

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.
10/8/02

**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 sub-categories 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: Berwyn Health Center
other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number : 6600 W. 26th Street
city or town: Berwyn vicinity: _____
state: Illinois code: 031 county: Cook zip code: 60604

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 C. ... / SHPO 10-2-02
Signature of certifying official 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

Berwyn Heath Center
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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private public-State
 public-local public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s) site
 district structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Noncontributing</i>
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </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

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Health Care Sub: Clinic

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Health Care Sub: Clinic

7. Description

Architectural Classification: (Enter categories from instructions)

Moderne
Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete

roof: asphalt

walls: brick

limestone

other: stainless steel

aluminum

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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8. Statement of Significance continued

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
Health/Medicine
Politics/Government
Social History

Period of Significance: 1938-1952 Significant Dates: 1939

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder: Vladimir J. Novak, Architect
Public Works Administration, Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name: Berwyn Township and Health District

street & number: 6600 W. 26th Street telephone (708)788-6600

city or town: Berwyn state: IL zip code: 60402

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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Berwyn Public Health Building
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Narrative Description

The Berwyn Health Center, located at 26th Street and East Avenue, in Berwyn, Illinois is one of the city's three impressive public buildings constructed with the assistance of Public Works Administration oversight and grant funding. Built in 1938-1939, the Berwyn Health Center intended to fulfill Berwyn's public health needs by providing a permanent health clinic for the city and the township. Architecturally, the Health Center reflects the dominant architectural vision of the late 1930s, Art Deco/Moderne. Typifying this style, the Health Center is utilitarian in decoration, with a symmetrical, monumental façade, executed in tan brick and limestone ashlar. Together with the imposing presence of its proximate architectural twin, the Berwyn Municipal Building (aka City Hall) these buildings comprise a significant architectural statement and reflect the organizational dexterity of Berwyn's city officials in the midst of the Great Depression. Even more impressive is the ability of Berwyn's town officials to capture three Public Works Administration grants between 1938 and 1940. The Health Center and Municipal building, both completed in 1939 and the Post Office, erected in 1940, reflect a remarkable effort by Berwyn town officials to employ local men and enrich their town's future. Despite the cataclysmic effects of bank failures and unemployment in Berwyn and the nation at large, these buildings are testimony to the perseverance of Berwyn as a thriving suburb of Chicago and reflect its ethnic population's determination to succeed.

The Berwyn Health Center is an impressive, two-story, rectangular building clad with tan brick and coursed limestone ashlar. Its balanced façade, horizontal stone and brick banding, stainless steel and aluminum ornament, and crisp detailing, mark it as an example of Art Deco/Moderne, a prominent style applied to commercial and public structures during the 1930s that reflected the twentieth-century architect's abandonment of classical forms for modern expressions. It is located at 6600 W. 26th Street, in Berwyn, a historic, residential community settled along the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad and the Old Plank Road (Ogden Avenue) approximately eight miles west of Chicago, Illinois.

The health center building dominates the southwest corner of 26th Street and East Avenue. A landscaped, tree shaded park extends west from the building to Clarence Avenue. The intersection of East and 26th Street is moderately developed with historic and nonhistoric one-story commercial buildings and the Hiawatha School. The Berwyn Municipal building is located two blocks west of the Health Center at Wesley and 26th and these two buildings comprise the core of Berwyn's municipal center. The principal entrance of the Health Center faces north toward 26th Street, a two-lane commercial, east-

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west artery with on-street parking. The rear of the building abuts an alley to the south with parking access behind the building through the alley. East Avenue runs the breadth of Berwyn north and south and is largely residential in nature. In fact, the Health Center and the Municipal Building are the largest buildings in this predominantly residential area. Centrally located in the geographic heart of Berwyn, the Health Center is ideally situated for access by all of Berwyn's population.

Berwyn Health Center

The Berwyn Health Center was conceived by Berwyn Township Supervisor, John R. Cermak in early 1938. By June 1938, he had compiled a grant application to the Public Works Administration (PWA) to recover 35 percent of the cost of the construction project, the rest to be supplemented by cash reserves and future taxes. The building site, vacant and repossessed by payment of back taxes, would house the 3274 square foot building. Total construction costs were estimated at \$54,545. The PWA agreed to pay \$24,545 of this total. The 67' x 40', two-story tan brick building would launch a new era in Berwyn city history, one defined by self-sufficiency and modern health care.

Exterior

Northern elevation

The principal northern elevation facing 26th Street has three parts. A central two-story core has three sash windows punctuated by corbelled brick pilasters on both levels. A broad limestone ashlar panel inscribed "Berwyn Health Center" separates the plain wide brick cornice from the windows. Limestone coping encases the entire roofline. The central mass is flanked by matching two-story offset wings that are punctuated by long vertical sash windows on the second story. Bracing the central core are two one-story entrances extending north of the principal mass. These are executed in brick and limestone with matching limestone coping. As a whole, the building resembles the resting Sphinx in form and mass. The foundation is executed in coursed limestone ashlar above grade. A limestone belt course accents the double aluminum entry doors and creates a strong horizontal feature for each entrance block. Centered above each door is a square limestone tablet incised with a seal. The cornerstone, located on the northeast corner, has a tablet inscribed "Berwyn Health Center/Federal Emergency Administration of Public Work/Project #110.2067-F/V.J. Novak, Architect/1939." This tablet may have been moved since the steps and abutments were altered.

Some alterations to the principal elevation have occurred. Originally the entry stairs replicated the building's stepped motif with shallow concrete steps flanked by low concrete walls with limestone coping. No handrails were historically present. The

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alterations include a handicap ramp on the west entry facing north and a new concrete platform and stairs on the east entry. Nonhistoric railings have been added to both entry stairs. A discreet handicap ramp on the east elevation feeds to the new concrete platform. Abutments do not flank these stairs. The original stair wall abutments also had the seals duplicating those above the doors. All of the windows on this elevation have been replaced with double hung aluminum sash windows that replicate the original stainless steel sashes. The fenestration remains the same. The entry doors have been replaced. Originally, stainless steel double doors with stylized hardware greeted the visitor. These have been changed to anodized aluminum with the original door pulls and braces retained. Finally, three rectangular tablets, approximately 1' x 3', likely of limestone were set in the wide brick cornice of the central mass accenting the windows. These may have been removed when the cornice was tuck pointed.

The central core is laid in a common bond of tan face brick and the bays are recessed in brick corbels and accented by limestone lintels. The recessed second story wings and the entry blocks are artfully executed in tan brick with alternating recessed horizontal courses also set in a common bond. Tuck pointing work is evident on all of the principal blocks although the walls with recessed banding show stress fractures and need repairs. Ornamentally, the principal façade is plain and its verticality is offset by the horizontal brick banding and limestone accents.

Western elevation

The western elevation facing Clarence and the adjacent park is also composed of three parts, symmetrically arranged, punctuated by double hung sash windows and a below grade entry toward the rear of the building. The decorative motif is replicated on this elevation. The central core consists of five bays recessed into the common-laid brick wall. A thin limestone band delineates the wall and the cornice. In the cornice, three limestone rectangles accent the brick wall above the first, third, and fifth windows—the decorative motif missing from the principal façade, but evident in all others. A high limestone ashlar foundation is also present. This central core is flanked by two two-story brick towers executed in brick with alternating recessed courses. One long vertical window punctuates the southern tower on the first level. Finally, a one-story rectangular brick mass flanks the tower on the north and the south and accentuates the verticality of the central core. A limestone stringcourse runs the length of the elevation and divides the end blocks in half. The stone band is recessed in the brick and is complimented by the limestone coping at the roof.

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Southern elevation

The southern elevation mimics the northern, principal elevation with a few exceptions. Only one of the one-story blocks, to the east, is an entry. A small sash window pierces the other block. Above the west block on the second story tower a vertical window opening has been bricked in, although recessed to maintain the balanced fenestration. The eastern entry is modified with a nonhistoric steel door and new entry platform with aluminum rails. The windows on this and all other elevations have also been replaced with new aluminum sash windows.

Eastern elevation

Again, the eastern elevation duplicates the western elevation with two exceptions. No windows punctuate the towers or the one-story blocks to the north and the south. There is no below grade entrance and a ramp for handicapped accessibility ascends from the sidewalk parallel to the building to the northeast entry at a 45 degree angle.

Interior

The interior of the Health Center reflects its utilitarian purpose, although Township Supervisor Cermak and the architect, Vladimir J. Novak, tried to infuse some loftier stylistic elements to the interior finishes, some of which still survive. The entry blocks on the north elevation are largely vestibules that provide access to stairs, enclosed in three of the four corner towers, and allow access to the central core of the building.

