Historic Illinois Building Survey/Historic Illinois Engineering Record Written Outline Format

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDING SURVEY

THE LESLIE F. GATES GYMNASIUM

Location:	The Leslie F. Gates Gymnasium is located on the Campus of New Trier Township High School, at 385 Winnetka Ave., Winnetka, IL 60093
Present Owner:	New Trier Township High School Board of Education, District 203
<u>Present Use:</u>	Prior to the Gates Gym demolition in January of 2022 it was used for physical education classes, varsity basketball games, the annual Winter Music Festival, graduation ceremonies (until 1993), badminton tournaments, indoor track meets (on the lower level) and pep rallies for the high school.
<u>Significance:</u>	Built at the peak of the depression in 1928, this handsome structure spared no expense in creating a sports facility for a high school in an upper-class suburb of Chicago. The architect chosen was Walter McCornack of Cleveland Ohio who was well known for his school designs including Shaker Heights High School in Ohio. New Trier High School was distinguished by having its campus previously designed by noted architects such as Norman S. Patton of Chicago firm Patten & Fisher and Dwight Perkins of Perkins, Fellow & Hamilton, also in Chicago. The choice of an outside firm for this particular addition is unknown. McCornack designed the facility in an Arts and Crafts Mission Style. The entire exterior is clad in a red-fired face brick. Its monumental proportions, handsome triple-brick arched entrances and grand staircase with limestone balusters gave the impression of a house of worship.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

- 1. Date of construction: 1927-28
- 2. Architect: Walter R. McCornack; J.A. Armstrong, Associate Architect
- 3. Engineer: Neiler, Rich & Co.
- 4. Original and subsequent owners: New Trier Township High School; no changes of ownership
- 5. Original plans and construction: Plans are dated from 1926 & 1927

- 6. Alterations and additions: No major alterations were made to the exterior except an exit door was added to the north elevation c. 1959 and a new entrance on the south side of the building was added when additional gymnasiums were constructed c. 1975; there were interior alterations of the Mezzanine locker room level.
- B. Historical Context: In a neighborhood of traditional residences and with the beginnings of modernism in architecture, the Gates Gym struck a balance between the existing Romanesque features of both Patten's and Perkins' buildings on the campus. The gym was named after Leslie F. Gates, a long-time School Board member and Wilmette resident who was largely responsible for organizing the financial arrangements that provided for the construction of the gym. He died suddenly the same year the gym was completed and the Board decided to dedicate it to him.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. General Statement: This extraordinary gymnasium building stood out as a significant architectural element in an elaborate high school campus.
- B. Description of Exterior:
 - 1. Over-all dimensions: 267' in the east/west direction, 217' in the north/south direction and approximately 50' tall.
 - 2. Foundations: Reinforced concrete foundation walls and footings
 - 3. Walls:
 - a. East Elevation: The East facade features three double-height arched openings with jambs and arches framed by stacked bond full bricks and headers. At the arch point the bricks radiate to complete the framed opening. Pairs of arched windows appear above each grand arched opening. The three featured openings contained a pair of glazed doors and side-lites. The arched tympanum was divided into rectangular wood framework, with subsequently smaller mullions and muntins, very much in the Arts and Craft Mission Style. This concept was reinforced by the hip roof overhang, eaves with exposed wood brackets and clay tile roofing. This small hip roof also employed copper gutters, partially concealed down-spouts and scuppers. Above the clay-tile hip-roof the masonry continued upward to a limestone-capped parapet wall with urns and decorative scrolls at each corner. The front staircase contained twelve risers which were divided into three sections corresponding to the arched openings, each separated by monumental decorative limestone balustrades that separated the staircases. Large, finely detailed bronze lanterns framed the entrances. The elegant brickwork used throughout the project is a variegated red-fired face brick. Two limestone plaques were present at each side of the doorways bearing the name "Leslie F. Gates Gymnasium 1928".
 - i. North & South "Wings" Facing East: The same grammar employed on the north and south facades described below is used on the east-facing "wings", however because of the floor level discrepancy, a covered stairway with open arches and a clay tiled roof led to the mezzanine level.

- b. Southeast & Northeast Angled Facades: As the floor plan of the gymnasium is symmetrical, flanking the main entrances to the gym to the north and south are angled facades which are set back approximately fifteen feet west of the main entry and are placed at a 45 degree angle to the main elevation. These angled facades are distinguished by their secondary exits which echoed the arches on the east façade. The bifurcated staircase on each angled elevation had an arched window below. The roof line is defined by a modest limestone cornice that was a curvilinear parapet that swooped to the center with scrolled details and was punctuated by urns at the center and corners.
- c. North & South Facades: The Gymnasium side walls facing north and south were organized with piers that aligned with the gym's trusses. Between the piers were large blind arches punctuated by two arched windows at the gym level and segmented arches that served as the lintel for fenestration to the lower level. Above the blind arches were groups of three windows that served the second level at the bleacher seating. The masonry was common bond pattern overall and checkerboard bond with stacked headers in the blind arches. The windows employed soldier course lintels and brick sills. There was a limestone coping at the top of the masonry wall that stepped up slightly in elevation to accentuate the location of the piers. There were entrances in the corners on both the south and north elevations to access smaller gyms and classrooms.
- 4. Structural system, framing:
 - a. The lower floor designated as the "Basement" or "Field House" was constructed of fireproofed steel columns that were spaced variably at 19'-4" by 22'-9" and as needed to support the gymnasium floor.
 - b. The gymnasium-level structure was comprised of five steel-framed trusses that spanned 90 feet and were the most striking feature of the building's interior. The trusses were designed for a gable roof along their upper chords and a vaulted segmented arch along their lower chords. For rigidity, secondary trusses spanned in the east/west direction to distribute the roof load.
- 5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: See elevation descriptions above in Part II, 3., a & b
 - b. Windows: See elevation descriptions above in Part II, 3., a, b & c and below in 6.a.
- 6. Roof:
 - a. The Gymnasium trusses are topped with six-inch pre-cast concrete panels, insulation and roofing. The north and south wings and the area above the gymnasium seating had flat roofs. The most striking feature of the roof was a masonry parapet wall set back from the east, north and south elevations with clerestory windows between the trusses along the north and south sides.
- C. Description of Interior: Note Research staff were not allowed to tour the interior of the gymnasium building due to demolition preparations; these comments are based on observations made from the photographs taken by Kmiecik Imagery, from exterior site visits and from the blueprints that were located in the New Trier High School Plan Room and Archive.
 - 1. Floor plans:

