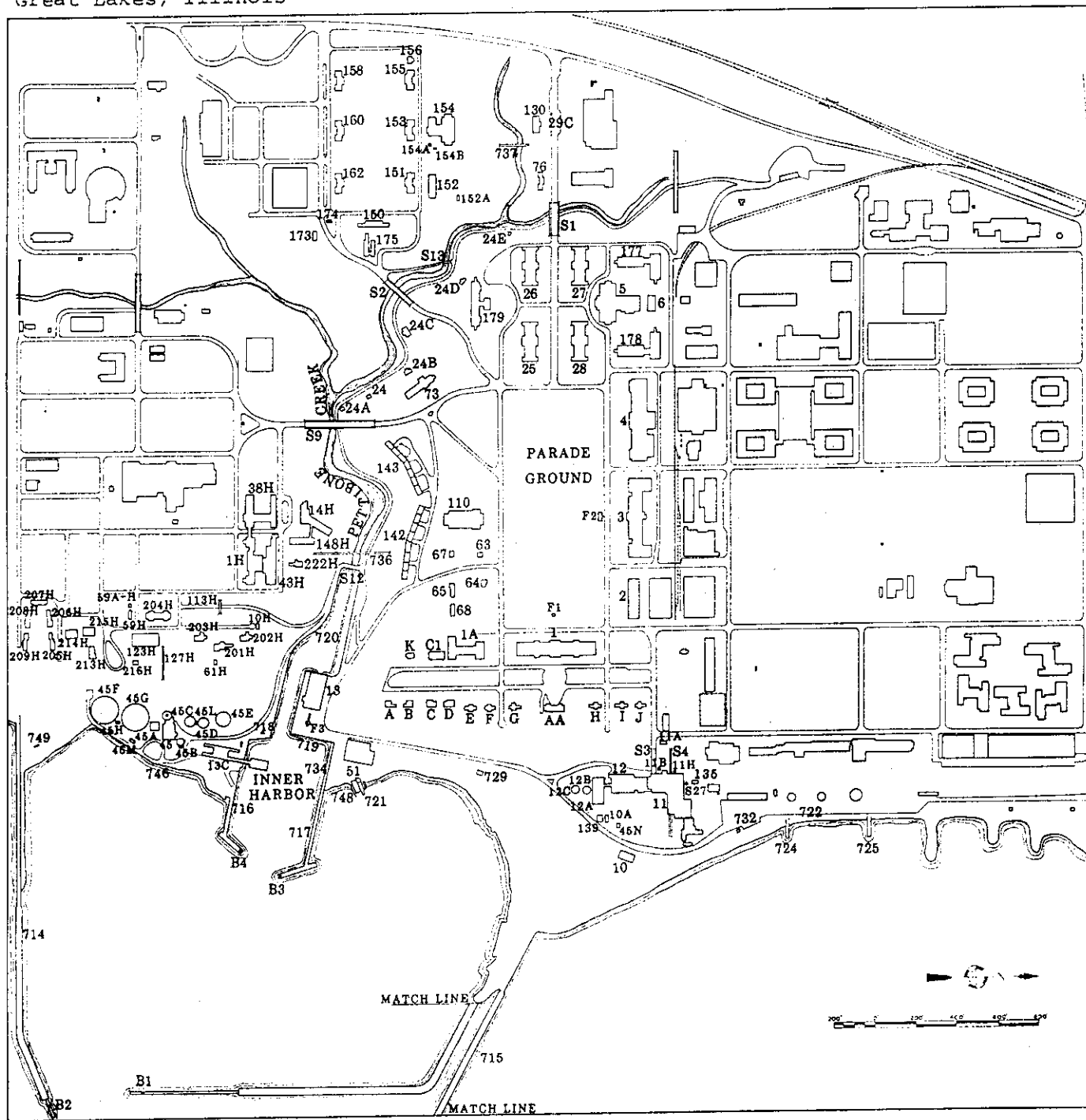
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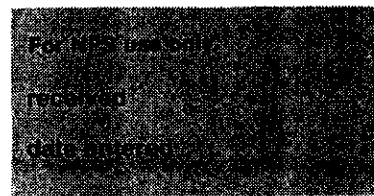
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Building Identification Numbers
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District
Great Lakes, Illinois