Entry

Each entry foyer is rectangular with a door leading to the main lobby, a door to the basement and/or closet, and a flight of stairs on the outside wall to the second floor. These foyers are largely intact in plan and materials. The principal entry doors have been replaced. Originally stainless steel, they are now anodized aluminum, but the original door pulls and braces have been retained for decorative effect. A modern oak door with a narrow vertical light has replaced the lobby door, but the closet door is original wood and glass, walnut-stained birch with a high gloss finish. The walls are plaster with a glazed ochre rectangular tile wainscoting. The floor is terrazzo executed in a pink field and a reddish brown border. The stairs are steel with pink terrazzo treads and a stylized, streamline stainless steel balustrade. At the second floor landing a decorative marble urn remains, likely one of a set that matched marble benches in the main lobby specified in the PWA grant application. The long vertical sash window lights the second floor landing in the stairway. Both the west and the east entries are identical.

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First Floor

Lobby

Doors open to the entry foyer on the east and the west. Historically, the open plan of the lobby extended to an anteroom that connected to the central hall (see Historic Plans, Figures 1 & 2.) In 1999, as part of a Community Development Block Grant project, the Township installed an elevator shaft in the lobby to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act to provide full access to the building. The architectural staff of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency reviewed these plans. The elevator divided the open lobby creating a side hall on the west and providing a reception window on the east. In effect, the lobby space was shortened and the rear wall of the elevator shaft now delineates the forward wall of the former anteroom. Although historic photographs of the interior of the lobby are not available, many of the original features and materials were retained. The terrazzo flooring was retained in part and composite stone tile replaced the flooring removed to install the elevator. The glazed wall tile was retained on the east wall. The shaft is centrally located in the lobby and new drywall and a coffered ceiling with a molded cornice and reproduction fixtures were installed.

Office/Exam Rooms

The rest of the first floor plan is largely intact with minor alterations (see 1999 Plan Revisions, Figures 3 & 4.) The central hall plan with office and exam rooms flanking the passage remains. The hall spills into a large room on the south that mirrored the original anteroom adjacent to the lobby space. The original plan called for a clinic and office space on the east and the chemistry laboratory and dental office with waiting room on the west. The configuration of these spaces remains unchanged except for the enlarged restrooms. Both restrooms off the anteroom were enlarged to accommodate handicap access. On both sides of the central passage, the original obscure glass and steel partitions remain. The south end of the building has also been altered. A 20' x 12' room, once designated as the Emergency Contagion Room, has been expanded into the adjacent 8.6' x 8.4' kitchen and corner toilet room. With the kitchen walls and the toilet facilities removed, a conference room now extends to the west exterior wall and the southwest bearing wall with a small storage facility in the southwest corner. While plaster finishes on the principal interior walls remain, the ceiling and lighting fixtures were updated. Acoustic ceiling tile and fluorescent lighting replaced original fixtures.

Second Floor

The second floor plan has been changed, both to accommodate the elevator shaft, a part of the 1999 CDBG project, and to provide a more open plan for the general clerical staff. The original waiting room on the north is enlarged and enclosed. Originally, the access

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from the waiting room to the general clerical space consisted of a railing (possibly stainless also) with a central gate entry. Alterations enclosed the walls flanking the elevator shaft and created a side hall on the west to the general clerical space. A closet and machine room were added to the east of the elevator shaft, thus changing the L-shaped clerical space. Two offices on the east remain intact. Now the general office space has an L-shaped plan to the west and south rather than to the north and east. Two original office partitions on the southwest were removed to accommodate this change. The southernmost rooms remain intact in plan. Two entry doors that flanked the central entry to the south boardroom were enclosed. The vault space remains unchanged in the southwest corner. Interior material applications have also been updated to include acoustical tile ceilings and fluorescent lighting and new solid core oak doors. Asphalt tile floors have been replaced with vinyl tile, except in the vault space, which is entirely original including the vault door.

Integrity

According to *National Register Bulletin 16A* "How to Complete the National Register Form" historic integrity is the ability of the property to illustrate significant aspects of its past through physical features that promote the overall sense of the property's relationship to past time and place. Seven aspects of integrity are considered significant: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Berwyn Health Center possesses a high degree of integrity based on these criteria. Although alterations to the property have occurred, the overall sense of design, workmanship, feeling and association are clearly present. The setting of the property has not been altered since the time it was built. The building is located on its original site. Alterations to the historic materials on the exterior are minimal and include replacement of the stainless steel sash and casement windows with aluminum frame windows, the alteration of the entry steps to accommodate ramps for handicap entrance and the removal of the stone accents in the entablature. The fenestration of the principal facades is still intact. Overall the exterior is clearly a significant Depression-era building in form, mass, materials and execution. The interior alterations, have been executed under the guidance of the Section 106 process and represent an effort to retain historic material, feeling, design, and especially the association of the building to its historic period.

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Statement of Significance

The Berwyn Health Center is locally significant under Criteria A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, namely for its association with the Great Depression and the massive public works projects that responded to local needs for employment and relief. With three public works projects completed between 1938 and 1941, Berwyn is a good example of the confluence of local initiative to provide work relief and federal work and construction grant programs, largely under the aegis of the Public Works Administration. The Berwyn Health Center was both a relief effort and a strong statement of municipal zeal to improve the community through public buildings and services. It is also important as a forerunner for public health institutions and facilities in Illinois established in the 1920s. Berwyn early initiated a public health department and by the mid-1930s had greatly expanded its public health mandate. The successful PWA grant application symbolized both Berwyn's political power and its commitment to provision of innovative public health services. The building is also locally significant under Criteria C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The Berwyn Health Center is one of many public buildings constructed during the 1930s and 1940s that utilized the Moderne/Art Deco form, which reflected the aspirations for modernism embodied in the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. As a form of art and public expression during the Great Depression, it hoped to inspire confidence and stability in community institutions through architecture. The period of significance for the Berwyn Health Center is 1938, when construction began, through 1952, although today it is still used as a clinic facility and as Berwyn Township health services offices.

Context Narrative

Berwyn and Public Health

Berwyn's growth as a residential community throughout World War I and into the 1920s is best understood in the context of the rapidly expanding western suburban belt of Chicago grouped as the "west towns." From 1917 to 1927, the population of the suburbs increased from 1.5 million to 2.7 million while the population of Chicago decreased from 848,000 to 700,000.¹ First incorporated as a village in 1902 and then as a city in 1908, Berwyn grew rapidly. The 1910 census recorded 5,841 residents in Berwyn; by 1920 the city nearly tripled its size to 14, 150 residents; and by 1930, the population in Berwyn had

¹ *Berwyn Beacon*, October 29, 1926.

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expanded exponentially reaching 47, 027 city dwellers.² The *Chicago Real Estate News* touted the growth of western suburbs such as Naperville, Oak Park, and Berwyn in its 1926-1928 issues. Several factors helped fuel the growth of the west towns. Industrial plants in Cicero, such as the Grant Locomotive Works and the Western Electric Hawthorne Works, lured migrants from Chicago's ethnic west side neighborhoods to Berwyn and other western suburbs. Electric streetcars also served these western communities and made commuting to downtown Chicago feasible, although not always swift.³

The central Berwyn area between 16th and 31st stood open for development during this period and was rapidly subdivided. Entire blocks of foundations were excavated at once for row after row of bungalows. Berwyn Manor and Berwyn Gardens are representative of these bungalow subdivisions. They accommodated a large migration of Bohemians and Czechs from Chicago's west side neighborhoods of Pilsen and Lawndale and helped define the young city as an ethnic enclave for persons from Eastern Europe. Both 22nd (Cermak) and 26th Streets developed commercially during this period and because of this development, Cermak became known as the "Bohemian Wall Street. By the 1920s, Berwyn was clearly the center of a growing Slavic community of homeowners, industrial workers, businessmen, bankers, realtors, professionals, and influential political leaders. Inspired by the town's solidity, rapid expansion, and potential for growth, Berwyn leaders made a bid to create a unique name for Berwyn. In 1921, shortly after the Illinois legislature established the Public Health Act, Berwyn established a public health department, one of only two such municipal entities in the state.⁴

Berwyn gained substantially from its political and commercial unity. Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, population growth and commercial stability were aided by the common sense of purpose held by residents in the community. The old guard of political and community leadership, speculative Anglo investors like Theodore Doty, and Charles Piper, Dr. Arthur MacNeal, businessman and city pioneer David Abram, and mayors George Murphy and George Anderson, gave way to long standing Mayor Anton Janura, City Clerk Emil Vacil, and businessmen and political leaders John Cermak and Ervin Drijie. By the mid 1920s, Berwyn was civically dominated by Bohemian and Czech leaders. These leaders took the visions of the city pioneers and translated them into

² U.S. Department of Commerce, *Thirteenth Census, 1910, Fourteenth Census, 1920, and Fifteenth Census, 1930.*

³ "City of Berwyn Preservation Plan," 4,15-17. Dominic A. Pacyga and Ellen Skerrett, *Chicago, City of Neighborhoods* (Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1986) 237-240.

⁴ "Berwyn Health Dept. Organized in 1920" *Berwyn Beacon* v. 24 no. 1 (1 sep 1938): 43.

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institutional growth for Berwyn. Banking and real estate flourished in this environment and the Berwyn Health Department was just one of the visions parlayed into reality.

