

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

1-3-03

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: John Taylor Snite House

other names/site number:

2. Location

street and number: 225 North Deere Park Avenue East

N/A not for publication

city or town: Highland Park

N/A vicinity

state: Illinois

county: Lake County

Code: 097

zip code: 60035

3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

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

William L. Cheek (SHPO) 7-2-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

John Taylor Snite House
Name of Property

Lake County, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple
Resource Area

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Historic Subfunctions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Current Subfunctions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals/
French Renaissance
Modern Movement/
Art Deco
Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
Walls Brick
Roof Ceramic Tile

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937-~~1963~~

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Cerny, Jerome Robert

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS:)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Repository Name: Homeowner)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.30

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

John Taylor Snite House
Name of Property

Lake County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Victoria Granacki and Jennifer Kenny

organization: Historic Certification Consultants

date: 1/30/2003

street & number: 1105 W. Chicago Avenue, Suite 201

telephone: (312) 421-1131

city or town: Chicago

state: Illinois

zip code: 60622-

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name: Gary and Janet Resnick

street & number: 225 North Deere Park Avenue East

telephone: (847) 433-1044

city or town: Highland Park

state: Illinois

zip code: 60035-

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Program Center, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The John Taylor Snite House at 225 North Deere Park Drive East is a two-story brick and stone residence, constructed in 1937 in the French Renaissance style. This 1.3 acre suburban property is located on the shores of Lake Michigan in what is known as the Braeside area in the southeast part of Highland Park, Illinois. It is part of the North Deere Park subdivision, developed by Baird and Warner in 1924. A long, private drive leads from a cul-de-sac street to a sheltered courtyard enclosed by the U-shaped house. The rear of the house is at the edge of a bluff facing the lake. Landscaping, stairs, decks, and a funicular tram lead down to the beach.

CONTEXT

The Snite House is located in Highland Park in Lake County, Illinois, approximately 25 miles north of Chicago's Loop. Incorporated in 1869, about 31,000 people reside in the suburb's 12.5 square mile miles. Highland Park is in the southeast corner of Lake County on the shores of Lake Michigan and is considered part of the area commonly known as Chicago's North Shore. The communities of Highwood and Lake Forest are to the north; Glencoe is to the south; and Deerfield is to the west. Highland Park's residential areas display a variety of architectural styles and vernacular types, ranging over a period of 130 years. There are master works by such noted architects as Frank Lloyd Wright, John S. Van Bergen, Howard Van Doren Shaw, and David Adler, as well as important works by local architects such as Robert Seyfarth and Henry Dubin. From the 1950s forward-thinking, award-winning architects such as Keck & Keck and James Nagle designed homes in Highland Park. There are also representative late 19th-century pattern book houses by the Highland Park Building Company in the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, as well as simple Gable Front and other working class, vernacular, housing types that contribute to the historic fabric of the community.

The residential architecture of Highland Park is set within an exquisite native landscape of deep ravines and heavily wooded areas. Many of the properties within the community are irregular in shape and size, due to irregular street patterns determined by the variable topography of the area. Larger lots are common along Highland Park's shoreline, as affluent residents of the area sited their homes to take advantage of the views from bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan.

HISTORIC AND CURRENT SETTING, LANDSCAPE AND OUTBUILDINGS

The Snite House is located in what is known as the Deere Park Subdivision, in the Braeside section of Highland Park. Braeside is located in the southeast part of Highland Park, at the southern edge of Lake County. The North and South Deere Park areas were subdivided by Baird and Warner, Inc., in 1924 and 1926 respectively, as an entirely residential neighborhood in a secluded setting. Here, and all along the Highland Park shoreline, the

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topography is varied and dramatic, with ravines cutting back into the shoreline from the lakefront. Houses are sited on bluffs overlooking the lake while others are inland at the top edges of ravines. A forked ravine divides the North and South Deere Park areas. Just north of the ravine, by the lake, is an approximately four acre, undeveloped parcel of land, that is 'common area' property owned by the Deere Park Association. This parcel is immediately south of the Snite house, providing it with natural privacy.

The Snite property is located just east of Sheridan Road and north of Lake Cook Road, the southernmost limits of Highland Park and Lake County. The Braeside railroad station is approximately three-quarters of a mile west at Lake Cook Road. Ravinia Park and the Ravinia Park Historic District is one-quarter mile west of the residence.

The long, irregular 1.3-acre lot that the Snite house sits on is unique. It is on the point of a high bluff on the shores of Lake Michigan, providing an unobstructed southern view towards Evanston and Chicago. Baird and Warner, Inc. used this view in a poster drawing when they were developing the area. The driveway is located at the end of North Deere Park Drive, on a cul-de-sac. Guests approach the residence via a long, 150-foot, tree-lined entry drive, and then through a 61 x 68 foot front courtyard. Ivy covers the courtyard walls; paver accents highlight the jet-black asphalt, in contrast to the painted white brick structure. The principal façade faces the courtyard, while wings frame its north and south sides. On the outside of the north wing, a service court provides garage entrance and turnaround. Its 35 x 60 foot asphalt surface allows it to be used for recreational purposes -- there is a basketball backboard and net. The south wing, which was originally a garden court, was developed into a swimming pool and ancillary facilities. The rear of the house, facing the lake, provides a well-designed, finished façade, visible from the lake or from the air.

Landscaping was designed and supervised by Don Fiore Inc. in 1995. The evergreens in the courtyard were overgrown. They were replaced with ivy for the walls and small hedges and groundcover to surround the courtyard. The previous asphalt had deteriorated. The new courtyard has paver accents on the border and a center pattern to break up the large expanse of black asphalt. In the backyard the overgrown evergreens blocked the lake view from the lawn and first floor rooms. Both areas were redone to be more open and casual. Two patios were added, one off the breakfast room and one off the pool; both are bluestone and simple; straight on the sides and curved (matching the curved bay windows) on the end. Small flowerbeds surround both patios.

With the lake as background, the landscaping in the back was kept simple. There is a good-sized usable lawn area that is bordered by low evergreens marking where the bluff begins, but still providing a full view of the lake. In front of these evergreens flowerbeds provide color. Flowerbeds also surround the two bluestone patios. Beyond the bushes the land drops down to the lake, at some points at a 45-degree slope; southerly the view is open towards Bahai Temple in Wilmette, and the shoreline/skyline of Chicago; easterly the bluff is wooded. Initially the property required a revetment at the lakeshore on the southeast corner of the lot to stop erosion. There is a serpentine stone stairway and funicular tram leading to a large wood deck. The deck is situated about

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15 feet above the beach. A 200+ foot long steel retaining wall protects it from erosion. All utilities are present at the deck, (electric, gas, water, and phone) including a portable toilet. Lake access is available via a stairway to the beach. In 1986 a multi-tiered deck large enough to accommodate a band and a large number of guests, was built above the retaining wall. Habitats Ltd., Landscape Architects installed the funicular tram.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE

The John Taylor Snite House is an eclectic example of the French Renaissance Revival style. The house has a stately, formal appearance derived from the small 17th- and 18th-century French manor houses scattered throughout Normandy and the Loire Valley. Typical features of the style, which are found in the Snite house include hipped or mansard roofs, symmetrical one or two story side wings, and multi-light French doors and windows. The hipped roof of the Snite house, which slopes from behind a steep, vertical parapet wall, is a characteristic found in English Regency architecture from the late 18th- to early 19th-century. The Snite house also includes Art Deco design elements from the style that became popular after the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels Modernes, held in Paris in 1925. These include the stylized simplification of Classical Revival forms such as those found surrounding the doors, windows, and mantelpieces. The stair balustrade with its diagonal pattern is reminiscent of Chinese Chippendale design and can be found in some of the work of David Adler. Built in 1937, the Snite house was designed by Jerome Cerny who worked for David Adler and was influenced by his country house architectural designs.

EXTERIOR

The Snite House is a U-shaped, generally symmetrical, residence made up of three main sections: the two-story center structure, and two flanking wings, one and one-and-one-half stories respectively, that enclose a courtyard facing west. The superstructure of the building consists of 16-inch-thick brick walls on a concrete foundation, with a reinforced concrete frame. This brick home is topped with a steeply-pitched, hipped roof of original, dark red, Ludowici terra cotta tiles. The entire home is white-washed brick, with a decorative brick stringcourse a few inches below the second floor windows that delineates the first and second floors on the center block. The parapet wall of the principal façade extends above the bottom edge of the roofline, concealing the eaves. This white-washed brick and extended front parapet are characteristic David Adler features adopted by Cerny. There are two chimneys that service the five working fireplaces, and two tandem boilers. The center structure is symmetrical on both primary facades, that facing the courtyard and that facing the lake.

Four steps above grade is the central entry. Paired wood and glass panel doors with diagonal lattice muntins are topped by a transom, also with diagonal muntins. Art-Deco-style, blue-gray wood moldings surround the slightly recessed doorway. The entry has deeply recessed 16-inch round windows on either side outlined with brick soldier coursing. There are four windows on the courtyard façade at the first floor which are taller, 9 over 9 wood double hung sash. The second floor has five shorter 6 over 6 wood double hung windows, with one

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above the front door and two on each side directly above the first floor windows. All windows have French powder blue shutters that were replaced in-kind in 1995 after the originals deteriorated, but decorative 'grape cluster' hardware was retained.

Typically in the French Manor style, the two side wings are lower than the main structure. Originally on the Snite house, these wings extended about 25 feet and had matching arched garage-type openings. The south wing façade (which had a garden court and porch behind it) was extended in 1970-71 to accommodate an indoor pool. Albert Belrose designed that addition. A faux garage door was installed to match the opposing wing. The north wing was extended at the same time, adding a garage and maintaining the symmetry. Above the garage wing are the servants' quarters. The south wing originally had a porch extending from the master suite. During renovation this area was enlarged and enclosed to provide a master bath and closet. Both second story enclosures have a steep roof and are covered in matching tiles. Dormers pierce the roof of the north wing. The courtyard was enclosed with six-foot walls connecting the extended wings to the original pylons. All the additions were made to be consistent and harmonious with the original work.

