UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** 

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM** DATE ENTERED SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS II NAME HISTORIC EMIL BACH HOUSE AND/OR COMMON **LOCATION** STREET & NUMBER 7415 North Sheridan Road NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN 9th Chicago VICINITY OF STATE CODE COUNTY CODE Illinois Cook **™CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY** OWNERSHIP STATUS **PRESENT USE** DISTRICT PUBLIC XOCCUPIED. \_AGRICULTURE \_\_MUSEUM X BUILDING(S) X\_PRIVATE \_UNOCCUPIED ....COMMERCIAL - PARK \_\_STRUCTURE BOTH **\_\_WORK IN PROGRESS** \_\_EDUCATIONAL XPRIVATE RESIDENCE \_\_SITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE** \_\_ENTERTAINMENT \_\_RELIGIOUS \_OBJECT LIN PROCESS \_\_YES: RESTRICTED \_\_GOVERNMENT \_SCIENTIFIC \_\_BEING CONSIDERED \_YES: UNRESTRICTED ...INDUSTRIAL \_TRANSPORTATION XNO MILITARY \_OTHER: OWNER OF PROPERTY Blinder Building Corporation STREET & NUMBER One First National Plaza - Suite 3200 CITY, TOWN STATE Chicago VICINITY OF Illinois LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Cook County Recorder of Deeds STREET & NUMBER County Building, 118 North Clark Street CITY, TOWN STATE Chicago Illinois REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS Illinois Historic Structures Survey \_FEDERAL XSTATE \_COUNTY \_LOCAL <u>October, 1972</u> DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Glessner House, 1860 South Prairie Avenue CITY, TOWN STATE Chicago

**DESCRIPTION** 

#### CONDITION

X\_EXCELLENT

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

\_UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

✓ ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_\_

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### DESCRIPTION

The Emil Bach House is located at 7415 North Sheridan Road in Chicago. It is situated in a block of mixed houses and apartments. Although facing west toward Sheridan Road, the entrance to the house is on the east side. Reaching the entrance involves following a circuitous walk on the south side leading between brick walls and through an open area that Wright called the garden court.

This building was planned as a two-story and basement, single-family residence and is currently being used as such. When originally built, the east facade of the house had a clear view through the back of the lot to Lake Michigan. To take advantage of this, the original plan included a porch at the rear of the first floor with a sundeck over it. When buildings were erected between the house and the lake, which blocked the view, the owners enclosed both the porch and sundeck. The enclosing was done mainly with glass so that the resulting rooms blend with the rest of the facade in a way reasonably sympathetic to Wright's original aesthetic intent. Minor alterations include the removal of a built-in seat next to the living room fireplace and a built-in counter in the dining area. Also, the servant's room was converted into a second bathroom.

Excluding the porch and sundeck, the basic plan of the structure on the first floor is square. From the entry of the house, steps lead up to a hallway that communicates with the living room on the left and straight ahead with the kitchen. The stairs to the second floor rise between partition walls part way along the corridor. Visually a part of the living room is the dining room which merges with the living room on the west side where a large bay window projects from the body of the house. This arrangement permits an easy flow of traffic from kitchen to dining room to living room while still providing a separate dining area.

The stairwell is a most distinctive and attractive feature in that there Wright made a very creative use of limited space while gaining a maximum of light. In using a minimum amount of space for the stairs, Wright was able to maximize the size of the second-floor rooms. The stairwell is trimmed in wide pieces of dark wood. The fairly steep steps lead to a small landing from which the stairs continue to the second floor. A glass door leading up to the sundeck from the landing provides illumination of the hall during the day. It is lit by Wrightian-designed lamps after dark.

The second floor contains three bedrooms and two baths, one of the latter made from the servant's room. All of the rooms are trimmed in the same dark wood used in the rest of the house and they seem to require only a limited amount of furniture because of the absence of blank white walls. Besides the beds, what furniture there is was designed for an exact place in each room. This is also true of a dining table and chairs in the dining area on the first floor.

In the upper floor Wright broke away from the cubic form of the first floor by using cantilevered bay windows. This allows a great

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

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PAGE

### 7. DESCRIPTION, continued

amount of wall to be opened up by rectangular casement windows. Thus cantilevering shades the lower floor in summer and also makes an interesting and complex visual composition out of a small and relatively boxy residence.

### HISTORY

The Emil Bach House was commissioned for by Emil Bach in 1915. Bach was then one of five shareholders, all brothers, of the Bach Brick Co., Inc., located at 2647 Montrose Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He immigrated to Chicago from Germany with his parents and five brothers in 1883. It was then that his father, William Bach, started a pottery. The pottery, first called W. Bach Pottery, became Bach & Sons, Inc., in 1895. In 1905 it became Bach Brick Co., Inc. Besides being the patentee of the closed top kiln burning patent, the company progressed so that it was producing 200,000 bricks in an eight-hour day. After William Bach died in 1912, the six brothers continued to run the brick company under the leadership of one brother, Frederick, who died a few years later. Emil Bach and his four other brothers then continued to control the business.

Emil Bach was moderately successful in his business career. In this way he was similar to the other clients attracted to the architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the decade from 1915 to 1925. Wright, born in 1867, left the University of Wisconsin in 1887 and came to Chicago. In Chicago he studied and worked under Louis Sullivan, a member of the Chicago School of architecture. Then in 1893 Wright set up his own practice in Oak Park, Illinois. Wright became famous as an architect of private residences and as the leader of the Prairie School of architecture of which his Robie House is a memorable example.

The Bach House belongs to a series of very geometrical cubic designs with overhanging flat roofs. The first was the Gale House in Oak Park of 1909. It was followed by the Balch House, Coonley Kindergarten, Bogh and Bach Houses, all designed after Wright's return from Europe in 1911.

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SPECIFIC DATES 1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Frank Lloyd Wright

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### SIGNIFICANCE

As an example of a late Prairie School house by Wright just as his style was changing to the expressionistic manner of his Japanese years, the Emil Bach House is especially important. Of the few houses of its type with cubic masses and slab roofs, it is the only one standing in Chicago. Its uniqueness and high artistic merit, plus the fame of its architect, assure the Bach House an important place in the annals of historic architecture.

Finally, the house stands as proof of the hard work and success of the German immigrants to Chicago. With the economic contribution and aesthetic standards of men like Emil Bach, Chicago was thus made a more prosperous and attractive city.

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