Public health concerns gained a certain legitimacy in the 1920s stemming from a number of factors. Throughout the Progressive Era, municipal leadership nationwide focused attention on the needs of community and especially the environment of workers and residents. With an eye toward efficiency, these planners hoped to institutionalize community needs through public agencies and active government. Political corruption and the haphazard attention many governments paid to their constituencies led Progressive leaders to investigate problems and pose governmental solutions. Commissions abounded in the Progressive Era. They addressed sanitation problems, labor and industrial conditions, political malfeasance, the welfare of women and children, and the preponderance of urban slums, especially among the ethnic poor. World War I introduced an enlarged role for government through regulation of the economy, labor management oversight, and addressing public health threats, especially the Flu Epidemic of 1918. By the 1920s, institutional responses increasingly addressed the needs of community residents for housing, employment, and health care and replaced traditional sources of welfare, private charities, churches, and fraternal organizations. Clinics to respond to the needs of expectant mothers and their children grew in most of the nation's cities. Sanitary conditions in housing and public water sources were addressed by social workers and political leaders alike. The broadening mandate of public elementary schooling and decline of child labor helped expand interest in the health of young children. Many schools included nurses on their staffs and provided yearly dental and visual exams and care, often at the beneficence of corporate or industrial patrons. The gravest threat to public health came in the early 1920s with the onset of polio among children. Described as infantile paralysis, it most often affected young children, and along with flu, measles, and scarlet fever significantly affected infant mortality rates throughout the nation. The medical community responded in several ways: through professionalization of its ranks and the creation of the American Medical Association, the advocating for public hospitals, the creation of public health foundations, and rigorous research into the cause of many of the leading communicable diseases that killed children. Public Health had come of age.⁵

⁵ For discussions of Progressivism see, Bradley R. Rice, *Progressive Cities: The Commission Government Movement*, 1972, John D. Buenker, *Urban Liberalism and Progressive Reform*, 1973 and Morton Keller, *Regulating a New Society: Public Policy and Social Change in America, 1900-1933*, 1994.

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Berwyn's entrance into public health concerns grew quite naturally out of the cohesiveness of the community and the rising affluence that grew throughout the 1920s. Ruthlessness in corporate and industrial activities waned as welfare capitalism among private employers took hold. In part to purge the idealists of the Progressive era out of positions of power, the business elite and in Berwyn's case, the powerful ethnic political leadership, took control of municipal and social affairs. Scientific efficacy, a darling of business and social Progressives, found a comfortable seat in the public health arena. After the Flu Pandemic of 1918, scientists and the medical community roared into overdrive to develop vaccines and rid society of the causes of common illnesses. Although tuberculosis raged in the cities and sanitary conditions varied from good to mortally unsafe, the public health community started to beat the drum for large-scale reform of access to medical services and care for deserving citizens. Illinois responded in 1917 and again in 1920 to create Public Health Acts that authorized municipalities and other local governments to address public health concerns.

Berwyn was one of two communities, Quincy was the other, that by 1920 had established a Public Health Department under the Illinois statute. Two men played important roles in the creation of the municipal health department that was expanded into the Township Health District. Dr. Arthur MacNeal, a physician who helped establish the first public hospital in Berwyn, and David Abram, an undertaker, civic promoter, and Health Department Supervisor from 1921 to 1933 both helped launch Berwyn's public health mandate. Housed in cramped quarters at 3206 Oak Park Avenue, the Health Department addressed many of the community's pressing health needs. Of greatest concern were the leading causes of mortality and illness, especially infant mortality. Childhood killers such as measles, chicken and small pox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever concerned Berwyn's public health advocates. The focus of the department then was on children's health. Berwyn's public health advocates, David Abram foremost, called for vigorous vaccination programs, largely instituted in the schools, and early detection and stifling of contagion in elementary schools. One crisis that assaulted many communities, including Berwyn was Polio or infantile paralysis. Until Jonas Salk developed a vaccine in 1950, little could be done to assist the victims of this life threateningcripler.⁶

By 1933, at the end of Abram's tenure as Supervisor, the Health Department expanded its operations to focus on health maintenance and consumer health concerns. As part of this expansion the new Township Health Supervisor, Arthur P. Herron, commissioned an optometry clinic, a full-time laboratory technician, and most importantly, a full-time

⁶ "Health Dept Began 1921," *The Berwyn Beacon* 2 Sep 1948 , 25.

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health inspector. Tax revenues expanded in 1931 allowing for the growth of the Health Department budget and resources, although general taxes decreased in 1933. The Health Department focused on health education, the reduction of the community's death rate, containment and elimination of communicable diseases, child and infant welfare, scientific examination and testing of patients, the inspection of food and water sources in the community, and outreach to parents and children through school sponsored health programs.⁷

Like any good Progressive, Herron and his staff kept track of births and deaths in the community and used these data to determine the direction of public health initiatives. The preponderance of health education focused on tuberculosis and children's health issues, clearly the primary concern of the health department personnel. Armed with statistics, the Berwyn Public Health Department launched aggressive immunization testing and vaccination to stem deaths of children caused largely by diphtheria and small pox. Scarlet fever apparently continued to elude the public health community in Berwyn with a rise in cases although only one fatality in 1933. Adult deaths from heart attacks, cerebral hemorrhages, and carcinoma remained persistently high.⁸

The real darling of Herron's tenure was the expansion of food inspection by the Bureau of Food Inspection. Herron himself served as one of two full-time inspectors. This mandate most clearly derived from the Progressive's concern for community health. Meat and milk products were closely scrutinized and the sale of raw milk prohibited in the Berwyn. Eating establishments, retail grocers and butchers, candy factories, delicatessens, on-street food peddlers, drug stores, lunchrooms and bakeries all received regular inspections. The expansion of the laboratory services served the inspection mandate well including the addition of water testing to its list of potential health hazards.⁹ Thus by 1933 the Berwyn Public Health Department was professionalized, efficient, scientific, concerned with the community, especially children, and thoroughly entrenched as a public institution. The Progressive legacy grew.

The Great Depression thoroughly swamped the progress of public health in Berwyn and yet accelerated its growth. By 1936, with relief cases at the county, township, and municipal level mounting, the Berwyn Health Department was appointed official relief administrator.¹⁰ Faced with a daunting task of relief and public health, the Berwyn

⁷ *Annual Report Berwyn Public Health District 1933*, n.p. : 1-24.

⁸ *Annual Report*, 9-11,15.

⁹ *Annual Report*, 16-18.

¹⁰ "Health Dept Began 1921," 25.

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Health Department sought ways to adequately provide urgent health care, continue its mission as a purveyor of public health, and expand. By 1937, the new Township Supervisor, John R. Cermak determined to create a new facility and launch an expanded public health mandate.

Berwyn and The Great Depression

The Great Depression affected communities like Berwyn with mounting force. At first, the crash of the stock market, although foreboding, seemed distant and marginally linked to the many citizens of the nation. The nation's economic health had faltered and risen and faltered again throughout the 1920s. In fact, farmers and industrial workers repeatedly experienced the hazards of the post-World War I economy through glutted markets and frequent unemployment. They knew that the apparent prosperity centered in the stock market and among some consumer goods manufacturers was unstable, maybe even short-lived. Yet, knowing the economy's many weaknesses did not prevent the cataclysmic events of late October 1929. The effects of the Great Depression upon the working class and agricultural sector were devastating. Farm foreclosures mounted throughout 1930, which in turn greatly weakened the rural banks. Industrial workers lost their jobs as production rates plummeted. Homelessness among the working class approached a horrific scale. But for the middle class, the stock market crash had minor effects. At least initially, it appeared so. Thus, between 1929 and 1932, white-collar workers endured stagnant wages, caps on salaries, hiring freezes, and even punitive hiring practices but not economic devastation. As the economic fallout reached the investment community, particularly the banks that failed with greater frequency each month, the middle class began to worry. The banks had financed their homes and safeguarded their savings and both of these assets were at risk.¹¹

Berwyn in the 1930s was a well-integrated community economically. Its prosperity lay in the many fine commercial and public institutions that its residents had created. Berwynites strove toward middle class status. The community possessed a good working class base and a small, but civically active elite. As a testament to its economic ambitions, this community of approximately 45,000 had five banks by 1926 with resources ranging between \$600,000 to \$1.3 million. All of the banks carried substantial amounts of real estate loans representing between 10 and 20 percent of their business.

¹¹ For discussions of the Great Depression see Robert McElvaine, *The Great Depression: America, 1929-1941* (New York: Times Books, 1984); Studs Terkel, *Hard Times: An Oral History of the Great Depression* (New York: Avalon Books, 1971); and David Kennedy, ed., *American People in the Depression* (New Haven: Pendulum Press, 1973).