The rear or lake facade of the house is also symmetrical. The same white painted brick (with detailing), tiled roof, and shuttered windows are featured. The central part of the house has three large bay windows on the first floor that face the lake in the back -- one each in the main public rooms of the house. The living and dining rooms, on the sides have large curved bay windows with newer wood casements; the ship room in the center has a three-sided bay window with multi-light casements. All three have lead-lined copper canopies above. The second floor has seven evenly spaced smaller windows, six over six double hung sash with matching shutters, providing the bedrooms with the lake view. There are three dormers on the rear roof (one triple window and two single windows) with six over six double-hung sash for the third floor bedrooms. Gutters and downspouts are new, but are identical to the original, lead-lined copper ones.

To the south and set in from the back of the central structure is the indoor pool dating from 1970-71. Full windows with narrow mullions, cover the eastern exposure and 20 feet of the southern exposure, and provide an unobstructed view of the lake. The balance of the south exterior wall is painted brick. Above the pool is the master bath, which was added in the recent renovation. Multi-light windows cover the eastern exposure. French doors open to a railed deck overlooking the lake. The two other sides are covered in matching roof tiles. There are two dormers, one on each side, for lighting and detail. The third floor has a single windowed-dormer facing south.

North of the central structure is a single story breakfast/family room area, also rebuilt during the recent renovation. Here too, the work was consistent and harmonious with the existing structure. French doors and large, multi-light windows were set into the white painted brick. This area has a basically flat roof with a slight slope. Lead-lined copper gutters and downspouts allow it to tie in aesthetically with the rest of the house. On the second floor, side multi-light windows with shutters, match those in the back. Continuing around to the outside

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of the north wing there are three garages. One of the original three was converted to servants' quarters when a replacement third stall was added to keep the front courtyard symmetrical. Above the garages on the north wing, the servants' bedrooms are covered with matching roof tiles. There are six dormer windows: three facing the front courtyard and three facing the back driveway area. The third floor has a single windowed-dormer facing north. All windows have six over six double-hung sash.

INTERIOR

The principal entry from the courtyard is through double front doors into a two-story central foyer. The staircase features a diagonal, white wood balustrade design with leather covered handrails, in a style similar to Chinese Chippendale. This same staircase design is found in the Kuppenheimer house designed by David Adler. The handrail terminates in a spiral at the bottom. In a symmetrical arrangement adjacent to the front doors are matching doorways, one opening to a guest closet, and one leading to a powder room and staircase to the basement. The floor is Tunisian pillowed limestone squares laid in a diagonal pattern that extends into most of the main rooms, except into the living and dining room. The foyer provides access to the three main public rooms on the first floor: the living room, ship room, and dining room. These all have double door entries from the foyer, each recessed differently. All doors are raised panel doors, detailed with centered doorknobs with starburst plates. Original convex, horizontally fluted crown, base, and dado moldings surround the walls of the foyer and most of the first floor. There are fluted moldings wrapping around all doorway openings. Single doors off the foyer have original decorative surface rimlocks. Other than the foyer the rooms on the first floor have nine-foot ceilings.

The same limestone floor continues into the 16 x 19 foot ship room, entered directly opposite the front doors from the foyer. The materials and finishes in this room are all original. The walls are entirely covered in light pine panels. Symmetrically arranged in the corners of the room are four sets of bookshelves with cabinets below. A working fireplace with a pine mantelpiece is on one wall. The simplified moldings around the hearth are Art Moderne-style influenced. Built into the wall above the double entry pocket doors of the room are old navigation instruments that were used to measure wind speed and direction. An original three-part bay window with multi-lights overlooks the backyard and lake, with one side being a door to the outside.

To the right of the ship room is the 16 x 30 foot living room, which has two sets of windowed French doors, one overlooking the pool/whirlpool complex, the other leading outside to the living room patio. This room is the most detailed and symmetrical in the house. The two double doors are matched on the opposite side by the entry doors from the foyer, and a recessed display alcove, which is framed as a doorway. A curved bay with replacement casement windows faces the lake. The room features a herringbone-patterned oak floor, and an oversized fireplace that replaced the original mantelpiece. The large, otherwise flat ceiling has two small recesses formed into the plaster. Tucked behind the entry doors are two small storage closets.

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To the left of the ship room is the 17 x 19 foot dining room, which offers views of the backyard through another curved bay with replacement casement windows. This room also has a herringbone-patterned oak floor. Prominently featured is the original fireplace with an Art Deco mantelpiece displaying fluted concave and convex curves. Like the original decorating, currently the dining and living rooms have dark fabric above the dado, with paint below. The ceiling has a single recess in the plaster to give it some detail.

The bar is to the right of the living room and is entered through the foyer. It is a long narrow room, 8 x 17 feet, with the two end walls curved. There are two large multi-light windows facing the front courtyard with a built-in wet bar across from them. Opposite the entry door there is another door leading to the 26 x 77 foot indoor pool/whirlpool complex, which was added in 1971. Originally most of this area was a patio and flower garden. The pool room is three steps down, which creates a transition from the original house. Its beamed ceiling covers a tiled floor and tongue and groove cedar paneled walls. The lap pool is 10 x 50 feet; the whirlpool is 8 feet in diameter. Although this room is more modern than the rest of the house, the use of long white-painted brick makes it blend in. Natural light enters through full windows overlooking the lake and two oversized skylights. The complex also has a bathroom, a shower/steam room, and a utility/storage room. Floor to ceiling windows provide swimmers with views of the ravine and the lake. Doors open to a large bluestone patio.

Off the dining room is the breakfast room and family room area, which is also new. The original breakfast room measured 11 feet square, with two walls of windows. Part of the renovation included enlarging this and adding a family room. The informal dining area is 12 x 18 feet facing the backyard, with multi-light doors that open to a bluestone patio. The 16 x 20 foot family room is adjacent, and separated by a railing with steps down. This room has large multi-light windows that match those on the front of the house and look out towards the backyard.

The 18 x 20 foot kitchen has been totally remodeled with custom wood cabinets, granite countertops, and modern appliances. The kitchen has a working island with counter seating for three. There is access to both the dining and breakfast rooms; also there is a back stairway to the second floor servants' rooms, along with access to the back door and garage wing.

Stepping down to enter the garage wing, you pass a room which originally was built as a garage stall, later converted to a servant's bedroom (when the two wings were extended), and now is being used as an exercise room. The garage area consists of three individual stalls, one with overhead doors on both ends and one oversized, which provides a work and storage area.

The principal stairway to the second floor that surrounds the foyer has two landings. The corners of the upper level of the foyer are curved, and two of them have semi-circular alcoves recessed in the curves. There is a carpet runner over the herringbone-patterned oak floor. The diagonal patterned balustrade with leather handrails is continued on this floor and there are original fluted baseboard and dado moldings.

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The details of the first floor are repeated in all the rooms on the second floor, including the original fluted cove, baseboard, and chair rail moldings, the raised panel doors, and the fluted moldings around all the doorways. The doors of the master suite have a slightly different panel arrangement than the other rooms. The second floor rooms have eight-foot ceilings.

At the top of the stairs is the 17 x 21 foot master suite with a herringbone-patterned oak floor. As one enters this room the wall curves to the left and continues to the fireplace with an antique French marble mantelpiece. There are four, six over six, double-hung sash, two overlooking the lake, and two facing the ravine. The original bath was converted to closet space. The new master bath was added during renovation. Its floor is the same Tunisian limestone as most of the first floor. There are stone-topped wood vanities, a whirlpool bath, and a steam/shower. This room has a wall of multi-light windows facing the lake. There are French doors that open to a small, outside railed deck.

Next to the master bedroom is the 14 x 16 foot second bedroom. It has two windows facing the lake and a separate bath. The third and fourth bedrooms are located at the end of the landing and share a bathroom. The third bedroom has four windows looking east and north and is 16 feet square. This room has a small inset with rounded corners that conceals the chimney. This bedroom originally had a door accessing a porch deck over the breakfast room. This door was made into a matching window when the family room was added and the roofline changed. The fourth bedroom has been converted to a 13 x 15 foot study. Its two windows look onto the front courtyard. All three bedrooms have carpeting over herringbone-patterned oak floors. In the area leading to the third and fourth bedrooms, there's a linen closet, a utility closet with laundry chute, and a door that opens to a stairway to the third floor.

The third floor rooms have wall-to-wall carpeting over maple flooring. Rooms have full crown, dado, and base moldings. Windows and doorways are all surrounded with fluted moldings matching those on the other floors. A large 15 x 23 foot bedroom has a three-windowed dormer, closets, and cabinets built into the knee wall below the sloping ceiling. The attached bathroom has a separate bathtub and shower. The second bedroom on the third floor measures 12 x 15 feet, and has two dormered-windows, two walk-in closets, and cabinets built into its knee walls. There are two large cedar storage closets on the front side of the third floor. Lastly, there's a drop down ladder for access to the attic that you can stand-up in and gain access to the roof from.

The servants' wing is on the second floor, accessible from the fourth bedroom and from the back stairs from the kitchen. This wing is four steps below the rest of the second floor. The hallway turns to the left, around a rounded corner wall. Originally this wing had a sewing room, cedar closet, and two servant's bedrooms, with a shared bathroom. In the hall there was a small closet door that opened to allow a drop-down ironing board, and a hallway door (the doorway remains, but the door has been removed). A skylight was added during renovation to provide additional light to the stairs and landing. These rooms also have knee walls, smaller windows (in

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dormers), ceiling fixtures (not found in other rooms) and fewer electrical outlets. Otherwise the main detailing is present in crown, base, dado, window, and door moldings.

The sewing room and cedar closet, which each had a window, have been combined and converted to a 10 x 15 foot office. The east window was enlarged to a triple to provide a better lake view. The bedroom at the end is 11 x 13, with two dormer windows overlooking the front courtyard. As you enter, the wall curves. The other bedroom has one dormer window facing the back drive. One corner of this room has the reverse curve of the other bedroom. This room is 11 x 15 feet. These two bedrooms share a full bath. All windows are multi-light.

The basement is accessible from either the front stairs off the foyer or the back stairs off the kitchen. The main room on this level is the 19 x 22 foot recreation room. It has a fireplace in a large curved part of one wall, with several step recesses, a wet bar/mini kitchen, and an ice cream/soda fountain alcove. The ceiling has recesses like the dining room. During renovation, the original windows, which were set in oversized window wells, were replaced with glass block for insulation and security. Windows and doorways all have moldings matching those upstairs. Off the landing, another door leads to a bathroom with accompanying powder room. There is also a walk-in vault, which was common for houses like this built in the 1930's.