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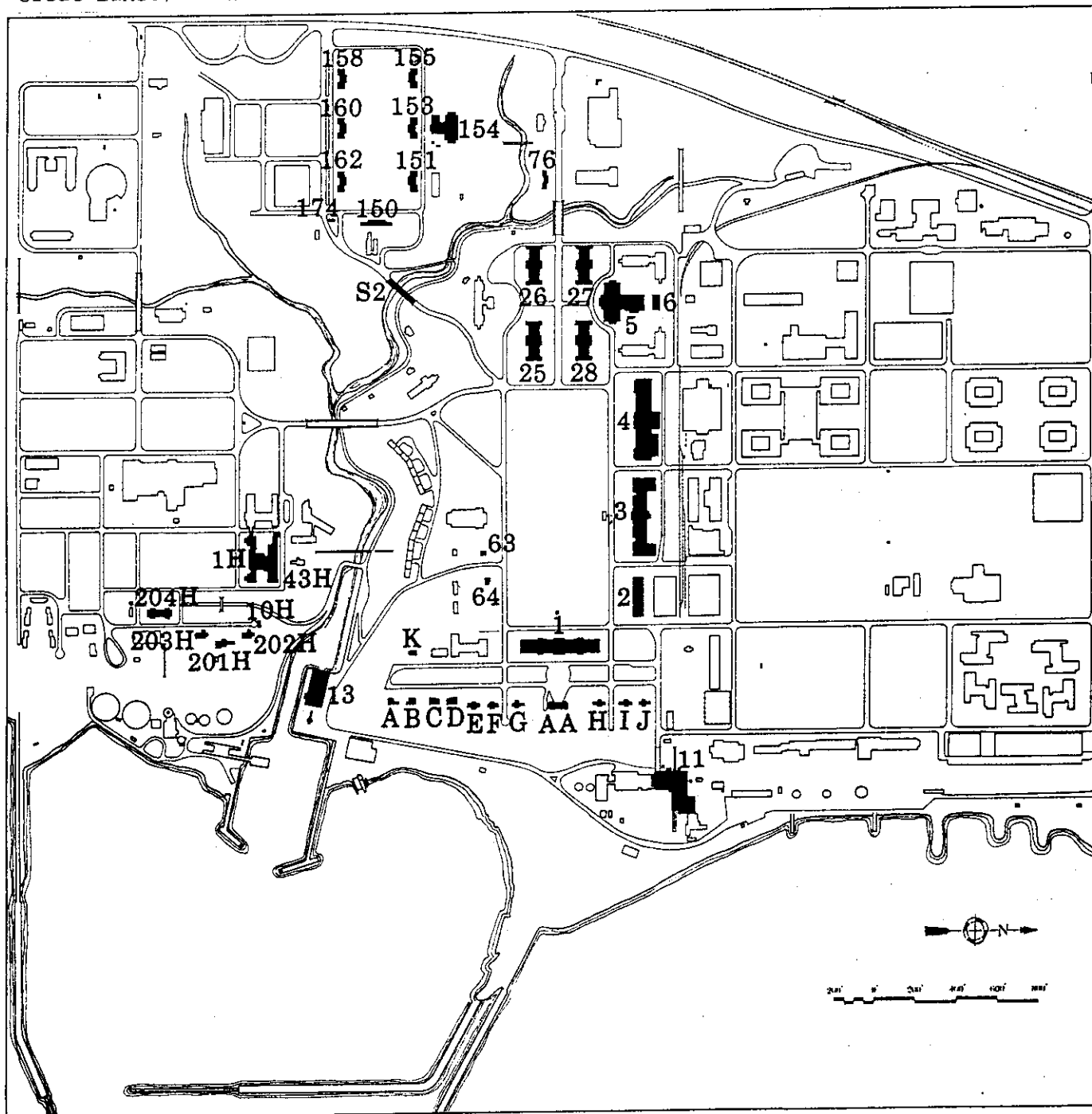
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Contributing Properties of Major Significance within
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District
Great Lakes, Illinois

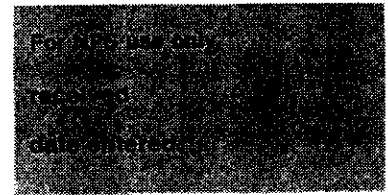


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Contributing Properties of Major Significance to Historic District

NUMBER	DATE	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
1	1906	Administration	Administration
2	1906	Storehouse	Offices
3	1906	Instruction	Administration
4	1906	Drill Hall	Armory; Gymnasium; Chapel
5	1906	Mess Hall and Galley	Public Works Shop
6	1906	Brig	Detention Facility
11	1906	Power House	Power Plant
13	1906	Boathouse	Boathouse
25	1906	Dormitory	Discipline Dormitory
26	1906	Dormitory	Dormitory
27	1906	Dormitory	Dormitory; Photo Hobby Shop
28	1906	Dormitory	Dormitory
150	1906	Receiving Building	Navy Band
154	1906	Galley and Laundry	Special Services
174	1906	Guardhouse	Repair Shop
151	1907	Dormitory	Recreational Services
153	1907	Dormitory	Nursery School; MARS
155	1907	Dormitory	Hobby Shop; Boy Scouts
158	1907	Dormitory	Recreational Services
160	1907	Dormitory	Recreational Services
162	1907	Dormitory	Thrift Shop
1H	1909	Hospital	Offices; Laboratories
43H	1909	Laundry	Offices; Laboratories
201H	1909	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
202H	1909	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
203H	1909	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
AA	1911	Commandant's Quarters	Commandant's Quarters
A	1908	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
B	1908	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
C	1908	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
D	1908	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
E	1911	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
F	1911	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
G	1911	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
H	1911	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
I	1911	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
J	1911	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
63	1915	Radio Station Building	Officer's Quarters
64	1918	Radio Operator's Quarters	Officer's Quarters

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76	1916	American Red Cross	American Red Cross
10H	1925	Detached Garage	Detached Garage
204H	1927	Officer's Apartments	Officer's Apartments
K	1918	Officer's Quarters	Officer's Quarters
S2	1911	Vehicular Bridge	Vehicular Bridge