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Homeownership, the hallmark of the middle class, reigned in Berwyn, or at least it aspired to. *The Chicago Banker* noted that "Berwyn, Oak Park, Evanston, and Cicero are among the leading Chicago suburban cities in which home ownership excels. These cities . . . also [have] a large number of the most rapidly growing banks in the suburban district."¹²

But these homeowners depended on the steady incomes provided by their commercial interests or their paid employment. When employment contracted, especially among industrial concerns like Western Electric, the numerous construction firms that operated in and around Berwyn, and in insurance, banking, and real estate, then Berwyn residents turned to their community institutions for assistance. Like many other municipalities throughout the U.S., Berwyn quickly exhausted its resources.¹³

In 1928, David Abram, then Township Supervisor, called for the organization of the Berwyn Community Welfare Association (BCWA). Clearly, even before the stock market crash, Berwyn had a substantial needy community, whom Abram saw through his civic activities and the Public Health Department.¹⁴ The Community Chest idea, which pooled nonprofit, charitable community resources for more advantageous fundraising and efficient distribution of charity multiplied across the nation's cities and towns during the late 1920s. By this time, the overproduction of goods and farm products brought the desperate plight of the needy and unemployed to the lap of municipal leaders. The Community Chest drives sought to keep charitable welfare manageable with fewer fundraising drives and centralized management of the poor. When the Great Depression hit, these organizations flattened quickly, many exhausting their resources well before 1933 with the beginning of federally sponsored relief programs.

Berwyn tried to keep up with the caseload of its needy, but found that by 1931, the BCWA was overwhelmed. Starting with twenty cases in 1928, it quickly expanded to seventy-six cases by 1929 and approached more than a thousand by 1933. Like many cities, Berwyn instituted a Community Garden Project in 1932 that assisted families with the most basic human need—food. Surplus harvests were canned and distributed by

¹² *The Chicago Banker*, October 23, 1926:12.

¹³ For a good discussion of industrial workers, especially ethnic communities, in Chicago before and during the Great Depression see, Lisabeth Cohen, *Making a New Deal: Industrial Workers in Chicago, 1919-1939* (Oxford University Press, 1990).

¹⁴ "Welfare Association Formed to Help Needy Berwynites," *Berwyn Beacon*, 1 Sep 1938,1.

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female volunteers. Government surplus flour was distributed. Housing, clothing, bedding and coal were also provided.¹⁵

The creation of federal direct relief and work relief programs by the Roosevelt (FDR) Administration in 1933 helped many communities breathe easily, or at least with hope. Municipalities had not only exhausted their resources for relief to the indigent and unemployed, they had resorted to scrip payment, nonpayment, or layoffs among their ranks to handle their own insolvencies. Taxes had bottomed out as banks and businesses failed. All the banks of Berwyn eventually failed because of the Depression. In 1930, four banks—the American, the Ridgeland, the Oakwyn, and the First National Bank and Trust—were forced to merge to remain solvent and to avoid a bank run. In 1932, this merged institution also closed and was placed in receivership to divide its assets. Also in 1932, the Berwyn Trust and Savings Bank, known as "the bank on the corner", closed its doors for good. Thus, from September 1933 until 1937, no banks operated in Berwyn. The cohesion and prosperity that Berwyn had counted on to meet the needs of its citizens had just collapsed. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, (FERA), created in May 1933, provided states indirect relief by grants of aid. It was budgeted \$500 million by Congress. The states and corollary government bodies cheered this decisive act, but its implementation would prove how effective the money for relief would be.

Previous attempts at public works and a low cost loan program under the Hoover Administration had proved too little too late. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation developed by Hoover in 1932 sought to loan at low rates seed money to banks, insurance companies, railroads, and corporations. Hoover hoped the capitalization would trickle down to put money in workers pockets. It never did. Roosevelt utilized Hoover's concept and created grants for work and direct relief but placed the states in charge. With both forms of relief in operation, money did make it to the needy. Once the authorization and budget for the FERA was in place, FDR felt confident to ask for more. Under the authorization of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 1933, the Public Works Administration (PWA) emerged. FDR envisioned the PWA as a powerhouse of public works and asked Congress to generously endow it, which it did--\$3.3 billion. But FDR found his public works administrator, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, painfully cautious about spending his Congressional endowment. In November 1933, with few PWA projects underway, FDR created the Civil Works Administration (CWA) with former Red Cross administrator Harry Hopkins in charge. FDR transferred \$400 million from the PWA to the CWA and within four months, Hopkins had spent most of his

¹⁵ Ibid.

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appropriation. The CWA put men to work immediately on small scale public works projects, street repairs, lighting, tuck pointing, grounds improvements, even clerical projects and absorbed the hundreds of unskilled and semi-skilled workers needing work relief.

Reports varied in 1933 in the Berwyn and Cicero newspapers about the state of the economy. In March 1933, the Berwyn Unemployed Council formed to address the needs of the unemployed and part-time workers in Berwyn. In particular, the Council worked on cases where families faced health concerns, especially malnutrition because the relief provided was inadequate. The Council also served as advocate for the increasing eviction of tenants and foreclosures against homeowners, who would only further burden the overtaxed relief apparatuses in Berwyn.¹⁶ Local reporting also noted several suicides of ill and unemployed men who in their hopelessness sought a different form of relief. Yet, industrial firms in Berwyn and Cicero claimed that employment was up nearly 20 percent by July 1933. Western Electric, though, one of the largest employers, practically shut down operations during the three-week vacation period in July. Teachers were in dire straits as a direct result of the city's financial woes. Berwyn had been paying its teachers in scrip since October 1931. A tax warrant of \$50,000 purchased by Western Electric gave them their first paychecks in nearly two years.¹⁷ Even the *Berwyn Life* itself seemed emaciated from the long toll of the Depression by early 1933. The paper only managed to print three to five pages of news and advertisements. By December, the newspaper increased its publication to ten pages of news and ads.

By the end of November 1933, Berwyn received CWA work relief money and put hundreds, upwards to 500 men to work that winter. Berwyn's CWA projects included: repairs to water works, construction of wading pools, repairing street hydrants, repairing curb and gutters, restoration of documents and public records, and many others like these. The estimated cost of 10 projects begun immediately was \$45,546.¹⁸ The idea was to put as many men to work as possible. Except for a few clerical projects, mostly men worked. Neither the CWA nor the PWA had much work for women or skilled men outside of construction fields. They would have to wait until 1935 when Congress authorized the Works Projects Administration, which greatly expanded and institutionalized federal work relief. Overall, the effect of the CWA was to put money in men's pockets and greatly reduce their need for direct relief to sustain their families.

¹⁶ "Form Unemployed Council in Berwyn for Jobless Aid," *Berwyn Life* 22 Mar 1933, 1.

¹⁷ "Industrial Firms in Cicero, Berwyn Report Upsurge," and "\$50,000 in Cash is Available for School Teachers," *Berwyn Life* 19 Jul 1933, 1.

¹⁸ "Put 578 men to Work Monday in Cicero, Berwyn," *Berwyn Beacon* 24 Nov 1933, 1.

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Despite attempts by FDR and Congress to stem the tide of unemployment, it persisted. By 1935, work relief was greatly expanded with the creation of the Works Projects Administration led by former CWA administrator Hopkins. The WPA included both traditional public works projects, paralleling in type if not in scale, PWA construction projects. The WPA also broadened work relief to unskilled women, black men and women, and white-collar workers. In a controversial move, Hopkins called for creation of the Federal Artists Project and the Federal Writers Project to employ those out of work to create murals in public buildings and to write the travel guides for the states.

Berwyn's relief figures are sketchy in this post-1935 period. On the one hand, township and city officials were trying to maintain balanced budgets and provide services and relief. A postal census of the unemployed proved that enumerating the relief need was difficult. Of the 14,000 applications distributed, only 2130 were returned. Of these returns, the postal service calculated that only 196 Berwynites were without some form of work or relief. Yet the *Beacon* continued to post more than seven pages of tax delinquent properties that would be sold at auction January 3, 1938 if not paid. The Berwyn Relief Association announced in February 1938, one month after a blockbuster fundraising event, that it would sell \$7500 in anticipated tax warrants to meet the more than 300 relief cases it calculated existed. In this environment of unemployment, overtaxed relief agencies and businesses, and township and municipal leaders struggling to meet the needs of nearly indigent citizens, Supervisor John R. Cermak made a bid for a PWA construction grant to build a new public health center.¹⁹

Berwyn's New Deal

On July 16, 1938, John Cermak wrote to Congressman Thomas O'Brien to inform him of the pending PWA grant application for the construction of a public health center in Berwyn. Cermak asks for O'Brien's assistance. O'Brien submits the application himself to Ickes with a quirky endorsement. "Since I have more than a passing interest in the instant request it would be most pleasing to me, I assure you in the event favorable action is taken thereon." *Quid pro quo*, no doubt.²⁰

¹⁹ Terry McManmon, "As They Saw It: The Second Half of the Depression," *Berwyn Past-Times* Summer 1984, 2-3.

²⁰ John R. Cermak to Hon. Thomas O'Brien, 16 July 1938 and Thomas J. O'Brien M.C. to Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 20 July 1938 Public Works Administration RG 135 1933-1949 on microfilm.

