

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Washington 3/24/87

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Grigsby Estate

and or common Elsbert Farms, Stephenson Residence

2. Location

street & number 125 Buckley Road

not for publication

city, town Barrington Hills

vicinity of

state Illinois 012 code

county Lake

code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Richard and Pamela Stephenson

street & number 848 Dundee Avenue

city, town Barrington

vicinity of

state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cuba Township Recorder of Deeds

street & number 10 North County Street

city, town Waukegan

state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

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

The Village of Barrington Hills, which is located approximately 40 miles from downtown Chicago, typifies the appearance of an early 20th century exclusive suburban community. The Grigsby Estate is located on approximately fifteen acres of gently rolling farmland and woods in the northern section of the Village.

The Grigsby Estate was designed in 1930 by the architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe. The Estate was designed to be an operating hobby farm, and included a manor house, a garage with a chauffeur's apartment, a guest cottage, a greenhouse and potting shed, a firehose shed, a farmhouse, a barn and milkhouse, a machinery shed, and a chicken house. All of the original buildings of the Estate were designed in the English Tudor style using the same materials and design features.

Context

The Village of Barrington Hills is located approximately 40 miles northwest of downtown Chicago along the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The Village, which has a population of nearly 4,000, occupies 18,000 acres just west of the Village of Barrington.

Barrington Hills includes within its boundaries part of four counties and four townships-- to the north and west, Cuba Township in Lake County and Algonquin Township in McHenry County; to the south and west, Barrington Township in Cook County and Dundee Township in Kane County.

A petition for incorporation of the Village was filed in late 1956, and Barrington Hills was officially incorporated on February 27, 1957. Although the Village of Barrington Hills is only thirty years old, the unique character and peaceful countryside atmosphere of the area was recognized as far back as the early 1920's as a most desirable place to live and escape the harried life in the city.

Barrington Hills now typifies the appearance of an early 20th century exclusive suburban community. The village is comprised primarily of large single family estates, with virtually no commercial or industrial properties in the vicinity. The community has a distinctively rural feeling. The terrain is gently rolling prairie and timber with numerous lakes and streams. Private estates are located on minimum five acre lots along winding tree lined streets.

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The Grigsby Estate, as it appears today, is located on approximately one hundred twelve of its original two hundred acres of gently rolling farmland and woods in the northern portion of Barrington Hills. The Estate is accessed by way of a winding drive off of Buckley Road from the west. The entire site, which slopes down gently toward the lake, is extremely secluded. The buildings of the Estate are sited between mature trees and plantings, just north of a five acre lake, where the open farmland meets a wooded grove. Since virtually no other buildings have been constructed on the original two hundred acres, all vistas are the same as they were in 1930.

Architecture

When the Grigsbys moved to Barrington Hills in 1929, they commissioned the architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe, who had designed their first home in Park Ridge, to design their new estate. As was the case with many estates in the Barrington Hills area, the Grigsby Estate was originally designed to be a working or hobby farm.

The original property of the Estate was comprised of approximately 200 acres of gently rolling farmland and woods, and included three individual lakes (Photo #1). The Estate, which is located in a wooded area of the property, also included a swimming pool, a rock garden equipped with an electric powered stream, and a six hole golf course.

The Estate consisted of the manor house and a number of related outbuildings. The outbuildings included a garage with a chauffeur's apartment, a guest cottage, a greenhouse and potting shed, a small firehose shed, a farmhouse for the farm manager, a barn with stables and a milkhouse, a machinery shed, and a chicken house.

The buildings on the property appear today as they did when they were first constructed. The buildings are arranged in an informal manner in three distinct groups. The manor house and the garage are located at the end of the primary entrance to the Estate, around a circular driveway and north of the lake. The guest cottage is located on the other side of the circular driveway in a more private area near the wooded grove. The rest of the buildings on the Estate were used in the daily operation of the farm and are grouped together near the rear entrance. The informal arrangement of the buildings in these three groups reinforces the picturesque quality of the design.

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All the original buildings of the Estate were designed in the English Tudor style using the same materials and design features. The buildings are built of highly textured brown brick of varying shades laid up in an irregular manner. The buildings also feature randomly placed groupings of rusticated brick and untooled mortar joints. The buildings have both complex roof configurations covered with wood shingles and multiple pane metal casement windows. All wood trim and doors are painted dark brown and the doors and windows have hand-wrought iron hardware.

The interiors of the buildings were also designed in the English Tudor style. The manor house and the guest house are finished in rough plaster with dark wood trim (Photo #2). Both of these buildings have stone or brick fireplaces, articulated plaster moldings and door openings, and exposed hardwood floors. These interiors also feature light fixtures and hardware specifically designed or selected for each space (Photo #3).

The interiors of the other buildings on the Estate are less elaborate than the interiors of the two main buildings, yet they do employ similar features which were used in these buildings (Photo #4). Textured brick walls are left exposed, or walls are covered with painted vertical wood siding. Ceilings and floors are finished, and light fixtures and hardware are consistent in design to that found in the two main buildings.