Contributing Properties of Minor Significance to Historic District

NAME	DATE	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
110	1942	Theatre	Theatre
714	1923	Breakwater	Breakwater
715	1923	Breakwater	Breakwater
716	1919	Small Craft Berth	Small Craft Berth
717	1919	Small Craft Berth	Small Craft Berth
718	1910	Bulkhead	Bulkhead
719	1910	Bulkhead	Bulkhead
720	1910	Bulkhead	Bulkhead
721	1931	Lagoon	Lagoon
722	1910	Seawall	Seawall
724	1910	Seawall	Seawall
725	1919	Groins/Jetties	Groins/Jetties
S9	1926	Vehicular Bridge	Vehicular Bridge
B1	1923	Beacon	Beacon
B2	1923	Beacon	Beacon
B3	1923	Beacon	Beacon
B4	1923	Beacon	Beacon
F2	1908	Flagpole	Flagpole
F3	1908	Flagpole	Flagpole

Non-Contributing Properties Within Historic District

NUMBER	DATE	CURRENT USE
1A	1952	Public Works Headquarters
10	1952	Boathouse
10A	1952	Public Toilet
11A	1969	Electric Switching Substation
11B	1918	Flammable Storage
11H	1968	Gas Meter Shed

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For NPS use only:

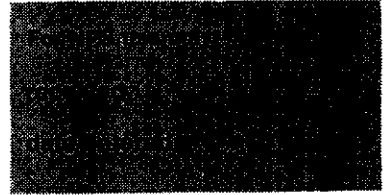
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Date entered

Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	Page
		7	15
12	1910	Water Treatment	
12A-C	1942	Water Settling Basins	
13C	1974	Small Craft Berth	
14H	1942	Hospital Housing	
24	1919	Support Storage	
24A	1919	Support Storage	
24B-E	1942	Support Storage	
29C	1970	Century House	
38H	1946	Hospital Offices	
45	1943	Sewage Treatment Building (Lake)	
45A-L	1943	Sewage Storage Tanks	
45M	1943	Pump House (Sewage)	
45N	1974	Boathouse	
51	1917	Boathouse	
59H	1930	Housing Garage	
59A-H	1918	Electrical Substation	
61H	1925	Recreation Pavilion	
65	1930	Housing Garage	
67	1942	Housing Garage	
68	1942	Data Processing	
73	1960	Administrative Office	
113H	1946	Pedestrian Bridge	
123H	1945	Tennis Courts	
127H	n.a.	Utility Trestle (Sewage)	
130	1944	Police Station/Badge Pass Office	
135	1945	Utility Storage	
139	1945	Bathhouse	
142	1942	Field Officers' Quarters	
143	1942	Field Officers' Quarters	
143H	1943	Housing	
152	1955	Prosthetic Lab	
154A	1943	Stray Dog Pound	
154B	1943	Recreational Services	
156	1945	Recreational Facility	
173	1939	Housing Garage	
175	1927	Greenhouse	
177	1968	Headquarters; Housing	
178	1968	Housing	
179	1969	Enlisted Women's Housing	
205H-209H	1943	Field Officers' Quarters	
213H-216H	1962	Field Officers' Quarters	
222H	1918	Substation	

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Continuation sheet

Description

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729	1948	Picnic Shelter
737	n.a.	Steam Trestle
746	1940	Seawall
748	1979	Boat Ramp
749	1980	Picnic Shelter
C1	1915	Tennis Courts
S1	1908	Vehicular Bridge
S3	1911	Vehicular Bridge
S4	1909	Pedestrian Bridge
S12	1938	Bridge
S13	1943	Bridge
S27	1970	Tank
F1	1962	Flagpole

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1906-1911

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Jarvis Hunt

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The historic core of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center constitutes a coherent historic district which is distinct from its surroundings. The original planning, organization and natural features of the site are well-represented, and thirty-seven of the thirty-nine Naval Training Station buildings designed by architect Jarvis Hunt of Chicago and constructed in 1906-1911 are still extant in this district. Several properties added to the historic core in the early decades of the Station's history enhance its historic character. The historic district of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center is significant for its architecture, military history and community planning. The original Station which is included in the historic district provided the basis for planning and development of the Naval Training Center throughout its history.

The historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center meets two of the Criteria for Evaluation for the National Register: A., it is "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," and C., it "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 distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." In addition, the historic district of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center possesses a high degree of integrity. A very large proportion of its major buildings and sites contribute strongly to its historical and architectural significance, and in themselves possess integrity. Of its non-contributing properties, a very small proportion are intrusive.

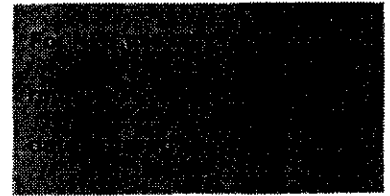
History

The founding of Great Lakes Naval Training Center was due in large part to the efforts of Illinois Congressman George Edmund Foss (1863-1936). Foss was instrumental in the introduction of a provision into the Naval Appropriation Act of July 1, 1902, which directed the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board for selection of

(continued)

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a training station site on the Great Lakes. Additional directives in the Naval Appropriations Act of April 27, 1904, resulted in the investigation of thirty-seven sites along the lake shore. Through the lobbying efforts of Foss and Graeme Stewart (1853-1906) of the Chicago Merchants' Club, the site near Lake Bluff, Illinois, was selected. On November 24, 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt approved the site and authorized construction of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Construction took place under the supervision of Captain Albert R. Ross, USN. Nearly \$3,500,000 was provided through a series of six naval appropriation bills to finance construction. The Station was dedicated in 1911 by President William Howard Taft. Its thirty-nine buildings accommodated the administration, housing and training of 1,500 men.