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By August 22, 1938, the grant is approved. Cermak estimated the actual cost of the project would be \$53,830. The PWA agreed to pay 45 percent of the project costs with a grant of \$24,545. Within a year, the construction was nearing completion. The final construction report on July 8, 1939 indicated that the approved bronze tablet, now located in the western vestibule, had been erected. Competing neck and neck with the construction of the Municipal Building only two blocks away, the Public Health Center building construction faded into the background of Berwyn's public focus.

Comparably, John Cermak got the most for his money in nearly every way. He made choices that kept the project on budget and yet instilled a strong sense of craftsmanship and grandeur into the public health building. The total budget of the Public Health Building was nearly \$30,000 less than the PWA share for the Municipal Building, which total costs exceeded \$190,000. Despite his administrative skill, one of the first issues Cermak and the PWA had to settle was a civil suit against the Township of misuse of tax-derived income for the construction of the building. It was dismissed by the Illinois Superior Court for want of equity, presumably to buy the tax-delinquent property.

Cermak acquired the property for the cost of delinquent taxes, just under \$3000. He hired a local architect just beginning his solo career. He authorized the use of finer materials specified in the plans, but they did not match in quality or cost the marble veneers and elaborate furniture of the City Hall project. His economy and singular attention to cost accounting and construction reports seem to have kept the project on track.

Did the Berwyn Public Health Department Building contribute to the relief efforts among the unemployed in Berwyn? It infused nearly \$17,000 into the labor market, although none of the four major contractors were local.²¹ The primary contractor, Elston Construction, was a Chicago-based firm. In each case, the lowest bidder won the contract and beat out several Berwyn firms. Elston Construction agreed to provide the bulk of the construction labor and oversight for \$34,569.²² Once the final bids were approved by the PWA, construction began on October 20, 1938. Most of the labor performed required skilled workers who consumed more than \$12,000 in labor costs. Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, cement finishers, roofers and sheet metal workers, floor layers averaged salaries of \$85.00 monthly and worked approximately eight

²¹ Preliminary Estimates of Construction, PWA Grant Application for the Berwyn Public Health Building, June 1938, RG 135.

²² "O.K. Health Center Bids," *Cicero Life* 19 Oct 1938, 9.

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months.²³ Unlike the WPA construction programs, many of the PWA grants-in-aid projects were nonfederal projects. That is, the PWA had final oversight, ensured that costs and construction remained in line with the original estimates and that labor wages and hours followed the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Wagner Act of 1935. Berwyn Township, however, hired the contractors, architect, inspector, and accountants to manage the building project. With a close eye on many details, the PWA found little to criticize in the Public Health building project and covered nearly its entire share of construction costs. In the end, the project came in under budget by \$3400, thus reducing the PWA share to \$23,006. Berwyn had a modern, well-appointed new Health Center, which further substantiated the Township's claim of the primacy of public health.

Local Architecture and National Design: Berwyn and Art Deco/Moderne (1925-1963)

The Berwyn Public Health Center is a well-executed example of Art Deco and Art Moderne design principals that architects during the 1930s frequently utilized for commercial and public buildings in the U.S. The building's symmetry, vertical and horizontal emphases, modernity, restrained decorative details, and high quality materials altogether mark it as a superior example of modern architectural influences of the 1930s. Local Berwyn architect, Vladimir (Laddie) J. Novak (1911-1981) began his solo career with the Berwyn Health Center. He went on to design several more modern public buildings throughout the western suburbs during the 1940s and 1950s through his firm Novak and Velat (1948). As a fledgling architect in the late 1930s and early 1940s, he executed buildings in the modern tradition. After graduating from the Illinois Institute of Architecture in 1934, he served as a draftsman in the firms of Pereria and Pereria (1935) and Royer and Stanley (1937). His training and evolving style likely was influenced by the design trends prevalent in Chicago introduced in 1925 at the Paris L'Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes (from which Art Deco derives its name) and the 1933 Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. Novak's later designs for the Stickney Memorial Health Center (1949), the Berwyn Police Station (1961), and the Berwyn Fire Department (1963; see photos and photograph key, Continuation Page 23) illustrate an evolving modernist sensibility.

Two stylistic elements are present in the Berwyn Public Health Center, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International Style. These styles evolved within a 20-year period and help explain why the Health Center is a hybrid of the modern architectural influences utilized during the 1930s and 1940s. The first to emerge, the Art Deco, sprang from the art and

²³ Preliminary Estimates of Construction, PWA Grant Application.

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architectural forms displayed at the Paris Exposition in 1925 which showcased the well developed Art Deco styles implemented before and during World War I. The full expression of this form by the 1920s is evident in American architecture, especially in places like Miami Beach where new construction generously applied the style. Art Deco is characterized by its modern look. It utilizes the newest construction techniques and materials, especially glass, stainless steel, glazed tiles and concrete. It also commonly executed decorative motifs in glazed and colorful terra cotta, an older building technology. The Art Deco style moved away from the floral and stylized motifs of the Art Nouveau and emphasized geometric patterns, such as zigzags and chevrons, commonly found in cornices, pilasters, window surrounds and doorways. Typically, the Art Deco emphasizes verticality, especially when executed upon skyscrapers, and setbacks through the use of tall columnar forms, recessed cornices, prominent pilasters, and stepped parapet walls. Raymond Hood, Eliel Saarinen, and Frank Lloyd Wright all applied the form. Art Deco is both conservative in a stripped down vertical form, and exuberant with statuary, stylized spires, heavily recessed windows, and strong geometric decoration. The Art Deco form absorbed elements from French Cubism, Italian Futurism, and German Bauhaus, but became increasingly austere as the economic fallout of the Depression scaled down its influence and form. What emerged during the 1930s, especially among commissions for public buildings and federal public works projects was the hybrid between Art Deco and Art Moderne.

Art Moderne represents a subtle shift from the Art Deco genre by emphasizing horizontal lines, through banding and recessed brick courses, rounded edges, rather than geometric shapes, corner windows, and ground hugging forms. The look of Art Moderne is thoroughly inspired by the machine age, particularly the linear forms of the zeppelin, airplanes, sleek trains, and autos. Streamlined Moderne, another subset of the Art Moderne, applies the principals of fluidity and an infatuation with science fiction modernism. It avoids angles and applies glossy finishes through stainless steel, ceramic tiles and smooth glass surfaces. The ornament emphasized the building shape and did not intend to attract attention to itself although it often did. The style gained influence popularly after the 1933-34 Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. Because of the Depression, construction starts plummeted and innovative design motifs diminished. The Exposition with its sleek, modernistic emphasis reenergized the design community. Many of the public works projects commissioned by the federal government in the late 1930s adopted conservative forms of Art Deco and Art Moderne.

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The Berwyn Public Health Center is one of several modern public buildings in Berwyn that utilized these styles. The Health Center displays influences of both the Art Deco verticality and the Art Moderne horizontal emphasis. Its execution in brick and smooth limestone ashlar accented by limestone banding and recessed brick courses expresses modernity in mass and ornament. Stripped of flourishes, the building is modest and austere. The setbacks and stepped form, crisp edging and geometric form clearly place it in the Art Deco tradition. The slightly beveled coping and the recessed bands create softened corners, but the overall form is angular. The interior finishes of rounded corners, glazed tile, and stainless steel ornament place it on the cusp of change that signaled the Art Moderne. Comparably, the City Hall building and the U.S. Post Office completed in 1939 and 1940 respectively are angular in execution and decidedly modern in form and materials. Altogether, the three buildings are a microcosmic view of the work of the Public Works Administration in Berwyn and the strong expression of modernism and stability inspired by the city's civic leadership.