- a. The First Floor or the main floor housed the gymnasium which was placed eighteen steps above ground level (twelve at the building's exterior entrance and another six upon entry) and was entered through an elongated lobby which accommodated three entry points and five exit possibilities. At the north and south ends of the Lobby were two open square stair wells that served the basement, first and second floors. They were pressed metal stairs with tile treads. The lobby had handsome suspended bronze light fixtures, plaster walls and vaulted ceilings and minimal decorative features such as brackets in the arched openings to the stairs. The symmetrical lobby plan gave access to the gymnasium with three sets of double doors. Four stairs in the gymnasium itself allowed access to the balcony seating on both sides. These straight-run stairs were tucked behind the north and south walls of the gym. The largely symmetrical plan contained offices and classrooms under the balcony seating and trophy rooms and ticket booths in the Lobby.
 - i. Behind, or to the west of the gym proper were the girls' gyms of which there were three; the main one also acted as the stage and could originally be separated from the main gym space by movable partitions, however this area was later converted to fixed bleacher seating; two other girls' gyms were located to the north and south of the gym/stage. There were also handball courts and other activity rooms and classrooms in these areas.
- b. Basement: Under the gym proper and referred to as the "Basement" or the "Field House" was a running track and storage rooms.
- c. Under the stage/gym and above the basement level, referred to as the "Mezzanine" level included men's football and girls' locker rooms.
- c. Second Floor: The upper level of the gymnasium served mainly as spectator seating on three sides of the gym, an upper lobby and bathroom facilities.
- 2. Stairways: see plan descriptions above in Part II, B., 3., a. b. & c and Part II, C., 1. a.
- 3. Flooring: The clear-spanned gymnasium floor area is approximately (130' long by 90' wide) and had hardwood floors that were highly varnished and painted with the school team's name. The former stage had a system of temporary seating that appeared to be in permanent use. It was bleacher-style seating of metal construction with wooden boards for the seating areas. The permanent seating located on the second floor on the north and south sides of the playing area was built with a concrete-stepped design with raised large wooden planks defining the seating areas. The entrance lobby contained quarry tile flooring and stairs to the gymnasium. The lower level Field House originally had a dirt floor.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: The interior walls of the gymnasium were finished with buff colored face brick; the ceiling was the exposed steel-frame truss structure. The lobby walls and ceilings were painted plaster. The basement walls were painted concrete and the ceiling was the exposed, painted structure.
- 5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: See elevation descriptions above in Part II, 3., a & b
 - b. Windows: Sets of three double-hung windows placed between the exterior piers provided light and air to the second level balcony seating area of the gymnasium; pairs of arched windows allowed light and air into the spaces under the balcony seating on the first floor;

segmented arched windows allowed light and air into the lower level/ Field House. There were also clerestory windows in between the trusses that were painted or covered with opaque film when the building was razed. Two light courts were also incorporated into south and west sides of the stage/gymnasium.

- c. See also descriptions of fenestrations in Part II, B., 3., a, b & c and Part II, B., 6.a.
- 6. Decorative features and trim: See description of Lobby above in Part II, C., 1., a.
- 7. Hardware: No exceptional hardware remained or was noted.
- 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Heat was provided by hot water boilers in the adjacent Power House through radiators. Air conditioning was added at a later date.
 - b. Lighting: Lighting for the gymnasium and Field House was changed over the years and the clerestory windows were covered. Prior to demolition, fluorescent lights lit the Field House and the Gymnasium had what we assume to be metal-halide lighting.
 - c. Plumbing: Bathrooms were located on the Mezzanine, First and Second Floors.
- D. Site:
 - 1. General setting and orientation: The gymnasium was placed on the east side of the New Trier High School campus. The building was shaped like a "T" with the main façade facing east and was oriented in an east-west direction. The Power House was attached to the gym directly to the north and to the south it connected to other gym facilities that were built in 1974.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: Six digital scans of original blueprint drawings were provided to the research team by Wight & Co. who indicated that they were originally taken from New Trier High School's Plan Room; Four original drawings were found in New Trier High School's Archive. Note that there was not a complete architectural set of drawings available for Gates Gym; many drawings were missing and no exterior elevations were available.
 - 1. Six Original Blueprint Drawings dated April 1926 are comprised of:
 - a. Footing Plan (2)
 - b. Basement Floor Plan (3)
 - c. Mezzanine Plan and Details (4)
 - d. First Floor Plan (5 assumed)
 - e. Second Floor Plan (6)
 - f. Building Sections (10)
 - 2. Four original drawings from New Trier Archive; Rev. Jan 5, 1927
 - a. Basement Plan (3)
 - b. Mezzanine Floor Plan & Building Details (4)
 - c. First Floor Plan (5)
 - d. Second Floor Plan (6)

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B. Interviews:

- 1. Linke, Steve Interview by Angela Demma, 14 February 2022 and subsequent emails
- C. Bibliography:
 - 1. Primary and unpublished sources:
 - a. Davis, Julie; Faherty, Michael; Sullivan, Maggie co-editors; (1982) "A History of New Trier High School 1901-1981", New Trier High School
 - b. Dohrer, Timothy A. editor, O'Malley, Anne archivist (2000) 1901 2001 The New Trier Century: Opportunity, Excellence and Tradition; New Trier High School
 - c. New Trier Township High School, 1901-02 Yearbook
 - d. New Trier Township High School 1911-12 Yearbook
 - e. New Trier Township High School 1912-13 Yearbook
 - f. New Trier Township High School 1913-14 Yearbook
 - g. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1926 Yearbook
 - h. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1927 Yearbook
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 - k. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1930 Yearbook
 - 1. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1929 Yearbook
 - m. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1930 Yearbook
 - n. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1931 Yearbook
 - o. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1932 Yearbook
 - 2. Secondary and published sources:
 - Case Western Reserve University, Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, McCornack, Walter Roy. Case Western Reserve University website, architecture. https://case.edu/ech/articles/m/mccornack-walter-roy
 - b. Cleveland Landmarks Commission, Cleveland Architects, Walter R. McCornack, Cleveland City Planning Commission Website; www.planning.clevelandohio.gov/landmark/arch/architects
 - c. Coughlin, Joe (December 22, 2021) "Final Ovation: The Life and Times Inside Gates Gymnasium"; The Record
 - d. Heaton Goddard, Connie (Fall 1999) "Dwight & Larry Perkins; Architects for Winnetka's Schools"; Gazette
 - e. New Trier Township High School, New Trier News, "*Excavation Under Way for New Gym*" (January 14, 1927)
 - f. New Trier Township High School, New Trier News, "Dedicate New Gym to Leslie F. Gates" (December 12, 1928)
 - g. New Trier Township High School District 203 (2006) New Trier, Portrait of an American High School; New Trier Education Foundation
 - h. Nelson, Donna R. (1988) *School Architecture in Chicago during the Progressive Era: the Career of Dwight H. Perkins*; Dissertation, Loyola University Chicago

- i. Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton Architects (1925) Educational Buildings. Chicago, IL; Blakely Printing Company Press
- D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:
 - 1. Walter R. McCornack archives if extant in Cleveland, Ohio
 - 2. Local newspaper called "Winnetka Talk" on microfilm at the Winnetka Public Library during the dates of planning and construction of the Gates Gymnasium.
- E. Supplemental Material:
 - 1. Drawings listed in Part III
 - 2. Interior and Exterior Photographs by Kmiecik Imagery
 - 3. Research staff's digital files of articles and information found in sources listed in Part IV, C.

PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

- A. Research Strategy: Research team anticipated studying drawings, photographs and archival material provided by Wight & Co., and researching additional information from the Winnetka Public Library and Winnetka Village Hall.
- B. Actual Research Process: Research team studied closely the historic blueprints, historic and contemporary photographs and articles and material found both on-line and in archives. The team visited the building exterior although unable to access the building interior due to demolition preparations. Initial research conducted on-line and by consulting Chicago historian, Tim Samuelson. Further research was conducted by contacting and visiting the Winnetka Historical Society, Chicago History Museum, Winnetka Village Hall, the Winnetka Public Library and the New Trier High School Archive and Plan Room
- C. Archives and Repositories Used:
 - 1. The Chicago History Museum
 - 2. New Trier High School Archive
 - 3. Winnetka Historical Society
 - 4. Winnetka Village Hall
 - 5. Winnetka Public Library
- D. Research Staff:
 - 1. Primary Preparer: John Vinci, FAIA, Principal, Vinci|Hamp Architects, Inc.
 - 2. Photographer: Larry Kmiecik, Kmiecik Imagery
 - 3. Additional Staff: Angela Demma, AIA, A.Demma Architecture & Design, LLC

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

SHPO Log #008102121-1 (The Leslie F. Gates Gymnasium)

The Leslie F. Gates Gymnasium and campus boiler plant, 385 Winnetka Ave., is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as an excellent and well-preserved example of a public high school gymnasium in the context of Winnetka's and the school district's development. Our staff made this determination on December 3, 2021. Based on the available information, we have determined that the proposed demolition will result in an adverse effect, which must be mitigated (per 20 ILCS 3420, as amended, 17 IAC 4180).