The remarkable volunteer response to America's entry into the First World War initiated vast expansion programs at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The number of recruits in training at a given time increased from 1,500 to nearly 50,000 men, and the base expanded from 167 acres to over 1,200 acres. More than 700 additional buildings were constructed during this period, including both temporary and permanent facilities. Under the direction of the Commandant, Captain William A. Moffett, USN, a series of self-contained regimental units were constructed across the newly-acquired Station property. Civilian workers and the Navy Public Works regiments took part in the massive construction program. The enormous scale of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station expansion program resulted in a construction effort unsurpassed among American naval installations during this period.

During World War I, as in the early years of the Naval Training Station's existence, incoming recruits were housed in small groups in Incoming Detention Camps such as the Receiving Dormitories still extant on the site today. Partial isolation for incoming recruits was stressed to control health problems such as the tragic influenza epidemics of the First World War. After three weeks, recruits determined to be healthy were assigned to training dormitories. Prior to the war, the Main Training Dormitories provided housing for recruits at the Station. Due to the large number of recruits in training during the war, the training camps were organized in regimental units, and the Station utilized Incoming and Outgoing Detention Camps. Social service, medical and recreational facilities were provided for the thousands of recruits in training during the war. The Special Schools, special training programs which were instituted during this period, included the Aviation School, which was initially established with private funds, and the Radio School, which utilized two 400 foot towers (no longer extant) constructed in 1915. The Great Lakes Band, led by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, achieved international renown.

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One hundred and twenty-five thousand men received their naval training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station during the First World War, twenty-five percent of all American naval forces during the war. Of these, 97,000 were transferred to duty at sea and more than 17,000 received training in the Special Schools.

With the close of the war, many of the wooden cantonments constructed to house recruits were dismantled and sold for civilian use. Land which had supplemented the Station was no longer rented, and the Station shrank in size. Except for a brief period in 1922, training continued at the Station for nearly fifteen years following the Armistice. By 1932, the Station had been reduced to only 102 buildings and occupied about 507 acres in land. A modern harbor had recently been completed, at a cost of \$1,000,000. Despite physical improvements such as the harbor, the advent of the Depression led to the partial closing of the Naval Training Station on July 1, 1933, when it was placed on maintenance status.

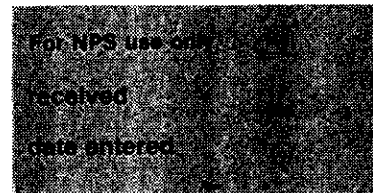
By July 1, 1935, Great Lakes Naval Training Station reopened, although other U.S. Naval Training Stations remained closed. Lobbying by Illinois Senators and Representatives and the efforts of local businessmen contributed to the reopening of the Station, as did the high volume and quality of Midwestern recruits during the War. After reopening, those buildings at the Station which had fallen into disrepair were repaired and restored under the direction of the Commandant, Admiral John Downes. By 1936, a total of 1,200 men including recruits were in residence at the Station, and a three-month training program was in effect.

During World War II, Great Lakes Naval Training Station expanded to provide training and housing for thousands of recruits. Additional land was acquired, and major construction programs were initiated. Few planners anticipated that the Station would surpass its World War I population of 50,000 persons. By the end of 1941, with America's entry into the War, the Center could house 14,000 men, and by the end of the War it was a community of more than 100,000 persons. Additions to Great Lakes Naval Training Station during World War II included Camp Robert Smalls, opened in 1942. Named for an ex-slave and Civil War hero, this camp was the first camp opened in a new program designed to allow blacks in the Navy to gain advancement and ratings.

After the war, many of the temporary housing facilities constructed to house the vast influx of recruits were demolished. Other buildings from this period were retained, and remain a part of the Center today. One important addition

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to the Center during the Second World War is within the historic district. This is the Ross Theatre, designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Rapp & Rapp.

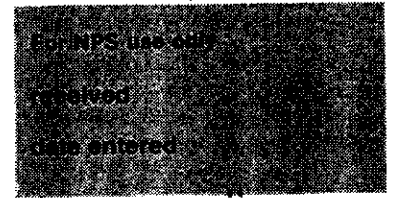
During the Second World War, Great Lakes Naval Training Station trained over one million men, nearly one-third of the entire American naval force. On March 28, 1944, the Naval Training Station was renamed the Naval Training Center. More complex equipment led to more specialized and diversified training courses. After the War, training activity reverted to peacetime levels until the Korean War of the early 1950's. Training activity decreased after the Korean War and increased during the Vietnam War of the mid-1960's to the early 1970's. The increasing complexity of training programs continued, along with the development of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, until the present day.