The laundry room is 13 x 15 feet and accessible from the landing or from the back stairs. An oven, refrigerator, and dishwasher were added during renovation to make this a second kitchen. On one wall, there is a small cast iron door that originally housed the incinerator. There were chute openings in the kitchen and on the second floor by the laundry chute. Behind closet doors are housed the electric service, burglar and fire alarms, and telephone systems.

Off the laundry room, there is a rooting cellar for vegetable storage. It appears this was originally a crawl space under the breakfast room, and was later dug deeper and made into a room. Past this, through a steel door and descending eight steps, is a bomb shelter that has been converted to a wine cellar. There is a back door to the shelter that opens into the side yard. There are two large (14 x 16 and 14 x 17 foot) storage/workshop/activity rooms. The walls are painted and ceilings are just over six feet. There are also two smaller storage closets and a boiler/air-handler room.

1995 REHABILITATION WORK

Janet and Gary Resnick purchased the house in 1995 and began rehabilitation. Louis Natenshon was the architect overseeing the renovation. The work involved restoring the house to its former dignity and updating it for a family of five to live in. The owners followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and received a Certificate of Rehabilitation to qualify for a property tax assessment freeze. The house was also locally landmarked in 1995. The façade of white painted common brick was a build-up of several coats of paint. The paint was removed and a new base was applied. This was power-washed to give it a more weathered

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look. Some of the original wood windows were in poor condition and were replaced with in-kind wood windows with double insulated glass and true divided muntins. Matching roof tiles were found for roof repairs from a Lake Forest estate being re-roofed.

Work was also done on the interior. The herringbone-patterned oak floors were stripped and refinished. Linoleum and water damaged parquet floors were replaced with limestone. Although the house had been a Designer Showcase House, the work was not of a high quality and so all of the walls were repainted or wallpapered. The family room was added. This squared off the northeast corner of house. The original breakfast room was enlarged and given access to a new bluestone patio. Multi-light windows that matched others in the house in style and size were used on the new addition. The master bathroom was added off the master bedroom and over the pool in 2000; the original one was small and boxy. The new one has a wall of windows that match the style of the rest of the house and overlook the lake. All renovation work was done by Michel Rocchi of Design Plus Inc. to be consistent and harmonious with the original house.

The infrastructure was updated during renovation. Electric service was increased, and new circuit boxes were installed. The heating system, which is forced air over hot water heat exchangers for the first and second floors of the main structure, and hot water radiators for the third floor and servants' wing, was upgraded with energy efficient tandem boilers. Air conditioning was upgraded with multi-zoned central units. A central unit had cooled the first and second floors (originally cool lake water had been pumped up and circulated through the air-handler). Unsightly window units had been used on the second and third floors for comfort. The servants call system was retained, but a newer intercom system was a feature of the new phone system. The security system was replaced to include fire and smoke alarm features.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The John Taylor Snite House, constructed in 1937, is locally significant for its architectural value and meets Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Snite House is a distinguished French Country Manor House designed by Jerome R. Cerny, a prolific and well-known North Shore residential architect. The integrity of the property being nominated is excellent and it maintains a high degree of its original design features. Stylistically, the design combines French Renaissance Revival with Art Deco and the Art Moderne styles. Although the home is French Renaissance Revival in the symmetry and formality of its configuration and in the layout of its site plan around a front courtyard, much of the home's detailing was influenced by the simple geometry of the Art Deco style that began to be popular in the mid-1920's and by the curving forms of the streamlined Moderne of the late 1930's and early 1940's. There are few houses in the area that so creatively combine these styles. It has often been stated that the distinctive quality to Cerny's architecture lies in the freedom with which he adroitly handled architectural styles while adapting his designs to the needs of the homeowner.

HISTORY OF HIGHLAND PARK

Highland Park, where the Snite House is located, had been settled originally by Mound Builders about 500 years ago and was later used as hunting grounds and flint chipping stations by Pottawatomie Indians. The permanent settlement of the area as an agricultural region by European immigrants and their descendants occurred soon after the Blackhawk wars in 1832. Initial development of what is now known as Highland Park came when Jacob Clinton Bloom, a land speculator, established the town of Port Clinton in 1850 in the northeast part of the city as an inland port north of Chicago for farmers. Like many other mid-19th century land speculators, Bloom invested in water transportation and commerce and did not realize the impact that the railroads would soon have on the development of the Midwest. After the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, later known as the Chicago and North Western Railway, came through in 1855, Highland Park began to grow as a residential community of permanent and summer residents. Walter Gurnee, then president of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, envisioned a commuter railroad suburb set within the lakefront landscape north of Chicago. Gurnee and other investors had purchased land just south of Port Clinton, and a depot was constructed on their land holdings rather than at the already established inland port. This action, combined with an untimely cholera epidemic, led to the demise of Bloom's Port Clinton. After incorporation in 1869, Highland Park became what Gurnee had envisioned: a fully developed railroad suburb of Chicago.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The Braeside area of Highland Park, where the Snite House is located, is one of the last east side areas to be developed in this railroad suburb. Braeside was once the home of one of Highland Park's earliest families, the

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Daggitt family. The 1850 family homestead once stood where the Braeside railroad station is today, adjacent to the old Green Bay Trail.¹ The Daggitt Cemetery, standing as a reminder of where the Daggitt homestead once stood, is considered the first cemetery in Highland Park. Although the Braeside station was constructed in 1911 by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, few homes stood near the station until the 1920s when the area began to be developed. Baird and Warner, Inc. of Chicago was one of the real estate developers who began to subdivide in Braeside in the 1920s. From its branch office in Evanston, Baird and Warner contracted to subdivide the estate of implements manufacturer Charles H. Deere beginning around 1924.² Called the Deere Park Subdivision, it was developed as an entirely residential neighborhood in a secluded setting. The North Deere Park area was divided first in 1924, followed by the South Deere Park area in 1926. In order to maintain property values and aesthetics, restrictive covenants were placed upon properties including the size of the home, fencing restrictions, easements to the lake, and shared open space between residents. The company was active and prosperous in real estate development on the North Shore and continued to survey more land, install streets, sewers and utilities, and subdivide individual lots for buyers in Highland Park. The subdivision of the estate of investor Adolph Julius Lichtstern and the Skokie Ridge Subdivision were other Highland Park endeavors for this real estate organization.

On January 6, 1936, John Taylor Snite and his wife Katherine Gleason Snite purchased Lot 25 in the Deere Park subdivision for their new home. John Taylor Snite (b. November 25, 1912 – d. June 30, 1995, La Jolla, CA), also known as “Bud,” was a native of Highland Park, IL. He was one of two children born to Albert Paul Snite, Jr. and Florence Butler Snite who resided for many years at 201 E. Central Avenue in Highland Park.³ The Snite family was active in the financial services industry for many years. John T. Snite’s father, Albert, founded Imperial Credit Corporation of Chicago in 1904,⁴ for which John would later serve as President and then Chief Financial Officer. At the time of his father’s death, Imperial Credit had 21 branch offices serving consumers in Illinois. John and his wife Katherine had three children including survivors Michael Butler Snite and Lynn Snite McKenna Wilson.

One of John Snite’s passions was yachting. When the home was designed, he requested a “ship room” to hold the trophies won by his famous yacht, the Bagheera. The Bagheera was built in 1924 and designed by John G. Alden of Boston, MA. This 72-foot Alden Schooner sailed in the Bermuda Race (Newport to Bermuda), sponsored by the Cruising Club of America and the Royal Bermuda Club, and was a two-time winner of the Chicago to Mackinac Race in 1929 and 1932.⁵ The Bagheera continued to cruise in the Chicago to Mackinac Race in 1935. In the 1980s, the Bagheera was fitted out in San Diego for the passenger trade, and is now available for charters by the Portland Schooner Company in Portland, ME. Snite also owned the yacht, Valkyrie,

¹ Berger, *Highland Park: American Suburb at its Best*, 18.

² Baird and Warner, *Baird and Warner: 1855-1980*, 12.

³ “The Albert Paul Snite Family” in *Highland Park: The First Hundred Years*, 1969, n.p.

⁴ “A.P. Snite, 78, Loan Firm’s Founder, Dies.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Dec. 7, 1960.

⁵ “Past Results: List of Overall Winners: 1898-1999 Chicago to Mackinac.”

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which competed in the Chicago to Mackinac Race in 1933,⁶ and the cruiser, Carousel, which competed in the Venetian Night Parade in Chicago in 1947.⁷ Mr. Snite's initial interest in yachting likely came from his family. His uncle, Francis Joseph Snite, was the owner of the boat Intrepid, also a two-time winner of the Chicago to Mackinac Race (1914 and 1916).⁸ John continued his hobby as a yacht owner, teacher and as part of racing crews throughout his life. During World War II, he was a sailing instructor at Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois and continued to sail after his discharge as a second lieutenant. Additionally, he was an active member in the Chicago Yacht Club, the Cruising Club of America, for which he founded the Great Lakes Chapter, and the San Diego Yacht Club.

After the house was sold in 1947, the Snites lived in Wilmette, IL and Winnetka, IL before John and his wife retired to La Jolla (San Diego), CA in 1972. While in the San Diego area, he founded the San Diego Crime Commission, an organization of 200 volunteers that schedules educational seminars on law-enforcement topics. It is likely that Mr. Snite based this organization upon his experiences with the Chicago Crime Commission back in Illinois. He died in La Jolla, CA in 1995 at the age of 82.

Following ownership by the Snite family, Bette D. and R. Niesen W. Harris purchased the Deere Park property on December 22, 1947.⁹ Niesen Harris was an executive in the chemical products industry. During the Harris's ownership, houseguests included Cary Grant, Debbie Reynolds, and Doris Day among others; Louis Armstrong had played at parties at the house. The Harris family also made some alterations to the house: the two wings were extended, providing for the indoor pool complex, and the garage reconfigured. They also expanded the property in 1956 to its current boundaries, by purchasing Lot 4 in the Lake Subdivision. In 1962, an Atomic Bomb and Fallout Shelter was built in the backyard off the basement, with U.S. Civil Defense approved plans. Audrey and Robert Schoellhorn became the owners on March 15, 1985. Mr. Schoellhorn was the CEO of Abbott Labs Inc. (a Fortune 500 company).

From the time the home was built in the late 1930s, it has been occupied by upper class families of Highland Park. It is a comfortable house, unlike the extravagant and opulent country estates of previous decades. As a product of the less prosperous era following the depression, this North Shore country estate was built on a smaller scale, although its architecture still reflected the wealth and status of its owners.