Historic Illinois Building Survey/Historic Illinois Engineering Record Written Outline Format

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDING SURVEY

THE POWER HOUSE FOR NEW TRIER HIGH SCHOOL

Location:	The Power House is located on the Campus of New Trier Township High School located at 385 Winnetka Ave., Winnetka, IL 60093
Present Owner:	New Trier Township High School Board of Education, District 203
<u>Present Use:</u>	At time of the Power Plant's demolition in January of 2022 it provided heat for only the Gates Gym Building, the Grounds Garage and the Laundry Room; previously it provided domestic steam for heat and domestic hot water for the entire campus until the west addition was constructed in 2014. Subsequently, these mechanical necessities were gradually moved out of the Power House to other areas on campus, namely the West Addition, the 1934 North Building, the 1956 Tower Building and the 1974 Bickert Gym.
<u>Significance:</u>	Designed in 1925 for the expanding campus of New Trier High School in Winnetka, Illinois, this picturesque building housed boilers, coal bins and a conveyer to carry coal to the boilers. In addition to housing the boilers and coal storage, the complex included a high smokestack. Walter McCornack & Franz C. Warner, the architects hired for the project, were well-known Cleveland architects famous for their academic buildings in the Cleveland, Ohio area. The Power House was designed in an Italianate style as a cluster of buildings joined together including a tower with a red-tiled gable roof that had an unusual, asymmetrical pitch. Extraordinary brickwork with corbels, protruding decorative brick features, brick piers with red tile caps, and a group of four blind arched recesses and limestone cornices were among the devices that added texture to the tower's composition. Of note is the burnt red clinker bricks which contributed to the tower's classical appearance. Besides enlivening the Power House's appearance, the tower provided shelter for the coal hopper.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- A. Physical History
 - 1. Date of construction: 1925

- 2. Architect: Franz C. Warner & Walter R. McCornack Architects
- 3. Engineer: Neiler, Rich & Co. Engineers
- 4. Original and subsequent owners: New Trier Township High School; no changes of ownership
- 5. Original plans and construction: 1925
- 6. Alterations and additions: When the boilers no longer used coal as a fuel source, the coal storage area was converted to a garage for facility vehicles.
- B. Historical Context: Designed and built eight years after World War I, The Power House was constructed to serve the ever-expanding campus of New Trier High School; twenty-four years after the school was opened and thirteen years after the previous power plant was added to the campus with the school's expansions of 1912. When the Power House was razed in January, 2022 it was only providing heat and domestic hot water to the Gates Gymnasium and Laundry Room. All other heating facilities were provided elsewhere on campus.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. General Statement: This well-built structure for mechanical equipment and fuel storage was a highly ornate housing for such functional purposes.
- B. Description of Exterior:
 - 1. Over-all dimensions: the overall footprint of the Power House was 80' in the north/south direction and 112' in the east/west direction. The decorative east tower was 24' wide by 12' deep by 66' high.
 - 2. Foundations: Reinforced concrete
 - 3. Walls: Masonry
 - 4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing Masonry walls and steel-framed gable roof trusses
 - 5. Chimneys: Main smokestack for the Power House
 - 6. Overview or Summary: The Power House complex consisted of a courtyard with the smokestack, a power plant housing boilers, generators, conveyors and coal storage. The boiler plant included two towers; one towards the west which was the ash hopper and the main, decorated tower that faced east which acted as the coal hopper. All of these elements were constructed of exceptional burnt-red clinker brick. The elaborate east tower was punctuated with an arched window group, slot windows, random recessed bricks and other decorative masonry devices. Although the center of the gable roof of the east tower aligned with the center line of its east elevation, the south tower wall was approximately one foot higher than the north wall and this created an eccentric roof slope. The red hard-fired bricks employed throughout were coarser than those used on the adjacent Gates Gymnasium designed by McCornack (without Warner). The very decorative approach was to disguise the functions within the Power House. The tall furnace flue was made of clay fire brick. The ensemble of chimney, tower and powerhouse created a picturesque composition that was an attempt by the architects to make a pleasing terminus to the building campus.
 - 1. Openings:

- a. The main access to the Power House was through the adjacent garage however there was a door on the rear of the building (west elevation) with an exterior stair.
- b. Windows: Other than the three slot windows noted on the east tower, there were seven windows on the north elevation and four windows on the west elevation of the Power House garage. These were rectangular openings with limestone sills and contained replacement windows.
- 2. Roof:
 - a. The gable roofs of the ash and coal hopper towers were covered in red clay tile; the Power House roof was a gable shape with parapet walls; the lower storage buildings to the north and west were flat roofs with masonry parapet walls and clay tile coping.
- C. Description of Interior: Note Research staff were not allowed to tour the interior of the Power House buildings due to demolition preparations; these comments are based on observations made from the photographs taken by Kmiecik Imagery, from exterior site visits and from the engineering drawings that were provided by the New Trier High School Board of Education. Architectural drawings were not available for the Power House.
 - 1. Based on the information gleaned from the engineering drawings, the interior of the Power House was utilitarian with exposed masonry and concrete. There were balconies and ladders to access the penthouse and the coal conveyer tower. See Part II, B., #6 above for a description of the building's functions.
- D. Site:
 - 1. The Power House was located on the north-east corner of the campus with its main tower facing east. It was connected to the Gates Gymnasium on its south border and touched the 1931 North Building at its southwest corner.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: Twelve digital scans of original drawings were provided to the research team by the New Trier Board of Education.
 - 1. Boiler Foundations, #1 dated 10-16-1925
 - 2. Boiler Breeching, #3 dated 10-19-1925
 - 3. Coal Handling Equipment, #8 dated 11-12-1925; revised 03-1-1926
 - 4. Steam Jet Ash Conveyor, #9 dated 11-17-1925
 - 5. Heater Platform, #10 dated 12-19-1925
 - 6. Conduit & Wiring, #11 dated 12-21-1925
 - 7. Conduit & Wiring, #12 dated 12-29-1925
 - 8. Conduit & Wiring Plot Plan and Sections, #13 dated 12-21-1925
 - 9. Piping, #14 dated 12-15-1925
 - 10. Piping, #15 dated 12-15-1925, revised 1-5-1926 and 1-12-1926
 - 11. Layout for Screw Conv. Supports, #19 dated 3-17-1926
 - 12. Additions to Power Plant, New Boiler Piping, #501 dated 9-15-1937

B. Interviews:

- 1. Linke, Steve Interview by Angela Demma, 14 February 2022 and subsequent emails
- C. Bibliography:
 - 1. Primary and unpublished sources:
 - a. Davis, Julie; Faherty, Michael; Sullivan, Maggie co-editors; (1982) "A History of New Trier High School 1901-1981", New Trier High School
 - b. Dohrer, Timothy A. editor, O'Malley, Anne archivist (2000) 1901 2001 The New Trier Century: Opportunity, Excellence and Tradition; New Trier High School
 - c. New Trier Township High School, 1901-02 Yearbook
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 - g. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1926 Yearbook
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 - m. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1930 Yearbook
 - n. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1931 Yearbook
 - o. New Trier Township High School, Echoes, 1932 Yearbook
 - 2. Secondary and published sources:
 - Case Western Reserve University, Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, McCornack, Walter Roy. Case Western Reserve University website, architecture. https://case.edu/ech/articles/m/mccornack-walter-roy
 - b. Cleveland Landmarks Commission, Cleveland Architects, Walter R. McCornack, Cleveland City Planning Commission Website; <u>www.planning.clevelandohio.gov/landmark/arch/architects</u>
 - c. Cleveland Landmarks Commission, Cleveland Architects, Warner & McCornack, Cleveland City Planning Commission Website; www.planning.clevelandohio.gov/landmark/arch/architects
 - d. Coughlin, Joe (December 22, 2021) "Final Ovation: The Life and Times Inside Gates Gymnasium"; The Record
 - e. Heaton Goddard, Connie (Fall 1999) "Dwight & Larry Perkins; Architects for Winnetka's Schools"; Gazette
 - f. New Trier Township High School District 203 (2006) New Trier, Portrait of an American High School; New Trier Education Foundation
 - g. Nelson, Donna R. (1988) School Architecture in Chicago during the Progressive Era: the Career of Dwight H. Perkins; Dissertation, Loyola University Chicago

