

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**

7-6-00

**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 any 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 instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name **Leonard, Clifford Milton, Farm**

other names/site number **Meadowood Dairy**

**2. Location**

street & number **550, 561, 565, 570, 575, 579 Hathaway Circle** \_\_\_\_\_ Not for publication  
**1190 Inverlieth Road**

city or town **Lake Forest** \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Lake** code **097** zip code **60045**

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 White / SHP*  
Signature of certifying official

7-5-2000  
Date

**Illinois Historic Preservation Agency**

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

\_\_\_\_\_  
American Indian Tribe

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

#### 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	
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

N/A

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## 6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

**Domestic/Single Dwellings**  
**Agriculture/Animal Facility**  
**Agriculture/Storage**  
**Agriculture/Outbuilding**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

**Domestic/Single Dwellings**  
**Domestic/Secondary Structures**

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## 7. Description

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Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**French Renaissance Revival**  
**Other/Round Barn**

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Concrete**

Roof **Wood Shingle**

Walls **Brick**  
**Stone**  
**Wood**  
**Stucco**

other

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

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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            **1923-1926**            Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

**Ralph Varney, Architect**  
**Jens Jensen, Landscape Architect**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property **4.25**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	427830	4677660	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See 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.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title **James F. Herber**organization **N/A**date **February 15, 2000**street & number **565 Hathaway Circle**telephone **847-234-2478**city or town **Lake Forest**state **Illinois**zip code **60045**

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**Additional Documentation**

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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)

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**Property Owner**

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

name **See Attached Continuation Sheet**

street &amp; number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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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 the 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 Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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LEONARD, CLIFFORD MILTON, FARM

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## Section 7. Narrative Description

### A. Summary

The Clifford Milton Leonard Farm or Meadowood Dairy complex is located in The City of Lake Forest, Illinois, approximately 30 miles north of downtown Chicago on the western shore of Lake Michigan. Lake Forest has a population of 18,000 and occupies about 15 square miles, with Lake Bluff on the north, Unincorporated Libertyville Township on the west and Fort Sheridan, Highwood, Highland Park and Bannockburn on the south. The City lies entirely within the boundaries of Lake County and contains all of Shields Township, as well as portions of Libertyville, Moraine, West Deerfield and Vernon Townships.

Lake Forest is cut by ravines along the Lake Michigan shore and has a gently rolling terrain. Moving west from Green Bay Road (a Continental Divide), the land becomes flatter and slopes downward toward the Skokie River. Accessed by the North Line of the Union Pacific Railroad (formerly the Chicago and Northwestern Railway), the eastern area of Lake Forest, from Lake Michigan west to the tracks, was platted in 1857, and incorporated February 26, 1861. This section of Lake Forest was laid out with circilinear streets by a landscape architect named Hotchkiss from St. Louis. Hotchkiss [whether the credit belongs to Jedediah (1828-1899) or the more recently suggested Almerin (1816-1903)] designed a community based on the picturesque and romantic influences of Andrew Jackson Downing. The areas west of Green Bay Road were working farms that, starting in the 1890s, were subdivided into large estates or "Gentleman Farms." The City of Lake Forest annexed the 9,000 acres west of Green Bay Road, including the property of the Clifford Leonard Farm, in 1926.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Lake Forest reflected the appearance of an exclusive suburban community. Its almost entirely residential setting attracted Chicago's commercial elite. Lake Forest was described, as early as 1869 in the Waukegan Gazette, as "the most exclusive and aristocratic of all Chicago's suburbs." <sup>1</sup> In 1920, F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote in The Beautiful and the Damned that Lake Forest belonged in the same league as Newport, Southampton and Palm Beach. <sup>2</sup>

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In the early 1920s, Mr. Leonard purchased several parcels of land accumulating more than 150 acres west of the intersection of Deerpath and Waukegan Roads. He commissioned a noted architect, Ralph W. Varney and an equally well-known landscape architect, Jens Jensen, to design and build his dream farm and country place.

While on a trip in the French countryside, Mr. Leonard had fallen in love with the farm buildings of Normandy. When Mr. Varney received his commission, he used this same form of architecture for the main house, dairy barn, carriage barn and pony shed, milk house with testing barn and offices, chicken house, and three cottages for the farm staff.

Mr. Jensen's plans envisioned a truly magnificent gentleman's farm. Found on his original hand done color drawings are fields, a lake, a campfire site, bird feeding tables, bird bath, bird house, players hill, players ring, tennis court, lanes, water pool, flower gardens, roses, vegetable and small fruit garden, orchard and an allee of trees leading to the manor house. The stone gate at the Waukegan Road entrance is still standing.

With the exception of the main house that was never built, the farm buildings were constructed from 1923 - 1926. In 1928 - 1930 Meadowood Farm supplied pure milk and fresh eggs to the community. Quoting from a 1929 brochure of the local grocer talking about the products of Meadowood Farm we gain insight into the spirit of the time.

Pure Guernsey milk is indispensable for children and makes them big and strong and healthy. It makes boys and girls grow into healthy and happy men and women. It puts muscles on their arms and keeps them well. It brings sparkling eyes, clear skin, good teeth, ruddy cheeks, snap, pep and the joy of life, to all who drink plenty of it.

## B. Description

The ten buildings and structures of the Clifford Milton Leonard Farm were built from 1923-1926. All were constructed of stone, brick, wood, stucco and copper. Today the same dark brown paint is used on all the wooden surfaces of the buildings to create a cohesive and unifying visual effect. There are three noncontributing garages. The following descriptions contrast the buildings as they were and as they now stand.



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### 1. The Main Barn – 570 Hathaway Circle

The Main Cattle or Dairy Barn is a magnificent building. It is a round barn (circa 1923). The exterior has not been significantly changed or modified. In 1958 the interior was made livable with a careful remodeling planned by Deerfield architect David Barrow. At that time the continuous roofline and 12-foot brick arch that joined the dairy barn to the carriage barn was removed, thus separating the two properties. The brick sidewalls are 18 to 24 inches thick. The barn rises over 140 feet with an attached three-story silo. It is brick, stone and wood in Norman Architectural style.

**East elevation:** As one faces the main entrance the east side of the barn reveals two well defined wings that extend out from the center. The front masonry entrance is the focal point of this elevation. It is topped with a large half-timber dormer with double wooden doors through which hay was brought in. Six narrow glass windows are set within the horizontal wooden beams of these doors. The open hayloft space is topped with a round-hipped roof of wooden shingles. Crowning this massive structure is a large vented octagon cupola with a six-sided cap of spiral-ribbed copper and a ten-foot needle. Two smaller vented cupolas with copper needles are atop the main roof, one on the north, and another on the south side. The front door is of oak with an arched window in the masonry above. A stone family crest is set in the brick above the front entrance. There are three casement windows set into the sidewalls on the north side and three more on the south side of the entrance. Each window has six lights. The north wing has replaced the original barn doors with a 2-car garage door. This roof slopes gently upward to about half the height of the center structure. There is a copper plate running the full length of the roof's top ridge, interrupted by a four-sided vented cupola with a copper spiral. In the lower portion of the roof there is a single dormer with two casement windows and six lights each. The south wing begins with a second oak door and narrow side lights. Then there are three sets of casement windows, each with four lights, set near the top of the wall and just below the roofline. The south roof is about a third lower than the one on the north wing. Like the garage wing this roof has copper plating on the ridge running down the front and back sides for six inches. Next comes a much larger casement window with 16 lights and a smaller wooden door. Above this window and door is a picturesque wooden outside staircase that reaches two stories and leads to a small apartment originally designed for one of the farm managers. At the entrance to the apartment is a door with three lights and two casement windows. These are located on each side of the door and

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have six lights in each. The round-hipped gable roof overhangs the staircase and door. Atop the roof stands an antique weather vane. Rising into view above the south roofline is the top of a three-story silo. It is brick with a small vertical window near the top. Two side dormers come out of the cone-shaped roof. One still has a hay hook on an extended timber. The silo roof is topped with a church-like steeple of copper. The visual effect of the five cupolas and steeple is much like a castle.

**North elevation:** The north side of the garage is 25 feet wide. On the lower part of the brick and stone wall are very large Dutch doors, used originally to bring livestock into the barn. Above this is an infilled section of wood and four six-foot tall vertical fixed windows.

**West elevation:** The focal point of this elevation is the convex brick wall of the round barn. Moving from left to right on the circular wall, there is a set of narrow double French doors. Each door has a wood panel on the lower part and 5 glass lights in the top. These are followed by a window and then another set of doors with a dormer-like shingled roof and overhang. Another window and set of doors follow. In the center of the round wall is a brick and stone chimney that was added in 1957. Continuing to the right there is another set of doors with the dormer-like shingled roof and then 5 equally spaced windows. Each of the windows on this wall is a single casement with ten lights and is the same height and width as the doors. Six large iron rings are spaced around the south brick wall of the barn, 3 ½ feet above the base. These rings are original hardware used to tie up the cows and horses. The roof of the barn has the vented cupola and copper spire that was visible and described in the east elevation. Four small windows are located on the south end of this dairy barn wall. The north wing of this elevation is the back of the garage. Three windows are at the first floor level and two dormers with windows are set into the roof. Facing to the south there is a brick three-story silo. It is an octagon with a cone-topped roof, also described with the east elevation. There are six small windows scattered up and down the sides of the silo. The silo is connected to the main barn by a two-story enclosed brick and stone breezeway. Past the silo the wall continues with six windows on the first floor and three on the second. There are two brick-faced dormers in the roof with small windows in each.

**South elevation:** Looking north one can see the south side of the silo with two windows and a hay hoist and door near the top. Set in the brick wall of the main building there is a

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large window with 6 lights and shutters on the first floor. Above that is a wooden balcony with French doors leading into the second floor apartment. A wooden triangular shingled roof covers the balcony.

Extending from the southeast corner of the main barn complex is a seven-foot tall brick and stone wall. Thick masonry construction runs for 20 feet before there is another 20 feet of wood timbers supported by two stone columns. This is part of the original fencing complex that surrounded the barnyard.

**Interior:** There are 11,000 sq. feet of living space in the main barn. This includes ten rooms with six bedrooms and four and one half bathrooms. As you enter the house through the front door there is an entrance hall. The interior living space is open and circular. The ceiling and heated concrete floors are original. To the right are the kitchen, eating area and garage. A wall separates the kitchen from the dining room. Through the dining room you enter the long, curved, sunken living room. There is a large fireplace in the center of the room. Beyond the living room are the den and an entrance door and passageway to the three-story silo. The basement of the unheated silo is a bomb shelter, protected by 20 inches of concrete reinforced with 1 ½ tons of steel. Today it serves as a wine cellar. A narrow circular staircase winds up the silo interior to three landings and private space. From the entrance hall to the left is the master bedroom suite. At the entrance hall, directly opposite the main door, is another door centered on the wall. This leads you to a staircase and the second floor where you are in the center of the round barn. The interior superstructure remains open and intact as in 1923. The wooden supports, weights to open the trap doors, rings and pulleys to bring in the hay are all there in original state. There are several bedrooms off of the hayloft space on the second floor. A hallway leads to the apartment.