JEROME ROBERT CERNY, ARCHITECT

In 1937, owner John Taylor Snite chose architect Jerome Cerny to design his new home on the bluff above the shores of Lake Michigan. Jerome Robert Cerny was born in Chicago in 1901 of Czech parentage. He studied at the Armour Institute of Technology (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) and the Art Institute of Chicago

⁶ Bartlett, Charles. "Starting Point Shifted for Yacht Race to Mackinac." *Chicago Daily Tribune*, July 14, 1933.

⁷ "Parading Yachts." *Chicago Tribune*. June 10, 1947.

⁸ "Snite, Francis Joseph." *Book of Chicagoans*, 1917, 634.

⁹ Property title search conducted 1/24/2003 in Waukegan, IL.

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(1924-28), and served as a Fellow of Yale University in painting and sculpture. He apprenticed to Benjamin Marshall¹⁰ and was a draftsman for David Adler,¹¹ two of Chicago's foremost architects of luxury apartment buildings, hotels and homes. Cerny went abroad in 1929 and was able to study many of the established European architectural treasures prior to opening his own practice in 1930. From offices in the clock tower in Lake Forest's Market Square and in Chicago, he designed hundreds of buildings throughout the country, specializing in country houses. Among them were homes for Senator Charles Percy in Winnetka and actor Bert Parks in Greenwich, Connecticut. Many of his residences were published in local newspapers and featured in national publications including *Architectural Forum*, *Town and Country*, *House Beautiful*, and *House and Garden*. There are four monographs of his country houses and several clippings on his work at the Burnham Library of the Art Institute of Chicago. He often collaborated on interiors with his wife, June. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Illinois Society of Architects, and the Society of American Registered Architects. Cerny's office, where many of his drawings and watercolors are located—including the original plans for the John T. Snite House—still exists under new management in Barrington. Cerny died on February 27, 1970 at the age of 68, while vacationing in Hawaii.¹²

During a career that spanned over 35 years, Cerny is said to have designed over 700 residences. Cerny's earlier commissions reflect the eclectic movement in domestic architecture, based on traditional architecture, from the turn-of-the-19th-century to before World War II. They ranged in style from English Cotswold residences, Colonial Revival and Cape Cod homes, to French Eclectic, a label variously used to identify the Snite house. Many of these commissions were suburban residences for clients along Chicago's North Shore, who preferred traditional styles based on European precedents. A prolific architect of elegant country homes, Cerny designed houses that are delightful to look at and easy to live in. Each has a distinctive quality, traditional in inspiration but highly original in style and detailing. Although twelve of his known designs are in the French Eclectic style, none show the creative combination of styles that the Snite House exhibits.

When designing the house for John Snite, Cerny began to show a transition from eclecticism to modernism. Although mostly French in origin, the home exhibits modern elements of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. Published in the *Architectural Record* in June 1940, the Snite House is featured as a home that "achieves a transitional character from its sparing use of mouldings and other decorative motives." Cerny's use of eclecticism that also borrows from other styles, in a creative way makes the Snite house stand out in his body of work."

Jerome Cerny not only adroitly handled architectural styles, but also adeptly met the needs of the homeowner. Client John Snite desired a house that reflected his interest in yachting and also had enough space on the first floor to meet entertainment needs. Cerny included a "ship room" at the center of the first floor plan that looked

¹⁰ *American Architects Directory*, 2nd Edition, 111. Cerny worked for Marshall from 1927-28.

¹¹ Salny, Stephen. *The Country Houses of David Adler*, 2001, 87.

¹² Sources for biographical information from Koyl, George S. *American Architects Directory*, 1962, p. 111 and Obituary, "Jerome R. Cerny." *The Lake Forester*, March 5, 1970, p. 86, col.1.

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out on Lake Michigan, reflecting the owner's hobby. The ship room exists today primarily as built. A description of the ship room ran in an article in the *Chicago Daily News* in 1937 stating that one of the outstanding features of the home is:

... "a ship room made of 'deal' wood and pigskin, which will house many of the trophies won by Mr. Snite's famous sailing yacht, the Bagheera. A signaling device from house to ship, wind instruments, and weather indicators and forecasters also will be integral parts of the ship room, according to Jerome Robert Cerny, architect."¹³

It is hard not to notice that Jerome Cerny was influenced by one of his mentors, country house architect David Adler. David Adler (1882-1949) was a teacher by example. Many architects of the country house tradition were influenced by his finely designed homes in detail, proportion and symmetry. Jerome Cerny had ample opportunity to learn from Adler's example. Not only was he a draftsman in Adler's office, but he also resided in a home designed by Adler in 1925. The main house at Mill Road Farm in Lake Forest, also known as the Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker House, was designed while Cerny was employed by David Adler. Cerny, who loved the home even prior to its construction, purchased the house in 1945.¹⁴ Influences by Adler are seen in the Snite House design. Like Adler's Lasker House, the Snite House is based on 18th-century, French Norman farmhouses in symmetry and proportion. The Snite House is also similar to Adler's Louis B. Kuppenheimer, Jr. House in Winnetka, IL. The Snite House is comparable in the way that Adler elegantly combined French Renaissance Revival massing with the pared down simplicity of Art Deco. The hipped roof with a steep parapet wall in front is remarkably related. Other widely-known elements of Adler design also appear in the John T. Snite House. The front courtyard and dog trot; the servants' wing; the symmetry of the façade and the order and symmetry of its plan; details such as diagonal and herringbone floor patterns; and white-washed brick; all express Adler influences on Cerny's Snite house.

The Snite House is one of two known designs by Jerome Cerny within Highland Park.¹⁵ The other is the Ry E. Wyles House located at 919 Sheridan Road. Built in 1948, the home exemplifies architect-designed, post-World War II domestic architecture that was still traditional in style, but became Ranch-like in appearance. Organized in a series of wings that were one room deep, the one-story Wyles house spreads out towards Lake Michigan that borders the property. The Wyles House in Highland Park is unlike the Snite House in that it is reflective of Cerny's later body of work, from the years following World War II until his death in 1970.

¹³ "In French Manor Style for John T. Snite." *Chicago Daily News*, Saturday, July 17, 1937.

¹⁴ Salny, Stephen. *The Country Houses of David Adler*, 2001, 87.

¹⁵ Consulted were previous architectural surveys in Highland Park, *A Monograph of Country Houses*, a newspaper clippings list of the "Work of Jerome Robert Cerny" in the Collections of the Ryerson and Burnham Libraries at the Art Institute of Chicago, *American Architects Directory*, and the *Burnham Index to Periodical Literature*.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLING OF THE SNITE HOUSE

Stylistically, the design combines French Renaissance Revival with Art Deco and the Art Moderne. French Renaissance Revival, like many architectural revivals, was an interpretation of stylistic elements taken from a broad period of time and sources. It is not as commonly found as Tudor or Colonial Revival. French Renaissance Revival structures interpreted architectural features from country estates in the French regions of Brittany and Normandy, which had been built in over a period of centuries. The style was popular in the U.S. from the 1880's and lasted well into the 1940's. It became somewhat more popular following World War I, when many Americans returning from battle had experienced French architecture first hand. In addition, the style was frequently illustrated in architectural journals, giving architects and builders fine examples to draw from. Often architects who designed in this style studied abroad and were exposed to French country estates and farmhouses as a part of their architectural training. Earlier homes appear to be more picturesque and Gothic in derivation. The primary distinguishing features of the French Eclectic house are the steeply pitched-hipped roof, symmetry, and whitewashed brick or stucco facade.

Within the community of Highland Park, French Eclecticism was popularized between c. 1925 and c. 1940.¹⁶ At this time, both estate or manor homes and suburban-type homes were constructed. Estate or manor homes are considered more complex residences built on a grander scale while suburban-type homes are essentially scaled-down estate houses for the upper middle class. French Eclectic architecture took a variety of forms in Highland Park.¹⁷ The first subtype is towered, characterized by a tower sited between two wings loosely modeled after Norman estates and farmhouses. Fine examples of this type include: the Robert Mandel House, located at 1249 Sheridan Road, and designed by architect David Adler in 1926 as a Norman manor home; the Harold M. Marks House at 2340 Egandale Road, designed in 1929 by Wolcott and Work with a pyramidal central tower; and homes at 320 and 322 Cedar, both manor type homes with central entry towers with conical roofs. The second subtype is asymmetrical. Notable examples of this subtype in Highland Park include: the Marion Mosely House at 185 Hazel, designed by architect William Mann in 1926 as a manor house with formal renaissance detailing (a local landmark); the Martin Strauss House at 945 Dean, designed by Ernest Grunsfeld in 1925-27 as a manor house with a formal, but asymmetrical facade; and the suburban home at 1610 Linden Avenue from c. 1925 with a formal, but asymmetrical facade. Lastly, the third subtype is symmetrical either as a suburban home with a main block, massive hipped roof, and central entry, or an estate-type home with a central block flanked by identical wings. Significant examples of the suburban symmetrical type include 180 Central Avenue (1939); 210 Central Avenue (1920s); the Charles W. Maker House at 369 Marshman Street (1929); the C. Jones Lyman House at 1241 Linden Avenue (1924); 1136 Linden Avenue (1928-29); and the S. Rutwitch House at 368 Moraine Road (1925-26).

¹⁶ Bracketing dates were taken from French Eclectic style residences, rated significant in architectural surveys conducted in Highland Park by Historic Certification Consultants, Chicago, IL between 1999 and 2002.

¹⁷ Form subtypes are from Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 387-395.

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The John T. Snite House appears to be the best example of the known symmetrical estate subtype within Highland Park. In comparing the Snite House with three other architecturally significant homes of this subtype,¹⁸ the F.G. Hough House at 1412 Waverly Road (1937), the Morton Schamber House at 221 Cary Avenue (1936) and 270 Cary Avenue (1938), all have a less stately presence than the Snite House. The Snite House is more commanding, likely because of its hipped roof, which is steeper than the other three examples, and its flat parapet, that takes reference to modern design. All of the comparables are from the same time period, the late 1930s, and two of the homes also have white-washed brick, Art Deco simplicity, and were designed by the same architectural firm of Ralph Milman and Archibald S. Morphett. Milman and Morphett, like Snite House architect Jerome Cerny, were part of a generation of architects that learned from the Chicago area's country house masters such as Howard Van Doren Shaw, who began practice in the 1890s, and David Adler. Both Milman and Morphett worked in the office of architect Howard Van Doren Shaw until 1926 when the two teamed up to form their own architectural firm on the North Shore.¹⁹ Other contemporaries of Jerome Cerny that designed in the French Eclectic style in Highland Park include William Alderman, David Saul Klafter, Loebel and Schlossman, and Ernest Grunsfeld.