- h. Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton Architects (1925) Educational Buildings. Chicago, IL; Blakely Printing Company Press
- i. US Genealogy Web Project; Franz C. Warner, Lake County Ohio GenWeb; http://usgenwebsites.org/OHLake/bios/warnerfc.html
- D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:
 - 1. Walter R. McCornack and Franz C. Warner archives, if extant, in Cleveland, Ohio
 - 2. Local newspaper called "Winnetka Talk" on microfilm at the Winnetka Public Library during the dates of planning and construction of the Power House.
- E. Supplemental Information:
 - 1. Drawings listed in Part III, A., 1.
 - 2. Interior and Exterior Photographs by Kmiecik Imagery
 - 3. Research staff's digital files of articles and information found in sources listed in Part IV, C.

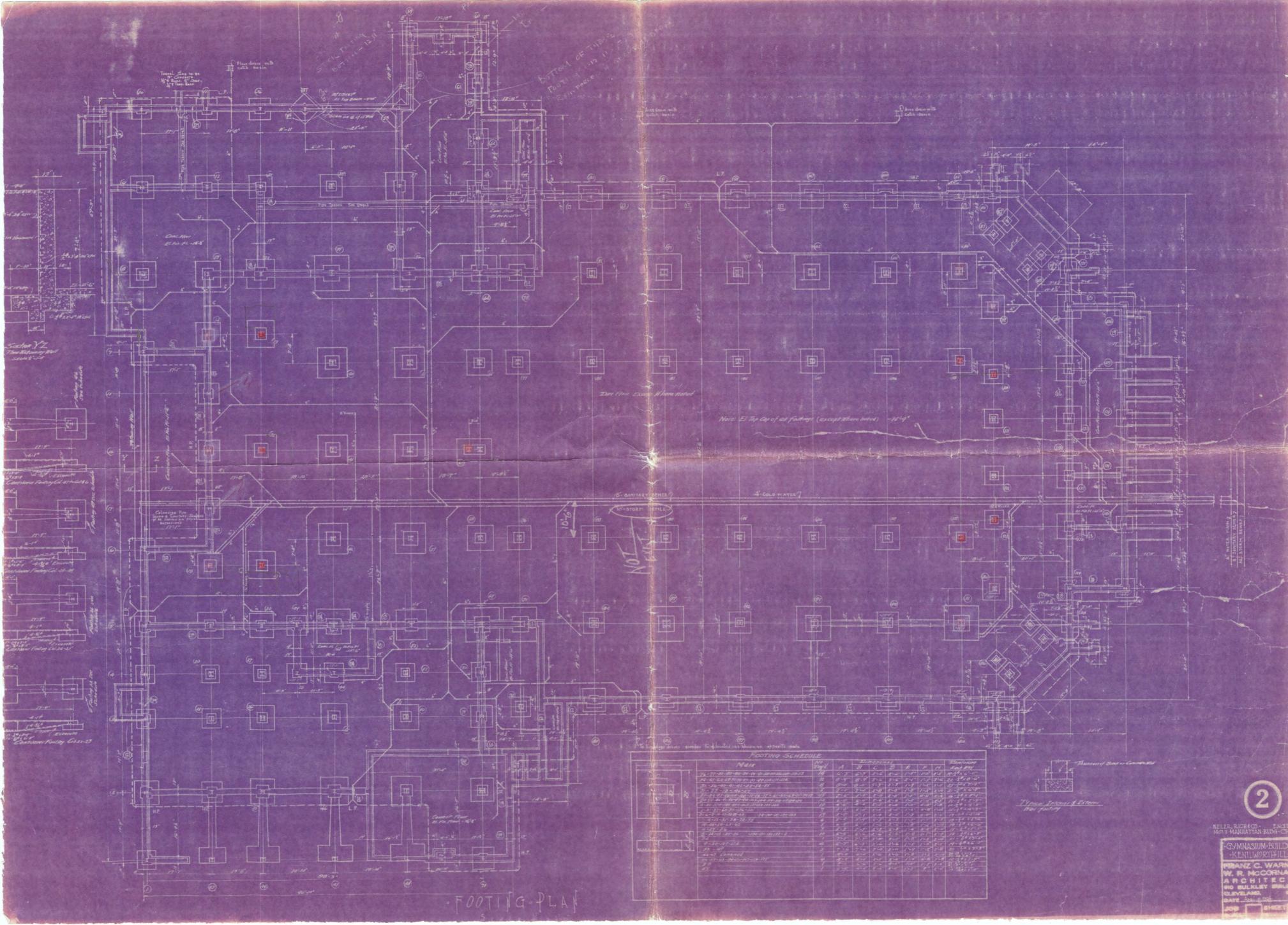
PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

