

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Children's Village, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School

other names/site number Normandy Village

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 1100 North Beech Street not for publication

city or town Normal vicinity

state Illinois county McLean zip code 61761

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B C ___ D

[Signature] 3/28/18
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources - SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

[Signature] 5-21-18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8		buildings
1		site
4	1	structure
3	4	object
16	5	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
DOMESTIC / institutional housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: business
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
VACANT: NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS: Tudor Revival, French Revival
OTHER: Arts & Crafts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt
other: Wood

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

Children's Village is located in Normal, Illinois, on the grounds of the former Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS). The Children's Village Historic District is 7.88 acres and is located approximately one mile northeast of Normal's Uptown business district. Begun in 1930 and completed in 1931, Children's Village is a collection of eight identical Tudor Revival cottages and four matching play houses symmetrically arranged around a central promenade. The site is formally arranged, featuring broad grass lawns that served as playgrounds. The arrangement of the cottages allowed for exposure at all sides, providing light and fresh air into the cottages. The complex was designed by Illinois State Architect C. Herrick Hammond, who was also a partner in the Chicago firm of Perkins, Chatten, and Hammond. The district includes a total of 16 contributing resources: 8 cottages, 1 site including landscape features such as the central promenade with sidewalks that have hopscotch courts, 4 play house structures, 2 concrete benches and 1 plaque installed as part of the original construction. The district includes a total of 5 non-contributing resources: 1 electrical vault from the 1950s and 4 sculptures from 1998. Overall, the site retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its historic appearance. The individual buildings retain their historic massing and most historic materials are intact. The buildings also retain their historic relationship to one another, with most historic lawns and concrete walks also intact. Alterations are minor and are limited to modification of access drives, addition of parking lots, replacement of terra cotta roof tiles with asphalt roof shingles, removal and expansion of dormers and limited installation of window awnings.

Narrative Description

Children's Village is located approximately one mile northeast of the Uptown business district of Normal, Illinois. The district is 7.88 acres, located near the intersection of Beech and Pine Streets. This property makes up the southwestern corner of the former 193-acre Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS), opened in 1869 and closed in 1979. While built as part of the ISSCS, Children's Village was designed independently of the existing campus development and was set at the far south end of the larger site, separated from the rest of the institutional buildings by a road. (See Figure 1) In addition to the Children's Village, several historic and non-historic institutional and residential buildings remain at the former ISSCS grounds. Most of these buildings are occupied. A small number are vacant. The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential, composed of single-family homes and a mobile home park. A gas station and a pocket of industrial properties are located to the south. The nearby Sprague's Super Service on Historic Route 66 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. In 2017, the property was rehabilitated and the lower level is now a visitor center for Route 66 travelers.

The Children's Village site is currently accessed by car from Beech Street to the west and Lincoln Street to the north. A non-historic drive extends along the south and east sides of the site. Original site plans included access to the Children's Village from the south via Illinois State Bond Issue Route No. 4; however, this plan was abandoned. Route No. 4 was the first numbered through route between Chicago and St. Louis, and later became U.S. Route 66. Route 66 was later superseded by Interstate 55, which passes around the north and west sides of Normal.

The Children's Village complex is composed of eight cottages symmetrically arranged on either side of a central promenade. Each cottage is one story in height and L-shaped in plan, with steeply gabled roofs. Four cottages are set at the corners of the rectangular arrangement and four cottages are set at the

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center, on either side of the promenade. The central pairs of cottages are each connected by a one-story breezeway.

The cottages were historically numbered 1-10, beginning in the southwest corner of the complex and moving clockwise. Each cottage and breezeway had its own number. Currently, the buildings are numbered 7-13 and 15, also moving clockwise from the southwest corner, but without assigning numbers to the breezeways. The date and reasoning for this new numbering, and for skipping the number 14, is unknown.

The central promenade runs north-south and includes two long, concrete sidewalks that extend to perpendicular walks at the north and south extents of the cottages. The walkways of the promenade have hopscotch courts inscribed into them at various locations. Five of these hopscotch courts remain intact in the central promenade and on the southwest corner of the promenade. Two partial hopscotch courts remain at the north end of the site. Two east-west walks intersect the promenade near the center of the site providing access between cottages 9 and 12 (historically 4 and 7) and between the breezeways. A third, east-west walk was historically located between cottages 8 and 13 (historically 2 and 9), but no longer remains.

Playgrounds were historically located in the rectangular lawn spaces delineated by the L-shaped cottages and central promenade. Historic drawings identify four "juvenile" playgrounds at the north and south ends of the site, adjacent to the central promenade. Each of these playgrounds also had a small, square, play house structure adjacent to the promenade. The lawns and play house structures at these playgrounds remain. "Senior" playgrounds were historically located at the east and west sides of the complex. These spaces have been modified with the addition of paved parking lots. A curved drive has also been added at the east side of the cottage complex. This drive extends north to Lincoln Street and wraps around the south end of the site, connecting to the west parking lot and extending west to Beech Street.

A formal garden is located north of the cottages, extending from the central promenade and encircled by two concrete walks that meet in an arch. A concrete walk extends north to Lincoln Street. The current plantings and four seasons sculptures are from 1998; however, the overall layout of the garden space surrounded by the concrete walk is historic.

Two historic concrete benches are located on the south end of the promenade. Originally there were three benches: two rectangular benches without backs, and a graceful curved bench with seatbacks. One of the rectangular benches is now gone, and the other is in disrepair. The curved bench is in need of repair and re-landscaping.

A non-historic, free-standing, rectangular brick electrical vault is located between the walkways of the promenade. As is evident from early aerial photos, this structure is not original to the property but dates from the 1950s. This building has also lost most of its original function as a control station for the electrical power running to the buildings of Children's Village. At this point, it controls only the power running to the four area lights found at the north, south, east, and west ends of the property.

The cottages are surrounded by broad grass lawns and scattered trees. Historically, the complex was bounded by groves of very large trees to both east and west. These groves are no longer fully intact; however, scattered trees remain throughout the site.

The cottages were designed by Illinois State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. They are predominantly Tudor Revival in style, expressed through their picturesque massing, asymmetrical floor plans, brick exterior walls, steeply pitched gable roofs, front-facing gables with tall narrow louvers, prominent

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chimneys, arched entrances and passages, and divided-light windows. In addition, the cottages display characteristics of the Arts & Crafts movement, founded in England, as seen in the overall simplicity of the architecture, the use of natural materials, and the decorative detailing in the joinery at the edges of interior wood beams and wood fireplace mantels.

Each cottage is L-shaped in plan and is one story tall, with a steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are of brick that was originally white-washed or painted. This finish has mostly been removed. Foundations are of concrete and are visible above grade. Three of the four gable ends at each cottage are detailed with wood siding at the top of the gable. All gable ends have a tall, narrow, louvered opening. The roofs are covered with non-historic, asphalt shingles. Each cottage has a wide brick chimney that extends above the roof and corresponds to the interior location of the living room.

Rectangular window openings are regularly placed across all facades. Most windows are original wood units, with divided-light sash. Most windows are double-hung, with non-historic aluminum casement windows in the kitchens. Windows throughout have shutters. These are mostly not historic; however, a small number of historic wooden shutters, with cutouts of animal shapes, do remain. A bay window projects from the gable end that corresponds with the dining room location. This bay has a hipped roof, covered in non-historic asphalt shingles.

Each cottage historically had three door openings: a main entrance accessed through an arched opening that included a sheltered porch; a terrace entrance that opened into the living rooms; and an entrance at each kitchen. These doors are wood with glazed panels. The doors to the living rooms have glazed side lights. In 1945, new door openings were added to the dormitory wings of all eight buildings.

Each cottage was originally designed to house 15 children and a matron. The same plan was provided for each cottage and was mirrored and rotated as necessary to fit each cottage's position on the site. The main entrance was located at the corner of the plan, accessed through the exterior arched brick opening that included a small sheltered porch. Upon entering the building, a door to the right or left opened into the matron's quarters, which consisted of a bedroom, a closet and a bathroom. From the main entrance, a hall led ahead to a large dormitory room that occupied one leg of the floor plan. A toilet room with shower was located off the dormitory, toward the matron's quarters. A locker room and linen closet were located off the main hall. Opposite these, the hall opened onto a living room space that occupied the full width of that leg of the plan. A door centered on one of the exterior walls led to an exterior terrace. A fireplace was located on the wall opposite the main hall. Adjacent to the fireplace, a door opened into a dining room. The kitchen was accessed from the dining room. The kitchen also had an exterior door.

The dormitory spaces were long, rectangular rooms, with tall ceilings and each with a total of 16 window openings regularly spaced along the exterior walls. Dormer windows were located at the upper portion of the walls. The walls and ceiling were of plaster and the floors were of terrazzo.

The living room fireplaces were of brick, with a wood mantel. Above the fireplaces were wood cut-outs painted to depict various Mother Goose nursery rhymes: Little Bo Peep, Little Miss Muffett, Jack Be Nimble, Jack Sprat, Old King Cole, The Three Bears, and others. A built-in cabinet and bookcase was located adjacent to the fireplace, balancing the door opening to the dining room. Regular window openings were located at each exterior wall, with a center door leading to the exterior terrace. Dormer windows were located at the upper portion of the walls. The walls and ceilings were of plaster and the floors were of rubber tile. Decorative wood beams extend across each living room space. Each dining room had a bay window opposite the door to the kitchen. Walls and ceilings were of plaster and floors were historically of rubber tile.

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The interiors of the cottages largely retain their historic layouts and materials. Changes in some buildings are limited to the addition of walls and ceilings to divide the dormitory space into a series of offices.

The four play houses are also identical in design. Each is a small, square structure, with a steeply-pitched, pyramidal roof. The exterior walls are of red brick that was previously white washed or painted. This finish has mostly been removed. The foundations are of concrete and are visible above grade. The interior floor of each play house is also of concrete and is located a step above grade. Each play house is open at two sides, where they are accessed by a concrete step. These openings are centered on the façade and feature four square wood posts with decorative brackets supporting a concrete lintel that rests on the brick jambs of the opening. The other two walls each have a rectangular window opening centered near the top of the wall. These openings also have concrete lintels made to look like wood. Simple wooden lattice-work covers both windows at each play house. A band of wood trim provides transition between the brick walls and the roof. Each roof is covered with non-historic asphalt shingles and has a metal cap and finial. Historically these play houses had weather vanes depicting nursery rhyme characters. The interiors of the play houses have plain brick walls, plaster ceilings with an access hatch, and concrete floors.