This 1937 residence is notable as a locally rare example of French Renaissance Revival. Although the home is French Renaissance Revival in the symmetry and formality of its configuration and in the layout of its site plan around a front courtyard, much of the home's detailing was influenced by the simple geometry of the Art Deco style that began to be popular in the mid-1920's and by the curving forms of the streamlined Moderne of the late 1930's and early 1940's. Art Deco uses geometric and stylized ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs. Art Deco is characterized by a linear, hard-edged or angular composition, often of vertical emphasis and highlighted with stylized decoration. The central staircase banister, surrounding the foyer, is an excellent example of this look. Moderne elements appear throughout the house as well. Curves in corners found in the staircase wall, the second floor foyer, the master bedroom, the servants' hallway, both servants' bedrooms, and the basement fireplace wall. Curves used as accents include all the moldings, the foyer staircase display recesses, the dining room fireplace mantel, the living room wall easing the fireplace into the room, and the rounding of the column in the third bedroom.

CONCLUSION

The John Taylor Snite House is architecturally significant as a design that combines French Eclecticism with Art Deco and Art Moderne detailing. Prolific country house architect Jerome Cerny modeled the home on

¹⁸ The Snite House was compared with other significant-rated French Eclectic homes identified in architectural surveys conducted in Highland Park by Historic Certification Consultants, Chicago, IL between 1999 and 2002.

¹⁹ Miller, Arthur. *Lake Forest Classic and Prairie School Architects*, February 1997, p. 21.

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French farmhouse design in its order and simplicity. The simplicity reflects an association with a simpler era and a way of life that was typical of upper class families in Highland Park, Illinois in less prosperous times following the Great Depression. As the home's architect, Jerome Cerny was able to merge architectural styling with the original owner's desires and interests in a creative way. This creativity is still present in the home's character-defining features, materials, and finishes, and through its outstanding overall integrity.

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Verbal Boundary Description

P.I.N.: 17-31-302-152-0000

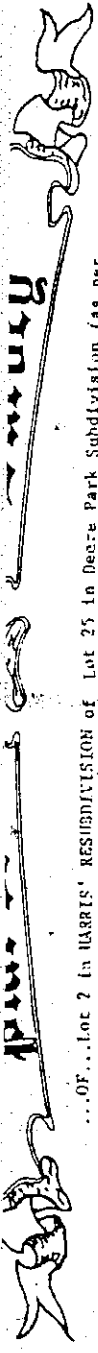
Legal Description: Lot 2 in HARRIS' RESUBDIVISION of Lot 25 in Deere Park Subdivision (as per Document No. 247342) and Lot 4 in Lake Subdivision (as per Document No. 291740) of Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 in said Deere Park Subdivision, in the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 43 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Lake County, Illinois.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The property includes the entire parcel commonly known as 225 North Deere Park Drive East, in Highland Park, Illinois, 60035.

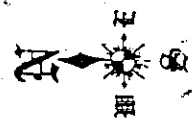
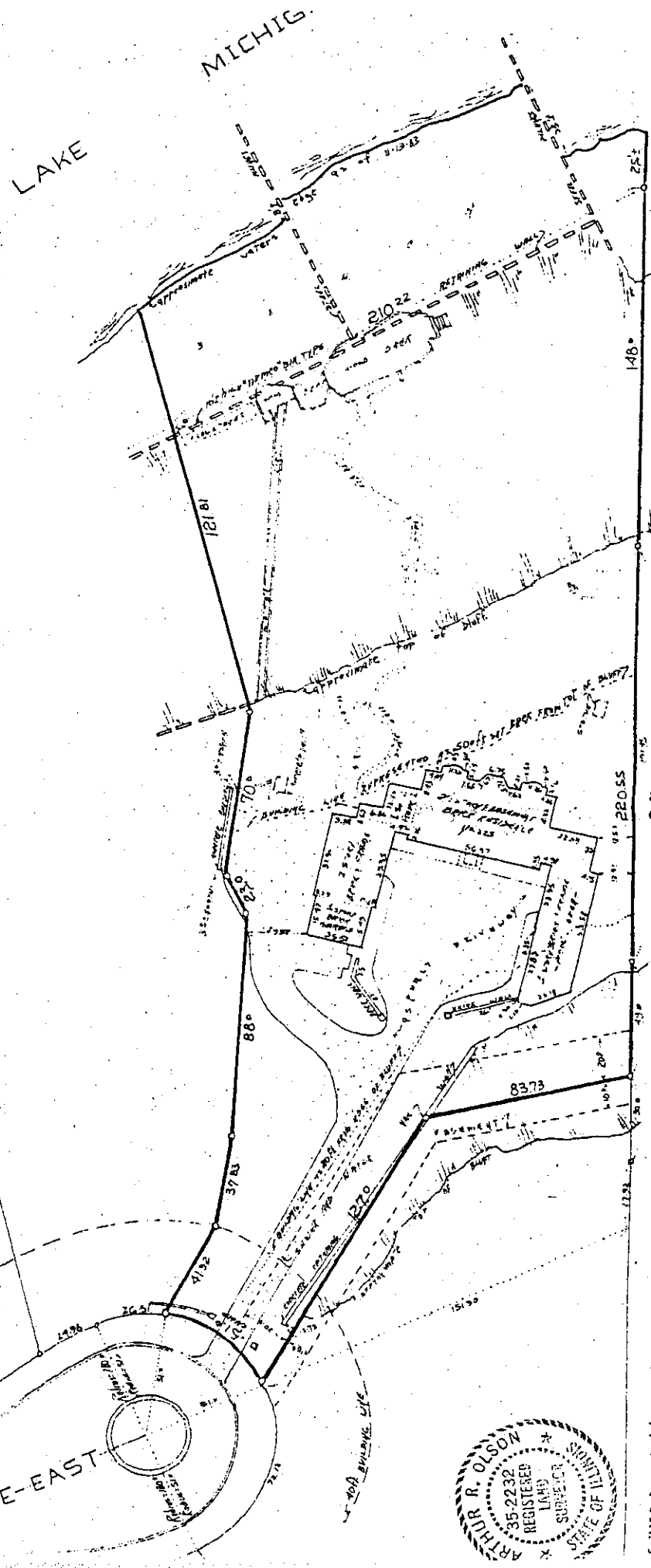
UTM References

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...OF... Lot 2 in HARRIS' RESUBDIVISION of Lot 25 in Deere Park Subdivision (as per Document No. 267342) and Lot 4 in Lake Subdivision (as per Document No. 291740) of Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 in said Deere Park Subdivision, in the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 43 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Lake County, Illinois.

Commonly known as #223 Deere Park Drive East, Highland Park, Illinois.



State of Illinois
County of Cook | SS
H. E. North Shore Survey, Inc., do hereby certify that we have surveyed the property as described in the above caption in accordance with official records and our previous surveys and that the plat hereon drawn is a correct representation of said survey.

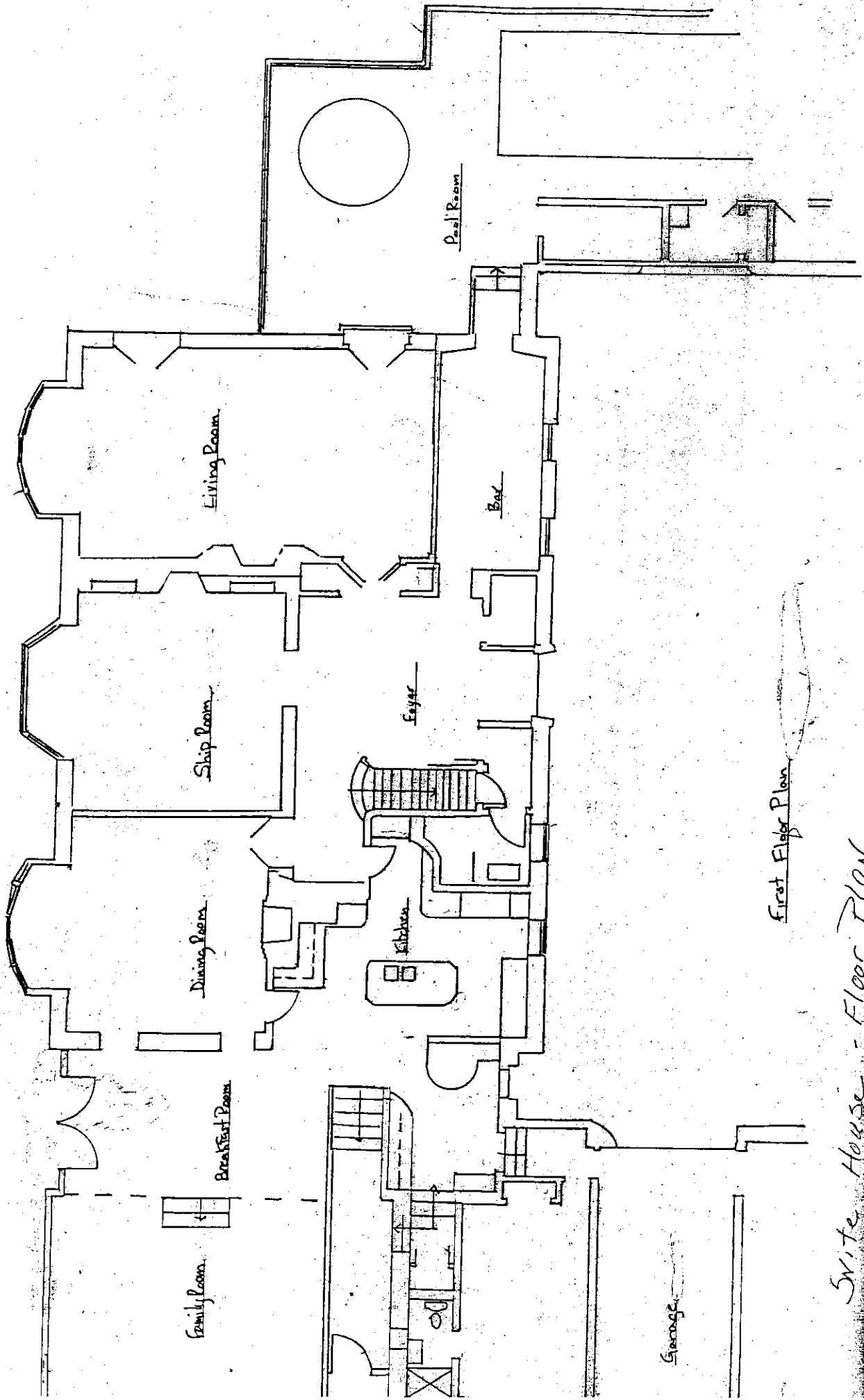
Survey points were compared with the ground and with one another before building by name and any discrepancies are reported to the client.