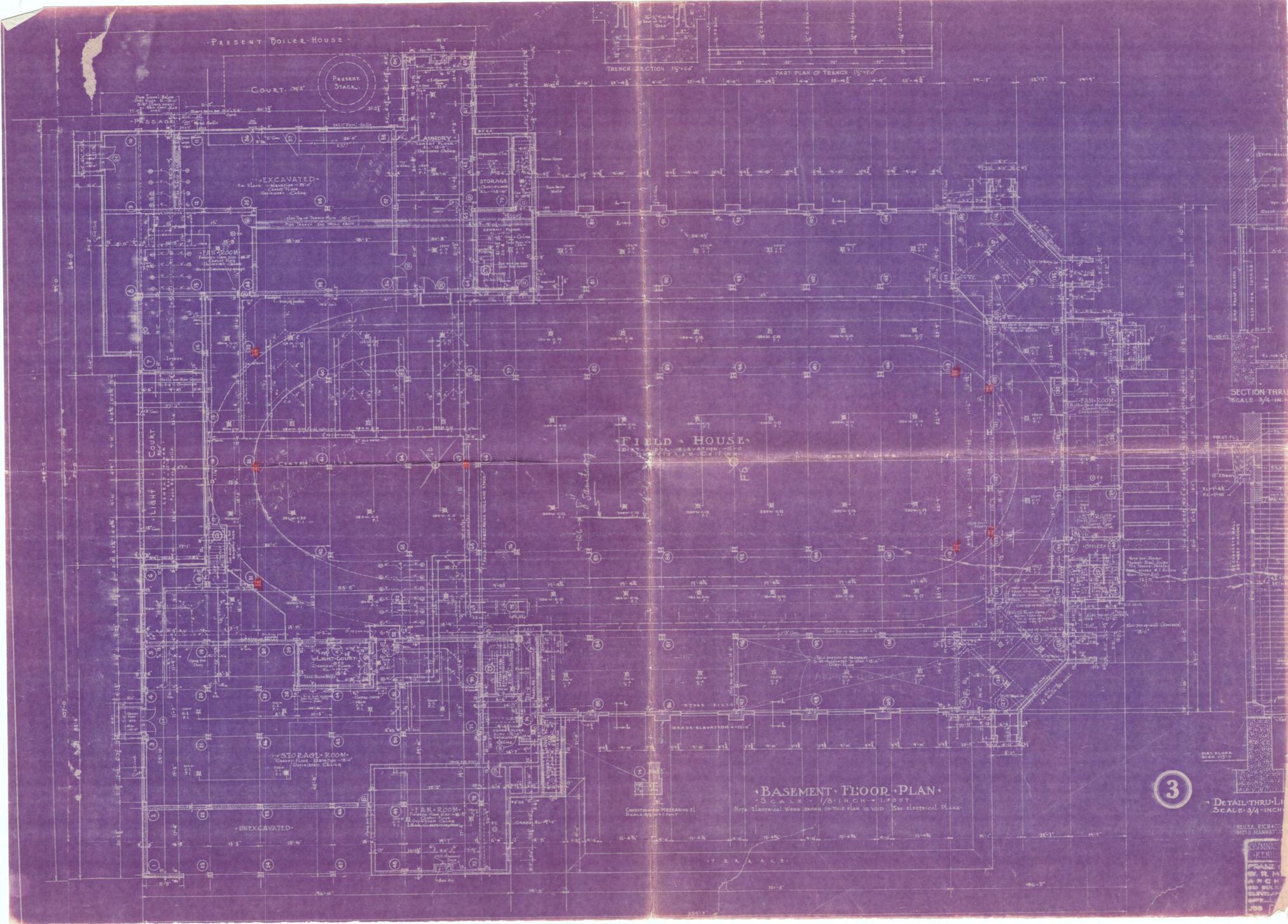
- A. Research Strategy: Research team anticipated studying drawings, photographs and archival material provided by Wight & Co., and researching additional information from the Winnetka Public Library and Winnetka Village Hall.
- B. Actual Research Process: Research team studied closely the historic blueprints, historic and contemporary photographs and articles and material found both on-line and in archives. The team visited the building exterior although unable to access the building interior due to demolition preparations. Initial research conducted on-line and by consulting Chicago historian, Tim Samuelson. Further research was conducted by contacting and visiting the Winnetka Historical Society, Chicago History Museum, Winnetka Village Hall, the Winnetka Public Library and the New Trier High School Archive and Plan Room
- C. Archives and Repositories Used:
 - 1. The Chicago History Museum
 - 2. New Trier High School Archive
 - 3. Winnetka Historical Society
 - 4. Winnetka Village Hall
 - 5. Winnetka Public Library
- D. Research Staff:
 - 1. Primary Preparer: John Vinci, FAIA, Principal, Vinci|Hamp Architects, Inc.
 - 2. Photographer: Larry Kmiecik, Kmiecik Imagery
 - 3. Additional Staff: Angela Demma, AIA, A.Demma Architecture & Design, LLC

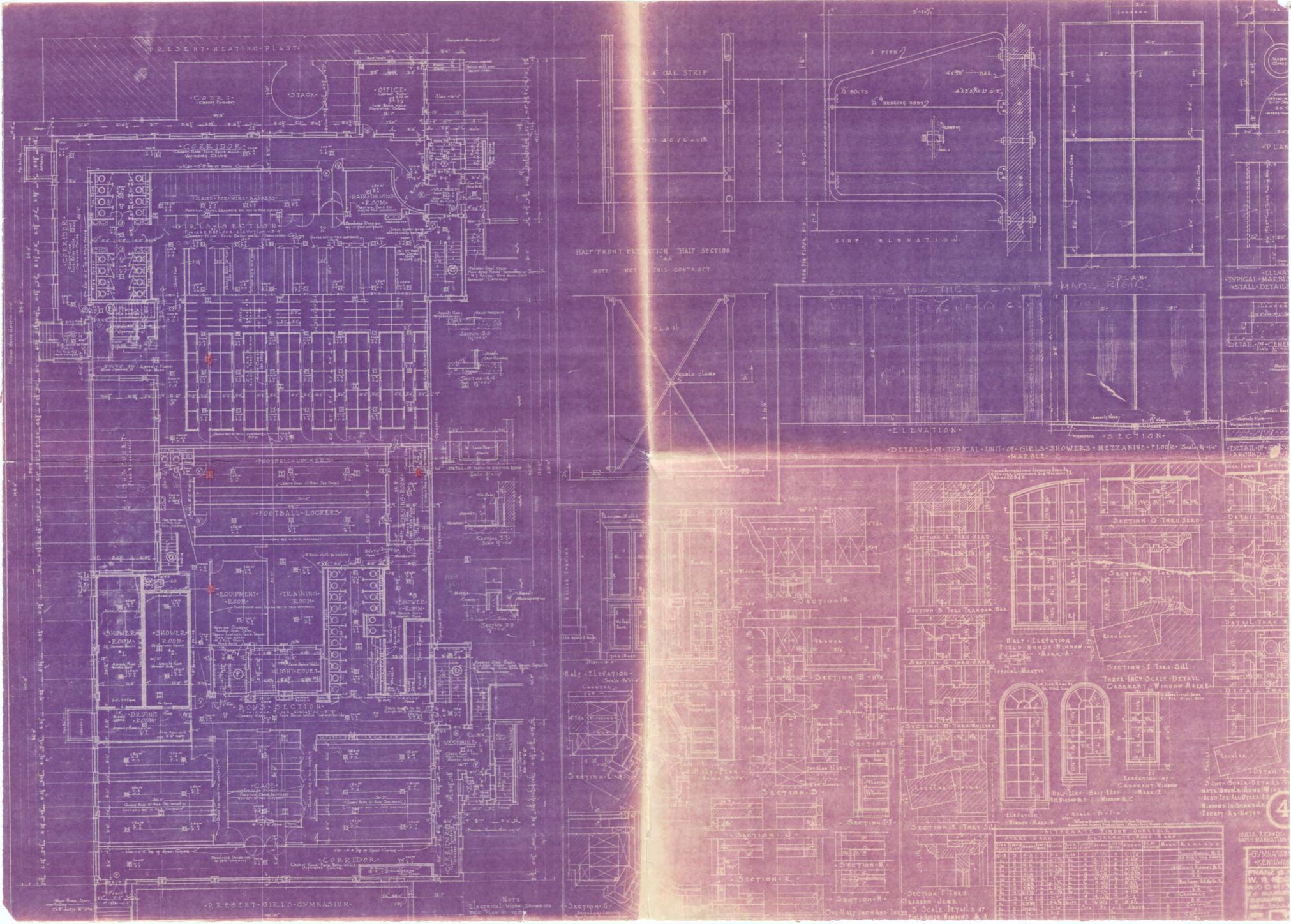
PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