Resource Inventory

Number	Name	Date of Construction	Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)
1	Play House (southwest)	1930-31	C
2	Cottage (Building #7)	1930-31	C
3	Cottage (Building #8)	1930-31	C
4	Cottage (Building #9)	1930-31	C
5	Cottage (Building #10)	1930-31	C
6	Play House (northwest)	1930-31	C
7	Play House (northeast)	1930-31	C
8	Cottage (Building #11)	1930-31	C
9	Cottage (Building #12A)	1930-31	C
10	Cottage (Building #13B)	1930-31	C
11	Cottage (Building #15)	1930-31	C
12	Play House (southeast)	1930-31	C
13	Concrete Bench	1930-31	C
14	Concrete Bench	1930-31	C
15	Plaque	1930-31	
16	Site, including central promenade with sidewalks that have hopscotch courts	1930-31	C
17	Electric Service Building	Ca. 1955	NC
18	Sculpture	1998	NC
19	Sculpture	1998	NC
20	Sculpture	1998	NC
21	Sculpture	1998	NC

Statement of Integrity

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The Children's Village remains largely as originally constructed with only minor alterations. The site retains its historic relationships between buildings and lawns and most historic concrete walks remain. Site alterations are limited to modification of access drives, and the addition of new walkways and parking lots. The buildings themselves have undergone few alterations from the exterior. These are limited to roof replacement, removal of dormers at all buildings in the 1960s and expansion of dormers at one, and installation of window awnings at some buildings. Overall the site and individual buildings retain a high degree of integrity and continue to convey their historic appearance and spatial relationships.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1930

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

C. Herrick Hammond

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Children's Village of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Its period of significance is 1930, the date that construction of the complex of eight cottages and four play house structures began. This small village of buildings is significant as an excellent example of a cluster of Tudor Revival cottages designed and arranged specifically to accommodate young children in an institutional setting.¹ It is an excellent example of the cottage plan for institutional housing and is special because the complex is not at all forbidding, but was designed to delight young children. This is the only example of such a complex in Bloomington-Normal. All of the other local enclaves of Tudor-inspired cottages dating from the 1920s/30s consist of private single-family houses in residential neighborhoods. The identical cottages in the Children's Village, with play and living areas, were originally designed by State Architect C. Herrick Hammond to respond to the needs of 3- to 8-year-old children who were orphaned or children whose parents couldn't afford their care. The picturesque Tudor Revival cottage architecture of the Children's Village expresses a playfulness that was inviting and comforting and provided a homelike setting for children from all over Illinois. It is an intact example of the cottage plan for institutional housing that was developed in the early years of the 20th Century. The four outdoor play houses at the Children's Village, inspired by French architecture, provided opportunity for outdoor activities. Recognized as significant almost immediately after it was completed, the Children's Village was featured in the August 1933 issue of *The Architectural Forum* in an article illustrated with Hedrich Blessing photographs.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School

Children's Village was the third enclave of residential buildings designed on the site of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which was founded just after the Civil War to function as a refuge for military orphans. The home offered them a chance for a better life. It retained that name until 1931, when the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home was renamed the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS). That remained its name until the institution closed in 1979.

In January 1864, area residents petitioned the Illinois Legislature, urging the creation of a home for soldiers' orphans.² Legislation was passed in 1865 and land was assembled for the Home. U.S. Supreme Court Justice and Bloomington, Illinois resident David Davis donated 80 acres of land in what was then northeast Normal.

The facility opened in 1869 with 180 orphans and a staff of fourteen. The institution was originally housed in a four-story Romanesque Revival building. By 1898, the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home had 460 children between the age of 16 months and 16 years. As the institution grew it became a large complex that included its own water tower, hospital, school building, and a heating and electricity plant that served all of the buildings. Until 1904, the children--boys and girls of all ages--were housed in a single building. Conditions and sleeping arrangements improved greatly as separate clusters of cottages for boys and girls were added to the campus between 1904 and the early 1930s. Six two-story girls' cottages were built on "Girls Row" at the north end of

¹ Since the children were very young, ages approximately 3-8, it is likely the buildings originally the buildings originally served as a place where they lived and played. As they grew older, the children would have attended the school that was built in 1921 on the Home's property. As the population of children grew, adjustments were made to accommodate the need for more space. William E. Hogan, Managing Officer noted in the 1941 Annual Report of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare that in 1941, one of the cottages (Alice French Cottage) housed 16 children under age five and included nursery school for two hours daily, conducted by a trained recreation worker. Betsy Ross Cottage also housed the school kindergarten program, supervised by a trained kindergarten teacher and Illinois State Normal University student teachers, "...and is carried on in connection with the children's regular cottage life."

² Between 1907 and 1924 dependent orphans who were not children of veterans were admitted.

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the campus. Built between 1904 and 1922, they were designed in the shingle style, and had classical trim at the entrances. Two are left; one of the two has been extensively remodeled. Eight boys' cottages, known as "Boys Row" were constructed between 1922 and 1930. They are Foursquares consisting of two rows of four cottages facing an interior court. They are located on the northwest corner of the campus and remain intact. Sixteen to 25 children were typically assigned to each cottage. In the early 1930s, a separate "baby cottage," for infants was added.

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A third cluster of cottages, those that comprise the "Children's Village," were constructed in 1930-31 under the auspices of the Illinois Department of The American Legion. These cottages reflected the growing institutional concern to separate children by age as well as gender. Each of eight cottages was designed to provide eating and sleeping facilities for fifteen children, age 3-8, and a matron. One wing of each building housed a dormitory and the other wing, a living room with beamed ceilings, a fireplace and bookshelves, a dining room with a projecting bay, and an adjacent kitchen. At the junction of the two wings, which were connected by a hallway, were matron's quarters, lockers, toilets, bath and storage. Only the large dormitory space sets the interior of each cottage apart from the types of rooms you would find in a single-family home.

With a concept in place for cottages where pre-school and slightly older children would have their own little community at ISSCS, work began on acquiring property.³ Plans for the purchase of 54-1/2 acres of desirable land directly south of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home were completed in August 1929, with the State of Illinois acquiring title and possession of the property March 1, 1930. The cottages were to be located between two groups of black walnut trees about 100 yards north of Illinois State Bond Issue Route 4 and about the same distance south from "Old Main." A roadway was planned to lead up to the Children's Village from the Route 4 and circle the cottages.⁴

Drawings for the buildings were completed by March 1, 1930.⁵ The title block states:

Permanent Improvements -56th General Assembly.
Eight Cottages
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Normal, Illinois

State of Illinois
Dept. of Purchases & Construction
Div. of Architecture & Engineering
C. Herrick Hammond Supervising Architect

With Illinois State Architect C. Herrick Hammond supervising, Normal builder R.H. Heintzman was selected as General Contractor.⁶ Plans were under way for construction of the Children's Village in May of 1930 while revisions to the plans were being discussed. As reported in *The Pantagraph* on May 21, 1930, Mr. Heintzman stated that the new plans conformed "in general to the original ones which had been discarded because suitable bids could not be obtained." The article noted that "Expense is to be cut down by eliminating some of the unnecessary luxuries originally included in the plans." Heintzman stated that the tile roof would probably be changed to a slate or composition, that marble wainscoting would probably be changed to other materials, and

³ Nearly all the acreage purchased was within the corporate boundaries of Normal. It was, at the time intersected by two streets, Coles and Lincoln, which were vacated August 19, 1929 and February 21, 1930.

⁴ "Work Rushed on Home Wing". *The Pantagraph*, June 29, 1930. P. 7

⁵ Drawings are located at the Illinois State Archives, Margaret Cross Norton Bldg. Capitol Complex, Springfield, IL 62756

⁶ Heintzman's office was at 1008 South Main Street, Normal.

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that the elaborate playground design originally planned would be simplified. The article also stated that no official information concerning these plans had been received.⁷ As built, the roofs were completed in terra cotta tile; no marble was incorporated in the design, and the site plan was revised.

On June 13, 1930, it was reported in *The Pantagraph* that contractor Heintzman announced he had received official notice from the State to go ahead with work on the cottages.⁸ On June 14, contracts were let to various contractors. Two weeks later, on June 29, *The Pantagraph* reported that excavation for the first of the eight cottages was under way and in a week the foundations would be poured. The plan was to complete the foundation for one cottage before beginning the next. Mr. Heintzman expected each foundation to take about a week to complete. The article noted that after the foundations were laid, structural slab floors would be placed and finished wood floors would be installed over them. The cottages were noted to be of brick, painted white.⁹

The Children's Village was an important project for Illinois. R. F. Spicer, the state's superintendent of construction, came to the Home and, as *The Pantagraph* reported on June 29th, 1930, "will be resident superintendent on the job until it is completed."¹⁰

Construction on the cottages proceeded rapidly. The cottages were under roof by November 7, 1930, when A.L. Bowen, superintendent of charities of the state Department of Public Welfare, inspected the project and reported that the progress of the work was more than satisfactory. Contractors said that the work, which was scheduled to be under roof by Thanksgiving, was already at that stage. The shingles had been placed on the roof of one of the cottages; brick work had been completed on all cottages, and the brick walls of the four play houses, located near the group of cottages, was expected to be completed soon. The first coat of white paint, put on to keep out moisture, was to be put on "yet this fall", contractors reported. Work had also begun on the interior. Room partitions were being erected on the first cottage, and plastering was scheduled to begin in a week. Bowen described the cottages, their red roofs, white brick walls and red sash, noting that all but the dark red tile roof would be fireproof.¹¹ He was very pleased and described the one-story children's village as "unique among institutions of this character in the United States."¹²

Although landscaping was not yet complete, the cottages were almost ready to be occupied in June of 1931. The June 20, 1931 issue of *The Pantagraph* reported "I.S.O.H. Cottages Ready". The article notes that "R.H. Heintzman, contractor for the group of eight cottages to the south of the main group of buildings at the Illinois Soldier's and Sailors' Children's School, Normal, has informed state architects at Springfield that the group was ready for final inspection. "No date has been set for the inspection, but it is thought it will be given soon".¹³

⁷ "Orphans Home Work Started". *The Pantagraph*. May 21, 1930. P. 11

⁸ "Contractor Gets Word to Start Construction of Cottages at S.O.H." *The Pantagraph*, June 14, 1930

⁹ "Work Rushed on Home Wing". *The Pantagraph*, June 29, 1930.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ It would seem that the red tile roof material would be fireproof. Perhaps this refers to the large wood rafters and joists supporting the roof.