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22NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

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23NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

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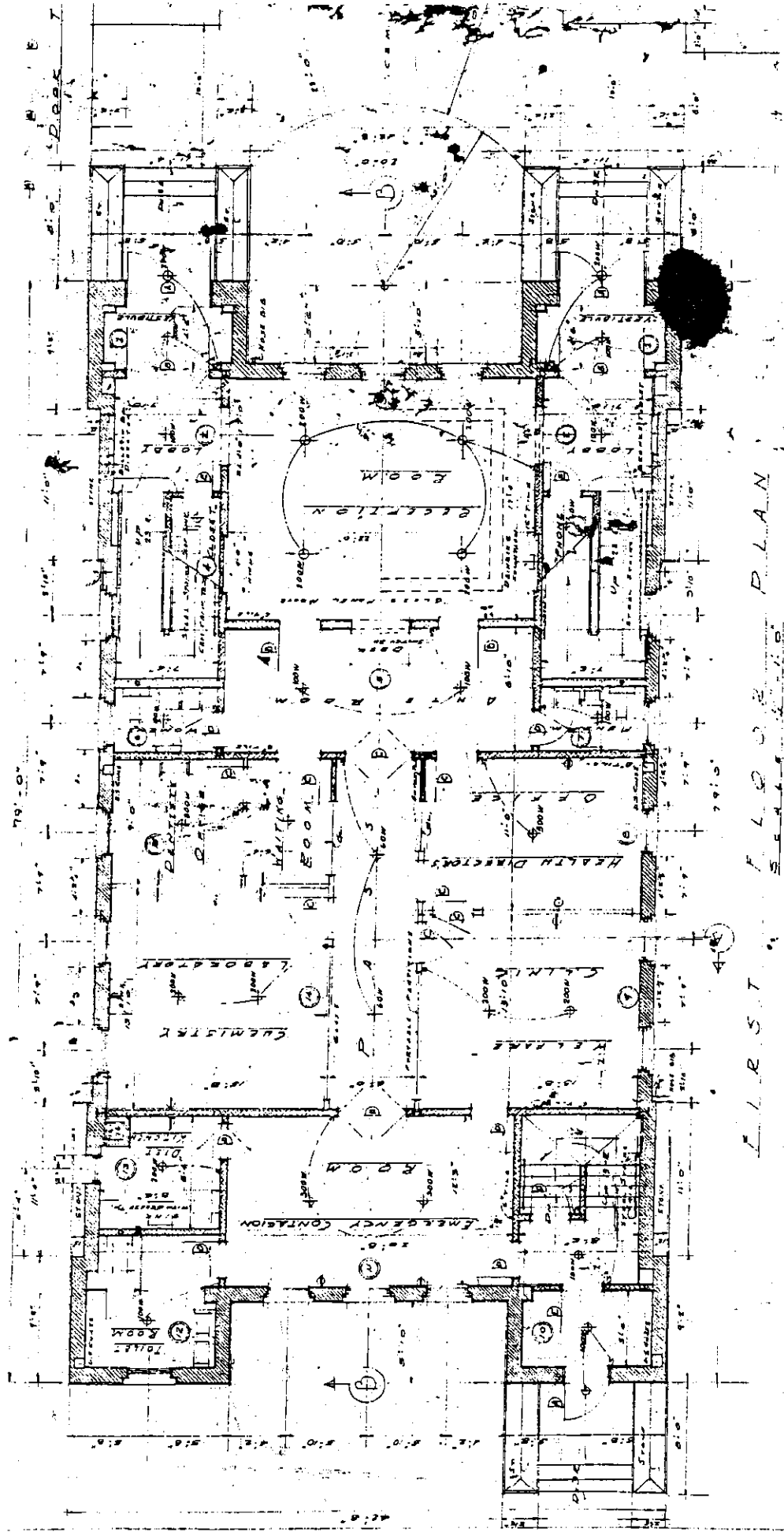
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Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 8 and 9 in Block 4 in W.G. McIntosh's Oak Park Avenue addition, being a subdivision of the N $\frac{3}{4}$ (except the S. 20 acres thereof) of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30, T.39N, R. 13E of the 3rd P.M.

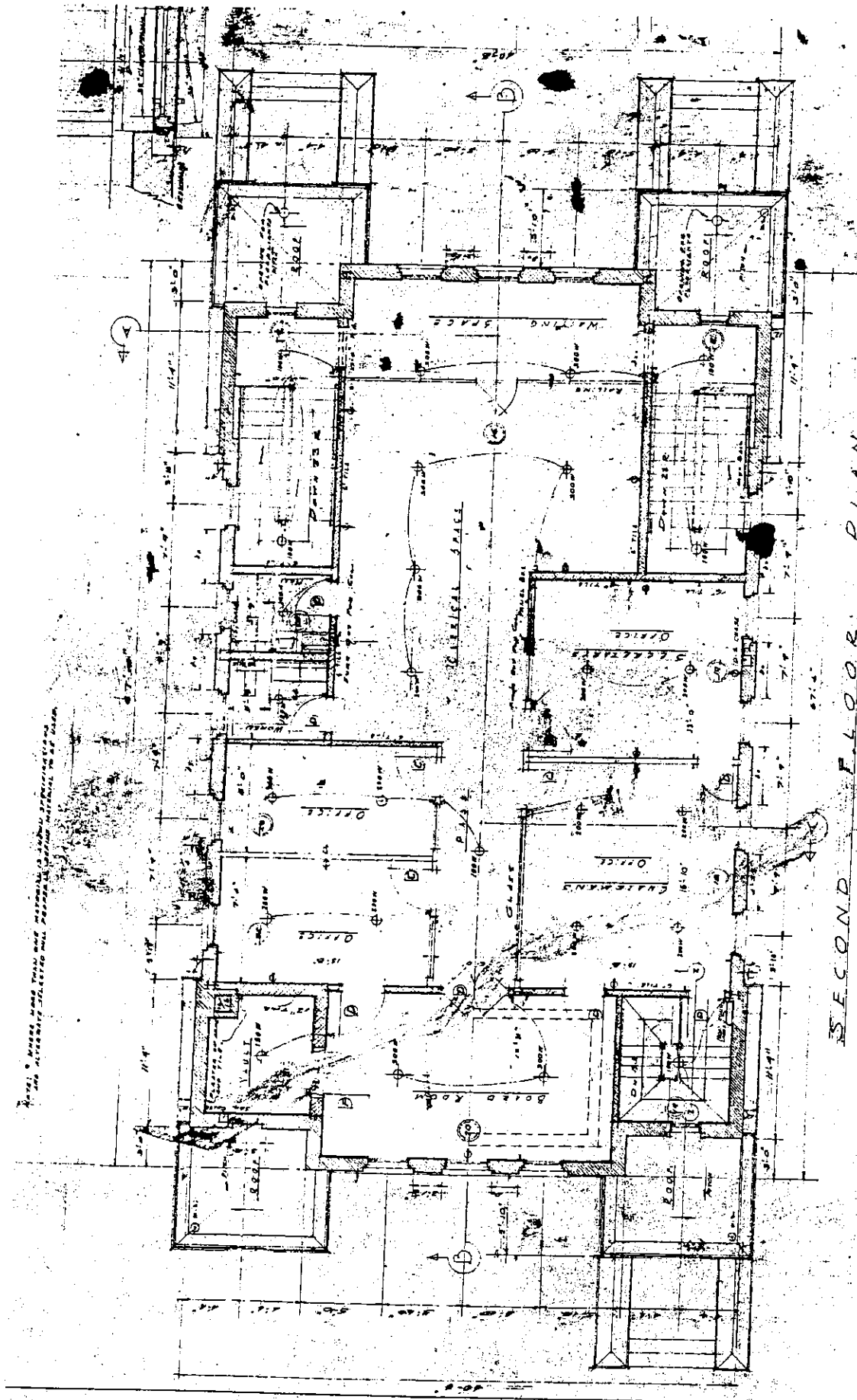
Boundary Justification:

The 56.5' x 125' property boundary represents the original land purchased by the Township for the construction of the building. The park land that extends west was included in the Township property at a later date.