## 2. The Carriage Barn – 575 Hathaway Circle

The carriage barn (also used as the pony barn, implement shed, garage, blacksmith and carpentry shop building), like the cattle barn, has never had any significant changes to the exterior design. The carriage barn was built in 1923-24 of brick, stone and hand-hewn oak boards and timber with half-timber plaster features in the Norman architectural style. The form today is the same as it was when it was constructed. The building and dirt floor were permitted to deteriorate from 1930 or 1932 until the present owners purchased the

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property in 1967. They preserved the original architectural features and materials. Illinois common brick was the construction material for interior walls and large windows replaced the old barn doors. During restoration an attempt was made to salvage the 4" thick oak pegged exterior barn doors for use as interior partitions. They proved to be too heavy to be milled and their condition had deteriorated from weather exposure. Interior red oak was stained to a brown-black patina to match the hand-hewn oak timbers of the exterior. Over 50 oak panel doors were custom designed with arches to mirror the original brick arch passageways of the interior. Several new doorways were cut through the foot thick brick walls in exact replication of the existing cuts. A second floor was created within the existing roof timbers. The copper-domed central cupola is accessible only by ladder as it was in 1924. The architectural firm of O'Donnell, Wicklund and Pigozzi was employed in 1967 to implement the renovation plans.

**South elevation:** The main entrance of this barn is a large solid wooden door with narrow windows on each side, all set within a 2½ story half-timber hipped dormer. Three casement windows are set side-by-side within the stucco and half-timber framework of the dormer. It is topped with a glass and copper cupola designed as a lantern. The copper is ribbed in the same style found on the main round barn, however, rather than a needle on the top, there is a bird with wings that serve as a weather vane. The entire wooden shingle roof has the top ridge capped with copper extending six inches down on each side. This feature is the same as the roof of the main dairy barn. On either side of the hipped dormer are two small stone chimneys, originally used to exhaust the forge in the blacksmith shop. Extending beyond the eastern end of the south wall of the carriage barn is a six-foot stone wall. This wall curves east and south and connects to the North cottage. On the far east side of the carriage barn is a third chimney. Located next to this are four fixed window walls – each a story and a half tall. These large infilled windows are located where the old barn doors used to stand. Between these windows and the main door is one double hung window with wooden shutters. To the west of the door is a 12' x 12' wood infilled section with a fixed window on each side. Mounted on the wooden wall is a piece of winged sculpture. Continuing west are three bays of solid wooden garage doors set in the original hand-hewn timber beams. Further to the west are some of the original tongue-and-groove wooden timbers and planks that housed the pony barn. Light enters this area, now serving as the owner's workshop, through two bays of windows, each with four glass sections.

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**East elevation:** The east side is 25 feet long. The bottom three-foot base is of stone. Brick is used above. There are two double casement windows with hinged wooden shutters.

**North elevation:** The north side of the carriage barn has numerous windows and doors. It stretches for more than 160 feet and reflects closely the architecture of the south side. The center 2 ½ stories share the half-timber hipped dormer with the glass and copper cupola described in the south entrance elevation. Moving from east to west there is a double casement window and hinged shutters identical to those found on the east side of the barn. Next come two double hung sliding glass doors side by side with fixed glass panels above that extend this wall of glass for 1 ½ stories. This enables one to look completely through the building from north to south. Another double hung window is next to double glass sliding doors that open from the kitchen and eating area to the outside patio and gardens. Windows continue along the north side: a fixed window, another large fixed picture window 1 ½ stories tall, three smaller windows side by side on the top, another clear fixed window and then three decorative stained glass windows that provide light to the garage. Next there is a large fixed picture window. This area of the barn is almost all glass and horizontal wood planking. There are four dormers in the roof, each with four movable windows. One is to the east of the hipped dormer that runs through the building and three are to the west. Running at an angle is the back of the workshop with primarily horizontal timber and wood battens. Within this, moving left to right, there is a large fixed picture window, a solid wooden door and three fixed windows that stand side by side.

**West elevation:** The west end of the carriage barn is 25 feet wide. The lower portion is stone and the sidewalls are brick. The center is wood with a massive timber support. Under this is a large Dutch door with an upper section of glass and six lights. The siding is horizontal.

**Interior:** There are 5,000 sq. feet of living space consisting of six bedrooms and three full and two half bathrooms. Entering the barn through the front door leads to a small entrance hall. To the right is a two-story great room that includes the dining area, bar, living room and library. There is a wall of glass on two sides. A large fireplace is free standing between the library and living room. From the entrance hall straight ahead is the

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kitchen and eating area. To the left are the family room and a staircase that leads to the second floor bedrooms. Beyond this is the garage and then the recreation room and workshop. The 13' high recreation room has served as a children's playroom, sports center and currently is a gallery for folk art and billiards room. On the second floor there is a hall that connects the bedrooms to the recreation room area.

### 3. The Milk House – 550 Hathaway Circle

The wood and half-timber look of Norman Architecture is defined in the milk house. The farm offices, bottling and testing operations were located in this building. There is a brick and stone 3-story silo attached to the north side. The front exterior of the milk house and silo are the same as they appeared in 1925. In making the building livable none of the original architectural character has been lost. A two-story brick and wood addition was done in 1989. It includes a large garage and second floor bedroom wing. It is attached to the back southwest corner of the house, extending 40 feet to the west and 25 feet wide. It is not visible from the front of the house, and from the back it blends with the Norman architecture of the original building.

**East elevation:** One's attention is drawn to the 3-story round brick silo that is attached to the north side of the milk house. There are five small narrow windows scattered on the face. The cone-shaped wooden shingle roof has a decorative copper spiral identical to the one topping the neighboring silo of the main cattle barn. Set in the top of the brick and extending into the roof is a door and hoist to bring hay into the silo. The milk house roof of wood shingles has the same ridge treatment of the cattle and carriage barns. Copper plate runs the full length of the ridge but is not as wide. Within the roof there are two dormers with double hinged windows, each having six lights. There are two four-sided vented cupolas capped in copper on each side of the front entrance. The solid wood door at the entrance to the milk house is set within a 2 1/2 story hipped gable dormer with a wooden balcony and three large windows. The roof line across the entire front is at the one story level. Spaced equally across this lower front are fourteen identical windows. They are set within the dark wood siding with vertical battens that are used extensively in this house.

**North elevation:** The 3-story silo is attached to the milk house with a stone 2-story passageway, integral to both the silo and house. The next 30 feet of the house has the

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original wood siding with vertical battens. The roof is trapezoid with two separate windows and fixed wooden shutters on the second floor. Two side-by-side windows with six lights in each are on the lower level centered between the silo and a door with 15 lights. This section of the building ends, however, the new addition comes into view. The addition begins 50 feet to the south and extends 40 feet to the west. The walls are brick with a dormer shaped roof of stucco and wood. On the lower level are two paned glass doors, side-by-side, with 15 lights in each. To the right are two side-by-side large fixed windows with shutters. Above this are two more windows on the left and three on the right.

**West elevation:** A large dormer has been added to the second floor roof that runs almost the entire length of the original milk house. This 40-foot dormer contains two sets of double casement windows on the left side, eight lights each. Then there are three large windows spaced evenly across the remaining section of the dormer. On the first floor there are 2 sets of double French doors separated five feet apart. Each of the four doors has 10 panes of glass. Two sets of fixed smaller windows are on each side of the doors. Just before the brick work of the new addition, there are two small, narrow leaded glass windows. The west end of the addition juts out 40 feet. There are two windows with fixed shutters centered on the first floor and one window without shutters in the brick side wall of the second floor.

**South elevation:** The left lower part of the addition has a two-car garage door. A stucco and wood dormer is above this with three large fixed windows set side-by-side. Each window has eight lights. On the ground level there is a bowed window with 5 sections of 8 lights each. Above this is a second dormer set back six feet. A small brick chimney splits this dormer. Two windows are to the left of the chimney, one to the right. Continuing east, there is 30 feet of the original milk house. A wooden door with 15 glass inserts is below a decorative wood balcony. A wood shingled roof overhangs the balcony. A large pane of fixed glass has replaced the entrance door to the balcony. These are set within the dark brown wood with vertical battens that are seen throughout these buildings.

**Interior:** There are 6,500 sq. feet of living space consisting of 11 rooms with five bedrooms and three full and one half bathroom. Entering the front door, to the left is a large country kitchen, eating area and family room. Straight ahead is a formal dining room and entrance to the garage. To the right of the main hall entrance are the living room and

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den. The entrance to the silo is also here. The silo has been finished and is heated. It has five levels that are reached by winding stairs. An office and children's play space are now part of the silo. There are several stairways that lead to the second floor bedrooms.

#### 4. The Chicken House – 1190 W. Inverlieth Road

The chicken house has undergone the most change of the seven buildings. However, given that in 1925 the building was an open-air wire contraption on a dirt floor, today's sympathetic adaptation contributes to the historic character of the ensemble or compound. After the end of World War II, (circa 1951), Mr. Leonard's son, Clifford Jr., dug a basement and built sidewalls under the original roof, cupolas and front entrance, creating a residence. In 1962 there was a fire that caused some damage but was repaired. In 1970 the living space was expanded with a wooden addition off the back. This work, under the direction of architect Balfour Lanza, tied into the old roofline and preserved the Norman country look originally created.

**South elevation:** The center front entrance is the same Norman Architectural style as the milk house. There is a 2-story hipped gable dormer constructed of stone, wood and stucco. Within the dormer are 3 casement windows with 6 lights each. The front door is solid wood. There is a large fixed window on each side of the door with eight lights in each. A one-story 15-foot extension adds to each side of the house. There are no windows in these and the construction is wood siding with vertical battens. On each side of the half-timber main entrance are the same two configurations of windows and doors. There are two casement windows with six lights each, two wooden doors with 10 lights each, and another two casement windows. All are set very close together so they appear to be a single unit. The visual symmetry of the south elevation is very evident. There are two segments to the roof: the older lines of the 1923 chicken house and the newer addition. The original sloping wooden shingle roof is topped with four large four-sided wooden cupolas. They are the same shape as those found on the main barn, carriage barn and milk house, however, they are larger, solid without vents, and there is no copper decoration. Rising behind and above this original roofline is the much larger sloping shingled roof of the three-story addition. There are four chimneys set in this roof; the



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largest is on the right side. Within the slope of the new roof are two half round windows. The roof shingles rise and follow their curved shape.

**East elevation:** The 15-foot extension to the house has a separate roof. It contains a large fixed window with six lights. The wooden cupola on the main roof has a shingled cone top. Next to this is a 3-story chimney. The original roof joins the addition and rises to a new peak 3-stories tall. The 40-foot east side of the house is constructed of wood siding, vertical battens and wooden shingles. There are two windows with four lights spaced evenly on the first floor. On the second floor above them are two sets of double casement windows with six lights in each. The third floor peak has two side-by-side windows with four lights each. The upper portion of this side of the building has been sided with wood shingles.

**North elevation:** The entire north side of the chicken house is part of the new addition. It has dark brown wood siding with vertical battens. A wooden deck runs the full length with a hand rail, newel posts and stays. On the far left side the one-story extension has no windows or doors. Then there is a double French door with ten lights in each. Above this is a double casement window with six lights in each. On the ground floor there is a double casement window, four lights each. Above this is a single four-paned window. Next comes a single wood door with 10 lights. Ten feet to the right is another set of double French doors with 10 lights each. Above on the second floor are three fixed windows side-by-side with a total of 18 lights. At the end of the outside wood wall are two wooden doors with ten lights each placed 5 feet apart. Two windows with four lights each are just above the doors. The one-story extension has a set of French doors with 10 lights each. The roof above this has one of the four wooden cupolas on top. The wood shingle roof is steeply pitched with a single dormer of brown shingles. Within the dormer are three fixed windows side-by-side with four lights each.