¹² "Bowen Inspects Building Project at S. O. H. - Calls it Satisfactory. *The Pantagraph*, November 7, 1930. P. 13.

¹³ "I.S.O.H. Cottages Ready." *The Pantagraph*, June 20, 1931. P. 5. On June 19, 1931, the name of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home (I.S.O.H.) was changed to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' children's School when Governor Louis L. signed a house bill, introduced by Representative Charles P. Kane providing for a name change. Ralph W. Spafford, superintendent of the children's school said that two chief reasons for the change in name are the fact that many of the children admitted to the institution are not orphans, but children of ex-service men who are in indigent circumstances and unable to care for them properly, and the fact that children entering the place must meet high standards of mental and physical health, and receive extensive schooling. Because of these mental qualifications, and the fact that children admitted receive this schooling, it was thought the name "school" would apply more correctly to the institution. Ralph W. Spafford, superintendent of the children's school said that two chief reasons for the change in name are the fact that many of the children admitted to the institution are not orphans, but children of ex-service men who are in indigent circumstances and unable to care for them properly, and the fact that children entering the place must meet high standards of mental and physical health, and receive extensive schooling. Because of these mental qualifications, and the fact that children admitted receive this schooling, it was thought the name "school" would apply more correctly to the institution. "I.S.O.H. Becomes

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Sadly, Heintzman died unexpectedly in August 1931, without ever knowing the full impact this project made on the lives of so many children.

The dedication of one of the eight cottages being completed occurred as part of the second annual pilgrimage to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School by the American Legion. Several thousand Legionnaires and auxiliary members of the Legion organized the pilgrimage, which was, as described by Erwin Albee, state welfare officer for the Legion, to be totally devoted "to the children's merriment". There were to be no prepared programs or speeches, only souvenirs, quantities of fruit, performing clowns and musical programs--entertainment for the 650 children residing at the home. Despite the child-centered focus, several prominent state figures were expected to be present at the dedication. These included: Edward Barrett, state treasurer; Rodney H. Brandon, state director of public welfare; A.L. Bowen, state superintendent of charities; Arthur Poorman, Chicago Heights, state Legion commander, and Edward A. Hayes, Decatur, immediate past state commander.¹⁴

In July, site work continued and the interiors were being fitted out. Construction of a temporary sidewalk to connect the eight cottages located south of the institution with its main grounds was started. The walk was to be constructed of cinders with crushed rock topping. It was reported that on the interior a number of beds in other wards at the institution were being repainted in the carpenter shop so they could be installed in the eight new cottages. Window shades, 32 for each cottage, were also being made. *The Pantagraph* reported that other minor details needed to be completed before the cottages were to be occupied by the children.¹⁵

The total cost of the buildings comprising the Children's Village was \$189,808, divided into \$132,539 for general construction and \$57,269 for mechanical work.¹⁶ Although Hammond was responsible for the landscape treatments, their cost is not currently known. As 1931 drew to a close, the landscaping of the Children's Village was being completed. It was reported in *The Pantagraph* on November 13, 1931, that three truckloads of nursery stock including shrubs and trees had been brought to the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Children's School and was to be set out within the next few days and that there were nearly 800 pieces in the lot. It was also noted that grading of the south grounds of the institution surrounding the group of eight cottages was virtually complete.¹⁷

Although the children had not yet moved in, many of them visited the cottages in May 1931. Their pleasure was recorded in a Chicago paper, *The Chicago Daily News*, May 29, 1931. The story was titled, "BIT OF FAIRYLAND HOUSES ORPHANS OF SOLDIER DEAD: State Builds "Baby Village" at institution in Normal, Ill." Joy and excited curiosity were captured in the photos accompanying the article. The author wrote:

In this grove of shade and dancing shadows laughter echoes up from under the eaves of these Cinderella houses and, skipping, romping, dancing children rush upon one, each with a question such as: "Do you want to see my little bed? Don't you want to see my dollie?"¹⁸

The Children's Village was described as "an architectural Alice in Wonderland." The story noted that the cottages seem to come right out of the pages of Hans Christian Anderson Fairy Tales. It stated that these eight

Children's School Through Kane Measure: Governor Signs Bill Revising Name – Superintendent Explains Change." *The Pantagraph* June 20, 1931, P. 5.

¹⁴ "Several Thousand expected Sunday for Dedication of Cottage" *The Pentagraph*, June 20, 1931. Page 5. The cottage that was dedicated was then named the Roth Cottage in honor of Col Charles L Roth, a former member of the Chicago Voiture, 220 of the "Forty and Eight society".

¹⁵ "Sidewalk being Built" "Beds are Repainted to be Placed in New Cottages" *The Pantagraph*, July 30, 1931.. P. 10. .

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ "Shrubbery Arrives for Children's School", *The Pantagraph*, November 13, 1931.

¹⁸ Gifford Ernest. "Bit of Fairyland Houses Orphans of Soldier Dead: State Builds "Baby Village" at Institution in Normal, Ill. *The Chicago Daily News*, May 29, 1931.

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cottages of Norman-English architecture were designed to provide "a maximum of comfort" to the young children living there. "Their doors open onto four playgrounds in such a manner that the boys and girls may play together if they wish. Play houses with weathervanes symbolizing Mother Goose and kindred folk people are features of the ample yard."¹⁹

Comfort was paramount, but comfort born out of beauty. Bowen described the place as a "work of art". Ralph Spafford, who managed the ISSCS cited the accomplishments as "an example of what political government can do at its best". He concluded that "Politics can't be so bad when it can achieve a thing of beauty such as this."²⁰

Site and Landscape

The site and landscape are integral components of the overall, cottage design of Children's Village. While functionally designed to provide access between buildings and create play areas for the children, the landscaping was also carefully planned to enhance the overall picturesque and human-scaled design of the complex. Set back from adjacent roadways, Children's Village was intentionally sited between two groves of walnut trees, creating an enclosed, intimate setting, in contrast to the vast openness of the adjacent farmland and undeveloped property. Landscape elements are formal in design, in keeping with the arrangement of the cottages and play house structures; however, the landscaping also includes playful elements, such as concrete walks incised with hopscotch courts.

Long concrete walks were laid out in an H-shaped pattern, with an east-west walk marking each the north and south ends of the cottages. Two parallel walks ran north-south, down the center of the site, creating a central promenade. This central promenade was historically intersected by three sets of east-west walkways connecting the paired, center cottages. The southernmost, intersecting walk no longer exists. Grass lawns were planted between the concrete walks. The walks were lined with small shrubs, with clusters of plantings at corners. Shrubs and small plantings were also placed around each cottage. Scattered trees were planted throughout the site. The landscaping program, for which planting was begun in the fall of 1931, included transplanting of about 50, 10-year-old elm trees from another part of the ISSCS grounds and the planting of several thousand shrubs and flowers.²¹

The placement of the cottages allowed for several separate play yards. The play yards at the north and south ends of the site each had a play house structure and were bounded by the cottages and concrete walks while the larger play areas at the east and west sides of the site were bounded by the cottages and the groves of walnut trees. Each cottage also had a patio that opened onto an adjacent play yard. All play yards were planted with grass.

A horseshoe-shaped, concrete walk encloses a garden to the north of the cottages. This space was originally planned as a parking lot, but was instead developed into a formal garden. The inside of the walk was lined with trees and the perimeter of the space was planted with various low shrubs encircling a rectangular central lawn with corner emphasis.

Overall, the historic site plan remains, with formally-arranged concrete walks subdividing grass lawns and bounding play yards. The horseshoe-shaped walk that lines the garden to the north also remains intact. Aerial photographs show that the landscaping in the garden was lost by the 1984 (see Figure 4). The garden was re-landscaped in 1998. Changes to the original concrete walks are limited to the removal of one east-west walk at the central promenade. Several new walkways, driveways and parking areas have also been introduced at the east, west and south sides of the site. The historic concrete walks are no longer lined with shrubs, but planting

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ "10 Year Old Elms to Be Transplanted," *The Daily Pantagraph* 19 Nov 1931, 9.

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beds remain around each of the cottages. Scattered trees exist throughout the site. The historic grove at the west side of the site was gone by the late 1960s. Four trees remain from the historic grove at the east side of the site. Despite changes, and loss of some landscape material over time, the landscaping plan is still evident and is an important feature of the district.

Architecture

The Children's Village cottages, described as "Norman English" in the 1931 *Chicago Daily News* article, are Tudor Revival. Norman English, when it is used, references a style generally describing Romanesque and Gothic Ecclesiastical architecture present in England and Normandy. There are many of the same stylistic characteristics and cross influences between the Medieval architecture in these two areas that are across the English Channel from one another, especially during the years of the 1066 Norman Conquest. That said, it is common to find characteristics shared by French and English architecture in the design of later buildings and their surrounding landscapes that are predominantly Tudor or, in the Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century, Tudor Revival.

The Tudor Revival Style, loosely based on the architecture of England's Tudor period (1500-1559), is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, often incorporating cross gables, tall narrow openings, large chimneys, and multipaned windows--elements found in the simple cottages of the Children's Village. Features found in more elaborate Tudor-influenced houses--the revival style manor houses--often include decorative half timbering, groups of leaded or stained glass multi-pane casement windows, patterned brickwork, ornamental bargeboard and massive chimneys with multiple flues and chimney pots.

Tudor Revival is a style that was popular, especially in the Chicago area, from after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition through the 1930s. A considerable number of Tudor Revival houses--from cottages to estate houses--were built in the 1920s, when the country enjoyed prosperity Americans were always attracted to Tudor Revival architecture, and it was arguably only second in popularity to Colonial Revival Architecture. Clive Aslet, author of *The American Country House*, noted that with their common language and sometimes common heritage, Americans were likely to feel more comfortable living with influences from England than from other European nations.²² The comfortability and home-like qualities associated with English architecture would inevitably be attractive for the design of cottages designed for young children.

Tudor architecture, despite incorporating numerous common characteristics, was loosely defined and, in the hands of a talented architect like C. Herrick Hammond, included features of other stylistic trends. In the case of the Children's Village, Arts & Crafts features were incorporated in the design of the cottages. This can be seen in the fireplace mantels, the ceiling beams and the cabinetry next to the fireplace which were simply and artfully crafted.