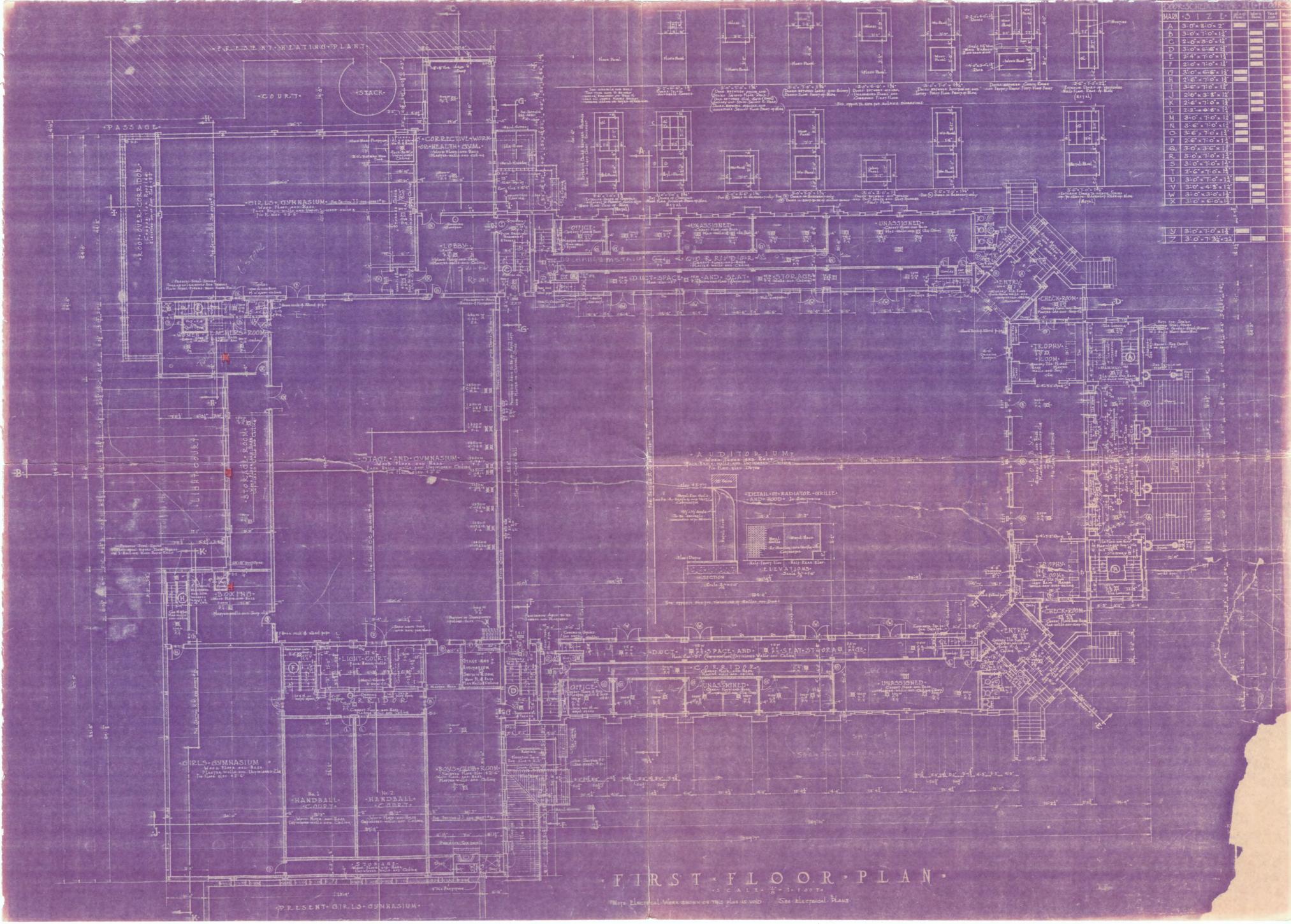
SHPO Log #008102121-2 (The Power House)

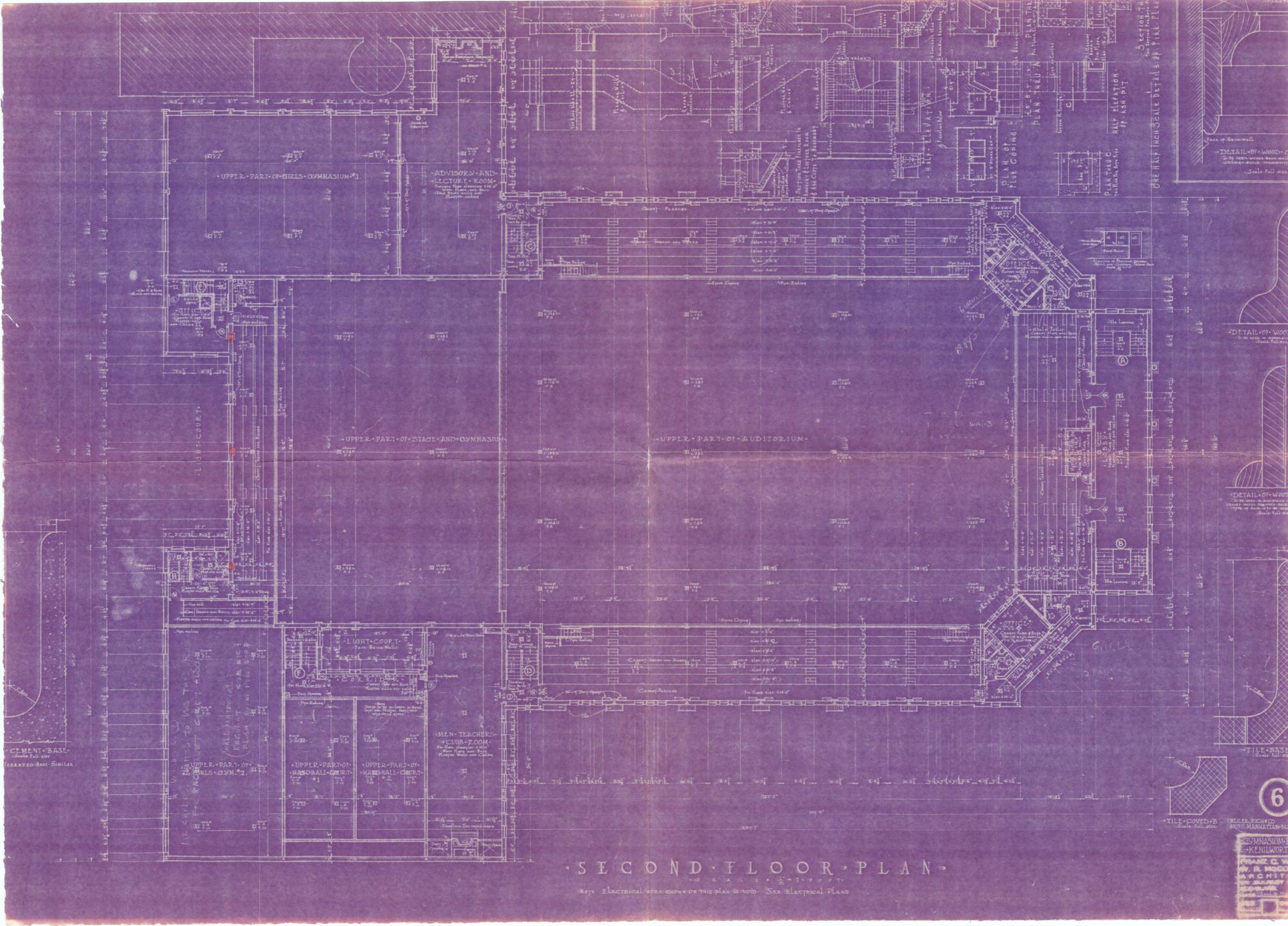
The Leslie F. Gates Gymnasium and **campus boiler plant** (noted in this report as "**The Power House**"), 385 Winnetka Ave., is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as an excellent and well-preserved example of a public high school gymnasium in the context of Winnetka's and the school district's development. Our staff made this determination on December 3, 2021. Based on the available information, we have determined that the proposed demolition will result in an adverse effect, which must be mitigated (per 20 ILCS 3420, as amended, 17 IAC 4180).