**West elevation:** From left to right the deck and railing extends twenty feet into the yard and runs to the side of the extension. Wooden stairs lead down to the yard and gardens. Two doors, ten feet apart, are on the wall of wood siding. Each door has 10 lights. There are two fixed windows with four lights just above the doors. As the side wall ascends into the roof's peak there are a pair of side-by-side windows with four lights each. This part of the wall has shingled siding. The lower level extension has a double-hinged casement

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window with twelve lights. This is set in a dormer-like peaked section of the roof. Topping the extension roof is one of the wood cupolas.

**Interior:** There are 5,500 sq. feet of living space consisting of 14 rooms. This includes five bedrooms and three full and two half bathrooms. As you enter the front door there is a marble entrance hall. To the left is the living room with a large stone fireplace and original timber mantle. Beyond this is the dining room with another fireplace. French doors lead to a wooden deck outside. From the entrance hall, heading straight ahead is a kitchen and eating area. On the right side of the entrance is a hallway leading to a sitting room with fireplace, the master bedroom suite and a staircase to the second and third floor bedrooms. An additional room upstairs serves as a family room with fireplace. The wooden 2-car garage is detached and located 75 feet south of the house amid the front gardens.

### The Cottages

The three cottages originally for farm staff are unified in their exterior appearance. When the mason placed a block of limestone on one cottage outside wall, each of the other cottages was given the same touch on their walls. Mr. Varney created visual interest by turning the North and Middle cottages in opposite directions. The consistency of style with individual variations in arrangement is characteristic of the Beaux-Arts planning method prevalent in the 1920s. Since the cottages were the only buildings on the Leonard farm complex designed as houses, the historical features that remain from the 1920s are worthy of further description here. All three cottages have identical Dutch front doors, stone fireplaces and multi-paned casement windows. All of the outside windows and trim are stained dark brown to match the color found throughout the complex. All of the cottage shutters have small hearts cut out on each. (This feature is also found at Lake Forest's English Arts and Crafts house "Ragdale" by Howard Van Doren Shaw.) The same brass hardware is found on most of the windows and doors. The floors, staircases and doors are all original. Each of the three current owners uses the back door as the main entrance. They and guests enter through the kitchen. The addresses have all been changed to lead one to this entrance. Two detached wooden 2-car garages are located side by side and west of the middle and north cottages. The cottages have never been ornate. The decoration then and today remains simple.

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**5. The South Cottage – 561 Hathaway Circle**

**East elevation:** In the 1920s and 1930s a paved stone walk led to the cottage east side front door from the farm's main cinder covered road. To the left the stone chimney rises 2 1/2 stories. The screened porch and door occupies about half of the lower east elevation. The porch roof is triangular with wooden wave shingles. In front of the porch wooden screen door are three stone steps. The back wall of the porch is brick. Located 10 feet from the left side is a wooden Dutch door that goes from the porch to the cottage interior. It has 44 raised wooden dowels and a small window with 6 lights in the upper half. To the left of the doorway is another small paned window with 6 lights. Outside the porch on the east wall is a double casement window with 16 lights. On each side of the window are dark brown -hinged shutters with original hardware. There is a heart cut out and centered in the upper third of each shutter. The east wall has a stone foundation and brick that extends one story to the roof line. A dormer of wood and stucco extends out of the wood shingled roof. This dormer is L-shaped so it is seen from both the east and north side. Visible from this side are two casement windows side-by-side with six lights in each. There is a small stone chimney at the crown of the main roof. Both chimneys have a round red clay pipe extending beyond the stone at the top. Attached to the cottage right side is a stone arch with an enclosed wooden gate. This is connected to a six-foot high stone wall that curves east and north before it joins the southwest corner of the middle cottage. Beyond the right one-story corner we see a 6-foot extension to the main cottage. It is stone and brick with a roof of shingles that overhangs and shelters the back door. The east side of the one-story attached brick garage is also visible. On the wall is a solid wood door leading to the garage and a small decorative masonry fountain. The garage roof is shingles and at the top ridge is a decorative weather vane.

**North elevation:** Beginning on the left side, the screened porch and support column for the dormer-like roof are visible. The main roof of the cottage slopes upward and forms a soft cap, rather than a sharp peak. The side wall is brick and stone. Set within the wall, from left to right, there is a large double casement window with 12 lights and 4 fixed panes of glass on top. Wooden shutters follow the full height of these windows on each side. Next is a single large casement window with 9 lights and shutters. A smaller casement window with 6 lights and no shutters is next. Under this is a stone wall that extends to the north, sheltering concrete stairs to the basement. At the bottom of the stairs is a door with paned glass in the top half. To the right of the stairs is a higher stone

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wall with three concrete steps to a landing and the back entrance door. There is also a six-foot extension to the cottage wall that is capped with a dormer-like shingled roof and overhang that create an entry area for the cottage. The wooden entrance door has pegs similar to the cottage front door. There is a small paned window in the top half with 6 lights. A passage way to the entrance is formed by the wall of the garage. From the north the garage has a peaked roof with the triangular construction of stucco and wood cross members. In the center of the garage wall is a solid wood garage door. The second story of the cottage has a large double casement window with 16 lights and shutters on each side. This window is slightly off center to the left. Then there is another smaller casement window to the right. All of the hinged shutters on this side of the cottage have a heart cut out in them and are stained dark brown. On the left is a dormer extending out of the wood shingled roof. This dormer is L-shaped so it is seen from both the north and east side. Visible from this side is a single window with 6 lights. The tops of the 2 chimneys also come into view. A secluded stone patio is located in front of the back entrance and stairs.

**West elevation:** A one-car brick garage was added to the south cottage in 1957. The brick has been incorporated into the far-left side wall. A large double casement window with 24 lights is centered on the garage wall. There are two fixed shutters on each side of the window. Three feet to the right of the juncture of the cottage and garage brick walls there is a large double casement window with 12 lights and 4 fixed panes of glass above. An identical combination of windows and glass is set on the right side of this elevation. Each window has a pair of shutters with cutout hearts. Below the window units are stone ledges set into the foundation to hold flower boxes. The roof slopes up to a peak from the top of the one-story wall. At the roof line and between the two large double windows is a small single window with 6 lights. There is a dormer on the far right side that has another large double casement window with 16 lights. There are two small iron and glass windows at the basement level. The side of the stone planter and chimney that extends from the south wall can also be seen.

**South elevation:** A large stone chimney is centered on the cottage south wall. It rises in stair-step fashion from the ground and occupies a large portion of this predominantly brick and stone cottage. The trim is wood and the roof of wooden wave shingles is irregular in shape. Incorporated in the stonework of the chimney is a ten-foot long bay window three feet deep. It has a separate shingled roof at the one-story level. Within this wall are three large casement windows, side by side. They contain 24 panes of glass. Another integral

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part of the front stonework is a three-foot planter. Above the bay and to the left of the chimney is another smaller bay window made of wood with a painted copper roof. It contains two narrow side windows with a larger casement window and 12 lights smaller than those found in the larger bay below. Beyond the far left corner of the cottage is the back south wall of the attached brick one-story garage. It has a peaked roof with the triangular construction of stucco and wood cross members. In the center of the garage wall is a window with 12 lights. Returning to the south wall of the cottage, on the right side there is a one-story screened porch that fills approximately 1/3 of the south elevation. A 12" x 12" column supports the crossbeam and brickwork over the porch that goes up a half story into the cottage roof. The back wall of the porch is brick. The screened portion of the porch extends 15 feet beyond the east cottage wall. There is one small iron and glass window set into the stone at the basement level.

**Interior:** There are 1,400 sq. feet of living space consisting of 7 rooms. This includes 3 bedrooms and one bath. As you enter the front door through the screened porch, you are in the living room with the bay window, stone fireplace and stairs leading to the second floor bedrooms and bath. There is also a door leading to the full basement. From the living room you enter the kitchen, and family room- eating area. There is a back entrance hall and storage space leading to the back door and outside patio and gardens.

#### 6. The Middle Cottage – 565 Hathaway Circle

**East elevation:** A large stone chimney is centered on the cottage east wall. It rises in stair-step fashion from the ground and occupies a large portion of this predominantly brick and stone cottage. The trim is wood and the roof of wooden wave shingles is irregular in shape. Incorporated in the stonework of the chimney is a ten-foot long bay window three feet deep. It has a separate shingled roof at the one-story level. Within this wall are three large casement windows, side by side. They contain 24 panes of glass. Another integral part of the front stonework is a three-foot planter. Above the bay and to the right of the chimney is another smaller bay window made of wood with a painted copper roof. It contains two narrow side windows with a larger casement window and 12 lights smaller than those found in the larger bay below. On the left side there is a one-story screened porch that fills approximately 1/3 of the east elevation. A 12" x 12" column supports the crossbeam and brickwork over the porch that goes up a half story into the cottage roof. The back wall of the porch is brick. The screened portion of the porch extends 15 feet

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beyond the south cottage wall. There is one small iron and glass window set into the stone at the basement level.

**North elevation:** Moving left to right, the side of the stone planter and chimney that extends from the east wall can be seen. Three feet from the corner there is a large double casement window with 12 lights and 4 fixed panes of glass above. An identical combination of windows and glass is set on the right side of this elevation. Each window has a pair of shutters with cut out hearts. Below the window units are stone ledges set into the foundation to hold flower boxes. The roof slopes up to a peak from the top of the one-story wall. At the roof line and between the two large double windows is a small single window with 6 lights. There is a dormer on the far-left side that has another large double casement window with 16 lights. There are two small iron and glass windows at the basement level. Attached to the cottage right side is a stone arch with an enclosed wooden gate. This is connected to a six-foot high stone wall that connects to the main barnyard gate. Some of the original wooden timbers and hardware of the gate can still be seen. The wall continues to the southwest corner of the north cottage. Beyond the right corner we see a 6-foot extension to the main cottage. It is of stone and brick with a shingle roof that goes beyond the west wall and creates an overhang for the back door. There is a small window with 6 lights in its wall.

**West elevation:** The west roof of the cottage slopes upward and forms a soft cap, rather than a sharp peak. The side wall is brick and stone. Beginning on the left are two stone walls separated by three concrete steps that lead to a landing and the back entrance door. There is a six-foot extension to the west of the cottage wall that is capped with a dormer-like shingled roof and overhang that create an entry area for the cottage. The wooden entrance door has pegs similar to the cottage front door. There is a small paned window in the top half with 6 lights. To the right of the back door entrance is another stone wall that extends to the west sheltering stairs to the basement. At the bottom of the stairs is a door with 9 lights in the top half. Above the basement steps at the first floor level is a small casement window with 6 lights. Next is a single large casement window with 9 lights and shutters. To the far right is a large double casement window with 12 lights and 4 fixed panes of glass on top. Wooden shutters follow the full height of these windows on each side. The second story of the cottage has a large double casement window with 16 lights and shutters on each side. This window is slightly off center to the right. Then there is another smaller casement window to the left. All of the hinged shutters on this

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side of the cottage have a heart cut out in them and are stained dark brown. On the right is a dormer extending out of the wood shingled roof. This dormer is L-shaped so it is seen from both the west and south side. Visible from this side is a single window with 6 lights. The tops of the 2 chimneys also come into view. On the far right side the screened porch and support column for the dormer-like roof are visible. A secluded stone patio is located to the north of the back entrance.