Of the original buildings, all are intact except for the greenhouse and the chicken house. The greenhouse has been demolished and only the foundation remains. The chicken house has also been demolished, with only the foundation and a portion of one wall remaining. A detailed architectural description of each of the extant original buildings follows:

Manor House

The manor house is two and one-half stories in height and asymmetrical in plan. A slight shift in the basically rectangular plan provides a logical break between the main spaces of the house and the service wing. The facade is also asymmetrical in design, with windows and doors placed randomly in a typically picturesque fashion (Photo #5). The manor house also employs half-timbering with panels of herringbone and basketweave patterned

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brickwork, flush rough-hewn wood window lintels, and elaborate masonry chimneys. The gable ends of the building are gently chamfered with small eyebrow dormers projecting into the roofline at the second floor level. Major corners of the house are emphasized with shallow brick buttresses. A large free standing timber frame screened porch was added to the rear of the manor house shortly after its construction. The screened porch, which was designed by noted Barrington architect Robert Work, is consistent with the original design of the building.

Garage

The garage is a two-story structure, rectangular in plan, with a round turret at one corner which houses a circular stair from the basement level up to the second floor chauffeur's apartment (Photo #6). The garage is equipped with four single garage door openings with four dormers in the second floor directly above. The remaining facades of the building are asymmetrical in organization, having many different window sizes and shapes. The round turret at the corner of the building is terminated with a corbelled brick cornice and a copper dome with a flared base and a weather vane on top. The garage also has a brick water table along its base, as well as corbelled brick brackets supporting a continuous overhang over the garage door openings. The garage is connected to the manor house by an underground tunnel.

Guest Cottage

The guest cottage is a small single story building with a basically rectangular plan and a steep hipped roof with a slightly flared base (Photo #7). The primary facades of the cottage are asymmetrical, yet balanced in organization and design. The front corners of the building are accented with irregularly shaped masonry buttresses which project from the corners of the building at a slight angle. The cottage and surrounding yard are partially enclosed by a low rustic fence constructed of round wood pickets in a basketweave pattern.

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Potting Shed

The potting shed is a small, single story building with a simple chamfered-end gabled roof. The facades of the building are logical and symmetrical in design. A large masonry chimney rises from the middle of the shed, and the gables are inscribed with small round windows. A small steel frame structure is located at the rear of the shed (Photo #8). This structure, which was originally glazed, served as the connecting passageway to the larger greenhouse which has since been removed.

Firehose Shed

The firehose shed was constructed to house various fire fighting equipment. The Estate was designed with an elaborate, self-sustaining fire suppression system. The shed itself is a very small masonry structure, with a simple shed roof and two wooden doors (Photo #9).

Farmhouse

The farmhouse is two stories in height, with a rectilinear plan and a combination hipped and gabled roof. The facades are typically asymmetrical in design, featuring a large polygonal dormer on one side of the building and an elaborate masonry chimney on the other side. The front of the farmhouse is paved with multi-colored flagstones and the building is connected to the adjacent milkhouse and barn by an open breezeway (Photo #10).

Barn and Milkhouse

The barn is an extremely large, rectangular building, two stories in height with a single story milkhouse attached to one end. The barn has a tall, steeply pitched hipped roof with a large cross gable in the center of the rear facade (Photo #11). The attached milkhouse has a simple gabled roof. The facades of both the barn and the milkhouse are simple and utilitarian in design, and are arranged in a basically symmetrical fashion.

Machinery Shed

The machinery shed is located immediately adjacent to the barn (Photo #11). The shed is a long, one-story masonry building, rectangular in plan with a simple gabled roof. This building, which was used primarily as a workshop and storage area, is also simple and utilitarian in design.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1930

Builder/Architect Rowe, Dillard and Rowe

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Grigsby Estate was designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe in 1930 for Mr. and Mrs. Bertram James Grigsby of Park Ridge, Illinois. Mr. Grigsby was a successful electrical engineer who was president of Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturer of radio tubes and sets. Charles Barr Rowe, the creative force in the architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe, was employed by a number of important architectural firms in Chicago before starting his own firm.

Rowe, Dillard and Rowe executed a considerable number of designs in the Period Revival style, particularly the English Tudor style. The English Tudor style, which was chosen for the design of the Grigsby Estate, was one of the most popular styles of the period and was uniquely suited for use in the Barrington Hills area. The residents of Barrington Hills used English country life as a model for their social activities. Residents were intrigued with all aspects of country life. In fact, the Grigsby Estate, along with several other estates in the area, was set up as a working hobby farm.

The Grigsby Estate embodies the distinct characteristics of an American country estate designed as a working hobby farm. The Estate possesses local significance due to the fact that it is representative of the early development of hobby farms and country estates in the Barrington Hills area. The entire complex was designed in the popular English Tudor style, and possesses high artistic values in its overall conception and execution of design.

History

The original owners of the Grigsby Estate, also known as Elsbert Farm, were Mr. Bertram James Grigsby and his wife Elsie Ida Whiting. Mr. Grigsby was born in 1884 in Cuba, Illinois. Elsie was born in London, England. They were married in 1911 and had two children, Raymond James and Peggy Ethel. Mr. Grigsby's first contact with England came in 1908, when he began to work as the managing director of The Benjamin Electric, Ltd., in London. He was employed there until 1916.

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In 1916, Mr. Grigsby returned to the United States with his family and was employed by the Anderson Electric and Equipment Company in Chicago, where he was Vice President until 1921. In 1921, Mr. Grigsby became president of Grigsby-Grunow-Hinds Company, a manufacturer of automobile accessories. In 1931, Who's Who in Chicago listed him as being in business with his brother as the president of Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturers of radio tubes and sets. At a later point in his career, Mr. Grigsby was also associated with the Majestic Radio Company. He is listed as a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Masons, the Union League Club, the Park Ridge Country Club, and later the Barrington Hills Country Club. Apparently, he never lost his affection for the English lifestyle, because both of his architect-designed homes in the United States were built in the English Tudor style.