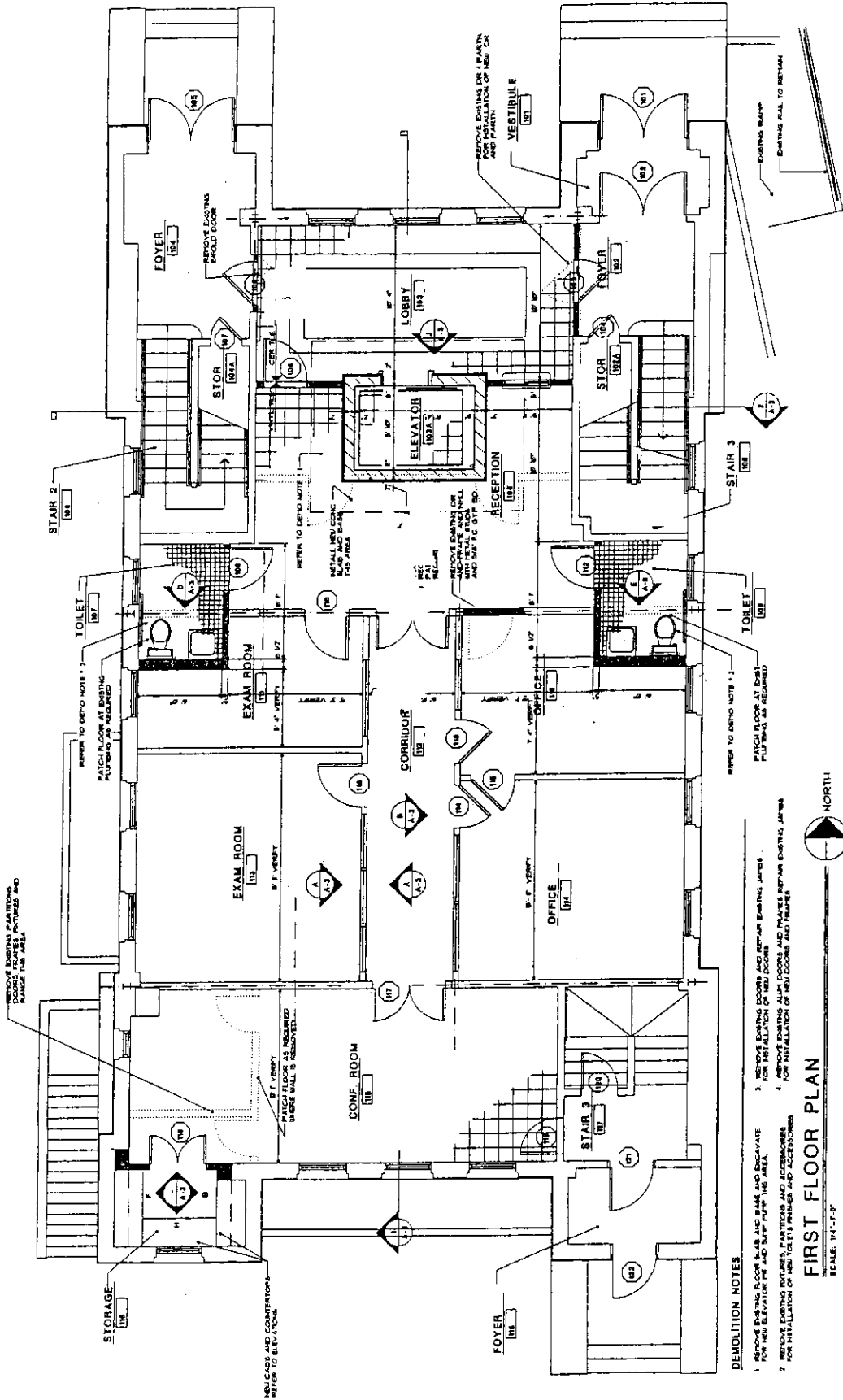


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

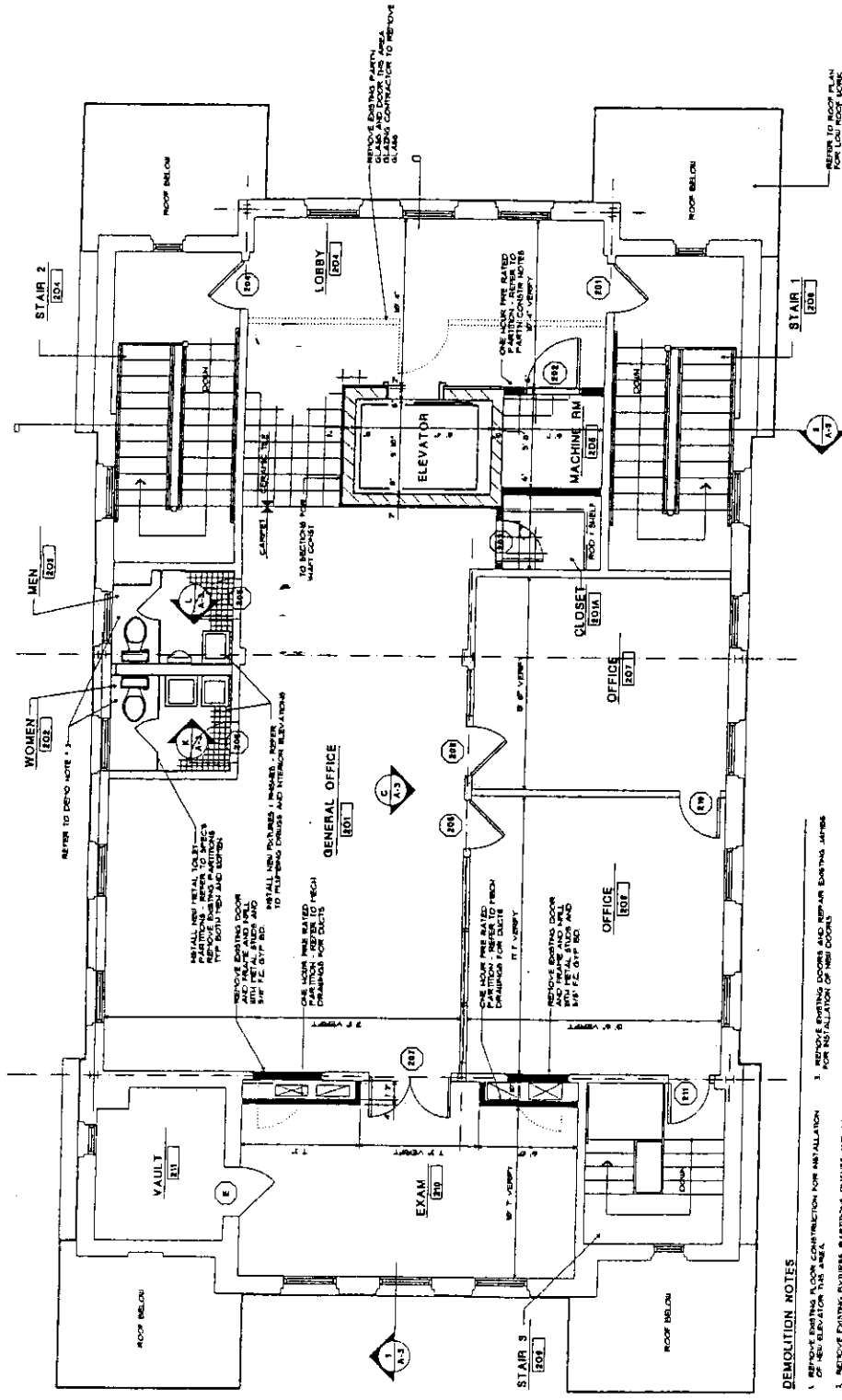
Berwyn Health Center - Historic Plans
Figure 1



Berwyn Health Center Historic Plans
Figure 2



Berwyn Health Center - Current Plans
Figure 3



DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REMOVE EXISTING FLOOR CONSTRUCTION FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW ELEVATOR AND JAMB.
2. REMOVE EXISTING DOORS AND REPAIR EXISTING JAMBS FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW DOORS.
3. REMOVE EXISTING PARTITIONS, PARTITION INSIDES AND ACCESSORIES.
4. REMOVE EXISTING TOILET PARTITION INSIDES AND ACCESSORIES.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



*Berwyn Health Center
Current Plans
Figure 4*



FRANK HAMETTA

TELEPHONE
BERWYN 520

ILLINOIS LAND SURVEYOR
CIVIL ENGINEER

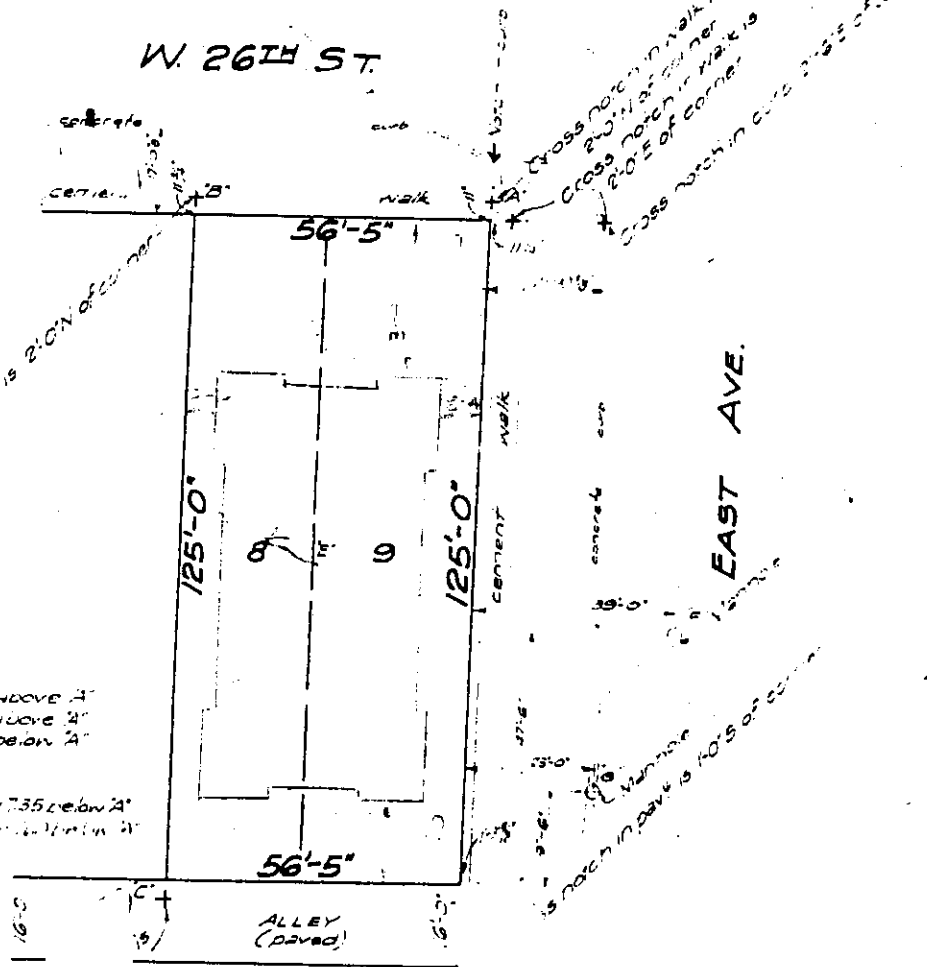
2701 CLINTON AVE.
BERWYN, ILL.

