

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Charles Gates Dawes House

AND/OR COMMON

Dawes Mansion

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

225 Greenwood Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Evanston

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

10

STATE

Illinois

CODE

17

COUNTY

Cook

CODE

031

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Northwestern University (Leased to Evanston Historical Society)

STREET & NUMBER

contact: Arthur T. Schmebling, Vice-Pres & Comptroller, NU Mikell Darling, Director, EHS

CITY, TOWN

633 Clark Street, Evanston

STATE

Illinois

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Cook County Recorder & Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

118 North Clark Street

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

William G. Dawes lived in this 2½-story, hip-roofed, brick mansion for 42 years, from 1909 until his death in 1951. There are two other known extant Dawes residences--1620 Belmont Street, NW., in Washington, D.C., occupied in 1925-28, and 1310 H Street in Lincoln, Nebr., occupied in 1887-94--but this gracious structure clearly represents him best. Dawes also lived in Chicago for a time, but according to the Chicago Historic Preservation Commission, that dwelling has been demolished.

Now the home of the Evanston Historical Society and open to the public as an elegantly preserved house museum, the Dawes Mansion was erected in 1894 by Robert Sheppard, treasurer and business manager of Northwestern University. New York architect H. Edwards Ficken designed the house in the style of a French Chateau. Dawes bought it in 1909. In 1942 he donated it and its contents to Northwestern but continued to occupy it until his death. Mrs. Dawes also remained here until she died--in 1957. Dawes had hoped that the Evanston Historical Society might have its headquarters in the structure, and in 1960 the society leased it from Northwestern for \$1 a year. Shortly afterward, the city of Evanston leased the house's lakefront grounds from the university as a park and means of preserving the setting of the historic home.

Resting on approximately 2 acres bordered by Lake Michigan on the east and flanked by other historic houses on the south, west, and north, the south-facing Dawes House is constructed of varicolored orange and tan brick laid in Flemish bond. It sits above a slightly raised, full basement and on a brick and limestone foundation faced above ground with randomly laid sandstone ashlar.

Irregularly shaped, the dwelling has a red-tile roof that is comprised essentially of three hipped sections: an east-west front ridge, a north-south center ridge, and an irregular east-west rear ridge. The roof of the small rear wing is also hipped. Round, two-story towers rise at the front, or southeast and southwest, corners of the house, and are topped by conical roofs with small spires. Along each roof edge is a dark-painted, wooden box cornice and plain frieze with ornamental support brackets.

A molded, stone watertable surrounds the house at basement level, and a stone belt course passes between the first and second stories, forming sills for upper story windows--except on the front facade, where a second belt course serves that function for most openings. A two-opening, stone-decorated, gabled dormer graces the roof slope

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1909-1951

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Robert Sheppard/H. Edwards Ficken

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Charles Gates Dawes, according to his biographer Bascom N. Timmons, bore chief responsibility for the "only completely successful conference on international governmental affairs between the end of World War I and the midway point of the twentieth century."¹ Although the Dawes Plan, the finished product of the interational committee he chaired in 1924, "did not solve the [World War I] reparations problem," says historian Richard W. Leopold, it "did arrange a rational schedule of payments" based on the performance of the German economy and removed that question, at least for a time, as an irritant to European amity.² For his labors Dawes was awarded the 1925 Nobel Peace Prize.

Before tackling the reparations problem, Dawes had already earned a national reputation as first Director of the Budget. President Warren G. Harding appointed him to the newly created post in 1921 because Dawes, according to historian Robert K. Murray, was "renowned for his ability to effect efficiency and economy."³ During his one-year tenure, Dawes established the Budget Bureau on a sound operating basis and was able to reduce Federal expenditures by almost 2 billion dollars.