Both the Grigsby Estate, in Barrington Hills, and the Grigsby's first home, in Park Ridge, were designed by the architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe. The firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe worked in the Chicago area from 1922 to 1932. The partners were Charles Barr Rowe, his brother, Lindley P. Rowe, and Frank G. Dillard. According to the 1928-29 listing of Polk's Directory of Chicago, the firm had offices at 127 North Dearborn Street.

Charles Barr Rowe, born August 31, 1894, was apparently the creative force in the architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe. He received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana and was employed as a draftsman in the firms of Holmes and Flynn, Marshall and Fox, and Mundie and Jensen. He also worked in the Bureau of Architecture of the Methodist Church. Following the dissolution of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe in 1932, Charles Barr Rowe held various positions. During World War II, he worked for the firm of Consoer, Townsend and Quinlan, and for Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. In 1944 he reestablished his own practice in Park Ridge, and was joined by his son, Duane Barr Rowe. Charles Barr Rowe was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Illinois Society of Architects. He was also active within the community of Park Ridge and served as the Chairman of the Park Ridge Planning Commission, as well as serving on the local Zoning Board of Appeals. Charles Barr Rowe died in early 1959.

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Rowe, Dillard and Rowe had a very sizeable practice, designing residential and institutional buildings, both nationally and internationally. In the Chicago area the firm was responsible for a number of homes in Park Ridge, as well as several homes in Baird and Warner's Deere Park development in Highland Park. The firm also designed a number of churches, including the 1927 remodeling of the First United Methodist Church of Park Ridge, and the design for St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago the following year. Their institutional designs include the 1927 Christian Orphans Home in Denver, Colorado, and the 1929 Pinehurst Sanitarium Building, also known as the Tubercular Hospital, in Janesville, Wisconsin. In addition to these projects, Rowe, Dillard and Rowe designed at least one other estate of similar scale and design to the Grigsby Estate. Known as "Stonehenge", this estate was a summer retreat built in Janesville, Wisconsin, by George S. Parker of the Parker Pen Company.

During the years that Rowe, Dillard and Rowe was in practice, the United States was captivated by picturesque designs, known as Period Revival styles. Of these, the English Tudor style was one of the most popular, and was used repeatedly in the developing Chicago suburbs. Other popular styles included the Italian and English Renaissance, the Norman, and the Medieval Revival. An important aspect of the Period Revival styles was the special attention paid to scale, materials, and the design of the interior spaces.

It is not surprising that the English Tudor style gained so much popularity at this time. Some of this popularity was due to the overall growth of the suburban United States in the period following World War I. In general, the suburbs tended to be conceived of as a romantic country landscape. This ideal caught on following the war, when many people were captivated by the idea of the European landscape. This period also saw increased dependence on the automobile, allowing the wealthiest suburbs to become increasingly remote from the harried life of the cities. The Period Revival styles were another way of emphasizing the separation of these two facets of life.

The English Tudor style was also popular because it was so adaptable to the American life-style of the era. The interiors were easily modified to conform to the new American idea of comfort and practicality. Because of its informal qualities, the English Tudor style was a versatile setting for many different interior arrangements.

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The use of picturesque Period Revival styles was encouraged by many journals, both popular design journals and those directed towards architects and designers. In 1919 The Architectural Record devoted an entire issue to the American country house. The article, in three sections, was written by Professor Fiske Kimball, an historian who frequently wrote on architecture. Although the article is liberally illustrated with homes of many derivative styles, English country life was clearly held as the ideal. This is revealed through Kimball's emphatic claim that the United States had no aristocratic tradition of its own, therefore it must turn to "...the traditional country house of England, fixed by centuries of almost unalterable custom, with a life of its own which has been described as the perfection of human society."

Other journals that were more directed at the general public also promoted the use of Period Revival styles. A survey of the magazine Arts and Decoration from November 1929 through April 1932 illustrates this fact. The articles found in this magazine range from "A Country Home of European Inspiration" (November, 1929) to "Elizabethan Influence in an American Home" (August, 1931), "Cotswold Architecture Effective in Ohio" (February, 1932) and "If You Are Building a Tudor House: Authentic Detailed Drawings" (November, 1931). The captions for the illustrations are equally telling: "Many of the loveliest of these old thatched cottages are now used by Americans who enjoy English country living."; "The English style, an unpretentious type of architecture, was wisely chosen, for it lends itself most naturally to the small home."; "This beautiful Long Island home...is an example of the perfect appropriateness of the Tudor quality of architecture to our American landscape."

The history of Barrington Hills and the Grigsby Estate certainly fits this overall pattern. When Barrington Hills was first developed, it was a combination of hobby farms, permanent estates and summer homes. The residents of Barrington Hills used English country life as a model for their social activities. Most of these activities revolved around the Barrington Hills Country Club, which held fox hunts and horse shows in the English manner. Riding and hunting were among the most popular social activities (Photo #12). In fact, a large portion of West Barrington Hills was used as a hunting preserve and a resident of the community brought a Scottish game keeper to the Village solely to raise pheasants for hunting purposes.

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Many of the homes in the Barrington Hills area were designed to emulate the qualities of aristocratic English country life. The White Estate, which was designed by Chicago architect Edwin H. Clark at the same time that Rowe, Dillard and Rowe designed the Grigsby Estate, was also in the English Tudor style (Photo #13). The White Estate is not as large as the Grigsby Estate, yet is typical of other estates in the area.