**South elevation:** Beyond the left corner is a 6-foot extension to the cottage. It is stone and brick with a roof of shingles that overhangs and shelters the back door. From the southwest corner a six-foot stone wall curves south and west before it connects to the south cottage. Between the wall and porch there is a double casement window with 16 lights. On each side of the window are dark brown -hinged shutters with original hardware. There is a heart cut out and centered in the upper third of each shutter. The south wall has a stone foundation and brick that extends one story to the roof line. A dormer of wood and stucco extends out of the wood shingled roof. This dormer is L-shaped so it is seen from both the south and west side. Visible from this side are two casement windows side-by-side with six lights in each. There is a small stone chimney at the crown of the main roof. Both chimneys have a round red clay pipe extending beyond the stone at the top. The screened porch occupies about half of the lower south elevation. The porch roof is triangular with wooden wave shingles. The back wall of the porch is brick. Located 10 feet from the right side is a wooden Dutch door that goes from the porch to the cottage interior. It has 44 raised wooden dowels and a small window with 6 lights in the upper half. To the right of the doorway is another small paned window with 6 lights. The stone chimney is to the right.

**Interior:** There are 1,400 sq. feet of living space consisting of 5 rooms. This includes 2 bedrooms plus one full and one half bath. As you enter the front door through the screened porch, you are in the living room with the bay window, stone fireplace and stairs leading to the second floor bedrooms, master closet and bath. From the living room you enter the dining room and then into the kitchen. There is a doorway and landing that lead to the full basement. There is a back entrance hall and storage space leading to the back door and outside patio and gardens.

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### 7. The North Cottage – 579 Hathaway Circle

**East elevation:** A large stone chimney is centered on the cottage east wall. It rises in stair-step fashion from the ground and occupies a large portion of this predominantly brick and stone cottage. One half of the roof has wooden wave shingles and the other half has composition. It is irregular in shape. Incorporated in the stonework of the chimney is a ten-foot long bay window three feet deep. It has a separate shingled roof at the one-story level. Within this wall is a large single fixed window. Another integral part of the front stonework is a three-foot planter. Above the bay and to the left of the chimney is another smaller bay window made of wood with a painted copper roof. It contains two narrow side windows with a larger fixed window. On the right side there is a one-story screened porch and door that occupies about half of the lower east elevation. In front of the porch wooden screen door is a stone step. A 12" x 12" column supports the crossbeam and brickwork over the porch that goes up a half story into the cottage roof. The back wall of the porch is brick. The screened portion of the porch extends 15 feet beyond the east cottage wall. There is one small iron and glass window set into the stone at the basement level.

**North elevation:** Beginning on the left side, the end of the stone chimney is visible. The porch roof is triangular. The back wall of the porch is brick. Located 10 feet from the left side is a wooden Dutch door that goes from the porch to the cottage interior. It has 44 raised wooden dowels and a small window with 6 lights in the upper half. To the left of the doorway is another paned window with 6 lights. Outside the porch on the north wall is a double casement window with 16 lights. On each side of the window are dark brown -hinged shutters with original hardware. There is a heart cut out and centered in the upper third of each shutter. The east wall has a stone foundation and brick that extends one story to the roof line. A dormer of wood and stucco extends out of the roof. This dormer is L-shaped so it is seen from both the west and north side. Visible from this side are two casement windows side-by-side with six lights in each. There is a small stone chimney at the crown of the main roof. Both chimneys have a round red clay pipe extending beyond the stone at the top. Attached to the cottage right side is a six-foot high stone wall that curves north and west before it joins the southeast corner of the carriage barn. Beyond the right corner of the cottage is a six-foot extension to the main cottage. It is stone and brick with a roof of shingles that overhangs and shelters the back door.



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**West elevation:** Beginning on the left side, the screened porch and support column for the dormer-like roof are visible. The main roof of the cottage slopes upward and forms a soft cap, rather than a sharp peak. The side wall is brick and stone. Set within the wall, from left to right, there is a large double casement window with 12 lights and 4 fixed panes of glass on top. Wooden shutters follow the full height of these windows on each side. Next is a single large casement window with 9 lights and shutters. A smaller casement window without shutters is next. Under this is a stone wall that extends to the west, sheltering concrete stairs to the basement. At the bottom of the stairs is a solid wood door. To the right of the stairs is a higher stone wall with three concrete steps to a landing and the back entrance door. There is also a six-foot extension to the cottage wall that is capped with a dormer-like shingled roof and overhang that create an entry area for the cottage. The wooden entrance door has pegs similar to the cottage front door. There is a small paned window in the top half with 6 lights. The second story of the cottage has a large double casement window and shutters on each side. This window is slightly off center to the left. Then there is another smaller casement window to the right. All of the hinged shutters on this side of the cottage have a heart cut out in them and are stained dark brown. On the left is a dormer extending out of the wood roof. This dormer is L-shaped so it is seen from both the north and west side. Visible from this side is a single window with 6 lights. The tops of the 2 chimneys also come into view.

**South elevation:** Beyond the left corner is a 6-foot extension to the main cottage. It is of stone and brick with a shingle roof that goes beyond the far wall and creates an overhang for the back door. There is a small window with 6 lights in its wall. Attached to the cottage left side is a stone arch with an enclosed wooden gate. This is connected to a six-foot high stone wall that connects to the main barnyard gate. Some of the original wooden timbers and hardware of the gate can still be seen. The wall continues to the northwest corner of the middle cottage. After the stone arch there is a large double casement window. An identical window is set on the right side of this elevation. Each window has a pair of shutters with cut out hearts. Below the window units are stone ledges set into the foundation to hold flower boxes. The roof slopes up to a peak from the top of the one-story wall. At the roof line and between the two large double windows is a small single window with 6 lights. There is a dormer on the far right side that has another large double casement window with 16 lights. There are two small iron and glass windows at the basement level. The side of the stone planter and chimney that extends from the south wall can also be seen.

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**Interior:** There are 1,400 sq. feet of living space consisting of 6 rooms. This includes 3 bedrooms plus one bath. As you enter the front door through the screened porch, you are in the living room with the bay window, stone fireplace and stairs leading to the second floor bedrooms and bath. From the living room you enter the dining room and then the kitchen. There is a door leading to the full basement. There is a back entrance hall and storage space leading to the back door and gardens.

**8. Slop Tank- 575 Hathaway Circle**

A separate oak post and beam structure with cedar shingle roof covers a concrete slop tank. This structure was originally connected to the cattle barn with an overhead tram to transport cow manure to the tank. This was mixed with water and gravity-fed the nutrient to the farm fields below. Today a suspended wooden floor has been installed in the tank creating a gazebo and outdoor picnic area. This contributing structure is located north of the cattle barn and west of the carriage barn.

**9. Well – 550 Hathaway Circle**

The well is located 25 feet east of the milk house. It has a circular brick and stone wall capped with cut stone. There is a wood frame on top and a protective wood shingled roof. No one knows when the well was filled in, but today it is no longer in use. The well is a contributing structure.

**10. Stonewalls and Arches – 561, 565, 575, 579 Hathaway Circle**

The compound's landscape is framed and shaped by stonewalls and arches. The three cottages are all connected to one another and in turn joined to the machine shed and dairy barn by these walls and arches. Masonry cow and pig heads adorn the main stone barnyard gate that is located between the middle and north cottages. Parts of the old wooden fence and hardware are still visible beside the cottages and the main cattle barn. In the 1920s the stone walls were built to keep the cows in or out of the barnyard. Today they have become backdrops to cottage gardens, contributing to a harmonious unity of buildings and contiguous landscape.

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End Notes:

1. Michael Ebner. Creating Chicago's North Shore: A Suburban History. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1988
2. F. Scott Fitzgerald. The Beautiful and the Damned.
3. Who's Who in Chicago. Chicago: A.N. Marquis Company, 1931.
4. Meadowood Farm. Lake Forest, IL: An advertising brochure published by the C.T. Gunn Company.

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## Section 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Clifford Milton Leonard Farm is locally significant for Criterion C for architecture. It is an example of a gentleman's country farm designed in the French Renaissance Revival Architectural style with Norman details and an example of round barn construction. Its period of significance is 1923 – 1926.

### I. Norman Architectural Style

In the early twentieth century the French Renaissance Revival style of architecture became very popular. This was especially true on the north shore of Chicago and in Lake Forest. In the 1920s several important books were published on French domestic country architecture in rural France. They were widely circulated in the United States. Philip Goodwin, in 1924, wrote French Provincial Architecture as shown in various examples of town and country houses, shops and public places adaptable to American conditions; soon he built the Noble Judah estate on Green Bay Road north of Deerpath Road. Such source material for American architects was plentiful. In addition, many architects had trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and had first hand knowledge of French design.

The French Renaissance Revival architecture of the 1920s differed from the more formal chateau style of the 1880s and 1890s. This older style was derived from the large 16<sup>th</sup> century French chateaux built during the reign of Francis I. The McAlesters' book on architectural style notes that what is called the "French eclectic" style, popular in 1914-1915, was based on precedents provided by many centuries of French domestic architecture. The identifying features attributed to the style include tall steeply pitched hipped roofs, eaves flared at roof wall junctures and brick stone or stucco wall cladding sometimes with half-timbering. They add that the style shows great variety in form and detailing but is united by the characteristic roof. This describes the complex that Ralph Varney designed for the Clifford Leonard Farm. Another trait of French Renaissance Revival that the McAlesters did not mention is the fortified castle-like appearance. Like David Adler's Noble Judah garage (circa 1924) at 740 N. Green Bay Road, with its enclosed farmyard, the Leonard Farm reflects this French pattern.

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There have been a number of relevant books, papers and speeches given on the subject of barns. The round barns are particularly interesting. The Clifford Leonard property includes a characteristic example of a round barn. One article of the period claims that it was less expensive to build a round barn. This certainly was not the case with Mr. Leonard's main barn. Another article referred to the Amish belief that the round barn had the advantage that "the devil could not catch you in the corner." Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price published an article that said:

Round barns, octagonal barns- any of those kinds that do not employ right angles- are preeminently barns of the Midwest. More barns of non-orthogonal plan were built in the Midwest than any other region of the United States.

A 1973 article by Fite and Reese refers to several early examples of round barns:

Barns of non-orthogonal plan appeared first in the northeast and south. Most were show pieces of gentleman farms, such as George Washington's, who had a sixteen-sided barn built in late eighteenth century Virginia (Haworth 1915); Leonard Bronk with his thirteen-sided barn in early nineteenth century New York (Beecher 1991) and Charles B. Calvet in mid nineteenth century Maryland. These barns apparently lacked influence despite one agricultural journalist's recommendation of smaller versions for the average farmer (Genesee Farmer, 1854).

Quoting from Barns of the Midwest edited by Allen G. Boble and Hubert C.H. Wilhelm covering the writings of Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price:

Before the early period of gentlemen farmers there was one noted non-orthogonal barn built in the Midwest. Perhaps the region's first, it was the 100- foot diameter round barn which A.C. Jennings built in 1861 for his estate at Urbana, Ohio (Taft 1976). This landmark still stands; little is known of its origins. Possibly it is as yet another work of a gentleman farmer whose wide circulation likely introduced him to progressive ideas, and whose wealth permitted the luxury of experimentation.

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We do not know if Clifford Leonard, his architect Ralph Varney, or landscape designer Jens Jensen knew of the functional advantages and disadvantages of the round barn or if they were attracted by the form.