Dawes' prestige made him the ideal running mate for Calvin Coolidge in the 1924 Presidential election. In fact, "not since the time of Theodore Roosevelt," says historian Donald Young, "had such a prominent American been honored with a vice presidential nomination."⁴ As Vice President from 1925 to 1929 Dawes eschewed the quiet role expected

(continued)

1 Bascom N. Timmons, Portrait of An American: Charles G. Dawes (New York, 1953), 225.

2 Richard W. Leopold, The Growth of American Foreign Policy: A History (New York, 1962), 477.

3 Robert K. Murray, The Harding Era: Warren G. Harding and His Administration (Minneapolis, 1969), 99.

4 Donald Young, American Roulette: The History and Dilemma of the Vice Presidency (New York, 1965), 156.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Coffman, Edward M., The War to End All Wars: The American Military Experience in World War I (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968).

Dawes Obituary, New York Times, April 24, 1951, 1, 32.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY circa 2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	44, 42, 45	46, 54, 56, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property includes both the main house and the carriage **house and coincides with the** legal lot known as 225 Greenwood Street, Evanston, Illinois.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE George R. Adams, Managing Editor; and
Ralph Christian, Assistant Editor

ORGANIZATION

DATE

American Association for State and Local History March 1976

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1400 Eighth Avenue South

(615) 242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Nashville

Tennessee 37203

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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above the front facade, and two small, single-opening, hipped dormers grace the irregular roof slope above the rear facade. On both the east and west slopes of the center section of the roof are three shed dormers. A large gabled end juts from the east slope of the rear roof section, shelters a small ell, and is adorned by an original, brick end chimney that rises from ground level. A similar chimney stands against a like projection on the west side of this section of the house. This ell is sheltered by a continuation of the irregular rear roof. Originally, tall, multiflued, brick stacks rose from each tower and along **the west slope of the center or north-south roof ridge**. These have been removed as a safety precaution.

Fenestration on the Dawes Mansion is irregular, but most window openings have either stone lintels or surrounds of cut stone quoins. Tower windows, of which there are two lower and two upper in each tower, are curved one-over-one sash topped by semi-elliptically arched fanlights. A double, one-over-one, mullion window with ornamental stone label decorates the second-story center of the front facade. Flanking this opening are two nine-light, oval windows surrounded by radiating stone voussoirs. Windows in the west wall, from front to rear, include a set of openings--one first-story and one second-story--like those in the tower; a small segmentally arched single window on the first floor; a leaded-glass, three-part, double mullion window flanked by two small rectangular openings on the second floor; and a series of larger four-over-one, rectangular windows. The southwest corner of the rear, westward projection of the exterior wall is rounded from the ground to the beltcourse, and on the second floor a Doric column supports the roof overhang, which shelters a curved, one-over-one, mullion window. On the rear facade, most windows are either one-over-one or four-over-one, double-hung sash. Along the east wall, most first-story windows are semicircularly arched one-over-one sash, as are also the upper ones on the gabled projection. Some are fitted with wooden louvered shutters. Most second-story windows on this side of the house are rectangular shaped.

The Dawes House has a number of entrances. A surfaced drive passes from the street and along the west side of the house, and one branch of a parallel Y-shaped walkway leads to five railed, concrete steps that mount to the front entrance. It is part of a one-story, sandstone loggia-like fixture that fills the space between the two

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towers. The doorway is positioned left of center under a labeled, semi-elliptical, ornamental arch and consists in part of an outer set of four heavy, wooden, folding doors topped by a multilight transom. These doors provide access to a small alcove, from which a transomed and sidelighted, single, wooden door opens into the interior. From the right of the entrance, a three-bay loggia extends to the southeast tower. Formerly, an ornamental stone railing rested atop the loggia, and a low stone wall ran from the front steps eastward around the tower, forming a formal garden. The Evanston Historical Society hopes to restore these fixtures.