Several estates in Barrington Hills were set up as working hobby farms. In many respects, these farms were a unique concept for this area of the country. Fiske Kimball also wrote that, "While in all this to a large degree it is the old ideal of the English country house which is followed, it is only in a minority of cases, except in the South, that this is carried to the extent of making the estate self-sustaining." These farms, along with the other estates in the area, represent an important element in the early development of the Village.

Hobby farms in Barrington Hills were developed for a number of reasons. In some cases, these farms were developed as a reaction to the hurried and industrialized life in the city. Many people chose to move to the suburbs to escape the city, and the wealthy were able to move even further away and purchase even larger tracts of land. The development of hobby farms was also influenced by publications which emphasized the design of model building types. Numerous publications after the turn of the century, such as Alfred Hopkin's Modern Farm Buildings, published in 1920, included plans and drawings of model farm buildings executed in picturesque styles. Many of the architectural journals of the era, such as Architectural Review, included similar examples. These plans proved to be inspirational to wealthy hobby farmers who were interested in using and developing their newly acquired land in the most modern way possible. As a result, a number of model, or hobby farms, were developed in the area as a result of the property owners interest in these romantic publications. Also, in many cases, the property had previously been partially cultivated or used as pasture, and it made sense to continue using the land in this manner.

Most importantly, these farms were also developed as a direct result of the general interest of the residents to recreate English country life. As previously detailed, the wealthy society which developed in Barrington Hills modeled its very existence around their own conception of the aristocratic English country lifestyle. The Grigsby Estate is an example of this trend.

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A typical hobby farm in the area consisted of a primary grouping of residential buildings and a series of outbuildings or architectural follies. Hobby farms in the area could be extremely practical, such as the Grigsby Estate, or more recreational, such as the Kemper Estate, also known as Green Meadow Farm. The Kemper Estate is located a few miles west of the Grigsby Estate. The Estate consists of an original grouping of buildings constructed in the late 1880s. When the Estate was purchased by publisher Harry E. Miller in the late 1920s, a number of architectural follies were designed for the property by architect Spencer Solon Beman. These follies included a root cellar, a reconstructed log cabin, a Hungarian cottage, and a stone footbridge.

A 1931 real estate development map indicates that over 100 individual properties existed in the oldest section of Barrington Hills at that time. An article published in the Chicago Sun Times in 1930 stated that the area boasted over 160 such farms and estates. Although the original buildings of some of these estates remain extant, most of them have since been subdivided into smaller lots of at least five acres and have been redeveloped with single family homes. The Grigsby Estate is one of the few hobby farms or estates that has retained the original outbuildings intact.

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Evaluation

The Criteria for Evaluation state that in order to be eligible for nomination to the National Register, a property must meet one or more of four criteria and also possess integrity. The Grigsby Estate is relevant under Criterion C. This criterion states that a property is significant if it can be said to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or if it represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Grigsby Estate is a group of buildings which meets this criterion and also possesses an unusually high degree of integrity.

The Grigsby Estate embodies the distinct characteristics of a building type and period. The property is a very good representative example of a complex that is both a country estate and a working hobby farm executed in the English Tudor style. The Estate has local significance due to the fact that it is representative of the early development of hobby farms and country estates in the Barrington Hills area. Every building in the complex exhibits design features and details which are typical of the building type. The use of the English Tudor style is also representative of both the general architectural tastes of this period and the specific emphasis of English country life in Barrington Hills. The design and function of the Estate is also very specific. Although the buildings of the Estate are organized in three distinct groupings, great care was taken by the Architect to thoroughly fuse the concepts of a 1920s period country estate and a working hobby farm into one entity. In this respect, the Grigsby Estate certainly has the distinct characteristics of a specific type and period.

The Estate also possesses high artistic values. The Estate was designed by the architectural firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe, which practiced in the Chicago area between the years 1922 and 1932. Although the firm of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe is not very well known, it executed literally hundreds of projects over this ten year period. The artistic value of Rowe, Dillard and Rowe's Grigsby Estate does not come forth in the form of unique design theories or features, but rather it comes forth in the completeness and sensitivity of the overall design concept as it was employed for the entire complex. Every building, from the manor house to the chicken house, was designed with the same skill and attention to detail.

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Finally, the Grigsby Estate exhibits an unusually high degree of integrity. The Estate retains its integrity of location. Aside from the demolition of the greenhouse and most of the chicken house, the rest of the buildings are still intact in their original location (Photo #14). Due to the completeness and planning of the original design, the loss of these secondary structures does not adversely affect the integrity of the complex as a whole. The Estate also retains its integrity of design. Both the interiors and exteriors of the buildings have survived virtually unaltered. Any alterations of the buildings have been restricted to secondary interior spaces, or are extremely minor and are absolutely undetectable. For example, even though a detached screened porch was added to the rear of the manor house by the original owners shortly after completion of the Estate, the design was handled in such a way as not to detract from the original design (Photo #15). The original design of the buildings is intact, and the design of the buildings has actually improved as the property has matured.

The integrity of setting is intact as well. The topography, planning, and siting maintains its historic appearance. The Estate presently encompasses approximately one hundred twelve of the original two hundred acres of farmland and woods which comprised the Estate in 1930. Fully mature trees and plantings contribute considerably to the present setting (Photo #16). The integrity of setting is also emphasized by the fact that no considerable change or subsequent development has occurred on the remaining original eighty-eight acres which are not included in this nomination. The original two hundred acres are no longer owned by a single party. This nomination includes the largest remaining parcel of land. This one hundred twelve acre parcel is owned by a single party and includes the original buildings of the Estate. The nominated property is significant because of its architecture. Since there has been no significant changes made to the remaining eighty-eight acres, the fact that only one hundred twelve of the original two hundred acres are nominated does not affect its integrity of setting.