After World War I Clifford Leonard, traveling through Europe, saw a chateau in Normandy and fell in love with the architecture. When he returned to Chicago, he began a search for an architect and landscape designer to share his dream. He chose two of the very best, Ralph W. Varney and Jens Jensen. Mr. Varney was an English speaking Frenchman who had an office located at 220 South Michigan Avenue, above Orchestra Hall in Chicago. He had already designed houses for many of Chicago's prominent North Shore families, including Albert Pick of hotel fame (106 Vine Avenue, Highland Park, IL) and the Goodmans, later associated with Chicago's theater. Mr. Varney's designs for these homes reflected the styles of French, Italian and English manor houses that he had seen on his many travels. He had designed a large Mediterranean style house for Julius Goldberg, secretary/ treasurer of O'Connor and Goldberg Shoe Company. The Goldbergs reportedly had admired a palazzo in Italy and asked Mr. Varney to replicate it for them. The architect went to Florence and, according to the current owner, brought back 20 Italian craftsmen to work on the house. This house, located at 185 Vine Avenue in Highland Park, Illinois, is listed in American Suburb at its Best, an architectural and historical survey edited by Philip Berger. Mr. Varney's method of employing historical styles was just what Mr. Leonard sought. Whether his design came from books and images or a special visit, the Clifford Leonard farm in Lake Forest, Illinois looks like it could have been located in Normandy. Mr. W.C. Hubbard, who owned 75 acres north of Mr. Leonard's farm, also admired Mr. Varney's work. In 1929 he hired him to design a Norman style manor house, "Old Stones" at 1275 Waukegan Road, Lake Forest. Another example of an outstanding Varney designed house will provide further insight into his character and personality. In the 1920s the Milton Goodman family hired Mr. Varney to design a house for them at 1114 Sheridan Road in Glencoe, Illinois. The Goodmans had three daughters. As a wedding gift for one of them, Mr. Varney designed a smaller house. We don't know if Mr. Varney later gave the other 2 daughters the same gift or if Mr. Goodman hired him. We do know that each of the three daughters owned homes near the parents, all designed by Ralph W. Varney. The Glencoe Historical Society has recognized two of these homes on their 1985 Historic Architectural Survey: 222 Maple Hill Road and 985 Forest Avenue. In addition they recognized the house that Mr. Varney built in 1928 for the Hosbein family at 630 Washington in Glencoe.

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Clifford Leonard and/or Ralph Varney selected Jens Jensen as the landscape architect. It was a good decision because Mr. Jensen understood the underlying philosophy of the gentleman farm movement. The Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan is the repository for the Jens Jensen documents. He is described there as "one of America's most important and visionary landscape architects. Jens Jensen (1860 - 1951) held a deep-seated reverence for the beauty of the natural world, believing that time spent with nature is a necessity for the human soul." In 1923-1924 Mr. Jensen was well known to many. Several other examples of his work in Illinois would include:

Harry Rubens estate in Glencoe, Illinois. 1902. George W. Maher, Architect  
Henry Babson house in Riverside, Illinois. Louis Sullivan, Architect  
C. Magnus place in Winnetka, Illinois. Robert Spencer, Architect.  
Sherman M. Booth house in Glencoe, Illinois. Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect  
Columbus Park in Chicago, Illinois. 1916. (The University of Michigan Bentley Library considers this to be his masterpiece.)

There is no question that Ralph Varney would have known Jensen's work. There is the possibility that Mr. Leonard would have met him at one of his neighbor's houses. He had worked on the Melody Farm before World War I. We do know that Jens Jensen drew a landscape design for the Clifford Leonard Farm. These plans are part of the Jensen collection at the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan. The library catalog lists alphabetically many Lake Forest properties: J. Ogden Armour, Q.E. Babcock, Clyde M. Carr, Henry B. Clow, Prentiss Coonley, Joseph M. Cudahy, Charles S. Dewey, D.J. Dunham, B.A. Eckhart, David C. Everitt, Hugh Garden, E.A. Hamill, John Hertz, F.L. Hasler, H.M. Hubbard, Arthur Jackson, William Kelley, C.L. King and then Clifford Leonard. (1923, 1 ink and pencil on tracing paper; 2 blue prints.) The catalog list includes an additional fourteen Lake Forest names. All of these Jens Jensen designs are preserved in the extensive collections of the Bentley Library.

The Clifford Leonard landscape design by Jens Jensen depicts the main house, barn and farm buildings. Included as well were an orchard, fishing lake, swimming pool, tennis courts and extensive gardens. The main gate stood on Waukegan Road and an allee of trees led to the main house.

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**2. Gentleman's Farm**

Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI of France, was an early "gentleman" farmer in the English mode of Alexander Pope and Horace Walpole. Her rustic cottage group, built on the grounds of the Palace of Versailles, made her a leader of the movement in aristocratic France. Her similarly styled "Hameau" of the 1780s, built just before the French Revolution of 1789, has been restored in the 1990s. It was built on the edge of the informal and romantic English garden at Versailles. The large country places of 18th century England with their gardens and pastoral scenery with architectural forms became world famous.

Webster's dictionary defines a gentleman farmer as "A man of superior social position and wealth who farms mainly for pleasure rather than for profit." This reflects the villa tradition rooted in ancient times (Pliny, Pompeii, etc.) With this definition in mind, it is not hard to understand why it took Americans a while to prosper and succeed to a point where this would be possible. Eventually America had a number of wealthy families with sufficient funds to choose between owning a yacht and building a gentleman farm. In part this was a decision based on life style. Friends could be entertained over the weekend at either venue. Yachting was dominant in Newport and Martha's Vineyard, however many non-sailors from Boston to Virginia were drawn to gentleman farms. This was especially true along the Hudson River. The gentleman farm movement jumped across the country to Chicago in the 1880s and 1890s. Several of these farms were located near the acreage that was to become the Clifford Leonard Farm. The A. Watson Armours operated Elewa Farm to the North. Those farm buildings are still standing and are in the process of being renovated by the City of Lake Forest. The surrounding property is being managed in a joint venture with the Lake County Forest Preserve, Lake Forest Open Lands Association and some residential development. The J. Ogden Armours ran Melody Farms to the South. That is now the site of Lake Forest Academy. Several of the farm buildings have been modernized and are in use today. Also nearby was Crab Tree Farm, owned by the Scott Durand family. Today that remains a working farm. Other names found in the social register of gentleman farmers in Lake Forest were Louis B. Swift, Henry Ives Cobb, Arthur Meeker (Arcady Farm) and the Carroll family. There were a number of smaller land holdings that did not gain notoriety but were also important in the development of the gentleman farm movement. Mr. Leonard's property was certainly one of these.



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Clifford Milton Leonard joined the Armours, Swifts, Durands, Cobbs, Meekers and Laskers in creating a gentleman's farm. Mr. Leonard was an engineer and contractor. He was born December 24, 1874. His father was Arthur Gustavus and his mother was Clara Celeste (Yarnall) Leonard. Both families were steeped in American history; Henry George Leonard of Massachusetts in 1678 and, on his maternal side, Peter Yarnall came to America with William Penn. Mr. Leonard organized the Leonard Construction Company of which he was President. He also acted as President and Treasurer of the Owl Oil Company, Chairman of the Board of Louisiana Oil Refining Company, Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, Continental Insurance Company, First Trust and Savings Bank, Beacon Oil Company, Beacon Sun Company and Presbyterian Hospital. Some of the social clubs he belonged to in Lake Forest were Old Elm, Onwentsia, Shoreacres and Winter Club. In addition he held Chicago memberships in the University Club of Chicago, Saddle and Cycle, Racquet, Attic, Chicago Yacht Clubs and in New York the White-Hall, Racquet and Tennis, and the New York Yacht Club.

The story of the Leonard Farm began with events that at the time seemed unrelated. Miss Helen Culver, a prominent Chicago pioneer, purchased 100 acres of ground in Lake Forest for \$12,000 in 1899. She had been a civil war nurse and then entered the real estate business with her cousin, Charles J. Hull. She became a supporter of the social reform work being done by Miss Jane Addams. She donated her Chicago house to establish the settlement property known as Hull House and gave the Association securities worth over a quarter of a million dollars. Miss Culver moved to her house "Rookwoods" in Lake Forest, built in the early 1900s. Clifford Leonard became her new neighbor. He had designed the Norman farm complex and country house next to her property.

Earlier in 1922, Clifford Leonard began to acquire land for his "gentleman farm". By the end of 1923 he had purchased over 150 acres. He built a magnificent round barn, six other buildings and set up a dairy operation. Mr. Leonard actually ran the business as the Meadowood Dairy for three or four years. It delivered and sold milk, cream and eggs in a local Lake Forest market. Mr. Leonard lost interest in the gentleman farm business after he separated from his wife. The three children remained with their father. Mr. Leonard closed the dairy business, sold the herd of Guernsey cows, sold the White Leghorn chickens, and pursued other business interests. After the death of Miss Helen Culver in 1925, he bought Rookwoods and lived there. He kept tractors in the barn built by Miss Culver and, in his later years, would entertain the neighborhood children with wagon rides.

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At the end of World War II, Mr. Leonard formed a real estate company in Chicago with his son, Clifford Jr. They proceeded to dispose of his once loved farm property and sold everything except Rookwoods. The foundation for the main house had been poured in the 1920s, but was filled in when the ground was sold for new houses in the Meadowood subdivision in the 1950s. The lake that had once been used for fishing and boating was also filled in and new homes built on its site. His son remodeled and lived in the building that had been the Chicken House. Mr. Leonard remained in Rookwoods until his death in 1956. The remaining farm buildings were left empty until homeowners began to convert and restore them to residences.

The Clifford Milton Leonard Farm, "Meadowood", is a significant example of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century revivals of French Renaissance style architecture which was created with the gentlemen farm movement found here in the United States. The main barn within the Leonard Farm complex is also a significant example of round barn construction.

**Acknowledgement**

We are deeply grateful for the assistance of many individuals and organizations too numerous to mention. The following persons are recognized as their assistance has made the preparation of this application a reality.

Kathy Rigg. Research secretary. Recorder of Deeds, Waukegan Court House.

Mary Woolover. Chicago Art Institute.

Kay Grabbe. Administrative Librarian, Lake Forest Library.

Arthur Miller. Archivist and Librarian for special collections, Lake Forest College, Donnelley Library.

Gail Hodges and Pauline Mohr. Past presidents of the Lake Forest Preservation Foundation.

Tim Samuelson. Curator of Architecture, Chicago Historical Society.

Susan Dart. Historian and writer.

**Bibliography**

Much of the information for this application came from visits to the eight houses designed by Ralph W. Varney and interviews with the current owners, discussions with several

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individuals who worked for Clifford Leonard on the farm, and many people who purchased lots when the farm was subdivided in the late 1950s. We also drew on old maps, records, photographs and architectural drawings. In addition, the following books, pamphlets and publications were used:

Architectural Album: Chicago's North Shore with picture and article on the Clifford Leonard Property, Meadowood Farm. Published by the Junior League of Evanston – North Shore, Inc. Evanston, Illinois

Arpee, Edward. Supplement Dart, Susan. Lake Forest, Illinois. History and Reminiscences 1861 – 1961. The third printing published in 1991 by the Lake Forest – Lake Bluff Historical Society.

Beacham, Barbara, "Families Turn Farm to Estate", The Lake Forester (May 1978), (Article devoted to the Normandy Farm Buildings of the Leonard Farm. Photos by Vicki Grayland.)

Bentley Historical Library. The University of Michigan. Biography. Information and Photographic Reproductions of Jens Jensen Drawings of the Clifford Leonard Estate

Burgess, Nancy. The Barns of Lake County. (Nancy Burgess also led a Lake Forest tour and slide lecture, "Castles of the Prairie", April 18, 1999 for the Lake Forest Foundation for Historic Preservation.)