Great Lakes Naval Training Center trained a large proportion of American naval forces during both World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. It represents an important facet of the development of the American Navy and naval training. The Center is clearly "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," including the development of the American Navy and naval training and the role of the United States in both World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Planning

The original Naval Training Station was designed as a small city or community; in many ways it resembles a university campus. The grouping of the buildings around central fields and along the lake bluff, and the use of formal, axial planning and design is evident across the historic district. The organization of groups of buildings around central communal areas or according to shared natural features such as the lake bluff represents a specific style of community organization. The six major groups of original properties: the Administration Group, the Main Training Dormitories Group, the Receiving Dormitories Group, Brick Row Quarters, the Hospital Group, and the Lakeshore Facilities, are all organized by these same governing principles.

Additions to the Mainside area and to much of the rest of the Naval Training Station in the decades following original construction adhered to the same planning principles as were represented in the original Station. Groups of buildings were organized around central open areas which served as drill fields or communal parks. Within the historic districts, new additions respected the organization of buildings and preserved open spaces. The strength of the original plan developed by Jarvis Hunt and by Navy engineers governed new construction.

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The original Naval Training Station was designed as a self-contained community, linked to nearby cities and to Chicago by the nearby Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The Naval Training Station served all functions required by its community, including administration, recruit training, recreation and community support services. Each building group at the Station had a distinct function, which contributes to a sense of smaller communities within the larger whole. For example, the Receiving Dormitories Group known as Camp Barry provided partial isolation for incoming recruits, while the Brick Row Officers' Quarters provided a semi-private residential neighborhood for officers and their families. The distinct character of each building group within the larger context of the historic district is still recognizable today.

Architecture

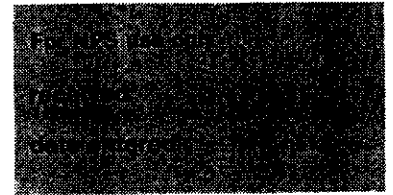
The architect chosen to design the original thirty-nine buildings of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was Jarvis Hunt (1863-1941) of Chicago. Hunt, nephew of the noted New York architect, Richard Morris Hunt, was born in Wethersfield, Vermont. He was educated at Harvard, and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1893, Hunt came to Chicago to supervise the construction of the Vermont State Building at the Columbian Exposition. He established a successful practice in Chicago, where his significant work included the Saddle and Cycle Club (1898), the American Trust and Savings Bank (1906), the Boulevard Building at 30 North Michigan Avenue (1914), the Lake Shore Athletic Club (1924), and the recently demolished building at 900 North Michigan Avenue (1927). Hunt also designed several major buildings outside of Chicago, including the Kansas City Union Terminal (1910-1913) and railway terminals in Dallas, Texas, and Joliet, Illinois.

In the work of Jarvis Hunt, the historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center "represents the work of a master." The design of Great Lakes Naval Training Station was one of the largest projects to be completed by Hunt's office. Design for the Naval Training Station began in 1905. These buildings fall within the scope of Hunt's early work in Chicago. Several years earlier, he had designed his most colorful and perhaps most popular work, the Kelley, Maus and Company Warehouse (1903) at the Chicago River. The warehouse utilized varicolored brick to create a series of horizontal bands. Its regular lines of windows added to the horizontal emphasis. In its horizontal banding, heavy terra cotta cornices, and simple, solid massing, the Kelley, Maus Warehouse foreshadowed the Great Lakes Naval Training Station buildings. Hunt did not attempt to create as lively and polychromatic a facade as the warehouse for the Naval Training Station. It is likely that the success of the flamboyant warehouse building was nonetheless instrumental in his receiving the

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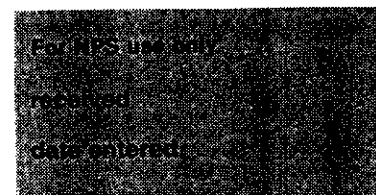
commission to design the larger Great Lakes group. Also, Hunt was acquainted through his socially prominent wife with Graeme Stewart of the Chicago Merchants' Club, who attended Hunt's wedding. Stewart may have recommended Hunt for the commission.

Hunt's offices in 1906 were in the Monadnock Building in downtown Chicago. He evidently employed a large number of draftsmen. Hundreds of drawings were produced for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station buildings. Several hundred original ink on linen drawings for these buildings remain in the Architectural Drawing files of the Naval Public Works Center at the Naval Training Center. These drawings include many full-sized, intricate detail drawings. Hunt's office produced plot plans, design and working drawings, details, and many of the mechanical drawings for the thirty-nine original Naval Training Station buildings. Additional drawings were produced for buildings such as Nurses' Residences which were apparently never built. Naval engineers participated in the site planning and design of mechanical facilities for the Station, and a high degree of cooperation was evidently involved between the architect and the client.

The buildings which Hunt designed for the Naval Training Station are distinct in character, and represent a specific architectural style. The formal symmetrical organization of the plans and facades of the buildings is complementary to the formal, axial arrangement of the groups of buildings around central open spaces on the plateaus of the site and along the lake bluff.

The original Station buildings are all constructed of red brick, with symmetrical elevations and planar facades. The major buildings such as those of the Administration Group are distinguished by their large size and terra cotta ornament. The dark brown, speckled terra cotta carries naval and patriotic motifs, and their size, scale and ornament imply a feeling of nationalism and pride. The smaller residential buildings of the original Station have wood trim, cornices and porches. Ornament, detail and style of these buildings is generally Neo-Classical or Federal in derivation, similarly denoting a national feeling. Hunt adapted the materials and styles to serve equally appropriately on large buildings for communal use and for small, private residences. The architectural styles are well-suited to the formal organization of the buildings within their natural setting.