The Estate also has integrity of materials and workmanship (Photo #17). All original materials are present and have been properly maintained out of respect for the high quality of the original workmanship (Photo #18). The Estate has also maintained its integrity of association and feeling. The buildings are still associated with their original function as a working hobby farm and estate, and the original intent of the Architect in regard to feeling is still present. The Grigsby Estate evokes the feeling of a serene, picturesque English country farm or estate.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arts and Decoration, vol. 32, Nov. 1929 - Apr. 1930; vol. 35, May - Oct., 1931; vol. 36, Nov. 1931 - Apr. 32.

(continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 112

Quadrangle name Barrington, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	4	0	2	5	4	0	4	6	6	9	7	9	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

B

1	6	4	0	2	7	6	0	4	6	6	9	7	8	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

C

1	6	4	0	3	0	6	0	4	6	6	9	5	6	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

D

1	6	4	0	3	0	5	0	4	6	6	8	9	7	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

E

1	6	4	0	2	5	2	0	4	6	6	8	9	7	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

F

1	6	4	0	2	2	7	0	4	6	6	9	2	3	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

G

1	6	4	0	2	1	3	0	4	6	6	9	2	7	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

H

1	6	4	0	2	1	3	0	4	6	6	9	4	0	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is described in two portions: See continuation sheet 10-1

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph M. Hoerner, AIA

organization Hasbrouck Peterson Associates

date December 31, 1986

street & number 711 South Dearborn

telephone (312) 922 7211

city or town Chicago

state Illinois

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director

date 3-16-10

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

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Section number 10 Page 1

Portion 1: The south 783.94 feet (as measured on the west line thereof) of the west 780.0 feet (as measured on the south line thereof) of the southwest 1/4 of Section 27, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian; also that part of the southeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of Section 28, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian described as follows: beginning at the south east corner of said Section 28; thence north along the east line of said Section 28, 783.94 feet; thence west along a line parallel with the westerly extension of the south line of Section 27, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian, 90.0 feet; thence south along a line parallel with the east line of the southeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of said Section 28, 783.30 feet to the south line of said Section 28; thence east along the south line of said Section 28, 90.0 feet to the point of beginning, all in Lake County, Illinois.

Portion 2: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian; also the westerly 1,769 feet of the southwest quarter lying south of the south westerly line of the right of way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company of Section 27, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian; excepting therefrom the south 783.94 feet (as measured on the west line thereof) of the west 780.0 feet (as measured on the south line thereof) of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian; also except that part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Section 28, thence north along the east line of said Section 28, 783.94 feet; thence west along a line parallel with the westerly extension of the south line of Section 27, Township 43 north, Range 9, east of the third principal meridian, 773.13 feet; thence north and parallel with the west line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section 28, a distance of 127.23 feet; thence west at a right angle with the last described course a distance of 556.0 feet to a point on the west line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section 28; thence south along said west line a distance of 926.73 feet to the southwest corner of the said southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, thence east a distance of 1,331.10 feet to the place of beginning all in Lake County Illinois, except that part thereof lying northerly of the northerly line of Cuba Road.