The Arts and Crafts Movement began in Victorian England around 1880, as a reaction to mechanization. At the time, England was the most industrialized country in the world, and there was considerable anxiety about the impact of life in an industrial world. The worry was that machines would replace workers and craftsmanship would deteriorate. Inspired by the ideas of John Ruskin and William Morris, it advocated a revival of traditional handicrafts, a return to a simpler way of life and an improvement in decorative design. The style quickly spread to America, fueled by the publication of British journals and newspaper articles. American practitioners such as Gustav Stickley, who published *The Craftsman* between 1901-1916, set out to improve taste through buildings and decorative objects that were based on simple lines and used quality natural materials. More popular shelter magazines, like *House Beautiful* and *Ladies Home Journal*, further disseminated ideas and illustrations of Arts & Crafts-designed interiors.

²² Clive Aslet. *The American Country House*. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1990. P. 68.

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Numerous Arts & Crafts societies were formed throughout the country in such cities as Boston, New York and Minneapolis, as well as in rural communities.²³ Chicago's Arts & Crafts Society began at Hull House, one of the first American settlement houses advocating social reform, in October 1897. Dwight Perkins, Hammond's partner in the firm of Perkins, Chatten and Hammond, was a founding member of the Chicago Arts & Crafts Society. His wife, Lucy Fitch Perkins, was also a founder.²⁴

Whereas early British writers, like Ruskin and Morris, eschewed the poor craftsmanship associated with machine-made goods, American architects utilized machines to create good design. Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture, with its plain unadorned surfaces and minimal embellishment incorporated the use of the machine.²⁵ Wright welcomed its use. In 1901, he gave an oft-quoted lecture to the Chicago Arts & Crafts Society on "The Art and Craft of the Machine".²⁶ English designer Charles Ashbee and Stickley both wrote articles about the importance of the machine. Mary McWilliams, noted scholar of the Arts & Crafts movement and collector of Arts & Crafts furniture, household items and silver, noted that "Wright, Stickley and Ashbee all agreed that the machine was an integral element in the production of buildings and decorative accessories."²⁷ Wright and his followers as well as numerous theorists, artisans and builders embraced the machine in their designs for bungalows and foursquares for the American public--building types that continued to be ubiquitous through the 1920s, well after the peak of the Arts & Crafts movement.

Although the Children's Village is predominantly Tudor Revival, it is not surprising that Arts & Crafts features were incorporated into the design of their interiors. Both Tudor Revival and Arts & Crafts architecture were derived from English precedents. The buildings comprising the Village embrace the simplicity of the more modest houses that were designed in the Tudor Revival style. And their basic simplicity was a hallmark of the Arts & Crafts movement.

The site arrangement of the small village of cottages is as significant as their architecture. Formal playgrounds as well as the buildings and the play house structures were designed by C. Herrick Hammond.²⁸ The formality and symmetry characteristic of French architecture is expressed in the layout of these structures. The cottages and play houses are grouped symmetrically, reflecting the classical training Hammond received at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Today only 30 buildings remain of the historic ISSCS complex, but at the time the Village was constructed, there were a total of 44 buildings. The Children's Village was built as a little enclave for younger children. The cottages were separated from the existing campus by Lincoln Street, and the connection to the larger campus was subtle and formally conceived. The centerline of the ISSCS campus, Lincoln Street, is on axis with the Children's Village. It is a broad road that runs from Beech St. on the west and curves around in front of the school buildings and Boys' Row on the north side, then reconnects with Beech St. on the west side of the grounds. In the 1930s, the curved drive that passed the gymnasium, the west end of Girls Row, and the main building was not named. (NOTE: After 1989, Lincoln Street on the east and north sides of the campus was re-named Oglesby Avenue, and the horseshoe drive past the gymnasium and the site of the original main building became Douglas and Coles Streets.) The main entrance to Children's Village was at the south end of the larger ISSCS campus, via a walkway that splits into the open end of a "U." This "U" is a mirror image, on a smaller scale, of the "U"-shaped road that accessed the original main building, built in 1869, which still housed the administrative offices and other functions in 1931.

²³ Monica Obniski, "The Arts and Crafts Movement in America". *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2008 http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/acam/hd_acam.htm

²⁴ Wilbert R. Hasbrouck. *The Chicago Architectural Club: Prelude to the Modern*. New York: The Monacelli Press, 2005. P. 223.

²⁵ Frank Lloyd Wright, in 1901, gave this lecture at the Chicago Arts & Crafts Society, "The Art and Craft of the Machine". In this essay he embraced the potential of the machine, stating, "The Machine is Intellect mastering the drudgery of earth that the plastic art may live; that the margin of leisure and strength by which man's life upon the earth can be made beautiful, may immeasurably widen; its function ultimately to emancipate human expression!" http://www.learn.columbia.edu/courses/arch20/pdf/art_hum_reading_50.pdf

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ E-mail from Mary McWilliams to Susan Benjamin, March 31, 2017.

²⁸ Ibid.

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The road and sidewalk system of the Children's Village changed considerably from its March 1930 design. Originally it was to be accessed by an 18' driveway entered at the west from Route 4. This road circled the village and, at the east end, ran down the center of the two rows of cottages. The front walkway of the center four cottages opened directly onto the sidewalks flanking the road. A new automobile turn-around was to be located at the west termination of the road. This system was abandoned, with good reason, because of the extreme safety hazard. It remains puzzling that the site was initially designed for cars running past the front of the children's cottages. The sidewalks were constructed and served as play areas. Several of them remain etched with hopscotch designs.

In the original plan, the resulting road and sidewalk system was only accessed from the existing campus of the home. A road opened into a broad courtyard with radiused corners, a characteristic feature of French garden architecture. Flanking the courtyard is the U-shaped walkway. From the entrance courtyard, a pair of radiused corner walkways led to sidewalks located on either side of three grassy courtyards. Sidewalks connecting the front entrance of the center cottages cross the courtyard. A sidewalk also extends between the connectors between the four center buildings. Children's play was always important to the design. Four playgrounds, like yards of houses, were tucked between pairs of cottages, with the play houses anchoring the corner of each playground. With their steep hipped roofs, these small structures are reminiscent of French dovecotes, the small free-standing structures built with holes for birds, designed to house pigeons or doves. Some of the dovecotes were square; some were round, and some were polygonal. They were typically associated with French manor houses. Architects of revival style houses, like the Francophile David Adler, designed numerous French-inspired country houses that incorporated dovecotes in their site plans. As inspiration, the dovecote form is aptly suited to serve as a play house that is part of a larger complex. As with the cottages themselves, the dovecotes are simple, modest structures.

Although only the site contains features characteristic of French architecture, Hammond had spent time in France between 1904 and 1907 and had first hand familiarity with the country's architecture. It is not surprising that he would draw from his experiences there. A decade later, the French Revival style was gaining popularity in the States. It first appeared in houses designed after the First World War ended in 1918 (when soldiers encountered French architecture) and continued to enjoy popularity until the early 1930s before slowing down in the 1940s and disappearing in the 1950s.²⁹ French architecture never attained the degree of popularity that Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival had, but it was much admired and received considerable press attention nationally. Throughout the 1920s, several books were published and circulated in the United States on French domestic architecture, including the 1924 *French Provincial Architecture as Shown in Various Examples of Town and Country Houses, Shops and Public Places Adaptable to American Conditions* by Henry Oothort Milliken and Philip Lippincott Goodwin.³⁰ The book was filled with photos and measured drawings of 16th - 19th Century French manor houses. France was very much in vogue in America between the wars. Hammond may or may not have been familiar with books and articles on French architecture, but he knew the country's architecture first hand.

The Architect: Charles Herrick Hammond

The design quality of the Children's Village can largely be attributed to Charles Herrick Hammond, who laid out the complex and designed the buildings while he was Supervising Architect for the State of Illinois, a post he

²⁹Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, p. 388.

³⁰ Philip Lippincott Goodwin, who served as Chairman of the Department of Architecture and Industrial Design at New York's Museum of Modern Art between 1935 and 1940 is best known for his striking glass front 1938 design, created with Edward Durrell Stone, for the building. Prior to 1930, however, he was much enamored with French architecture, designing his own house in Long Island in the French Revival style, in 1919.

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held from 1929 until 1952. His work was much admired. A.L. Bowen, State Superintendent of Charities had described the cottages as a "work of art".³¹

Charles Herrick Hammond (1882-1969) was born in Crown Point, New York, August 8, 1882. After moving to Chicago, he graduated from the Chicago Manual Training School. In 1904, he received a B. S. in Architecture from the Armour Institute of Technology (which later became I. I. T., the Illinois Institute of Technology). After winning a traveling fellowship, he studied architecture in Paris³² While attending the Ecole des Beaux Arts he met Melville Clarke Chatten (1873-1957). When both returned to Chicago, in 1907, they established the firm of Chatten & Hammond.³³ In 1927, Dwight Perkins joined the partnership, and the firm became Perkins, Chatten & Hammond. It bore that name until 1933, when Hammond formed the partnership of Burnham & Hammond. (between 1933 and 1952).³⁴ At the same time that Hammond served as Supervising Architect for the State of Illinois, he maintained a private practice.

Dwight Perkins (1867-1941) was a partner in Hammond's practice while he was designing the Children's Village. Perkins, having served as Chief Architect for the Chicago Board of Education (1905-1910), was responsible for the design of 40 public schools. In fact, he had designed the one-story school³⁵ that today remains on the grounds of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School campus.³⁶ Perkins, by virtue of his considerable experience, was particularly tuned into the needs of children, while Hammond was designing the Children's Village. In addition, Perkins' wife, Lucy Fitch Perkin (1865-1937) was an author and illustrator of many popular children's books. Her first, *The Goose Girl: A Mother's Lap Book of Rhymes and Pictures*, was a collection of children's rhymes. She sometimes contributed as writer or editor of new editions of Aesop's fables and Anderson and Grimm fairy tales.³⁷ Playful decorative wood cut outs inspired by Fairy tales, including Mother Goose, Little Red Riding Hood, the Cow Jumped Over the Moon, the Three Little Bears and others were designed to be installed over the fireplace mantels in the cottage living rooms.³⁸

Highly respected, Hammond attained several important positions during his lengthy career. During his professional life, Hammond served as president of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) between 1928-1930, (while he was designing the Children's Village). He became a Fellow of the AIA in 1927. Fellowship is an honor relatively few architects attain: Approximately 3% of the AIA's 90,000 members (2017) are Fellows.³⁹ He also belonged to the Illinois Society of Architects, the Chicago Architectural Club, and served as vice-president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. In 1937, he was Honorary U.S. Delegate to the International Congress of Architects in Paris. He also was an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and served as a U. S. delegate to the Pan American congress of architects in Havana in 1950.