The other branch of the Y-shaped front walk leads to a side entrance under an arcaded, two-bay by one-bay, first-floor porch near the center of the west wall of the house. During Dawes' occupancy a westward extension of this porch formed a port cochere through which vehicles passed to the rear of the building. There are two rear entrances, the chief of which is a single door in the west wall of the small rear wing. Sheltered by the overhang of the wing's roof--which forms a small railed porch--the entry is accessible by six railed, wooden steps. The other rear entrance is a double, glass door set in a Tudor arch near the east end of the rear wall of the main block. On the east side of the house, a first-story loggia extends from the southeast tower to the gabled projection and shelters a side entrance that consists of a single, glass door flanked by two floor-length, single, glass windows. Door and windows are topped by a leaded-glass transom, and the whole is set in a segmental arch of stone voussoirs. This entrance overlooks a large formal garden. Finally, at the northeast corner of the house, rests a reconstructed, two-story porch onto which casement windows open at the second-floor level.

Inside, the Dawes House features a side-hall plan, displays most of the original trim, and includes both furnished rooms that remain much as Dawes left them and rooms that serve as exhibit areas and offices. Most of the walls are white-painted plaster, and many have molding that creates a paneled effect. Many rooms also have ornate plaster wall cornices. There is much unpainted or natural woodwork, and all is oak except the fir floor in the reception room and the beautiful cherry wood in the library.

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On the first floor, a reception room and the library lie to the right of the hall. To the left are a music room; the grand, spiral staircase; and kitchen. At the end of the hall is the original and impressively furnished, Tudor-style dining room with musicians gallery. The largely circular front chambers--reception room and music room--now serve as exhibit areas, but they retain their paneled wainscoting, decorative wall cornices, and elegant marble mantels. Displays are arranged to retain the openness of the rooms and highlight their basic decor. The library remains exactly as it appeared in Dawes day. Filled bookshelves line most wall areas, exposed cherry cross-beams and panels decorate the ceiling, Persian rugs protect the wood floor, and semi-elliptical arches highlight an exterior side door and a fire-place alcove.

As the massive, open, balustered, oak stairway rises from the grand hall to the second floor, an alcove is formed along the west wall of the first floor and a balustraded gallery along the east wall of the second story. At the south end of the second-story level is an office that originally was a sitting room. The adjoining tower rooms, now also offices, were bedrooms initially. Both have baths dating to the 1920's, and both retain their elegant trim. Right of the hall a master bath and dressing room stands between the east tower room and the originally furnished Dawes master bedroom situated above the library. A third east-side chamber was Dawes' son's room and now holds the Evanston Historical Society's manuscript research room. On the right side of the second floor and rear of the grand stairway are: an elevator installed by Dawes in 1913; Mrs. Dawes' sitting room, now a manuscript room; Mrs. Dawes' mother's room, now a museum room; a bath; and an enclosed stair to the third floor. At the north end of the main hall or gallery are closets and another small bedroom.

The third floor of the Dawes House was never completed. Across the rear are a finished row of four servants' rooms and a bath. In the center is a large unfinished ballroom, stage, and dressing room. Across the front are storage rooms in the tower attics and a third storage chamber--planned as a billiard room--over the second-floor sitting room.

Near the northwest corner of the Dawes House sits a 1½-story, hip-roofed, brick carriage house that was designed by architect C. J. Warren in 1892. It features a large gabled dormer and a tiny

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hipped dormer on the south roof slope; a shed dormer on the east roof slope and another on the north; a small, conical cupola on the roof crest; and a large, enclosed pyramidal cupola astride the southeast ridge near the corner of the structure. Dawes altered the building by removing a hay-loft overhang and enclosing three of the five front, first-story arches to make garage doors. Today the upstairs contains an apartment for the museum and historical society director, and the first-floor is undergoing restoration. Eventually it will house Dawes' carriage.

Continuation Sheet Dawes House Item Number 9 Page one

Dorman, Michael, The Second Man: The Changing Role of the Vice Presidency (New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1970).

Hicks, John D., Republican Ascendancy, 1921-1933 (New York: Harper & Row, 1960).

Leopold, Richard W., The Growth of American Foreign Policy: A History (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962).