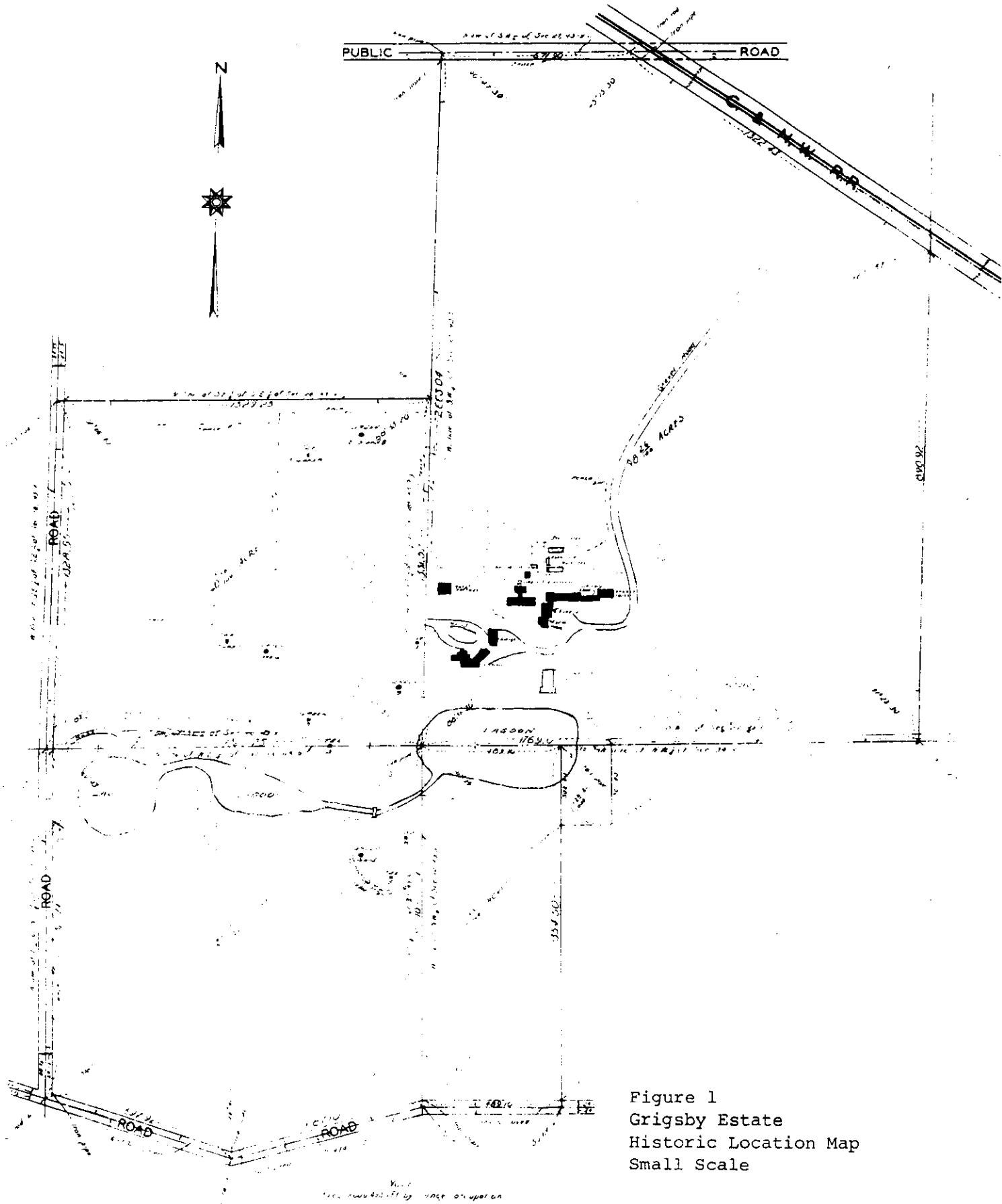


Figure 1
 Grigsby Estate
 Historic Location Map
 Small Scale

BUILDING KEY

- 1 - Manor House
- 2 - Garage
- 3 - Guest Cottage
- 4 - Greenhouse and Potting Shed
- 5 - Firehose Shed
- 6 - Farmhouse
- 7 - Barn and Milkhouse
- 8 - Machinery Shed
- 9 - Chicken House