Hammond had a prolific career. He designed houses, but also worked on many high-profile projects. His principal projects included: restoration of the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield (1930) and restoration of the Village of New Salem (1932-52); the Victor Lawson YMCA Building, Chicago, and the Natural Resources

³¹ Ernest. *The Chicago Daily News*.

³² Hammond, Charles Herrick. *Who's Who in Chicago & Vicinity*. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Company, 1941. P. 347.

³³ The Cermak Road Bridge Landmark Designation Report states that both men studied in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, May 1, 2003.

³⁴ Hammond's partner was Hubert Burnham, son of Daniel Burnham. The firm designed the Illinois Host House for the 1933 Century of Progress.

³⁵ *Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity*. Chicago: The A. N. Marquis Company, 1941. P. 347.

³⁶ Perkins also designed the Lincoln Park Zoo Lion House.

³⁷ "Lucy Fitch Perkins" Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucy_Fitch_Perkins.

³⁸ "Elevations for buildings No. 1,4,6 and 9. Living Room Interiors." *Eight Cottages, Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home*, Sheet No. 6, File No. 21. March, 1930. There is no information on the possibility of Mrs. Perkins' involvement but her work no doubt was known by Hammond, and the designs were included on his plans. There is a strong stylistic similarity between the book illustrations of Lucy Fitch Perkins and the fairy tale designs of the work over the fireplaces in the cottages.

³⁹ <https://www.aia.org/awards/7076-fellowship>.

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Building, University of Illinois, Champaign (1939-1950). One of Hammond's important projects was the Illinois Host Building for the 1933 Century of Progress, for which he received a commendation by Joint Resolution of the State of Illinois.⁴⁰ He received many awards including: an A.I.A. Chicago Chapter Honor Award in 1949 "for Outstanding Service as State Architect and Contributions to State Buildings & National Distinction resulting from Restoration of Lincoln's Tomb, Lincoln's New Salem, Fort Chartres and the Cahokia Court House " In addition, he received a Distinguished Service Award, from the Alumni Association of the Illinois Institute of Technology for "Exceptional Services to the Profession of Architecture and Achievements as Administrator and Citizen in 1950.⁴¹ During the years he spent in the Chicago area, Hammond lived in Winnetka and had an office in Chicago. In 1952, he moved to Delray Beach, Florida, where he continued to practice architecture.⁴² Hammond died in 1969.

A highly-valued member of the profession, his papers are located in the Ryerson and Burnham Archives, Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, the Art Institute of Chicago. There are five boxes accessed by a finding aid that was published in 1986.⁴³ His archive includes family memorabilia, business papers, certificates and awards and photographs. Material is there on his private practice and on several projects that Hammond directed as Supervising Architect of the State of Illinois. There are drawings pertaining to other buildings at the Illinois Soldiers' & Sailors' Children's School, but none of the Children's Village.⁴⁴ Some drawings are in the Architecture Department of the Art Institute of Chicago from the firm of Perkins, Chatten and Hammond. Drawings for the Children's Village are in the collection of the Illinois State Archives.

Hammond's design for the Children's Village was recognized for its significance almost immediately after the complex was completed. Beautifully illustrated by the Hedrich Blessing photographs, it was featured in the August 1933 issue of the *The Architectural Forum*. The article was titled,

"SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CHILDREN'S HOME
NORMAL, ILL
C. HERRICK HAMMOND, STATE ARCHITECT

The *Forum* article stated in its lead sentence just how important the architecture of the Children's Village was to the buildings' purpose:

The Soldiers and Sailors Children's School, Normal, Ill., is a welcome departure from the standardized type of orphan asylum in which the country's unfortunate fatherless and motherless boys and girls are customarily cared for. There is nothing institutional in the character of the engaging home that C. Herrick Hammond as State Architect, has recently completed.⁴⁵

The interior treatment of the cottages was described as "conducive to child happiness."⁴⁶ Its home-like character was lauded. A site plan and the floorplan of each of the identical cottages, as well as the Hedrich Blessing photographs of the exterior and the interior spaces were included in the article. Illustrations convey

⁴⁰ Charles Herrick Hammond (1882-1969) Papers, 1894-1963. Accession Number 1984.5. the Ryerson and Burnham Archives, Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, the Art Institute of Chicago. <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/ref/collection/findingaids/id/13539>

⁴¹ George S. Koyl, F.A.,I.A.Editor. *American Architects Directory*, Second Edition. New York: Published under the sponsorship of American Institute of Architects by the R. R. Bowker Company, 1962. Box. FF 1.6

⁴² *Who's Who*, P. 347

⁴³ Charles Herrick Hammond Papers, Art Institute of Chicago. Box FF 1.6

⁴⁴ There are miscellaneous working drawings of the Vocational Building and the dining hall. E-mail from Nathaniel Parks, Art and Architecture Archivist, Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, Art Institute of Chicago, to Susan Benjamin, January 23, 2017.

⁴⁵ "Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home, Normal, ILL., C. Herrick Hammond, State Architect," *Architectural Forum*, August, 1933. P. 103.

⁴⁶ *The Architectural Forum*, P. 107.

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how much each cottage and its interior rooms look like a house and the extent to which the ensemble resembles a small residential community.

Similar Institutions: The Cottage Plan

Early institutions, such as this one, were built to contain "inmates", all the functions involved in their care, and employees in one large building. The original four-story Administration Building in Normal, completed in 1869, functioned in such a manner. But, as the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home outgrew this combination dormitory and office space, accommodating almost 500 children by 1900, a new concept of housing the children, was being studied. It was known as "The Cottage Plan", and utilized smaller cottages to provide separate living space by age and gender.

A history of various institutions has been researched and there is a web site, Asylum Projects. Org, which seeks "to archive both historical and current information on asylums across the United States and around the world". The organization's mission statement notes that the term of "asylum" is applied to mental hospitals, and also to sanatoriums, state training schools, reform schools, almshouses, and orphanages because "these all continue to play a major part in today's society". The site was created to help in the historical research of any institutions that can be classified as an asylum.⁴⁷

Asylum Projects, referencing mental institutions, described "The Cottage Plan" as a style of asylum planning that consisted of a multitude of individual buildings that housed a specific patient type. It gained popularity at the end of the 19th Century and continued to be popular well into the 20th Century. Prior to this approach most institutions were built using the "Kirkbride Plan", which housed all patients and administration in one large building (as had been done at the 1869 Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the original name of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School). The buildings (generally) were two stories tall or less and, in the case of mental institutions, were connected by tunnels.⁴⁸ Numerous single purpose buildings, including an administration building, gymnasium, school, hospital, etc. were incorporated as part of the campus-like institutions.

Although not a mental institution, the Orphans' Home followed this pattern. Beginning in 1904 and continuing until 1931, when the Children's Village was completed, the children began living in separate cottages for boys and girls. It was an effort to provide a more home-like setting. The two-story brick and frame residences built for the girls and the brick Foursquares built for the boys reflected the architectural styles popular when the cottages were constructed. However, they had none of the cozy, picturesque qualities that came to be associated with the Tudor Revival style cottages of the Children's Village. As further recognition of the changing attitudes toward institutional care and child welfare, the name of the Orphans' Home was changed at the same time the Children's Village was completed. Beginning in 1931, it was known as the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS)

Hundreds of institutions incorporated cottages as living units within their campuses. The Asylum Projects lists 550 institutions from all over the country that were originally built on the Cottage Plan.⁴⁹ The only two listed in Illinois are the Illinois State Training School for Boys at St. Charles and the Illinois State Training School for Girls at Geneva. The St. Charles school was a reform school established on 900 acres in 1901. The purpose of the school was to provide a good education, religious guidance and military training. Each cottage, for 50 boys, had a living room and a kitchen and the purpose of the cottages was to provide an environment that was homelike and more comfortable. Even so, they are tall and imposing brick buildings, laid out on a quadrangle

⁴⁷ http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php?title=Main_Page

⁴⁸ http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php?title=Cottage_Planned_Institutions

⁴⁹ http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php?title=Category:Cottage_Plan

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and look very institutional.⁵⁰ The web site calls the boys "inmates". The Geneva School, established in 1893 "...for the confinement, education and reformation of girls between the ages of 10 and 16 years who have been convicted of offenses punishable at law". The 1912 cottages are large brick Classical Revival buildings that also look institutional.⁵¹

The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School is not mentioned on the Asylum Projects list, but the list isn't comprehensive. The Illinois Industrial School for Girls (later the Park Ridge Youth Campus) was also modeled after the Cottage System. It was established in 1908 on 40 acres in Park Ridge. At the time this school was founded in Evanston, in the 1870's it served as home to help girls orphaned by the Civil War. Listed on the National Register in 1998, it has not been used as a school since 2013.⁵² Mooseheart, in Kane County, near Aurora, Illinois, is another institution where the children lived in cottages, and continue to do so. It is both a school and home, dedicated in 1913, where widows of Moose members could take their children, and grew to accommodate children in need from infants through high school. The Loyal Order of Moose fraternity and Women of the Moose continue to provide children with a home-like environment, offering them training and education. The children live in small single-family houses accommodating six to twelve children. The one-story cottages of the Baby Village dedicated in 1922, resemble the Children's Village in Normal in size and scale. Although they are laid out somewhat differently, the cottages also face an interior courtyard, adjacent to each other, creating a small ensemble⁵³ Rodney Brandon, who headed the Illinois Department of Public Welfare during the time the Children's village in Normal was proposed and built, had earlier served as the first superintendent of Mooseheart.

Cottage Living in a Village Setting: Marktown

In 1917, at approximately the same time that The Cottage Plan was popularized for housing in an institutional setting, a model city to accommodate 8000 employees of the Mark Mfg. Co. (a large steel plant) was designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw in East Chicago, Indiana. "Marktown" was developed with 218 simple gable-front Tudor Revival houses on 48' x 50' lots. Like the Children's Village, Marktown resembles a charming English country village, but in this case, the village is surrounded by East Chicago's steel mills.⁵⁴ Like the children's Village, these buildings have been described as recalling a children's fairy tale. In April 2012, the *Huffington Post* published an article on Marktown, with the headline, "These Historic Homes Look Like They're Out Of A Storybook." Today Marktown is threatened as BP has plans to demolish them.⁵⁵ Recognized for its significance just over 40 years ago, Marktown was listed on the National Register in 1975.