Measurements were taken on the ground and with one another before building by name and any discrepancies are reported to the client.

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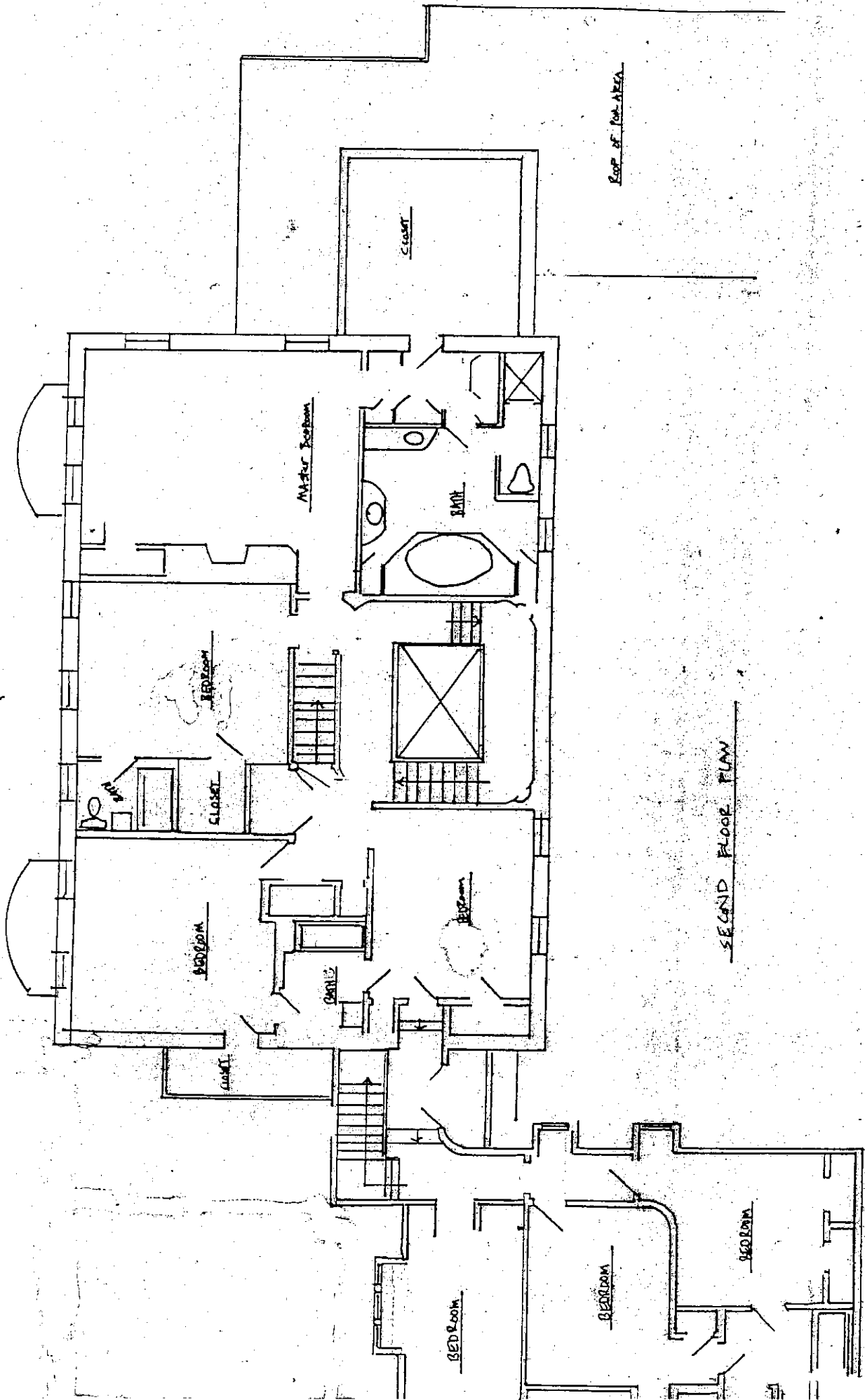