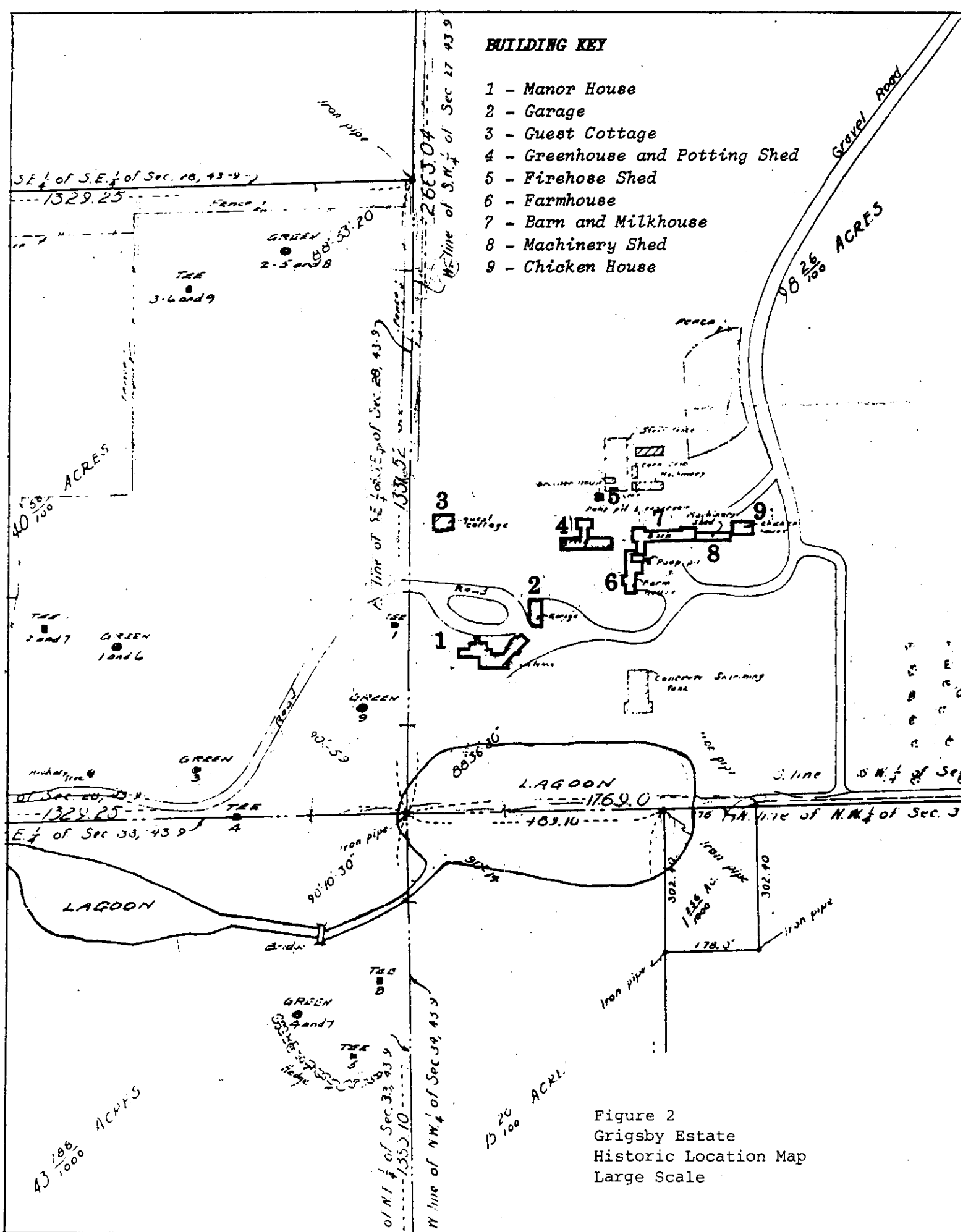
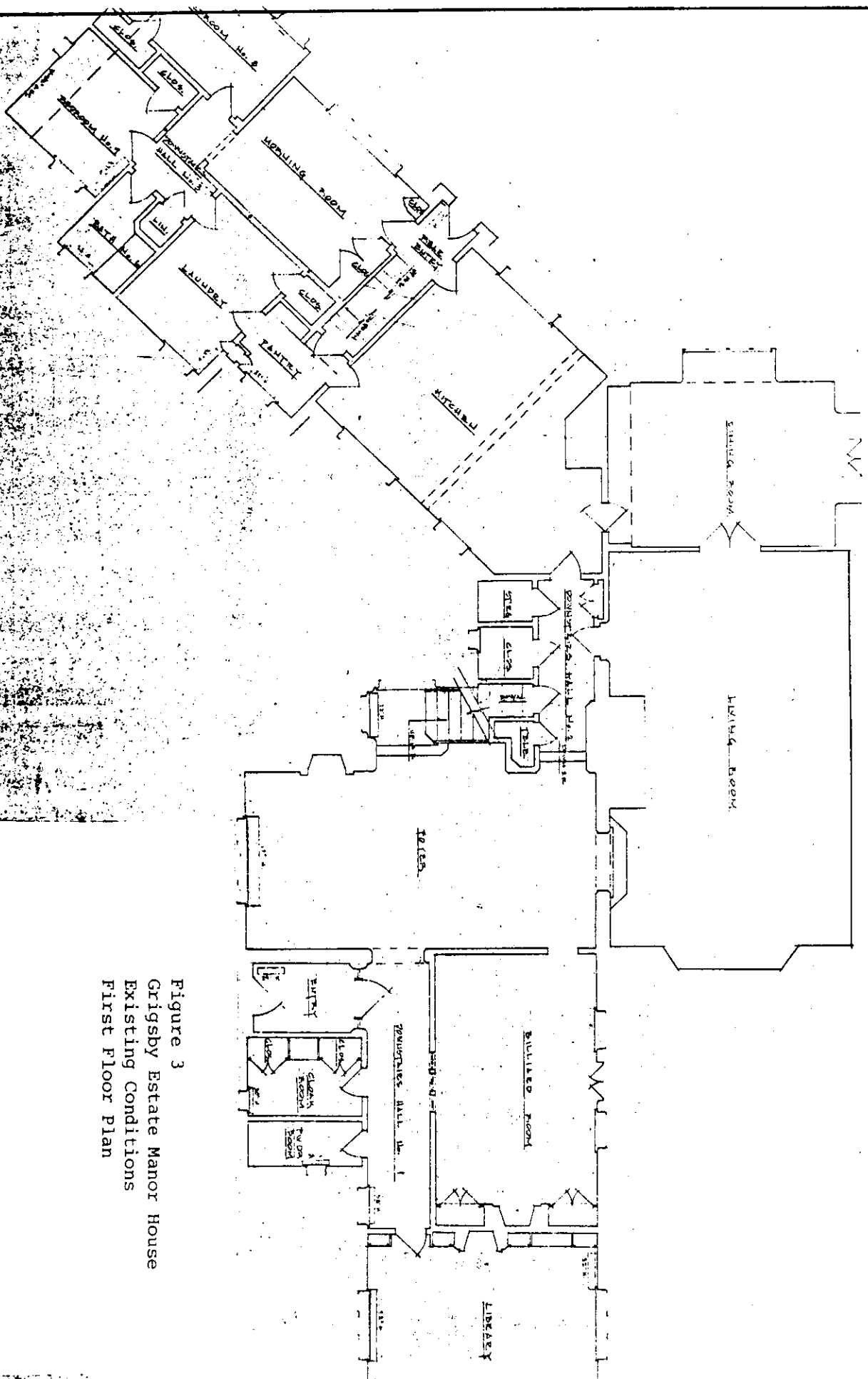