Tudor Revival Cottages in Bloomington/Normal

After World War I ended in 1918, the Tudor Revival style became particularly popular for suburban homes, but also in residential neighborhoods of smaller communities like Bloomington/Normal. The style persisted in popularity through the twenties and thirties. In Bloomington/Normal there are several neighborhoods where enclaves of picturesque Tudor Revival cottages were built, complexes similar in style, scale, materials and detailing to the cottages of the Children's Village. Characterized by asymmetrical footprints, multiple gables

⁵⁰http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php?title=Illinois_State_Training_School_for_Boys_at_St._Charles

⁵¹http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php?title=Illinois_State_Training_School_for_Girls_at_Geneva

⁵² Jon Davis. "New park at ParkRidge's Youth Campus gets early approval." *Chicago Tribune*.c.2017.

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/park-ridge/>

⁵³ Postcard. "Mooseheart. The School that Trains for Life. Mooseheart, ILL. Baby Village at Mooseheart. Gift of Pennsylvania Moose Lodges.

⁵⁴ "Marktown: a breath of fresh air amid the mills." *Indiana Preservationist*, January-February, 1989.

⁵⁵ Joseph Erbenraut. , "These Historic Homes Look Like They're Out Of A Storybook." *The Huffington Post*, April, 2012. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/05/12/marktown-bp-demolition_n_5310677.html. This illustrated article describes the threat of demolition by British Petroleum.

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and arched entrances, they were typically brick but sometimes faced in stucco. In some cases, these homes were constructed as a complex intended to resemble a small, discreet village. The compact size and picturesque qualities of Tudor Revival houses, especially those with a ground-hugging profile, several gables and small-scale detailing are reminiscent of those described in children's stories.

"Ridgewood Terrace", in Bloomington not far from the city's border with Normal, is one of the neighborhoods with an ensemble of Tudor Revival cottages resembling the enclave of the eight-building Children's Village. It consists of 11 cottages built between 1925 and 1945 flanking a narrow street that terminates in a cul-de-sac. The road accessing these small homes is depressed, calling attention to this street as a special place, a small, discreet village-like neighborhood set apart from the surrounding city's grid. At the entrance to the enclave is a stepped brick marker topped by a low lamp post (in keeping with the scale of the modest houses) that contains a concrete panel identifying this discrete neighborhood of Tudor Revival cottages as "Ridgewood Terrace."⁵⁶

The houses closely resemble the character of the cottages at the Children's Village. They are brick with multiple gables, prominent chimneys and arched entrances. They weren't, however, intended to be painted. Some of these homes are L-shaped; some are x-shaped, all have picturesque footprints and are similar to one another in size, scale and attention to detail. They are not identical or mirror images like those at the Children's Village. Rather, they are variations on a theme. The Ridgewood Terrace homes have simple flat wall surfaces and finely detailed brick work, reflecting the influence of the Arts & Crafts movement. Two of the eight buildings on the street have their original red or green tile roofs, another nod to Arts & Crafts architecture.

Country Club Place, another similar enclave, is a higher-end neighborhood, surrounding Bloomington Country Club. Unlike Ridgewood Terrace, this neighborhood has 43 homes (at one time, there were up to 62) built in a variety of sizes and styles. Scattered among the homes, are several Tudor Revival Cottages. Two such examples are #1, #2, and #19 Country Club Place). The cottage at #19 is red brick with multiple gables, a shallow "L" footprint, a prominent chimney and an arched entrance. It is very similar in style and form to the cottages at Children's Village, but smaller. The cottage at #19, is actually more French Revival, of whitewashed brick and steep hipped roofs. It is a cottage form but stylistically different. #1 and #2, just inside the west entrance to Country Club Place, are the closest to having the appearance of purposely being grouped.

Nearby Elmwood Road includes numerous homes built in the Tudor Revival style, including several that once had painted brick exteriors. The houses are set close together and have the whimsical curves, decorative brick work and arched doorways.

Bloomington has another enclave of Tudor Revival houses, marked by the simplicity characteristic of Arts & Crafts cottages. Harwood place was developed in 1923 in the Founder's Grove neighborhood. The house at 24 Harwood Place was built in 1929; the cottages at 21 and 23 Harwood were constricted in 1930, and 20 Harwood was built in 1940. All feature gabled roofs, prominent chimneys and three have arched doorways. Many have shared driveways, and they are all set very close together. These homes are picturesque and are characterized by handsome detailing. The house at 21 Harwood has a white wood exterior with red trim, giving it a similar appearance to the Children's Village cottages.

All of the houses described are modest in size and convey the sense of hominess characteristic of small Tudor Revival Cottages. Some are grouped together but none have quite the design cohesiveness of the formal layout of the Children's Village. None are a component of an institution. The simple cottages at the Children's Village convey the comforts of these other homes in the community, yet the enclave at ISSCS is distinctive and unlike any other in Bloomington/Normal.

⁵⁶ The street is currently named Ridgewood Drive.

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The eight cottages of Children's Village have seen some changes over the years although none have received additions to compromise their picturesque massing. Dormers have been removed, but it is not known whether these changes were made over fifty years ago. The roofs are asphalt not tile, but the shapes of the roofs are intact, except for one of them (building 8), which has a very large dormer added with the result of creating a second story on one side of the building. On the interiors, all have their beamed ceilings and historic fireplaces though the buildings have some new flooring and drywall partitions, and six have non-historic wood mantels, Cottage 11 has its original mantel and Little Bo Peep cut out over the fireplace. In general, the primary spaces--the living room, dining room and dormitory space--have been little altered.

The Children's Village of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School is significant as an excellent, largely intact example of institutional housing for children designed in the Cottage Plan. The Village stirs powerful memories for men and women who lived there as children because it still retains the look and feel of their childhood home. The collection is also important as an excellent local example of the Tudor Revival cottage architecture. There is nothing else like it in the communities of Bloomington/Normal. It continues to architecturally reflect its historic purpose and is worthy of recognition by listing on the National Register.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Wickert, David. "Uncertain Future of ISSCS Worries Current Tenants, Normal Holds Key to 67-acre campus," *The Pantagraph* 2 July 1995, A3.
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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.88 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>40.5204</u>	<u>-88.9762</u>	3	<u>40.5184</u>	<u>-88.9747</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>40.5204</u>	<u>-88.9748</u>	4	<u>40.5184</u>	<u>-88.9767</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 26 and 27 in One Normal Plaza Planned Unit Development Subdivision in the SW ¼ of Sec. 22, T.24N, R.2E, 3 P.M., Town of Normal, McLean County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Children's Village Historic District was selected to encompass the buildings, structures and designed landscape that was historically associated with Children's Village, as originally built and documented in historic site plans and aerial photographs. This boundary encompasses the current parcel occupied by the Children's Village, and the parcel to the north, which contains a landscaped garden within a horseshoe-shaped walk.

The Children's Village was historically built as part of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS). Additional property, south of the existing ISSCS campus was acquired by the State of Illinois in 1930 specifically for construction of the Children's Village. As shown in aerial photographs and historic site plans (see Figures 1-5 and 7), Children's Village was a complete design on its own and has always functioned as a self-contained development within this larger ISSCS property. Children's Village was and continues to be physically separated from the main ISSCS campus by Lincoln Street. This separation has been amplified in recent decades with the loss of many historic buildings and with new construction within the former ISSCS campus.

The entire ISSCS property was incrementally subdivided after the institution closed in 1979. In 1980, 120 acres of ISSCS farmland was deeded to Illinois State University.⁵⁷ The remainder of the ISSCS property was sold at auction to a development corporation in 1983 and was renamed One Normal Plaza.⁵⁸ In 1987, the Children's Village parcel was purchased by a private developer and renamed Normandy Village. The corporation that held the remainder of One Normal Plaza went bankrupt in 1991. The Boys' Row buildings, Horner Hall and

⁵⁷ David Wickert, "Uncertain Future of ISSCS Worries Current Tenants, Normal Holds Key to 67-acre campus," *The Pantagraph* 2 July 1995, A3.

⁵⁸ Ruth A. Cobb, *A Place We Called Home*, 129.

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selected other buildings were acquired by a private individual in 1992 while the remainder of the property, excluding Children's Village, reverted to state control, under Central Management Services, in 1993.⁵⁹

11. Form Prepared By

Susan S. Benjamin, Manager; Danielle Euer, Associate, with
name/title research assistance from Ruth Cobb, author and researcher date January 22, 2018
organization Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC telephone 847-432-1865
street & number 711 Marion Avenue email ssbenjamin@sbcglobal.net
city or town Highland Park state IL zip code 60035

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

⁵⁹ Ibid.

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Children's Village
City or Vicinity: Normal
County: McLean **State:** IL
Photographer: Susan Benjamin; Robert Broad
Date Photographed: 12/19/2016, 1/17/2017, 2/13/2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 14:** **0001** Children's Village overall view from east
- Photo 2 of 14:** **0002** Cottages 12 and 13, view from east
- Photo 3 of 14:** **0003** Cottages 12 and 13, view from southeast
- Photo 4 of 14:** **0004** Cottage 11, north facade
- Photo 5 of 14:** **0005** Cottage 11, view from southeast
- Photo 6 of 14:** **0006** Cottage 13, detail of arched entrance, view from northwest
- Photo 7 of 14:** **0007** Breezeway between Cottages 12 and 13, view from east
- Photo 8 of 14:** **0008** Cottage 15, view from north
- Photo 9 of 14:** **0009** Cottage 15, north facade
- Photo 10 of 14:** **0010** Southeast play house, view from northwest
- Photo 11 of 14:** **0011** Detail of hopscotch court on sidewalk, west of Cottage 12
- Photo 12 of 14:** **0012** Interior, Cottage 11, living room view from east
- Photo 13 of 14:** **0013** Interior, Cottage 15, ceiling detail showing wood beam
- Photo 14 of 14:** **0014** Interior, Cottage 11, fireplace in living room with mural

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)



Figure 1. Aerial view of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS) grounds showing the recently completed Children's Village to the south (right) of the main campus, 1932. *Source: McLean County Museum of History, Pantagraph photographic collection.*

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Figure 2. Aerial view of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS) grounds showing the Children's Village to the south (left) of the main campus. Photo taken between 1935 and 1939, per Illinois State University Archives collection record. *Source: framed photograph hanging in ISSCS exhibit in the Community Activity Center, 1110 Douglas Street, Normal, IL, photographed 2016.*