Chicago Tribune- Home Section "Barns are Even Better the Second Time Around". (Article that features the round barn of Clifford M. Leonard with Tribune photos by John Austad.) Chicago. June 1982.

Dart, Susan, "The Forest Ranger", The Lake Forester (June 1972) Article devoted to the Clifford M. Leonard Farm buildings. Photos by Charles Cherney.)

Douglas, Anne, "Would you Believe – A Barn?". Chicago Tribune Home Guide. Chicago. June 1970. (Article on Restoration of the Leonard Farm Barn with photos by Robert Mackay).

Eaton, Leonard K. Landscape Artist in America, The Life and Work of Jens Jensen: University of Chicago Press. 1964.

Ebner, Michael H. Creating Chicago's North Shore: A Suburban History. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1988.

Erickson, Oscar R., "Life on Meadowood Farm", Lake Forester (July 1968), (Article written by man who worked for Mr. Leonard from 1911 to the

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late 1920s and early 1930s. Features life on the farm with pictures by a staff photographer.)

Foster, William F. Cottages, Manors and Other Minor Buildings of Normandy and Brittany. New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Company, 1926.

Fraser, Wilbur J. No. 143: Economy of the Round Barn. February 1910 and No. 230: The Round Barn September 1918.

Goodwin, Philip, Lippincott, Milliken, Henry Oothort, French Provincial Architecture as Shown in Various Examples of Town and Country Houses, Shops and Public Places Adaptable to American Conditions. New York 1924.

Lake Forest Preservation Foundation Newsletters. "Estate Development in Lake Forest: How it shaped the Visual Character of the City" (Fall 1989), Lake Forest Foundation for Historic Preservation.

Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society News Letters published regularly since November 1972.

Lake Forest - Art and History. Edition American Communities series. Published by American Communities Company. Chicago 1916

Lewis, Arnold. American Country Houses of the Gilded Age. New York: Dover Publications, Inc. 1982.

Richard, Sheila, "A Little Piece of Lake Forest", The Lake Forester (December 1992), (Article devoted to the C.M. Leonard Farm. Photos by Danelle Fron).

Sprague, Paul. Establishing a Residential Historic Preservation District and Regulations Pertaining to it June 30, 1982.

Sprague, Paul. Inventory of Architecture Before WW II in Highland Park and Lake Forest. Published by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey under auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation. October 1974. Listing the seven buildings of the Leonard Farm.

Steiner, Kathy L. Finding Aid for Jens Jensen Papers, 1903-1951. Michigan Historical Collections. Bentley Historical Library. University of Michigan.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Comparison of Round and Rectangular Barns. Information Series No. 34 (October 1919).

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**Section 10. Verbal Boundary Description**

The Clifford Leonard Farm or Meadowood Dairy buildings are all located in the following metes and bounds: Southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 31, Township 44 North, Range 12 East, bounded by Greenvale Road to the east and by Inverlieth Road to the south.

The Main Barn – 570 Hathaway Circle, Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lot 36

The Carriage Barn – 575 Hathaway Circle, Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lot 35

The Milk House – 550 Hathaway Circle, Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lot 37

The Chicken House – 1190 W. Inverlieth Road. South of Meadowood "A", Lot 2 and west of Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lots 37 and 38

The Caretaker Cottages

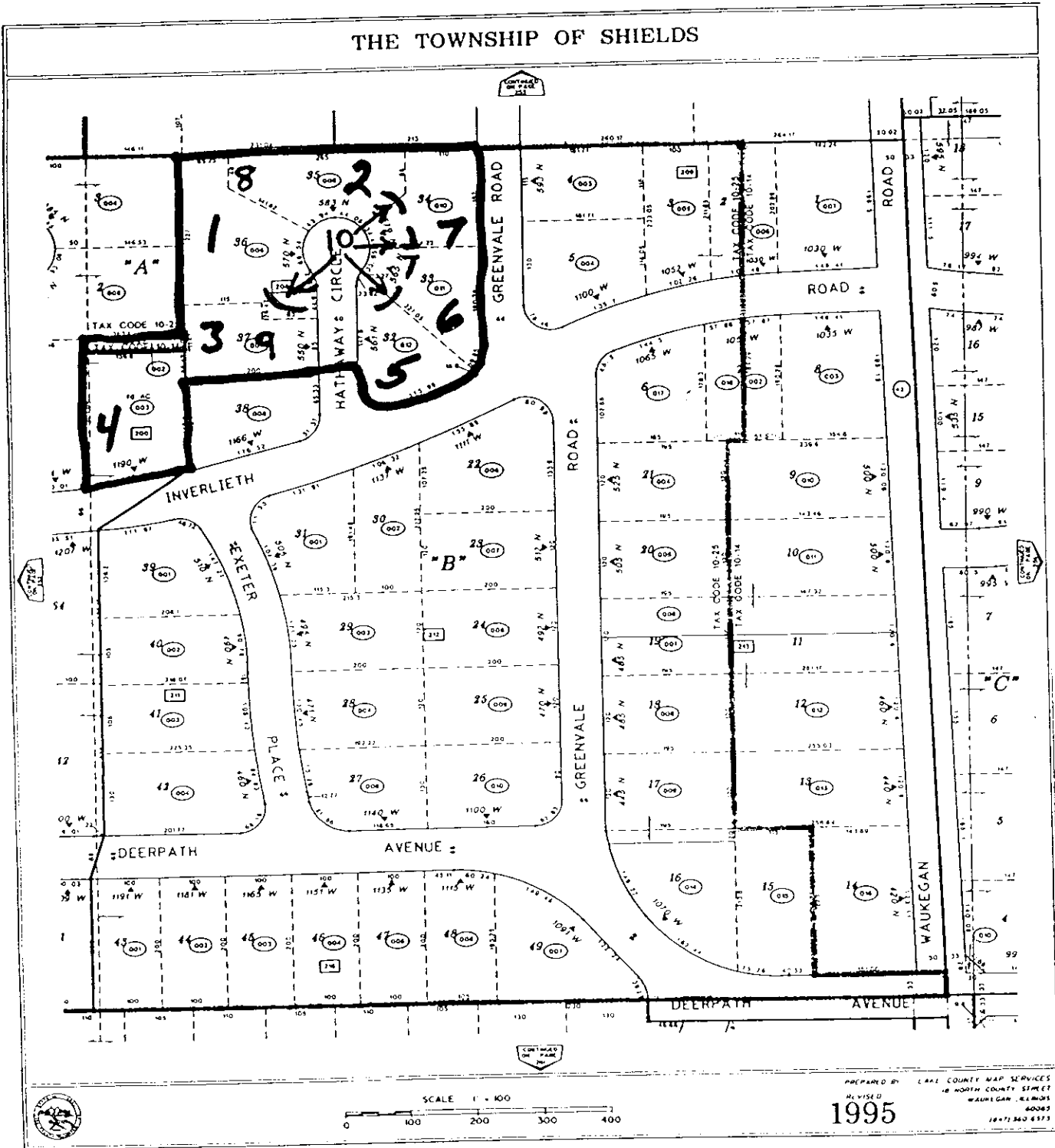
561 Hathaway Circle, Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lot 32

565 Hathaway Circle, Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lot 33

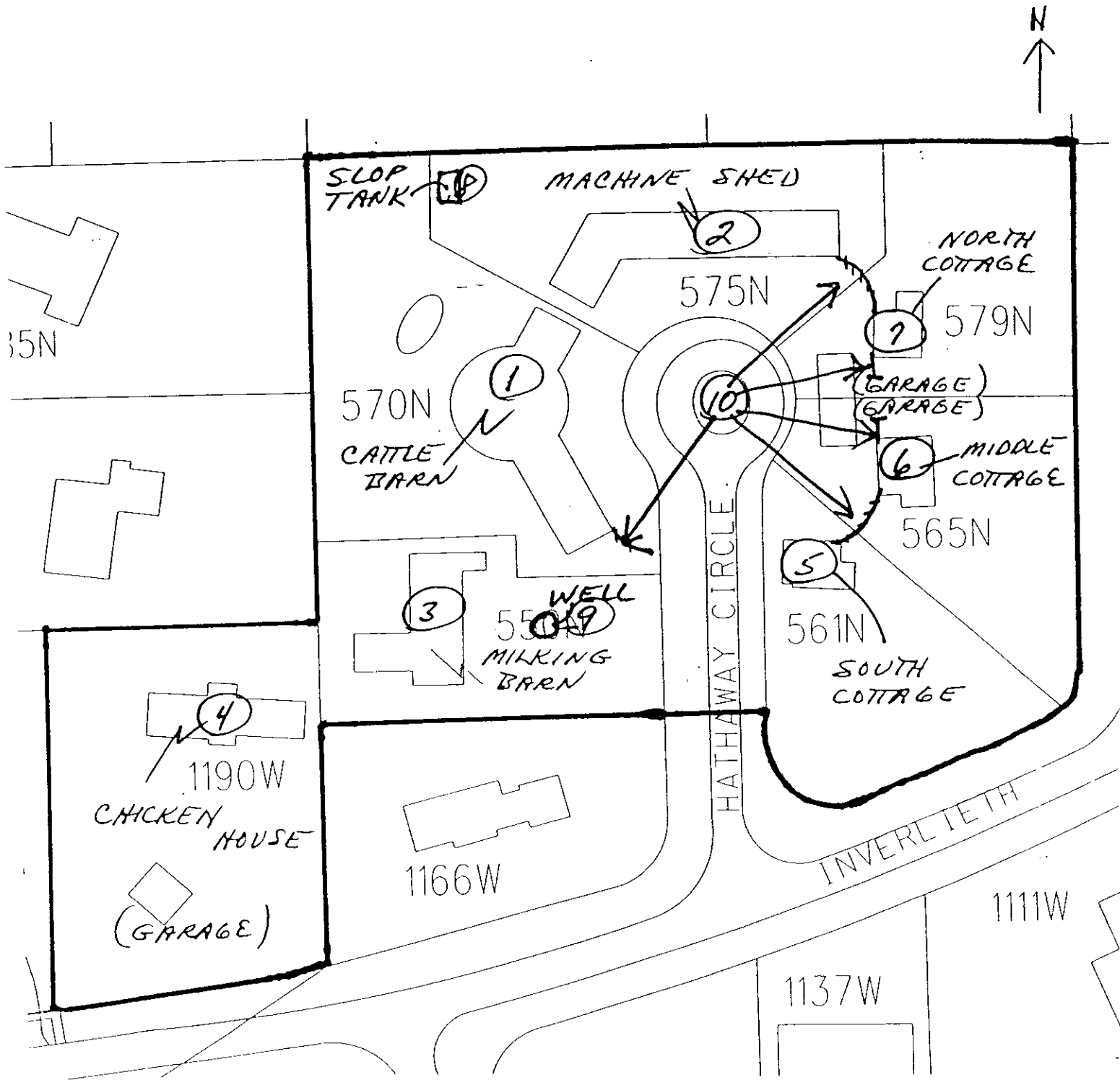
579 Hathaway Circle, Meadowood Unit No. 1, Lot 34