Figure 2
Grigsby Estate
Historic Location Map
Large Scale

Figure 3
 Grigsby Estate Manor House
 Existing Conditions
 First Floor Plan



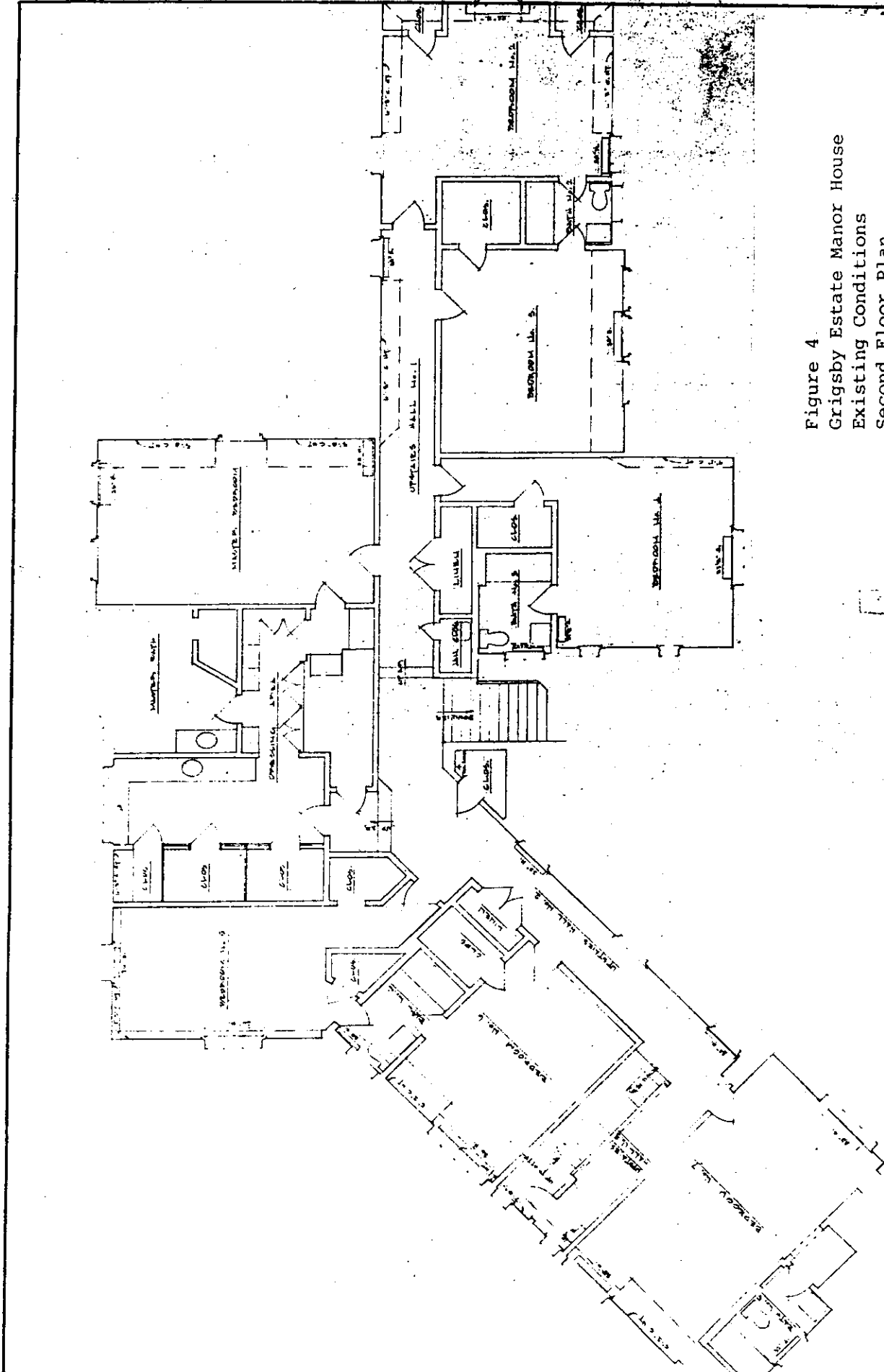


Figure 4.
 Grigsby Estate Manor House
 Existing Conditions
 Second Floor Plan



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

MAY 22 1987

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning May, 10, 1987 and ending May 16, 1987. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

ARIZONA, Maricopa County, Phoenix, Tweed, Judge Charles Austin, House, 1611 W. Fillmore Ave. (05/14/87)

DELAWARE, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by Shallcross Ave., Harrison St., Pennsylvania Ave., and Rodney St. (05/12/87)

GEORGIA, Clarke County, Athens, Young Women's Christian Association Complex, 345-347 W. Hancock St. (05/12/87)

ILLINOIS, Clark County, Clarksville, Millhouse Blacksmith Shop, Main and Poplar Sts. (05/12/87)

ILLINOIS, Greene County, Carrollton vicinity, Rainey, Henry T., Farm, RR 1, N side of IL 108 (05/12/87)

ILLINOIS, Lake County, Barrington Hills, Grigsby Estate, 125 Buckley Rd. (05/12/87)

KENTUCKY, Lewis County, Kirkville, Ohio River Lock and Dam No. 31--Grounds and Buildings, Rt. 1, Box 18 (05/12/87)

LOUISIANA, Caddo Parish, Greenwood, Trosper House, 304 Magnolia St. (05/14/87)

LOUISIANA, Clairborne Parish, Lisbon, Killgore House, Jct. of LA 2 & LA 518 (05/14/87)

LOUISIANA, East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge vicinity, Audubon Plantation House, 21371 Hoo Shoo Too Rd. (05/14/87)

LOUISIANA, Natchitoches Parish, Natchitoches, Texas and Pacific Railroad Depot, Sixth St. (05/14/87)

MISSISSIPPI, Chickasaw County, Okolona, Merchants and Farmers Bank Building, 423 Main St. (05/14/87)

NEW MEXICO, Union County, Folsom, Folsom Hotel, SW Jct. of Grand Ave. & Wall St. (05/14/87)

NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County, Elizabethtown vicinity, Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, SW corner of NC 87 and SR 1712 Jct. (05/13/87)

OHIO, Guernsey County, Cambridge, Wheeling Avenue Historic District, Roughly bounded by Steubenville, 10th, Wheeling & 4th Aves. (05/11/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Chester County, Coatesville, Coatesville Historic District, Roughly bounded by Chestnut St., Sixth Ave., Oak St., Fifth Ave., Harmony St., and First Ave. (05/14/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Westmoreland County, Westmoreland City vicinity, Brush Creek Salems Church, SE of Westmoreland City on Brush Creek Rd. (05/11/87)

PUERTO RICO, Ponce County, Ponce, Albergue Caritativo Tricoche (19th Century Civil Architecture in Ponce TR), Tricoche St. (05/14/87)