McCoy, Donald R., Calvin Coolidge: The Quiet President (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1967).

Murray, Robert K., The Harding Era: Warren G. Harding and His Administration (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1969).

Timmons, Bascom N., Portrait of An American: Charles G. Dawes (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1953).

Young, Donald, American Roulette: The History and Dilemma of the Vice Presidency (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965).

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of a man in his position--and at times even worked at cross purposes with President Coolidge. The Vice President waged a **4-year battle** against what he considered the antiquated rules of the Senate and tried unsuccessfully to arouse the Nation on the issue. He disagreed with Coolidge on farm policy and in 1927 pushed the McNary-Haugen Plan--for the disposal of farm surpluses abroad--through the Senate despite strong Presidential opposition.

Dawes lived in this 2½-story, hip-roofed, brick mansion for 42 years, from 1929 until his death in 1951. There are two other known extant Dawes residences--one in Washington, D.C., occupied in 1925-28, and one in Lincoln, Nebr., occupied in 1887-94--but this little-altered, excellently preserved structure clearly represents him best.

Biography

Charles Gates Dawes was born August 27, 1865, in Marietta, Ohio, to Rufus R. and Mary G. Dawes. His father, who had been a general in the Union Army and had served one term in Congress, was one of Marietta's most substantial citizens. As a result, young Charles received every cultural and educational advantage. He attended local Marietta College, graduated in 1884, and entered the University of Cincinnati Law School, receiving his LL.B. 2 years later.

Dawes left Ohio in 1887 and moved to Lincoln, Nebr., where he established his law practice. He quickly gained recognition in his profession when he successfully represented the Lincoln Board of Trade in the fight against discriminatory freight rates. Financial success soon followed, and within a few years, Dawes acquired extensive interests in a Lincoln real estate company, bank, and packing concern as well as in gas companies in several cities throughout the United States. He also became acquainted with two men whose paths would often cross his--William Jennings Bryan, a fellow attorney, and Lt. John J. Pershing, professor of military science at the University of Nebraska.

In 1895 Dawes moved to Chicago in the hope of recovering the heavy financial losses he had suffered as a result of the Panic of 1893. Apparently, he prospered quickly, because by 1896 he had

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turned much of his attention to politics. That year he spearheaded a successful drive to win the Illinois delegation to the Republican National Convention for William McKinley against the political machine of State boss William Lorimer. This Illinois victory, according to Dawes' biographer Bascom N. Timmons, had an important "psychological effect" and got the "McKinley band wagon . . . rolling."⁵ During the fall campaign against his friend Bryan, Dawes acted as party treasurer and operated the Republican National Headquarters in Chicago.

In 1897 President William McKinley appointed Dawes Comptroller of the Currency, a post he held until 1901. Personally close to the President and one of his chief advisors, Dawes' principal interest as Comptroller was the passage of a law for sound emergency currency which might lessen the danger of financial stringencies. Although the Dawes currency plan was originally included in the Senate version of the 1900 Gold Standard Bill, it was taken out in the conference with the House. Dawes' proposals were eventually carried out, however, in the Aldrich-Vreeland Act of 1908. When Dawes resigned as Comptroller, he returned to Illinois in the hope of winning a seat in the U.S. Senate--an ambition which was to be frustrated.

After his 1902 Senate defeat, Dawes devoted most of the next 15 years to his business interests, grew increasingly wealthy, and earned a reputation as one of the Nation's leading philanthropists. In 1902 he organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois, became its president, and made it one of the most important banks in the United States. Always generous to the unfortunate, in 1907, he attracted much attention by operating his own bread wagon which fed thousands of Chicago's most destitute people. After the tragic death of his son in 1912, Dawes built, in the boy's memory, transient hotels in Chicago and Boston. These offered first class lodging and food to the destitute for a nominal fee.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Dawes, with the assistance of his old friend Gen. John J. Pershing, received

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5 Timmons, Portrait of An American, 47.