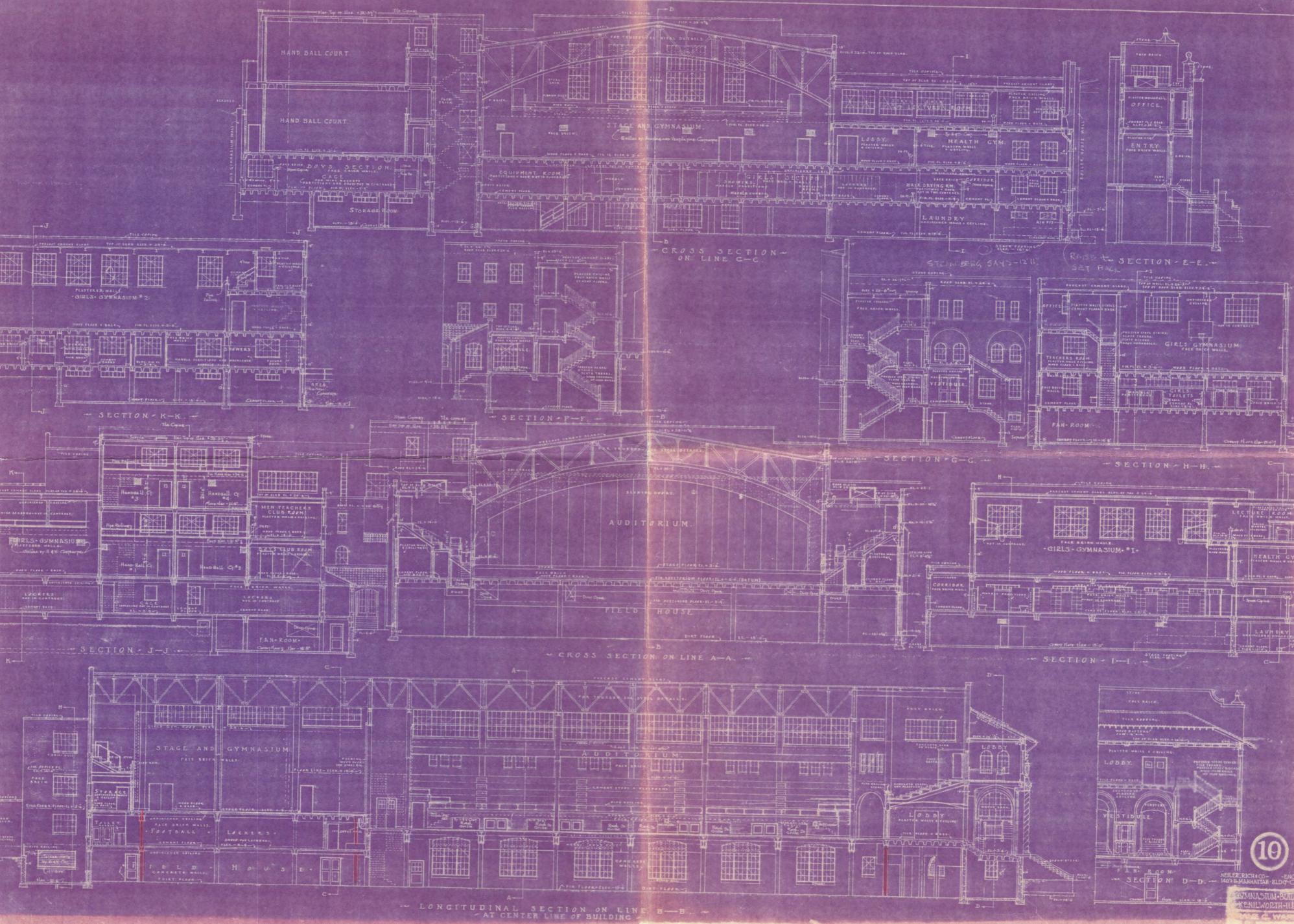


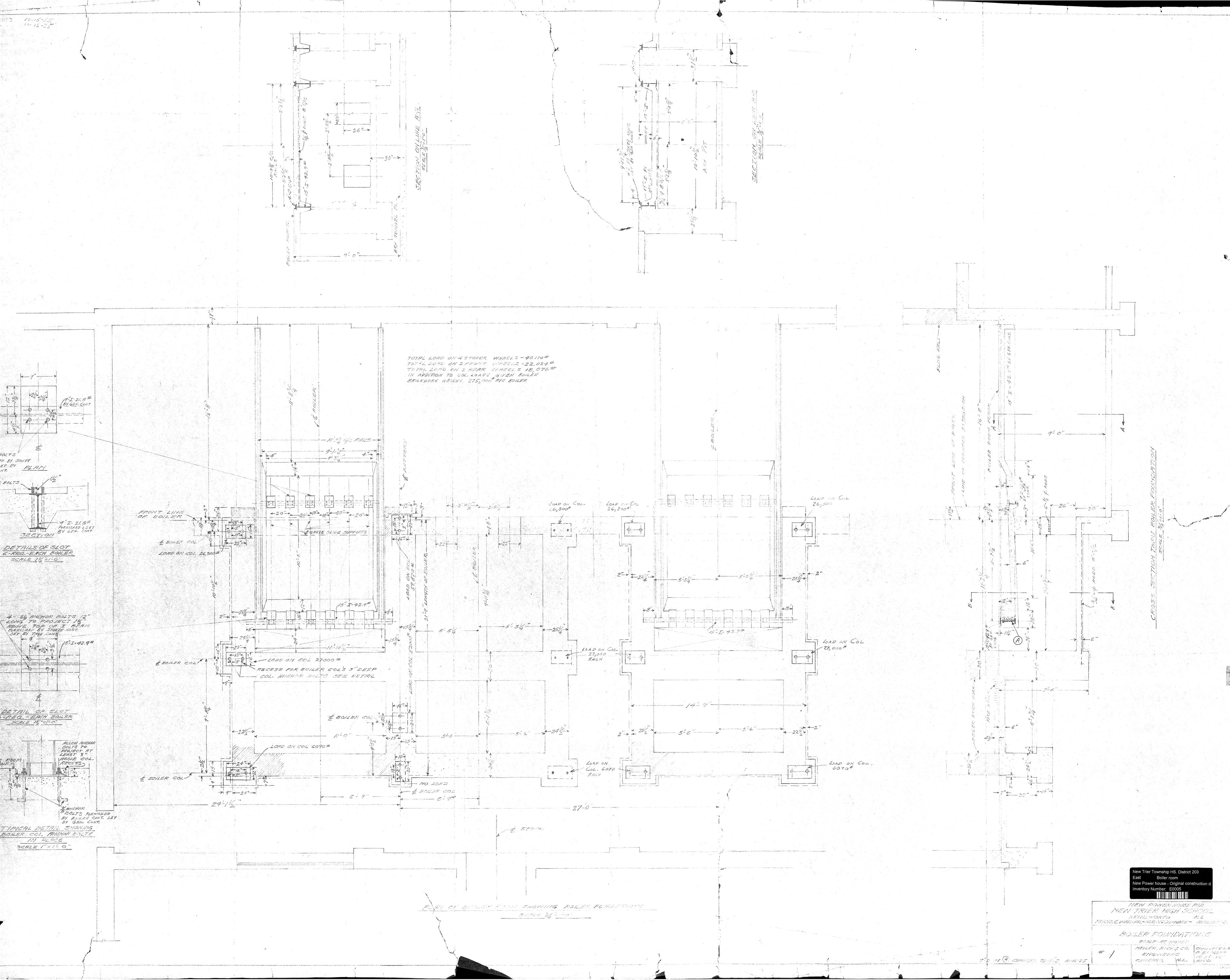


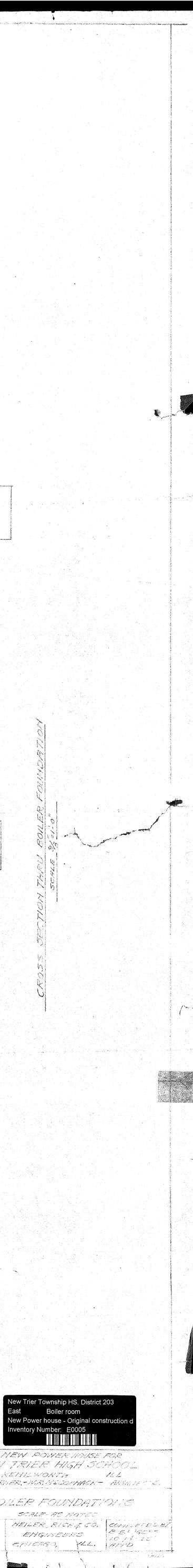