Buildings added to the Station after original construction and in the first several decades of the Naval Training Station's history followed the stylistic guidelines established by the original structures. Buildings such as the Red Cross Building, Radio Operator's Quarters and Officer's Residence (Building K)

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were constructed during the First World War, and are red brick with trim. The scale, plan, elevations and materials of these buildings are very similar to those of the original properties.

A building added to the Station during World War II is of special architectural interest. Ross Theatre, designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Rapp & Rapp, was constructed across from the south side of Ross Field in 1942. This building is of historical interest in that it reflects the interest in recreational and social facilities at the expanding Naval Training Station. Located across from the south side of Ross Field, the building is also of architectural interest. The massive, imposing brick and stone theatre is different in style and several decades newer than the other buildings around Ross Field, but its design makes it compatible with the older buildings and appropriate to the site. Its scale, formal organization, symmetrical facades, and frontal orientation make the theatre an important and well-related addition to the Administration Group.

District Definition and Character

The historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center meets the definition of a district: "a geographically definable area...possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, or structures... united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The boundaries of the historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center are determined by the location and extent of the original Naval Training Station. The original Station remained the core of the Naval Training Center as the Center expanded and developed over the course of its history. The natural features which determined the original site plan are still extant today, and provide a critical component of the historic district. These include the lake-shore, the ravine and Pettibone Creek, and the three plateaus created by the ravine. The historic district is geographically defined by these natural features, and by the significant concentration of historically and architecturally significant buildings, sites and structures grouped within its boundaries.

These sites, buildings and structures located within the district are related both by past events and aesthetically by plan and physical development. The individual properties within the district are all part of the development of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center and a part of its role in American history. The original plan for the Naval Training Center connects the historic buildings in terms of organization and architecture. The adherence to this planning throughout the history of this area of the Naval Training Center, and the reflection of the Station's original architectural styles in construction over the several decades following the building of the original Station, create a visible link between the properties of the historic district.

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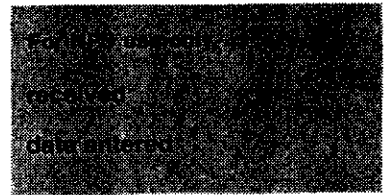
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The district is also distinct from its surroundings. The buildings and structures of the historical district are unique among properties at the Naval Training Center in terms of architectural style and character. While the basic planning and organization of the original Station is repeated elsewhere at the Center, where housing or training buildings are grouped around shared common spaces, the character of the historic buildings is distinct. A few buildings constructed during the First World War and in a similar style to those in the historic district are extant elsewhere in the Naval Training Center. However, each of these has been so significantly modified that its historic character is almost completely obscured.

The topography and character of its setting also render the historic district distinct from its surroundings. The organization of the historic area on its three plateaus and along the lake bluff is clearly defined by the natural features - the creek, ravine, and lake - which are not to be found elsewhere at the Station. Sheridan Road provides a distinct boundary for the district on the west which is strengthened by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad line. The lake, bluff and ravine are visible from many vantage points within the district, making these elements of the setting an integral part of the character of the district.

The terrain elsewhere on the Naval Training Center is flat, without bodies of water or ravines. Much of the Naval Training Center property is occupied by housing constructed during the 1950's and 1960's. These buildings are clearly distinct in style and scale from the historic structures. Most are detached or semi-detached ranch houses, constructed of masonry, and one to one and one-half stories in height. All are distinctly modern in character. The groups of buildings adjacent to the historic district are also distinctly modern in character. These include glass and steel training buildings, concrete and masonry housing structures, and a very large modern hospital facility. All of these buildings are very different in style, scale and architectural character from the properties within the district. The appearance and character of the historical district is therefore unique and distinguishable within the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

In the role of contributing properties of minor significance within the historic district, the district represents a "significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." While individual buildings of the Naval Training Center, such as beacons, seawalls and jetties, are not of outstanding architectural interest, and while some of the minor buildings in the original Station are not of special interest, all contribute to the distinct and unique character of the district.

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Integrity

The distinct character of the historic district at Great Lakes Naval Training Center is supported by its historical integrity. The district has integrity of location. Its original design, composition of elements, and planning are all well-represented by its present appearance; therefore the district has integrity of design. New buildings have been adapted to the original plan, or are small and inconspicuously located. The newer properties therefore complement rather than disturb the district, where they are a significant part of the building fabric. The general setting of the historic district has changed over time, as the Naval Training Center has expanded. However, the immediate setting of the historic district, its lakeshore, bluff, wooded ravine, and plateaus, remains the same. Materials of the historic district also remain generally intact. The minor modifications and repairs to the historic buildings which have occurred over time do not jeopardize their individual integrity. Workmanship on the original materials is visible, therefore the district retains integrity of workmanship as well.