PLAT OF SURVEY

OF

Lots 8 and 9 in Block 4 in W.G.M. Intosh's Oak Park Ave. Addition, being a Subdivision of the N. 3/4 (except the S. 20 Acs thereof) of W. 1/2 of S.E. 1/4 of Section 30, T. 39N, R. 13E. of the 3rd P.M.

W. 26TH ST.



EAST AVE.

- 1. Top of walk at cross = 0.00
- 2. Top of curb at cross = 0.25 above A'
- 3. Top of sidewalk at cross = 0.18 above A'
- 4. Top of curb at cross = 0.12 below A'
- 5. Approximate average elevation of surface = 0.00
- 6. Bottom of 2" sewer from south = 7.35 below A'
- 7. Bottom of 4" sewer from south = 10.15 below A'

Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet
 Order No. 3006
 Field book 30-32-35 Page 77
 Survey made for Berwyn Health Bldg
 Ordered by V.J. Novak

Cross notch in curb is 10'-5" of corner

STATE OF ILLINOIS
County of Cook

I, Frank Hametta, Illinois Land Surveyor, hereby certify that I have surveyed the property described above, and that the plat hereon drawn is a correct representation of said survey, all measurements being corrected to the standard at 62° Fahrenheit.

Berwyn, Illinois, September 9, 1938

Frank Hametta
Illinois Land Surveyor No. 121

CAUTION: Compare the description in this plat with your deed, abstract or certificate of title, also compare all points before building by owner, and at once report any difference.
Building lines are shown only, where they are recorded in the map. Other lines refer to curb, road or channel.

Berwyn Health Center
Figure 5

CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, Point Sal Ataje, Address Restricted, Point Sal Highlands vicinity, 02001392, LISTED, 11/21/02

GEORGIA, JENKINS COUNTY, Millen High School, 100 Cleveland Ave., Millen, 02000842, LISTED, 11/21/02

GEORGIA, PUTNAM COUNTY, Rockville Academy and St. Paul Methodist Church Historic District, E of Eatonton and S of GA 16, Rockville Rd., Eatonton vicinity, 02001382, LISTED, 11/19/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Automatic Electric Company Building, 1001 W. Van Buren, Chicago, 02001386, LISTED, 11/20/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Berwyn Health Center, 6600 W. 26th St., Berwyn, 02001352, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Fuller Park, 331 W. 45th St., Chicago, 02001347, LISTED, 11/20/02 (Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Maxwell--Briscoe Automobile Company Showroom, 1737 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 02001349, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Motor Row Historic District, Roughly bounded by 22nd St., Indiana St., 24th Place, and Wabash St., Chicago, 02001387, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Norwood Park Historical District, roughly bounded by Harlem Ave., Nagle Ave., Bryn Mawr Ave., and Avondale St., Chicago, 02001350, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Scoville Place, Jct. of Lake St. and Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, 02001351, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Waukegan Building, 4 S. Genesee St., Waukegan, 02001355, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Collins, Daniel Dove, House, 621 W. Main St., Collinsville, 02001385, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Norodni Sin, 209-211 E. Vandalia, Edwardsville, 02001353, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Buffalo Grove Lime Kiln, Galena Trail Rd., Polo, 02001348, LISTED, 11/20/02

ILLINOIS, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, Stotlar, Ed. M., House, 1304 W. Main St., Marion, 02001354, LISTED, 11/21/02

IOWA, HARRISON COUNTY, Woodbine Normal and Grade School, 5th and Weare, Woodbine, 02001227, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, GREENE COUNTY, Vernal Presbyterian Church, 455 McInnis--Vernal Rd., Lucedale vicinity, 02001389, LISTED, 11/18/02

MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, 181 S Jefferson St, Jackson, 02000209, LISTED, 11/19/02

MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Welty, Eudora, House, 1119 Pinehurst St., Jackson, 02001388, LISTED, 11/21/02

MISSISSIPPI, UNION COUNTY, New Albany Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. and E. Main, Camp St., and former St. Louis and San Francisco RR tracks, New Albany, 96001266, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/06/02

MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY, Kaulien Mercantile Company, 900 and 902 E. High St., Jefferson City, 02001402, LISTED, 11/21/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, Kansas City Club Building, 1228 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, 02001401, LISTED, 11/19/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, TWA Corporate Headquarters' Building, 1735-1741 Baltimore Ave.--1740 Main St., Kansas City, 02001403, LISTED, 11/20/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, West Ninth Street--Baltimore Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase I), West 100 blk. of 10th St. and 1000 blk. of Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, 01001413, LISTED, 11/20/02

MISSOURI, MARION COUNTY, Maple Avenue Historic District, Roughly bounded by Broadway and Center St., Alley to North St., Dulany to Section, Hannibal, 02001404, LISTED, 11/21/02

MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Lewis and Clark County Hospital Historic District, 3404 Cooney Dr., Helena, 02001101, LISTED, 11/19/02

NEW YORK, DELAWARE COUNTY, Congregation Bnai Israel Synagogue, Wagner Ave., Fleischmanns, 02001396, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY, Hellenic Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, 1000 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, 02001329, LISTED, 11/13/02

NEW YORK, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Williamsburg Cemetery, Abel Rd., Hampton Corners, 02001328, LISTED, 11/14/02

NEW YORK, QUEENS COUNTY, Congregation Tifereth Israel, 109-18 and 109-20 54th Ave., Corona, 02001357, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, Lansingburgh Village Burial Ground, Third Ave. and 107th St., Troy, 02001358, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, RICHMOND COUNTY, Calvary Presbyterian Church, 909 Castleton Ave., Staten Island, 02001356, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, SULLIVAN COUNTY, St. John's Episcopal Church and Rectory, 15 St. John's St., Monticello, 02001359, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, K. WHITTELSEY (Tugboat), 3 North St. at Rondout Creek, Kingston, 02001395, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Ulster House Hotel, Main St. at Academy Rd., Pine Hill, 02001399, LISTED, 11/21/02

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Weizer Building, 11801 Buckeye Rd., Cleveland, 02001360, LISTED, 11/21/02

TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, New Southern Hotel, 112-120 E. Baltimore St., Jackson, 02001378, LISTED, 11/21/02

TENNESSEE, SHELBY COUNTY, Martin Memorial Temple CME Church, 65 S. Parkway West, Memphis, 02001379, LISTED, 11/20/02

TENNESSEE, WARREN COUNTY, City Cemetery, South High St., McMinnville, 02001377, LISTED, 11/21/02

UTAH, SAN JUAN COUNTY, St. Christopher's Episcopal Mission, UT 163, Bluff vicinity, 02001042, LISTED, 11/18/02

VERMONT, ADDISON COUNTY, Brooksville Advent Church, 1338 Dog Team Tavern Rd., New Haven, 02001380, LISTED, 11/21/02 (Religious Buildings, Sites and Structures in Vermont MPS)

VERMONT, ADDISON COUNTY, Dog Team Tavern, 1338 Dog Team Tavern Rd., New Haven, 02001381, LISTED, 11/21/02

VERMONT, WINDSOR COUNTY, Saddlebow Farm, 2477 Gold Coast Rd., Bridgewater, 02001345, LISTED, 11/14/02

VIRGINIA, AUGUSTA COUNTY, Bare House and Mill, 157 Wilda Rd., Stuarts Draft vicinity, 02001364, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, CARROLL COUNTY, Carter Hydraulic Rams, Off Grayson St. and US 221, Hillsville, 02001373, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Bleak Hill, Address Restricted, Callaway vicinity, 02001374, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, GREENE COUNTY, Powell--McMullan House, 233 McMullen Mill Rd., Stanardsville vicinity, 02001367, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, HANOVER COUNTY, Hanover Wayside, 8225 Hanover Wayside Rd., Hanover, 02001365, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, HENRY COUNTY, Old Turner Place, 7643 Henry Rd., Henry, 02001371, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURG INDEPENDENT CITY, Court House Hill--Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly along Madison St., Harrison St., 7th St., 6th St., Lynchburg, 02001361, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, PAGE COUNTY, Wall Brook Farm, 967 Longs Rd., Luray vicinity, 02001375, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Bryan, Joseph, Park, 4308 Hermitage Rd., Richmond, 02001369, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Church of the Sacred Heart, 1401 Perry St., Richmond, 02001368, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, New Pump House, 1708 Pump House Dr., Richmond, 02001366, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, Hamilton Schoolhouse, VA 611, S. Buffalo Rd., Lexington vicinity, 02001372, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Sanders, Walter McDonald, House, College Ave., Bluefield, 02001370, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, WISE COUNTY, Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park, 10 W. Street N, Big Stone Gap, 02001362, LISTED, 11/22/02

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