*White House - Site plan
Highland Park, Lake County, IL.*



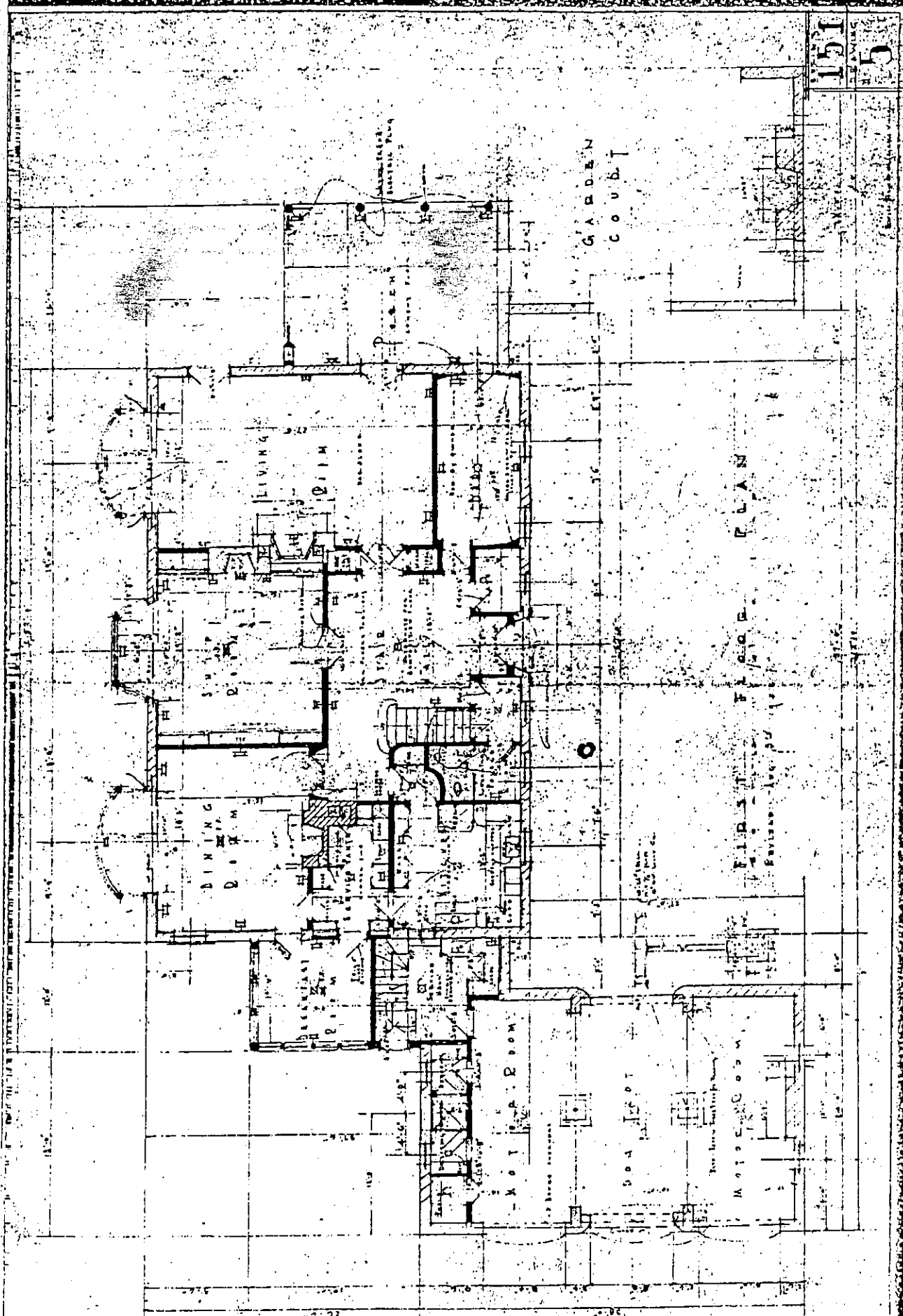
First Floor Plan

Swite House - Floor Plan
 Highland Park, Lake County, IL

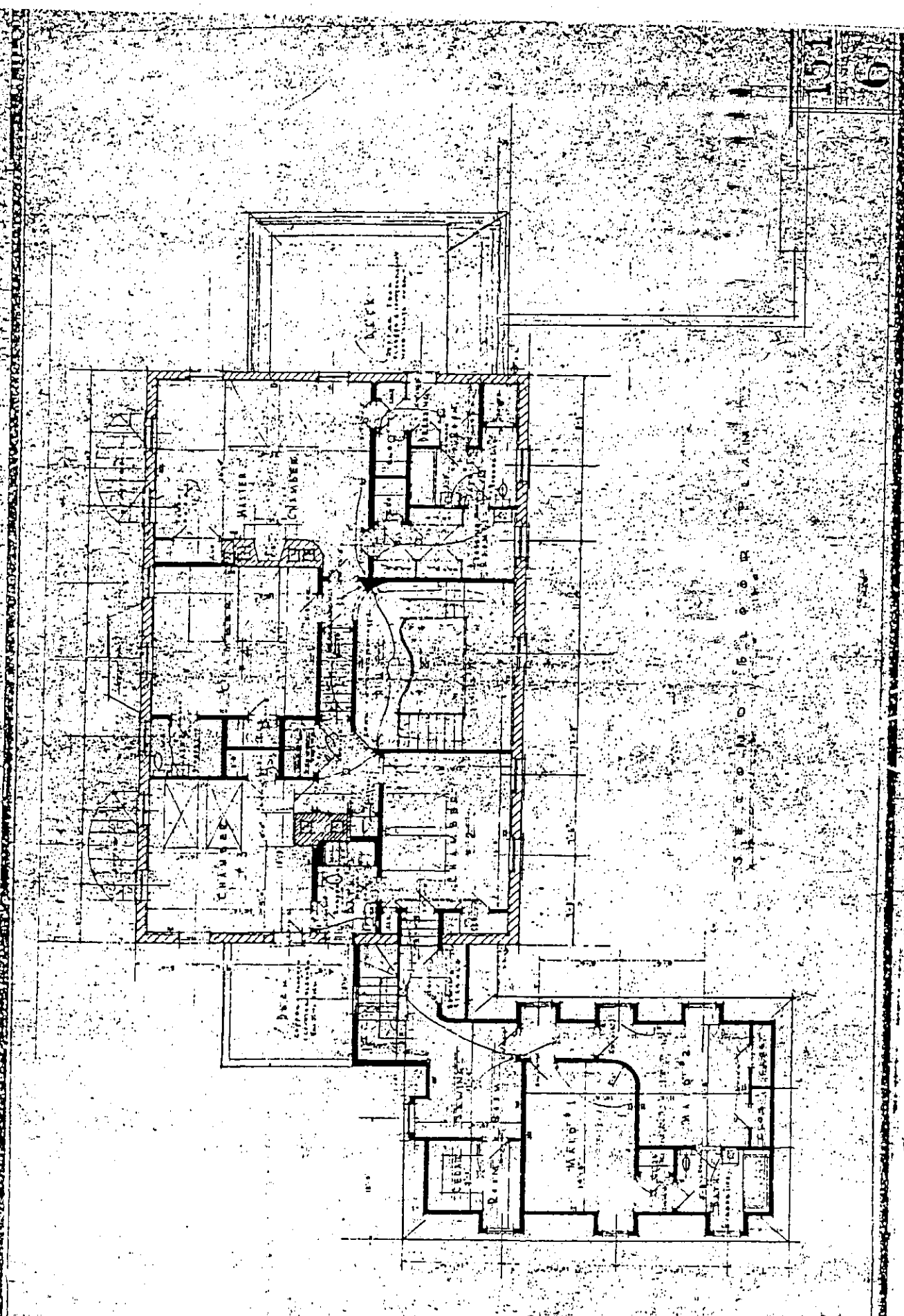


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

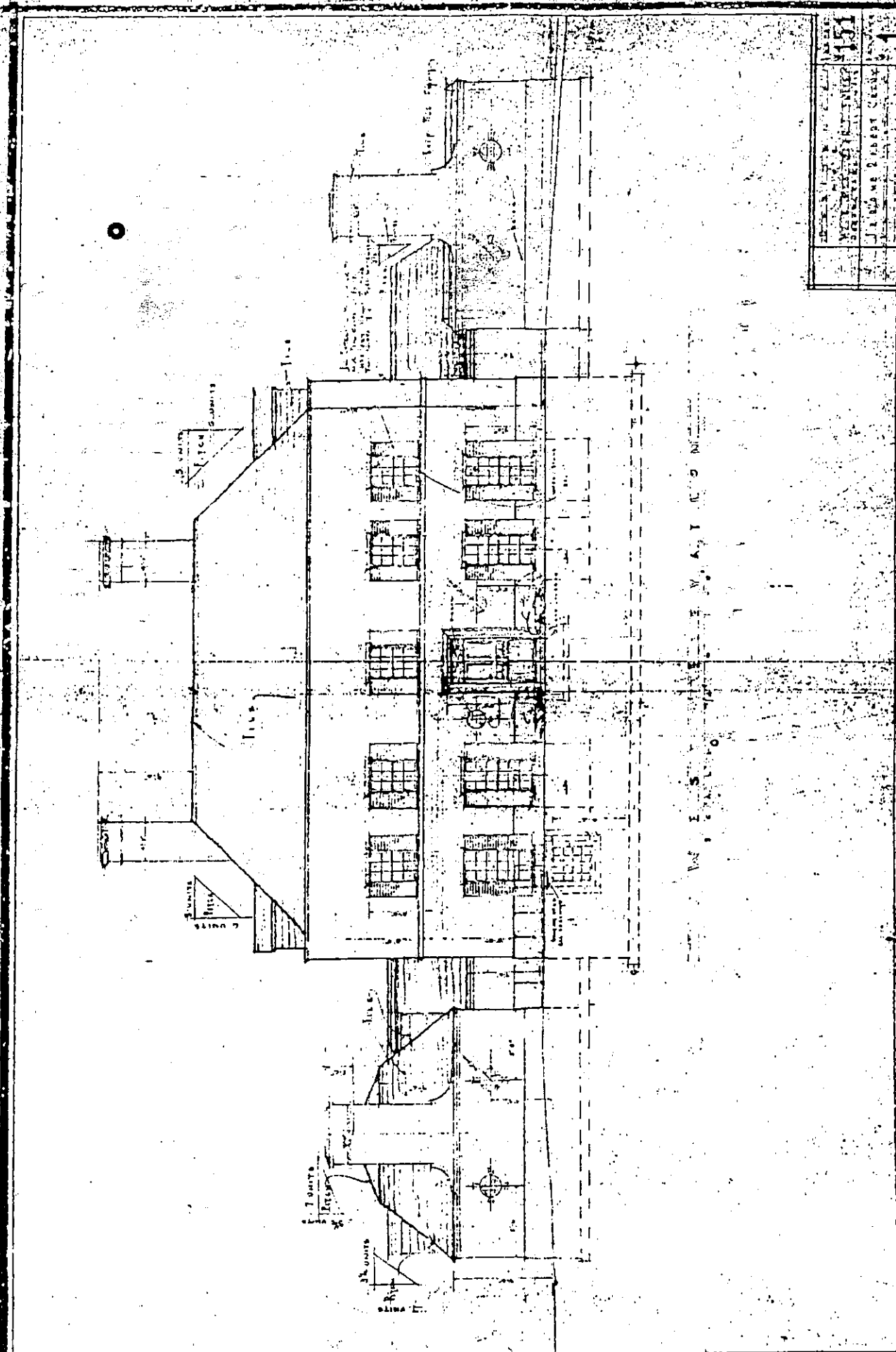
White House - Floor Plan
 Highland Park, Lae County, FL



Snite House - First Floor Plan - Historic
 Highland Park, Lake County, IL

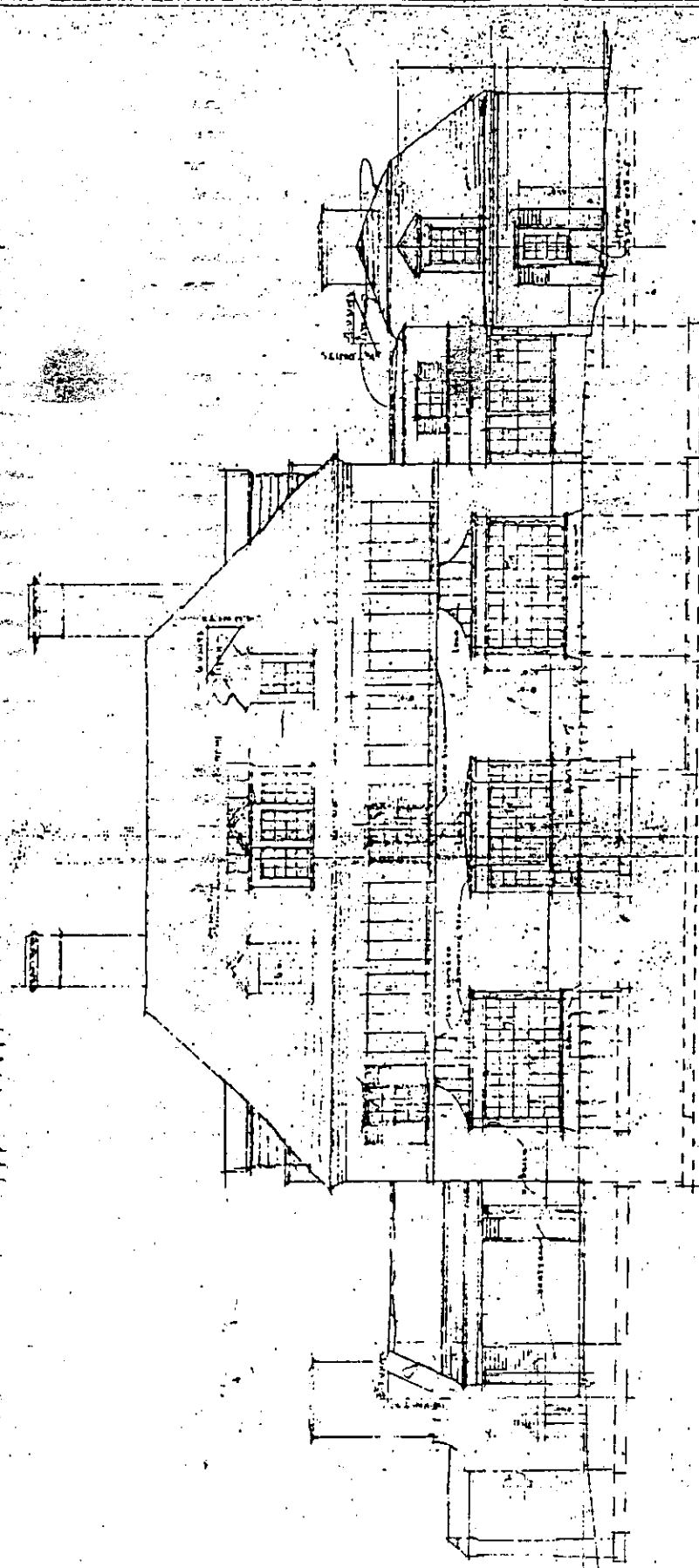


Snite House - Second Floor Plan - Historic
 Highland Park, Lake County, IL.



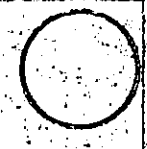
NO. 111
W. A. T. CO. ARCHT. & ENGRS.
CHICAGO, ILL.
1110 W. 31ST ST.
TEL. 2-1111

Snite House - West Elevation - Historic
Highland Park, Lake County, IL.