Integrity of feeling, the "quality to evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of the past," is preserved within the historic district. Each group of historic structures commands a strong sense of history, while the historic district as a whole evokes a sense of the past. The sensitivity of the Naval Training Center personnel to the history of their installation, and the continuing local and general interest in that history, have helped to preserve an appreciation of the integrity of feeling of the historic district. The district also clearly has integrity of association; it is the place which witnessed the founding and development of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

Progress has changed the functions of some of the original buildings of the Naval Training Station, and the passage of time has altered the context of the historic district. However, the Naval Training Center is still an active training installation. The historic district, as it has been throughout the history of the Center, remains the heart of Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

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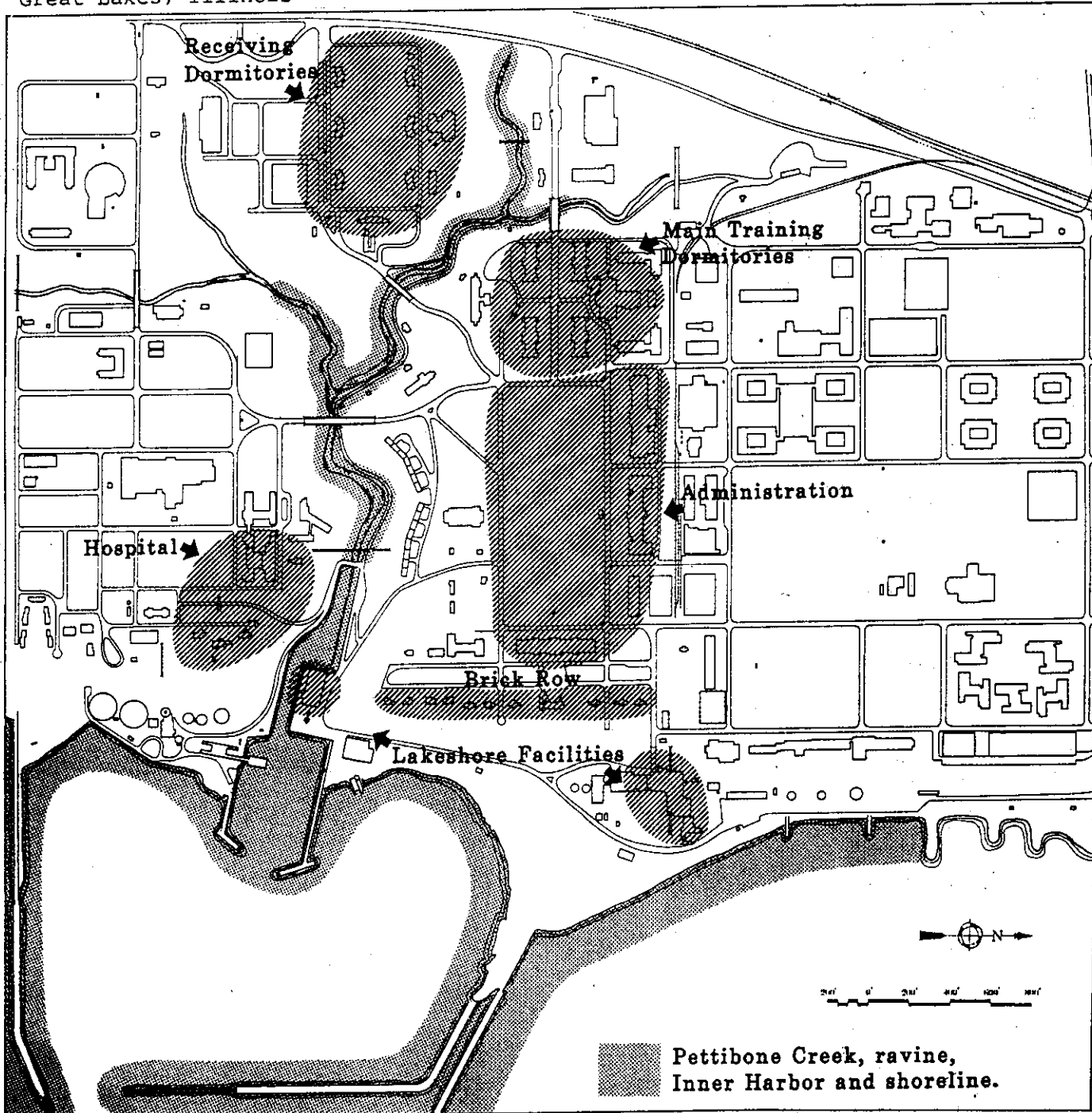
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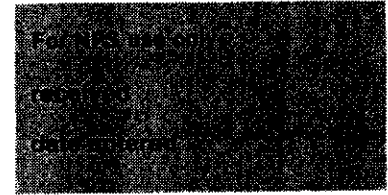
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Important Natural Features and Original Building Groups
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District
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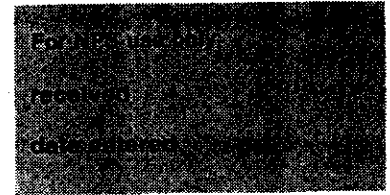
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Photo Numbers and Views
Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District
Great Lakes, Illinois



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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 193.2

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	430540	4685000	B	16	431480	4685000
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	16	431480	4685000	D	16	432280	4684300

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Great Lakes Naval Training Center Historic District consists of buildings, structures and sites within the following boundaries:

Beginning at the easternmost point of structure 714 and running west along the south side of structure 714 and;
Thence to a point at the easternmost point of G Street;

(continued)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Deborah J. Slaton, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Hasbrouck Hunderman Architects

STREET & NUMBER

711 South Dearborn St., #201

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

DATE

July 18, 1985

TELEPHONE

(312) 922 7211

STATE

Illinois

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____ National ____ State ____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

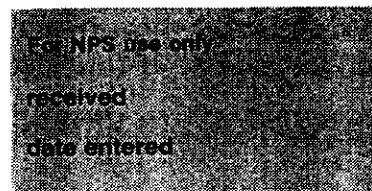
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Representation in Existing Surveys/
Continuation sheet Geographical Data

Item number 6 and 10

Page 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (continued)

"Comprehensive Plan for Lake County Year 2000."