**Boundary Justification**

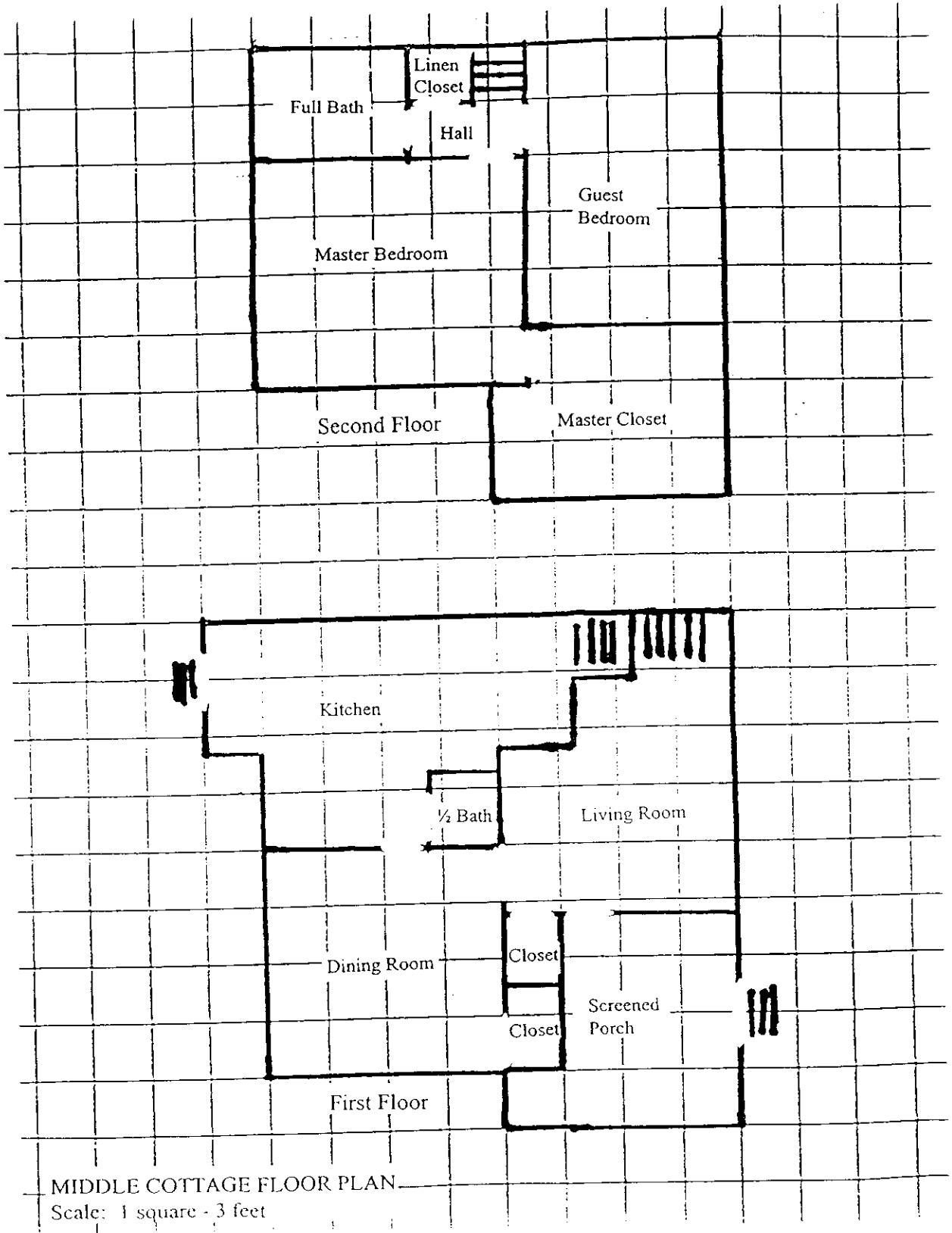
The nominated property includes all the extant farm buildings historically associated with the Leonard Farm property and defined by local lot lines.



Clifford Milton Leonard Farm. Site plan showing location of property.



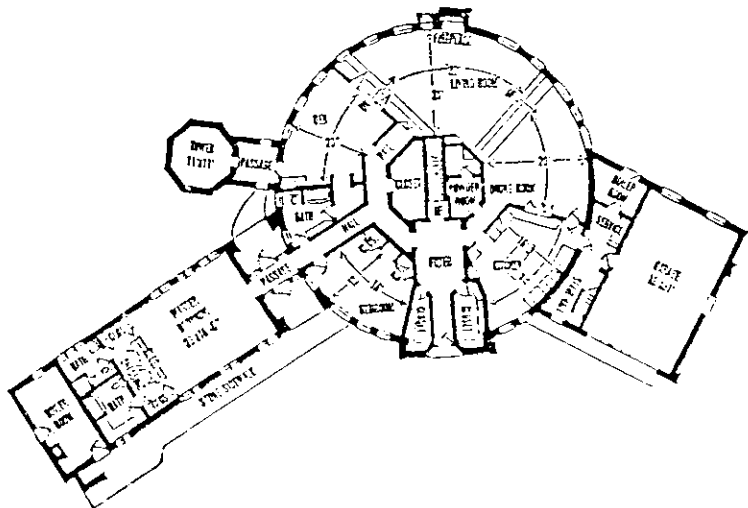
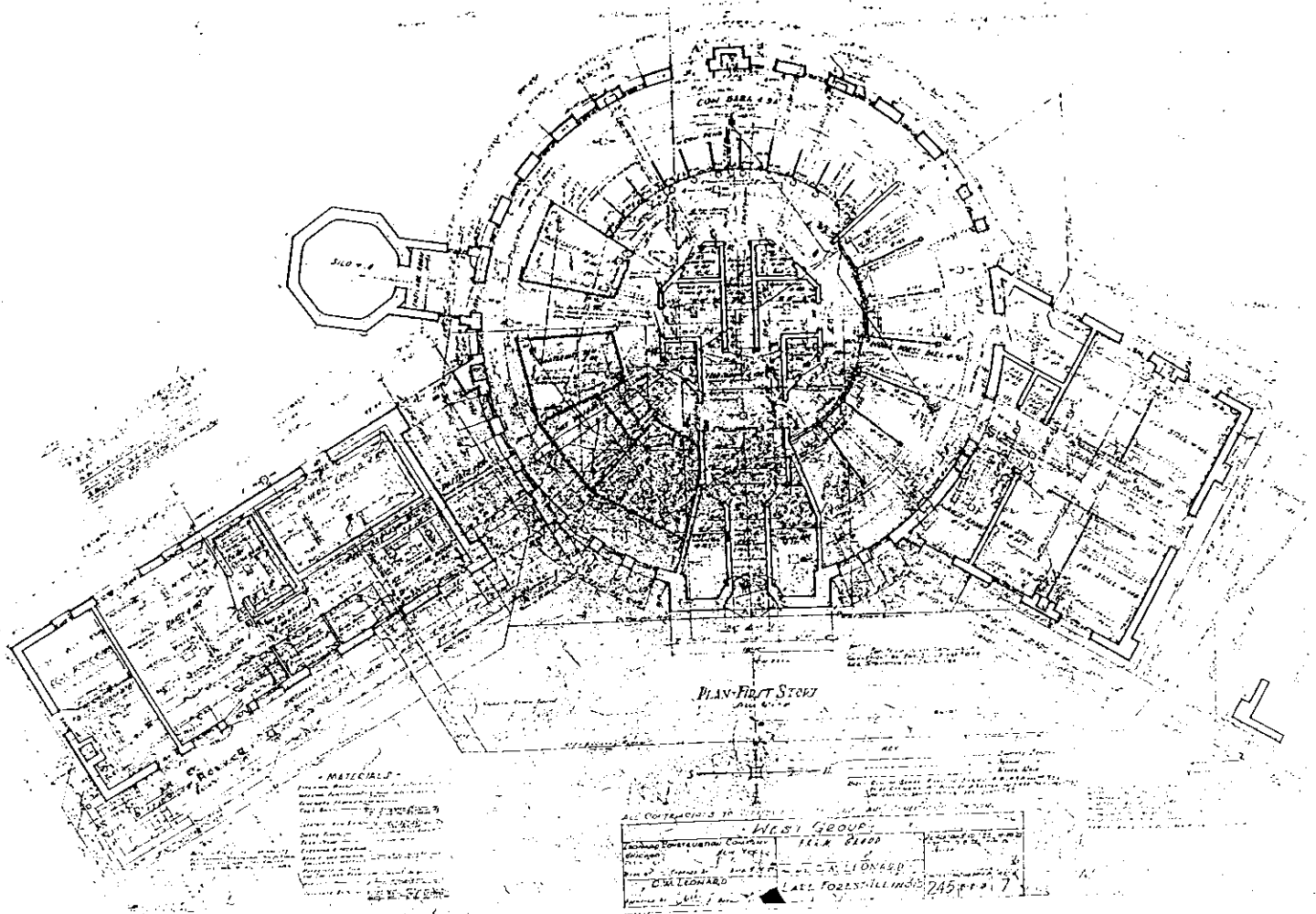
Clifford Milton Leonard Farm. Site plan showing outline of buildings, structures and connecting walls.



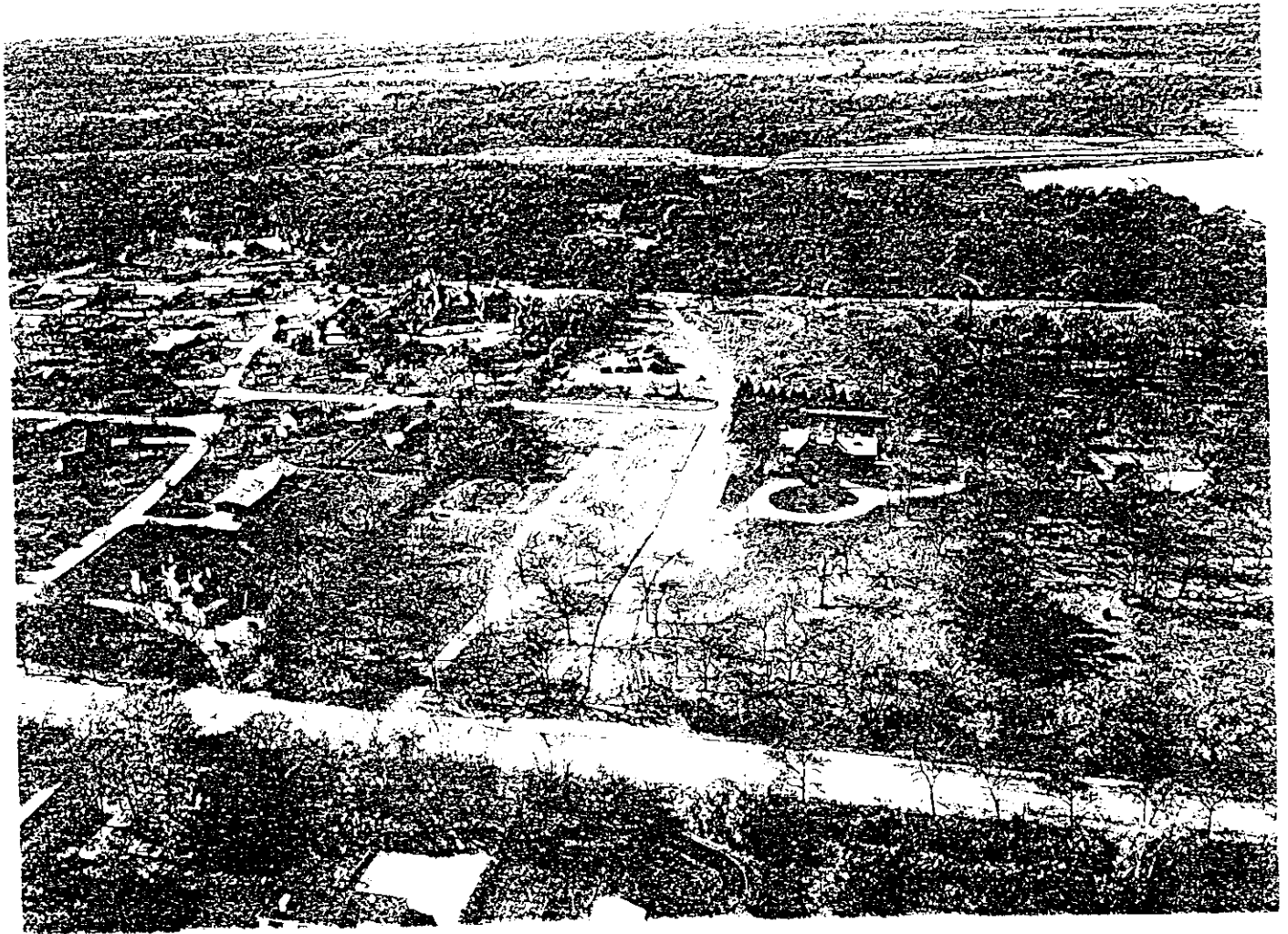
MIDDLE COTTAGE FLOOR PLAN  
 Scale: 1 square - 3 feet

Clifford Milton Leonard Farm. First and second floor plans of the Middle Cottage. These plans are representative of the layout of the other two cottages.