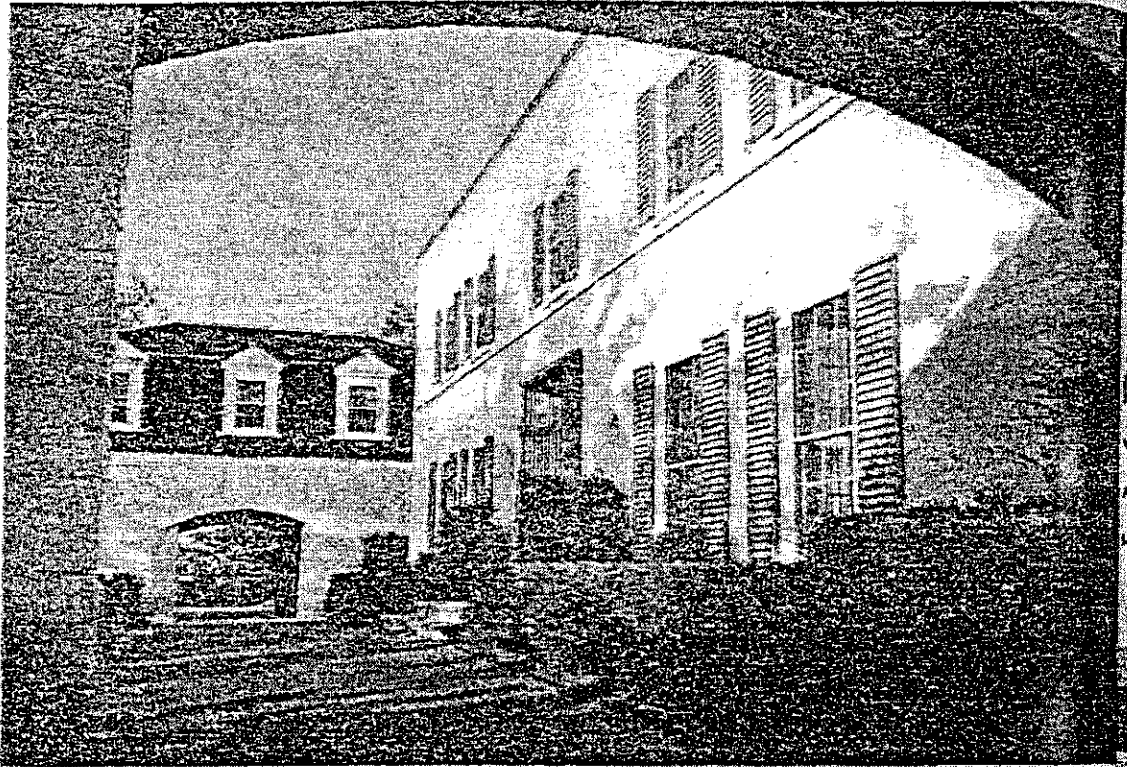


L A K E E L E V A T I O N

No. of Sheets No. of this sheet in Set Date Name of Architect Name of Client	151 2
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Snite House - East Elevation - Historic
 Highland Park, Lake County, Ill.



OWNERS' HOBBIES DETERMINE PLAN FEATURES

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Snite in Deers Park, near Chicago, Ill., was designed by Architect JEROME ROBERT CERNY to meet two requirements. Mr. Snite is a sportsman and wanted the house to reflect his interest in yachts—hence the large ship room. Mrs. Snite enjoys entertaining, and this accounts for the spaciousness of the first floor. Special quarters for the three small children are located on the third floor.

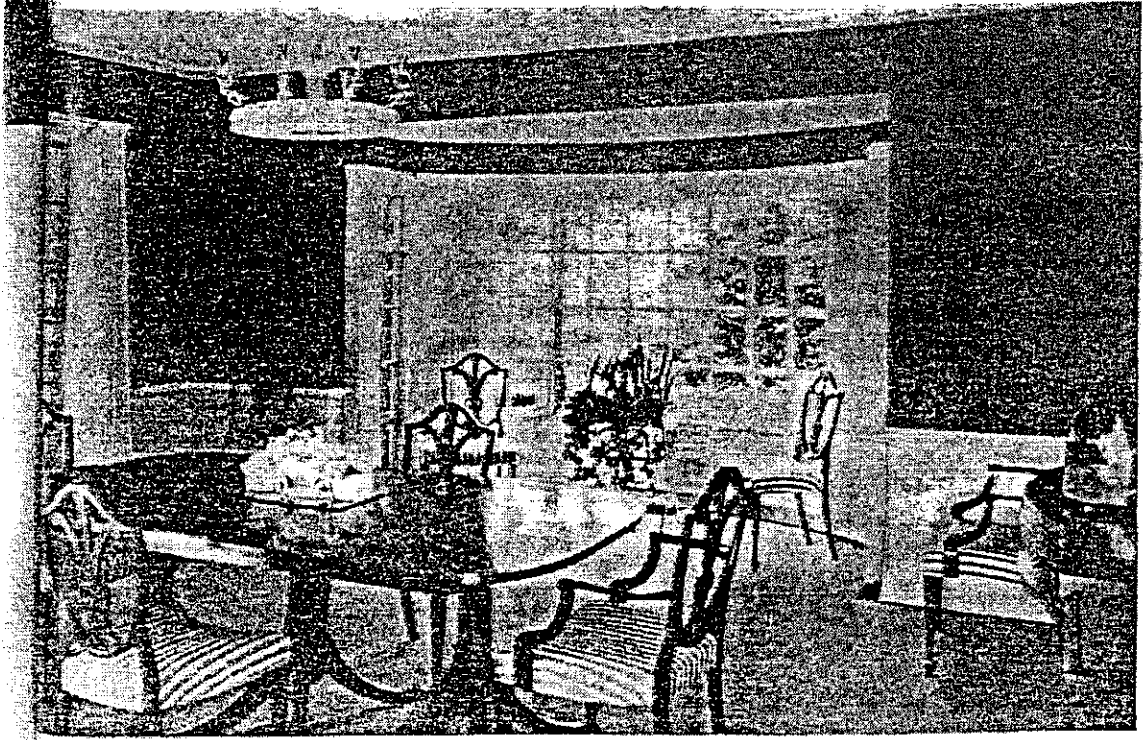
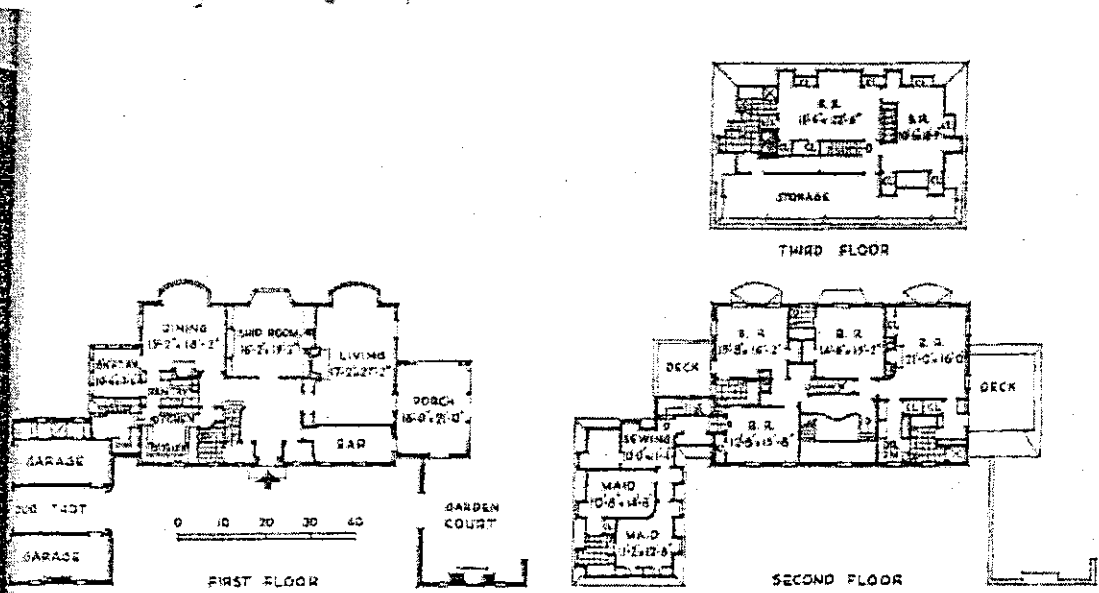


THE HOUSE is located on a high bluff on the shores of Lake Michigan, and the principal rooms all overlook the lake. "It was quite a problem," says Mr. Cerny, "to make the house conform with the bluff elevation and to subordinate its height as seen from the shore." Although strongly reminiscent of both French Manoir and Georgian, the house achieves a transitional character from its sparing use of mouldings and other decorative motives. Exterior walls are of common brick, painted white; the base is painted gray-green. Shutters are of wood, painted French powder-blue. The entrance doorway is of lead, painted terra-cotta; all metal trim and copings are also lead, natural color. Superstructure of the building is reinforced concrete and frame. Typical of the interior character of the house is the dining room (shown on next page). Walls above the dado are covered in blue cloth; dado and trim are painted white.

Snite House
Highland Park, Lake County, IL.

Architectural Record
vol. 87 no. 6
June, 1940
pp. 76-77
Published by F.W. Dodge Corp.

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JUNE 1940

NEWS
77

Swift House
Highland Park, Lake County, IL



Edson_Beall@nps.gov

To: WASO_CR_NRHE@nps.gov

08/27/2003 02:33 PM

cc:

Subject: National Register Weekly List 08/29/2003

August 29, 2003

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 354-2255, E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

The National Register of Historic Places is pleased to announce this week's launch of our latest online travel itinerary--American Southwest. It is currently the main feature on our homepage <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>. The itinerary highlights 58 historic places in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, including 23 National Parks, that reflect the vitality of the Spanish, Mexican, Indian and Anglo cultures which formed the Southwest we see today.

This itinerary was first created as a printed brochure, the design and initial printing of which were made possible by a gift from the American Express Company to the National Park Foundation. The online version of the American Southwest is the 28th in our series of online itineraries.

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

Please have any Fed Ex, UPS packages sent to the above address. Please continue to use alternate carriers, as all mail delivered to us via United States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/18/03 THROUGH 8/22/03

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY,
Snite, John Taylor, House,

225 N. Deere Park Ave. E,
Highland Park, 03000790,
LISTED, 8/19/03
(Highland Park MRA)

ILLINOIS, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY,
Sala Apartment Building,
320-330 Nineteenth St.,
Rock Island, 03000782,
LISTED, 8/21/03