1975. (County)

Comprehensive Historic Building Survey - Great Lakes Naval Training Center. Prepared by Hasbrouck Hunderman Architects for the Department of the Navy at Great Lakes.

1984 (Local)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

Thence west along the north line of G Street to its intersection with Ninth Street;
Thence north along the east line of Ninth Street to its intersection with the
north line of the parking lot at D Street;
Thence west along the north line of the parking lot to its intersection with
Eighth Street;
Thence north along the east line of Eighth Street to its intersection with B Street;
Thence west along the north side of B Street to its intersection with A Street
at Sampson Road;
Thence along a line directly west until an intersection with Barry Place;
Thence north along the east line of Barry Place to its intersection with Barry Road;
Thence west along the south side of Barry Road to a point east of its inter-
section with Sheridan Road;
Thence south and west around the entrance pylon to the east line of Sheridan Road;
Thence north along the south line of Sheridan Road to a point south of its
intersection with Farragut Avenue;
Thence east and south around the entrance pylons to Farragut Avenue;
Thence east along the north line of Farragut Avenue to its intersection with
Rogers Street;
Thence north along the east line of Rogers Street to its intersection with
Porter Avenue;
Thence east along the south line of Porter Avenue to its intersection with
MacDonough Street;
Thence north along the east line of MacDonough Street to a point north of
Building 135;
Thence along a line directly east to its intersection with Ziegmeier Street;
Thence north along the west line of Ziegmeier Street to the south side of
the first jetty north of Structure 725;
Thence directly east to a line directly north of the west end of Structure 725.

UTM, cont.

E 16 432080 4683740

F 16 431110 4683740

G 16 430300 4684210

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, East Seventh Avenue Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), E. Seventh Ave. Pkwy. from Williams St. to Colorado Blvd. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, East Sixth Avenue Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), E. Sixth Ave. Pkwy. from Colorado Blvd. to Quebec St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Forest Street Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Forest St. Pkwy. from E. Seventeenth Ave. to Montview Blvd. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Highland Park (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by Highland Park Pl., Federal Blvd., and Fairview Pl. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Hungarian Freedom Park (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by Speer Blvd., First Ave., and Clarkson St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Inspiration Point (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by W. Fiftieth Ave., Sheridan Blvd., W. Forty-ninth Ave., and Fenton St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Monaco Street Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Monaco St. Pkwy. from E. First Ave. to Montview Blvd. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Montclair Park (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by E. Twelfth Ave., Onieda St., and Richthofen Pkwy. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Richthofen Monument (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Richthofen Pkwy. at Oneida St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Richthofen Place Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Richthofen Pl. Pkwy. from Monaco St. Pkwy. to Oneida St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Rocky Mountain Lake Park (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by US 70, Federal Blvd., W. Forty-sixth Ave., and Lowell Blvd. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, South Marion Street Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), S. Marion St. Pkwy. from E. Virginia Ave. to E. Bayaud Ave. at Downing St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Speer Boulevard (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Speer Blvd. from W. Colfax Ave. to Downing St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Sunken Gardens (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by Speer Blvd., W. Eighth Ave., Delaware St., and Elati St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, University Boulevard (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), University Blvd. from E. Iowa Ave. to E. Alameda Ave. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Washington Park (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Roughly bounded by E. Virginia Ave., S. Franklin St., E. Louisiana Ave., and S. Downing St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, West Forty-sixth Avenue Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), W. Forty-sixth Ave. Pkwy. from Stuart St. to Grove St. (09/17/86)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, Williams Street Parkway (Denver Park and Parkway System TR), Williams St. Pkwy. from E. Fourth Ave. to E. Eighth Ave. (09/17/86)

ILLINOIS, Lake County, Waukegan vicinity, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Bounded by Cluverius Ave., Lake Michigan, G St. and Sheridan Ave. (09/15/86)

NEW MEXICO Bernalillo County, Albuquerque, Silver Hill Historic District, Roughly bounded by Central Ave., Yale Blvd., Lead Ave., and Sycamore St. (09/18/86)

OKLAHOMA, Payne County, Stillwater, Murphy House, 419 S. Monroe (09/18/86)

OKLAHOMA, Tulsa County, Tulsa, Philcade Building, 511 S. Boston Ave. (09/18/86)

TEXAS, Bexar County, San Antonio, Prospect Hill Missionary Baptist Church, 1601 Buena Vista (09/18/86)

TEXAS, Bexar County, San Antonio, St. Anthony Hotel, 300 E. Travis St. (09/19/86)

TEXAS, Grayson County, Sherman, Birge, Capt. Noble Allan, House, 727 W. Birge (09/19/86)

TEXAS, Potter County, Amarillo, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company Depot and Locomotive No. 5000, 307 S. Grant (09/18/86)