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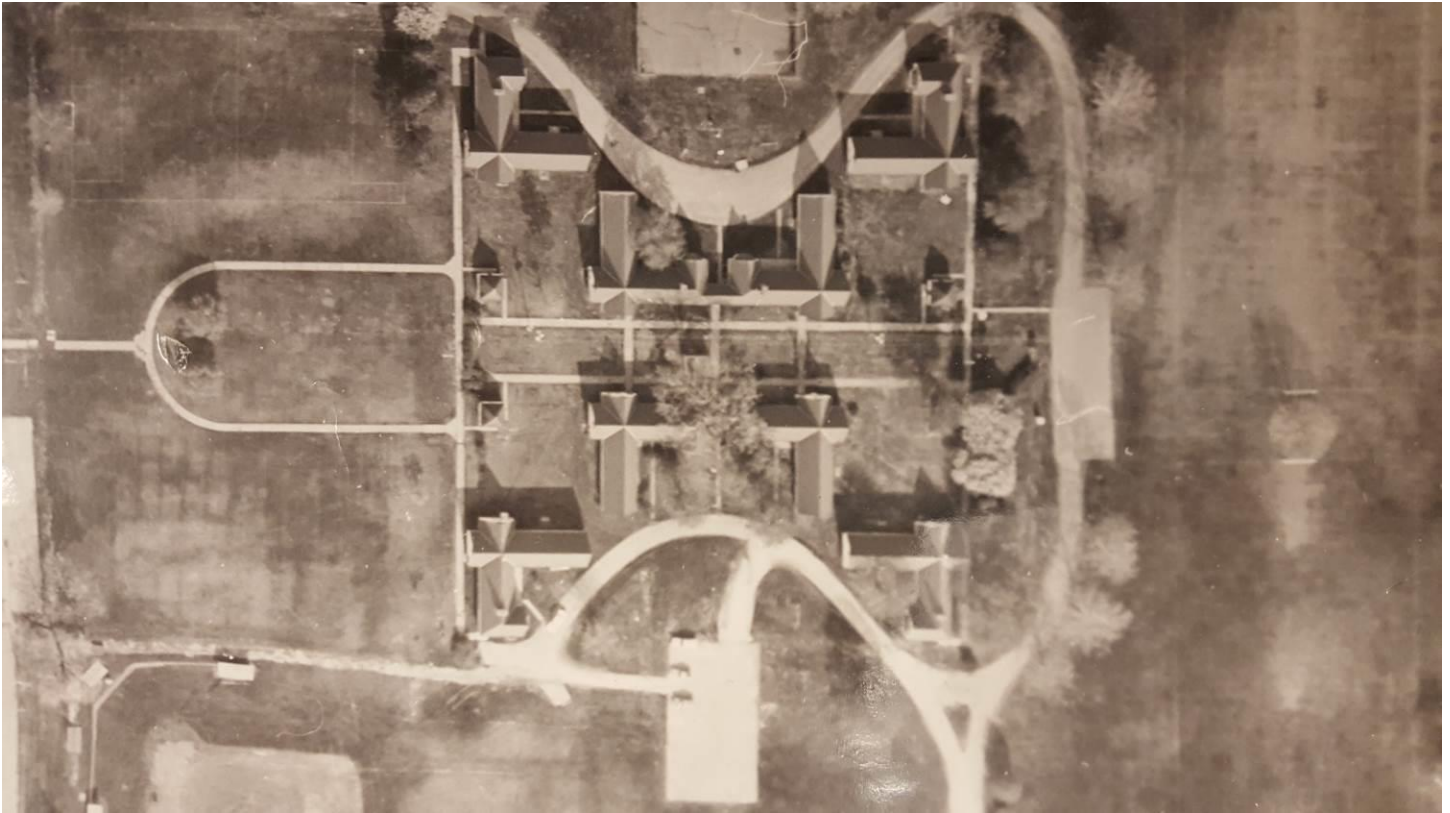


Figure 3. Children's Village, aerial view, undated, but 1969 or later. *Source: Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS) Collection, Dr. JoAnn Rayfield Archives, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois.*

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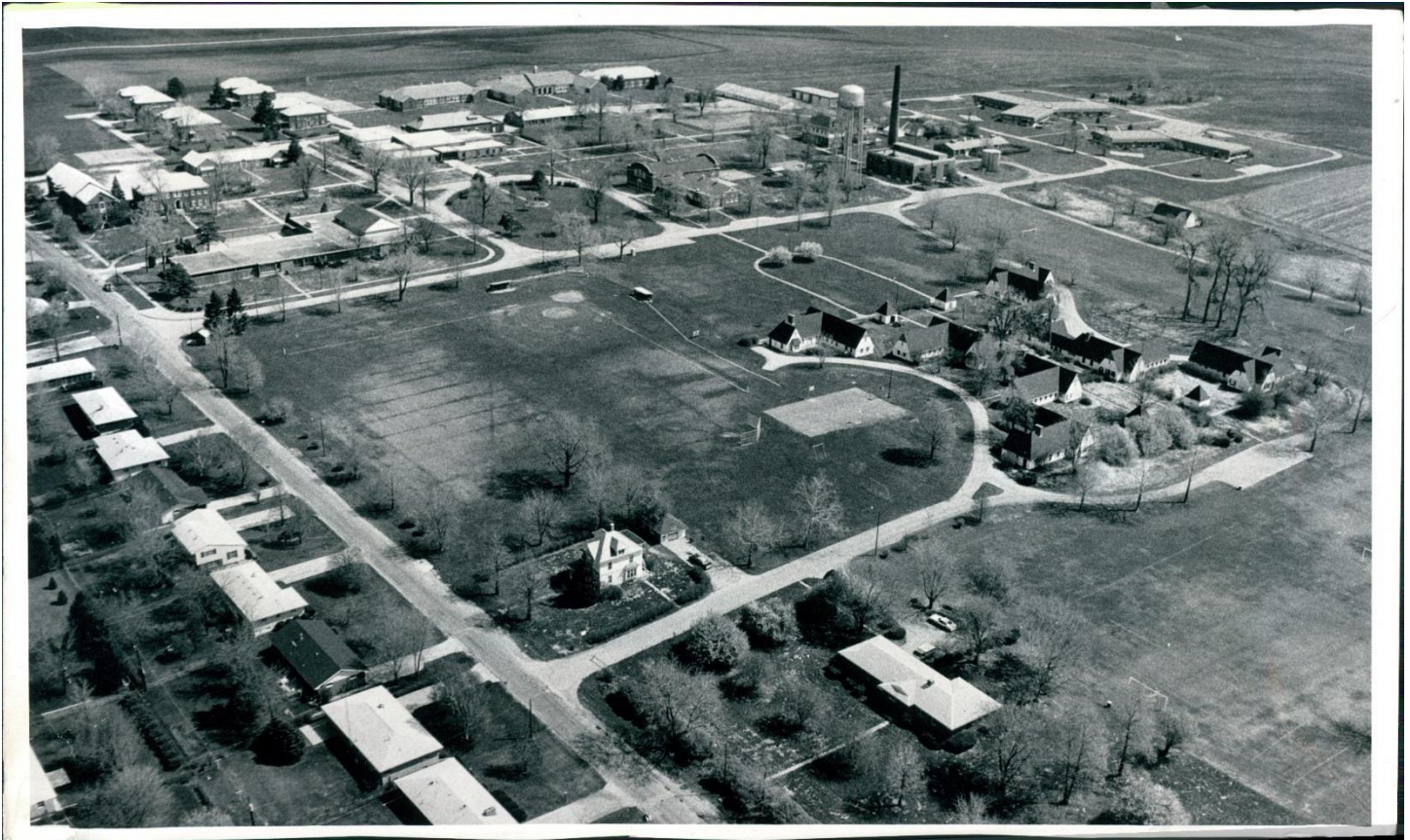


Figure 4. Aerial view of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School (ISSCS) grounds, 1984. Children's Village remains as a self-contained cluster at the right side of this photograph. *Source: McLean County Museum of History, Pantagraph photographic collection.*

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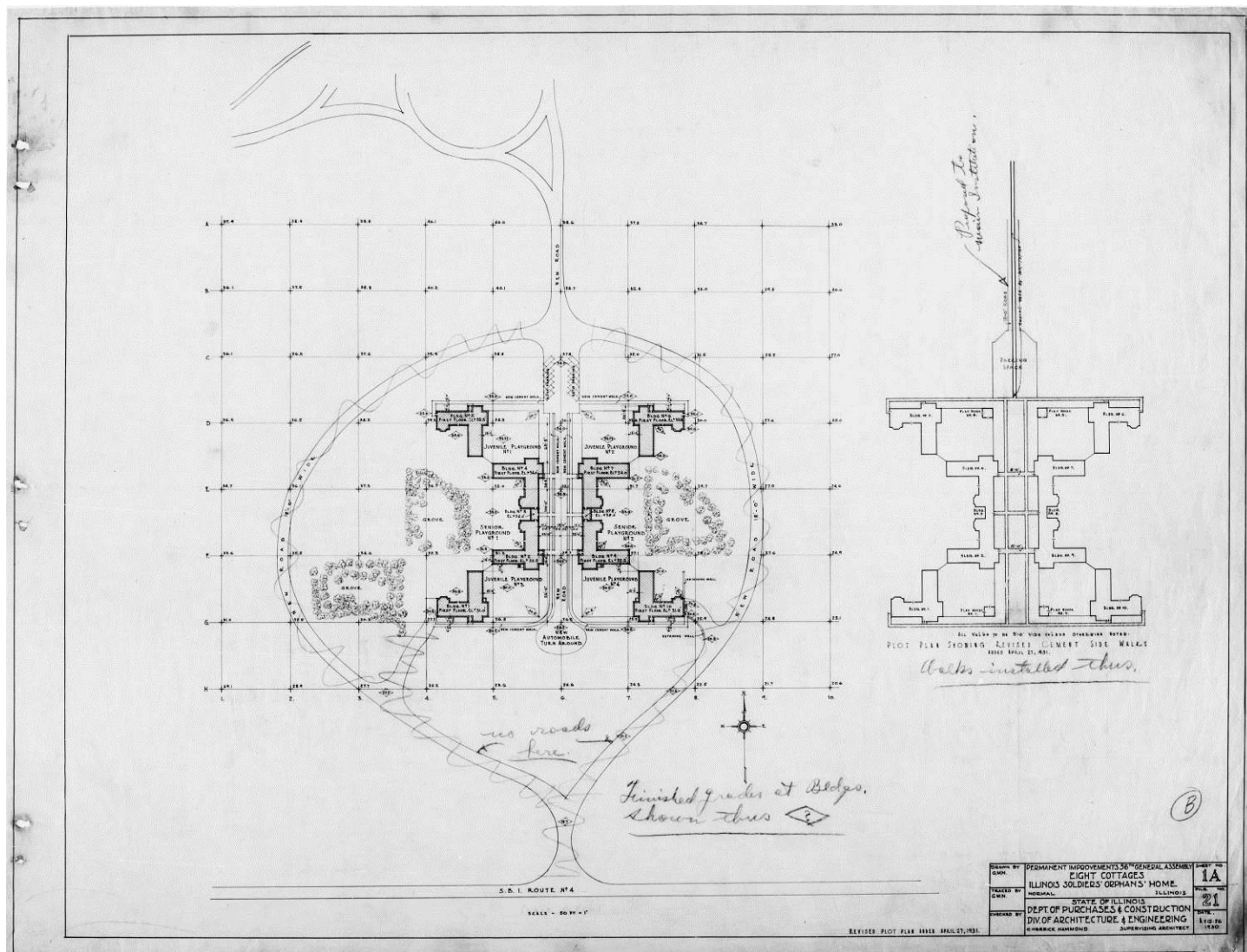


Figure 5. Original site plan showing roads removed, including central drive down the middle of the site. Drawing revised April 27, 1931, date of handwritten notes unknown. The plan drawing at the right side of the page shows the revised sidewalk plan, which is what was historically built. Source: C. Herrick Hammond, Supervising Architect, "Eight Cottages Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, Illinois," Sheet No. 1A, Aug. 26, 1930, Illinois State Archives.