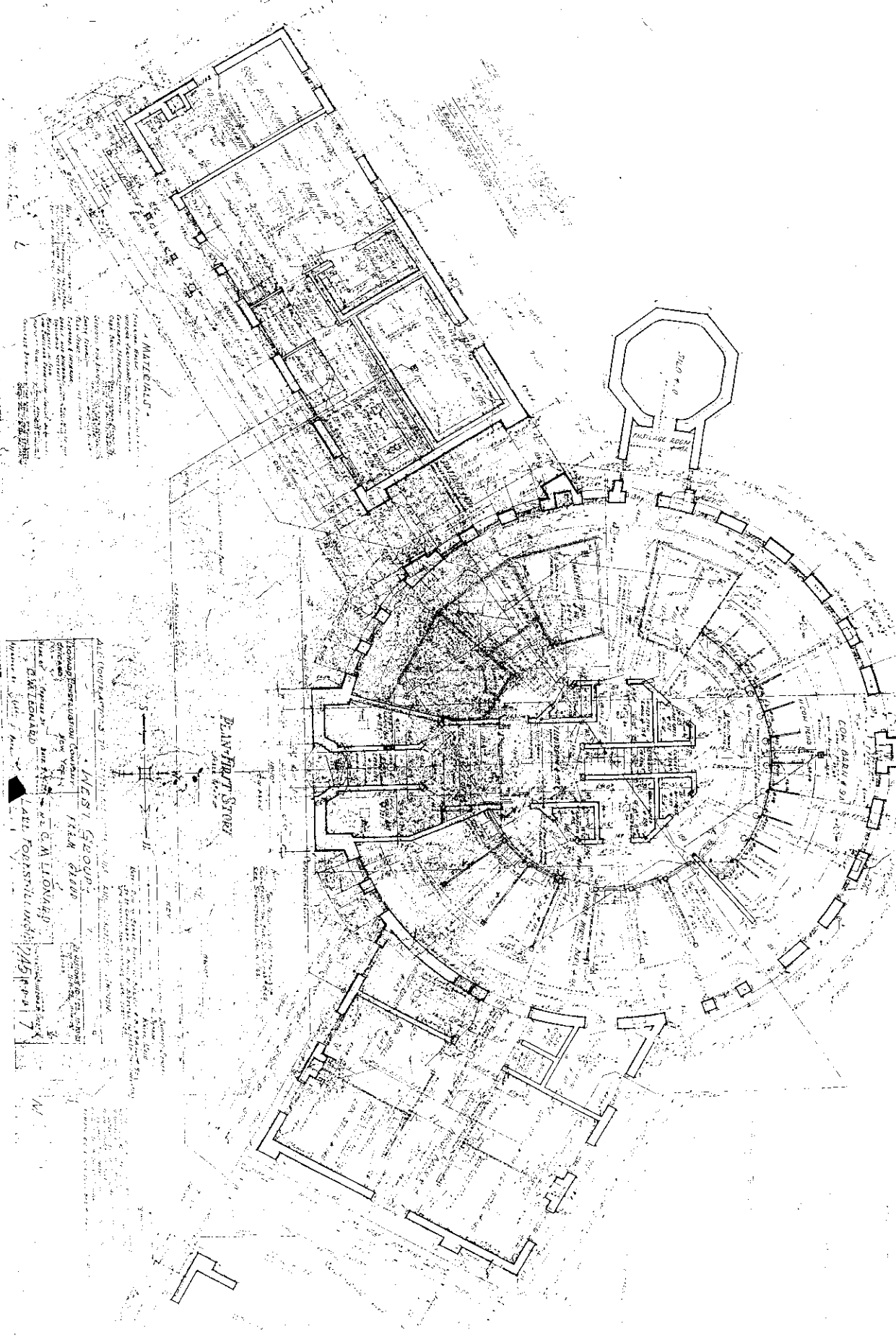
Clifford Milton Leonard Farm. Top: Original floor plan of Main Barn dated 1923. Bottom: Floor plan of the Main Barn from Saturday, June 27, 1970 article in Chicago Tribune showing conversion to residential.



Clifford Milton Leonard Farm. Aerial view of the property. Farm complex is located on the left side of the photograph. Chicago Aerial Survey, October 1962.



Clifford Milton Leonard Farm. Historic view of the property from 1927.



Author: *George G. ...*  
 Drawing: *1888*  
 Scale: *1/2500*  
 Date: *...*  
 Name: *...*  
 Location: *...*  
 Reference: *...*

PLAN FIRST STOREY

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WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/07/00 THROUGH 8/11/00

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

ALASKA, YUKON-KOYUKUK BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Taylor, James, Cabins, Right bank of the Yukon opposite Fourth of July Creek, Eagle vicinity, 87001203, REMOVED, 8/07/00 (Yukon River Lifeways TR)

CALIFORNIA, MONTEREY COUNTY, Steinbeck, John, House, 132 Central Ave., Salinas, 00000856, LISTED, 8/08/00

COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY, First National Bank Building, 3728 Cleveland Ave., Wellington, 00000937, LISTED, 8/10/00

CONNECTICUT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Rye House, 122-132 Old Mount Tom Rd., Litchfield, 00000940, LISTED, 8/10/00

FLORIDA, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, St. Anastasia Catholic School, Old, 910 Orange Ave., Fort Pierce, 00000941, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Library--University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1408 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, 00000413, LISTED, 8/11/00 (University of Illinois Buildings designed by Charles A. Platt MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Buckingham Building, 59-67 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, 00000942, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Noble--Seymour--Crippen House, 5622-5624 N. Newark Ave., Chicago, 00000950, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Leonard, Clifford Milton, Farm, Hathaway Circle, Lake Forest, 00000944, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Morse, Robert Hoemer, House, 1301 Knollwood Circle, Lake Forest, 00000947, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, PERRY COUNTY, Perry County Jail, 108 W. Jackson St., Pinckneyville, 00000943, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Bretz, John F., House and Warehouse, 113 N. Fifth St., Springfield, 00000945, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, Brown, William, Building, 226-228 S. Main St., Rockford, 00000946, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, Illinois National Guard Armory, 605 N. Main St., Rockford, 00000948, LISTED, 8/10/00

IOWA, CEDAR COUNTY, Kreinbring Phillips 66 Gas Station, 200 Main St., Lowden, 00000933, LISTED, 8/10/00

IOWA, LINN COUNTY, Second and Third Avenue Historic District, 1400 to 1800 blks of Second Ave. SE and Third Ave. SE, Cedar Rapids, 00000926, LISTED, 8/10/00 (Cedar Rapids, Iowa MPS)

IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, Dahlonaga School #1, Cty. Rd. H25, 2 mi. NE of Ottumwa, Ottumwa vicinity, 00000934, LISTED, 8/10/00

MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY, Rollins, John R., School, 451 Howard St., Lawrence, 00000956, LISTED, 8/10/00

MASSACHUSETTS, NORFOLK COUNTY, Fisher School--High Street Historic District, 748-850; 751-823 High St., Westwood, 00000687, LISTED, 6/30/00

MONTANA, MISSOULA COUNTY, Lenox Flats, 300-306 West Broadway, Missoula, 00000874, LISTED, 8/08/00 (Missoula MPS)

NEW JERSEY, SOMERSET COUNTY, Higginsville Road Bridges, Higginsville Rd. at the South Branch of the Raritan River, Hillsborough vicinity, 00000916, LISTED, 8/10/00 (Metal Truss Bridges in Somerset County MPS)

NEW YORK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, Blink Bonnie, 1368 Sunset Rd., Schodack, 00000958, LISTED, 8/10/00

OHIO, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, Teeqarden--Centennial Covered Bridge, Eagleton Rd. T-761, 0.1 mi E of C-411, Salem vicinity, 00000961, LISTED, 8/10/00

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Olmsted Falls Depot, 25802 Garfield Rd., Olmsted Falls, 00000963, LISTED, 8/10/00

OHIO, SUMMIT COUNTY, Northfield Town Hall, 9546 Brandywine Rd., Northfield, 00000962, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, ERIE COUNTY, Erie Trust Company Building, 1001 State St., Erie, 00000967, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, FULTON COUNTY, Cold Spring Farm, 323 Lions Park Dr., McConnellsburg, Todd, 00000966, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, LANCASTER COUNTY, New Holland Machine Company, 146 E. Franklin St., New Holland, 00000846, LISTED, 8/09/00

PENNSYLVANIA, MERCER COUNTY, Greenville Commercial Historic District, Centered on Main, Canal and Clinton Sts., Greenville, 00000964, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Bell Telephone Company Building, 1827-35 Arch St., Philadelphia, 00000849, LISTED, 8/07/00

PENNSYLVANIA, YORK COUNTY, Red Lion Borough Historic District, Roughly bounded by Edgewood Ave., Windsor Twp. line, MD&PA RR., Chestnut Rd., Country Club Rd., and York Twp. line., Red Line, 00000847, LISTED, 8/10/00

Texas, BURNET COUNTY, Briggs State Bank, Loop 308, approx. 0.5 mi. N of jct. with US 183, Briggs, 00000885, LISTED, 8/11/00

WASHINGTON, FERRY COUNTY, Fairweather--Trevitt House, 645 Kaufman, Republic, 00000975, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Colvos Store, 123rd Ave. SW and Cove Rd., Vashon, 00000970, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Skykomish Historic Commercial District, Railroad Ave., from 3rd St. to W of N 6th St., and part of Old Cascade Hwy., Skykomish, 00000974, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Steen, Helmer and Selma, House, 10924 SW Cove Rd., Vashon, 00000976, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Vashon Hardware Store, 17601 99th Ave. SW, Vashon, 00000971, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, PIERCE COUNTY, Wilkeson Arch, WA 165, Church St. and Brierhill Blvd., Wilkeson, 00000973, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY, Bump Block--Bellevue House--Hawthorne Hotel, S 206 Post St., Spokane, 00000977, LISTED, 8/10/00 (Single Room Occupancy Hotel's in the Central Business District of Spokane MPS)

WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY, Roosevelt Apartments, 524 W. Seventh Ave., Spokane, 00000969, LISTED, 8/10/00

WISCONSIN, OZAUKEE COUNTY, Jahn, William F., Farmstead, 12112-12116 N. Wauwatosa Rd., Mequon, 00000978, LISTED, 8/10/00