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a commission as major in the 17th Engineers and was among the first 20,000 troops to arrive in France. Pershing appointed him as his General Purchasing Agent, and in this position Dawes, who eventually rose to the rank of brigadier general, by ingenuity and hard work, says military historian Edward M. Coffman, "obtained some ten million tons of supplies in Europe and thus saved that much valuable cargo space on the ships making the Atlantic crossing."⁶

Unlike many Republicans, Dawes supported Woodrow Wilson's actions at the Versailles Conference and favored American membership in the League of Nations. Particularly critical of his party for its attempts to make an issue of war-waste, Dawes attracted much National attention when he appeared before the House Committee on War Expenditures in February 1921. In his expletive-laden testimony, he gave the committee a tongue lashing, particularly when he declared: "Hell and Maria, we weren't trying to keep a set of books; we were trying to win the war."⁷ Thereafter, he carried the nickname of "Hell and Maria" Dawes.

In 1921 President Warren G. Harding appointed Dawes to the newly created position of Director of the Budget. Although he served only one year in this post, Dawes, according to eminent historian John D. Hicks, "took vigorous command of the new office" and by the time Harding submitted his first budget "had worked out a notable program of economy."⁸ Before he resigned, Dawes established the Budget Bureau on a sound operating basis and reduced Federal expenditures by almost 2 billion dollars.

Late in 1923, Dawes agreed to serve as chairman of an international commission to deal with the question of German reparations payments after that nation defaulted and French troops had occupied the Ruhr. Under his forceful and dynamic leadership, the group

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⁶ Edward M. Coffman, The War to End All Wars: The American Military Experience in World War I (New York, 1968), 129.

⁷ Cited in Michael Dorman, The Second Man: The Changing Role of the Vice Presidency (New York, 1970), 126.

⁸ John D. Hicks, Republican Ascendancy, 1921-1933 (New York, 1960), 51.

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worked from January 14 to April 9, 1924, and produced what came to be called the Dawes Plan. Although it "did not solve the reparations problem," says diplomatic historian Richard W. Leopold, "it did arrange a rational schedule of payments" based on the performance of the German economy and removed that question, at least for a time, as an irritant to European amity.⁹ For his labors Dawes was awarded the 1925 Nobel Peace Prize. In fact, says biographer Timmons, Dawes presided over the "only completely successful conference on international governmental affairs between the end of World War I and the midway point of the twentieth century."¹⁰

Dawes' prestige made him the ideal running mate for Calvin Coolidge in the 1924 Presidential election. As Vice President from 1925 to 1929, Dawes, according to Coolidge biographer Donald R. McCoy, "was to become recognized as one of the few outstanding" men to hold that office.¹¹ Eschewing the quiet role expected of a man in his position, Dawes proved to be extremely active and at times worked at cross purposes with the President. He waged a what he considered the antiquated rules of the Senate and tried unsuccessfully to arouse the Nation on the issue. He disagreed with Coolidge on farm policy, and in 1927 pushed the McNary-Haugen Plan for the disposal of farm **surpluses abroad through the Senate despite Presidential opposition.**

At the end of Dawes' term in 1929, President Herbert Hoover appointed him Ambassador to Great Britain. Primarily concerned with the disarmament question, he initiated the proceedings which led to the London Naval Conference of 1930. In 1932 he returned to the United States at Hoover's request to serve as president of the newly-created Reconstruction Finance Corporation. After seeing that the agency was operating properly, Dawes resigned after only 6 months in this post and returned to private life. He never again held any public office, devoting his attention instead to business and charitable interests. On April 24, 1951, Dawes died at his home in Evanston, Ill., of a coronary thrombosis at the age of 85.

9 Leopold, The Growth of American Foreign Policy, 477.

10 Timmons, Portrait of An American, 225.

11 Donald R. McCoy, Calvin Coolidge: The Quiet President (New York, 1967), 269.