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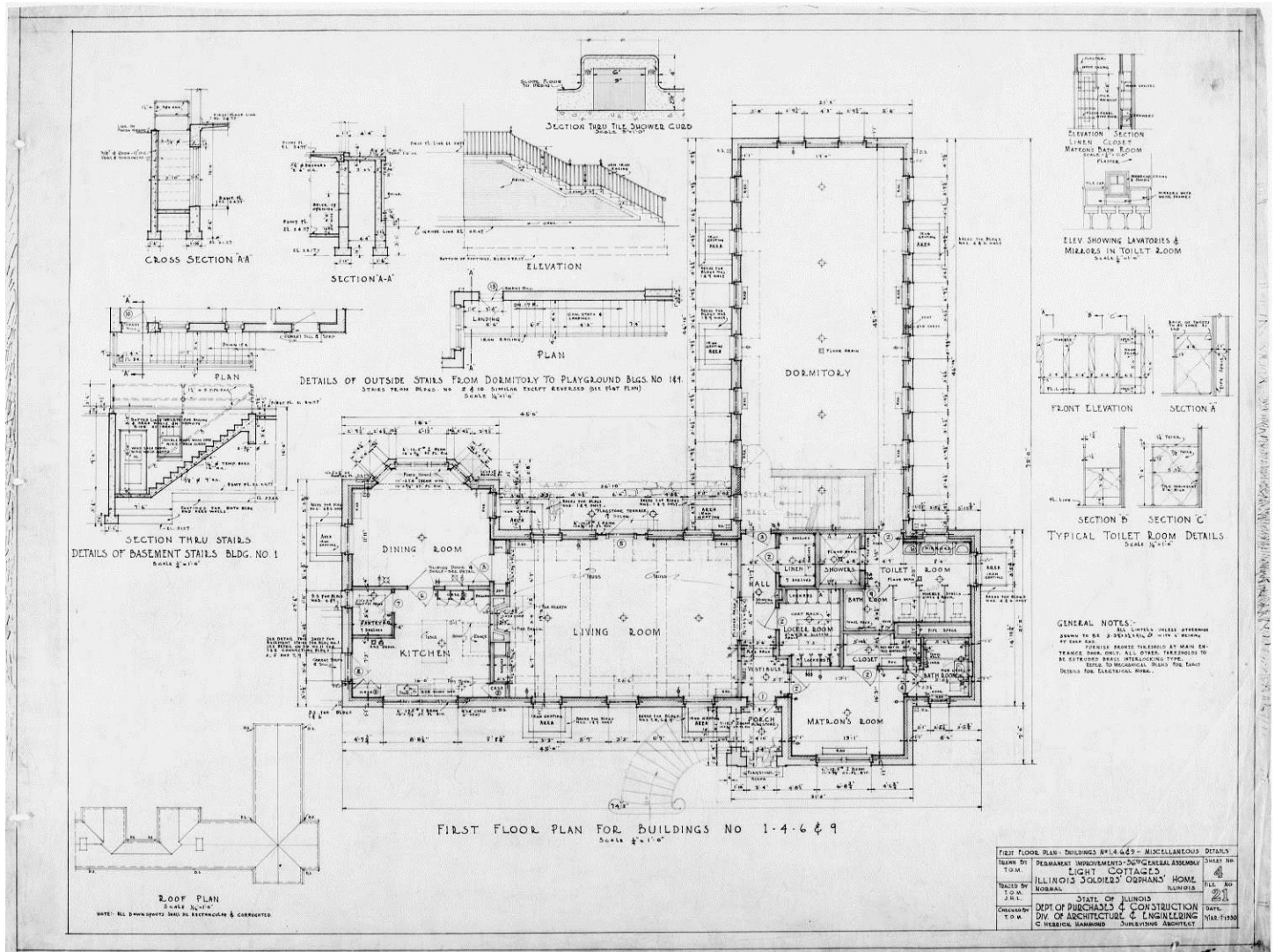


Figure 6. Historic First Floor Plan for Buildings 1, 4, 6 and 9 (historic numbers). Source: C. Herrick Hammond, Supervising Architect, "Eight Cottages Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, Illinois," Sheet No. 4, Mar. 1, 1930, Illinois State Archives.

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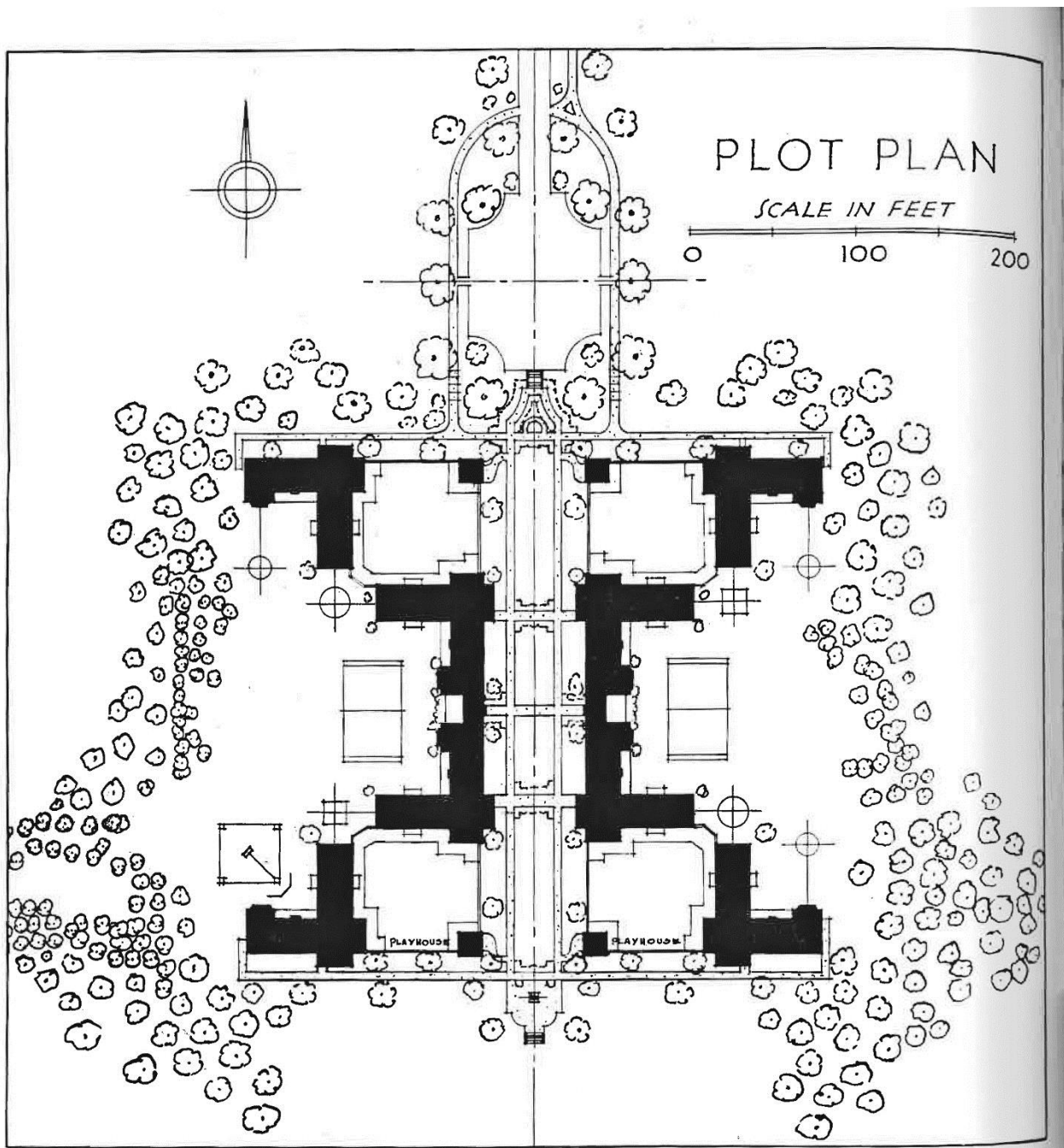


Figure 7. Children's Village Plot Plan published in *The Architectural Forum*, August 1933. The overall layout, most walkways and much of the landscaping illustrated in this plan were completed. However, the baseball diamond and wading pools (the rectangular objects at the east and west sides of the center buildings) illustrated in this plan do not appear to have been built.

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All Photos, Hedrich-Blessing

Figure 8. Children's Village, Hedrich-Blessing photograph published in *The Architectural Forum*, August 1933.

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Figure 9. Children's Village, Hedrich-Blessing photograph published in *The Architectural Forum*, August 1933.

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Figure 10. Children's Village, Hedrich-Blessing photograph published in *The Architectural Forum*, August 1933.

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Figure 11. Children's Village, Hedrich-Blessing photograph published in *The Architectural Forum*, August 1933.





NO PARKING
IN FRONT OF
BUS STOP

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 4/4/2018 Date of Pending List: 4/26/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/11/2018 Date of 45th Day: 5/21/2018 Date of Weekly List: 5/25/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 5/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov

Bruce Rauner, Governor

Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

March 30, 2018

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240



Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its February 23, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Children's Village, Normal McLean County
Samuel and Eleanor Himmelfarb House and Studio, Winfield, DuPage County

PLEASE NOTE: Corrections to the Corron Farm are also enclosed.

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

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