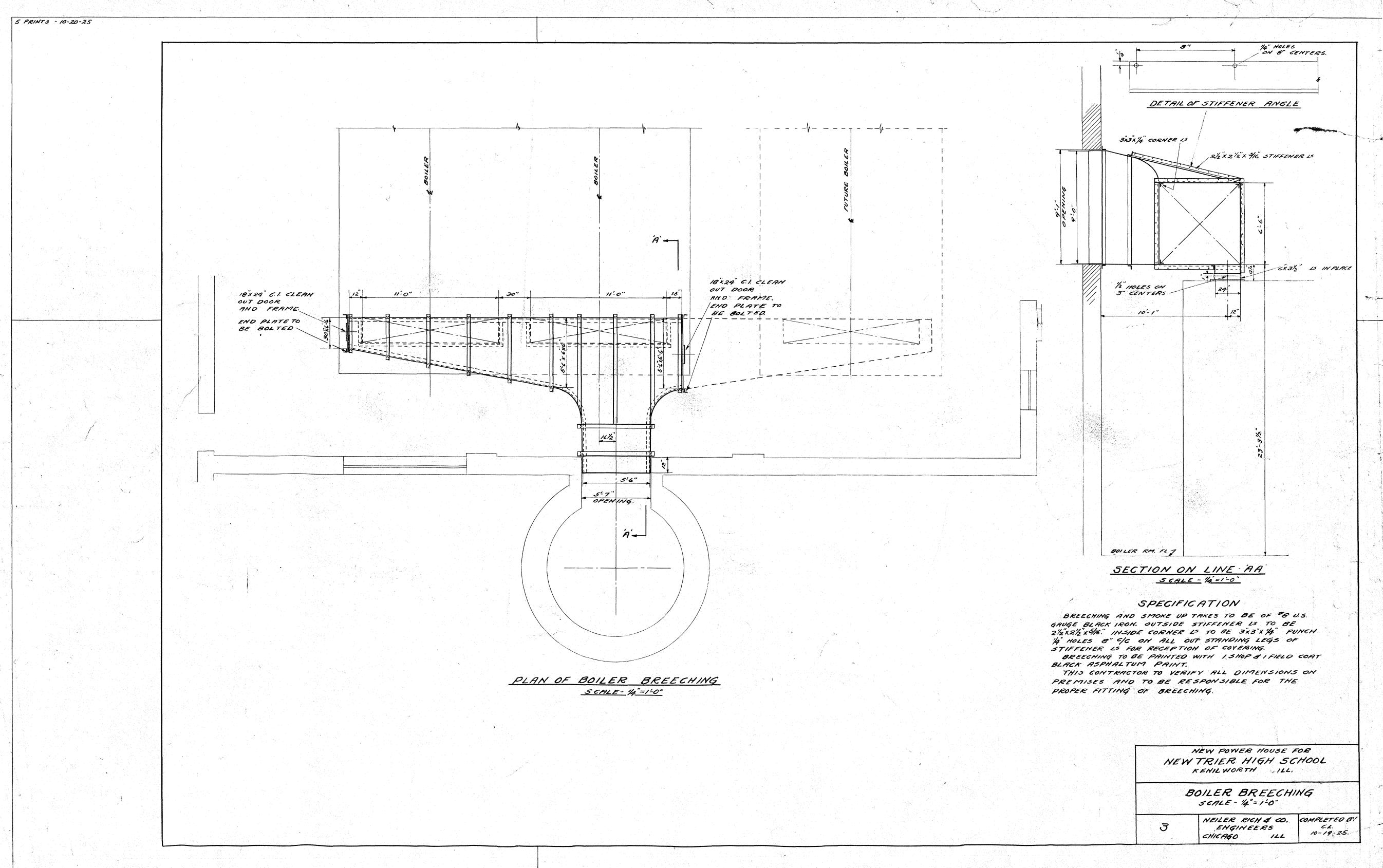


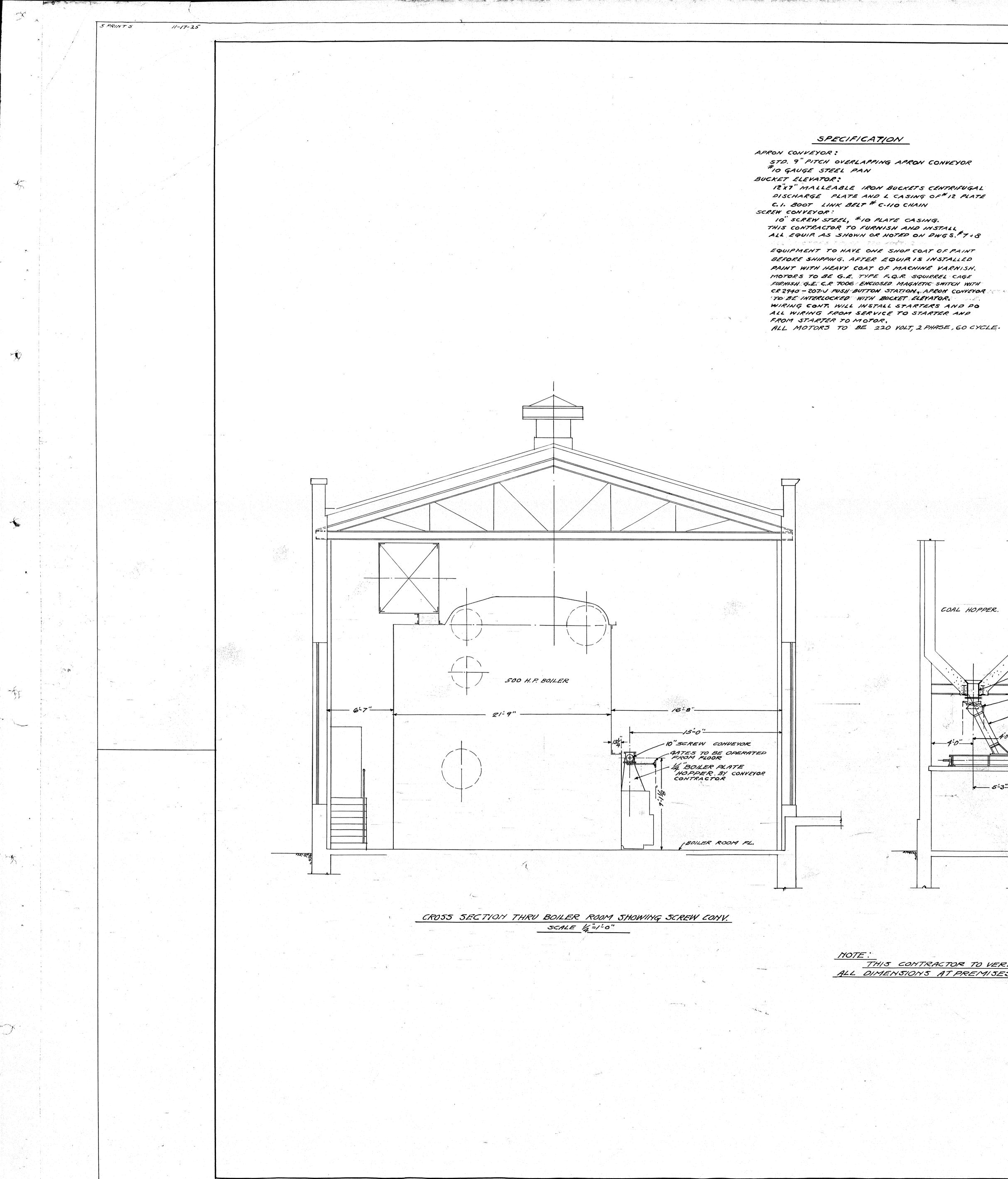










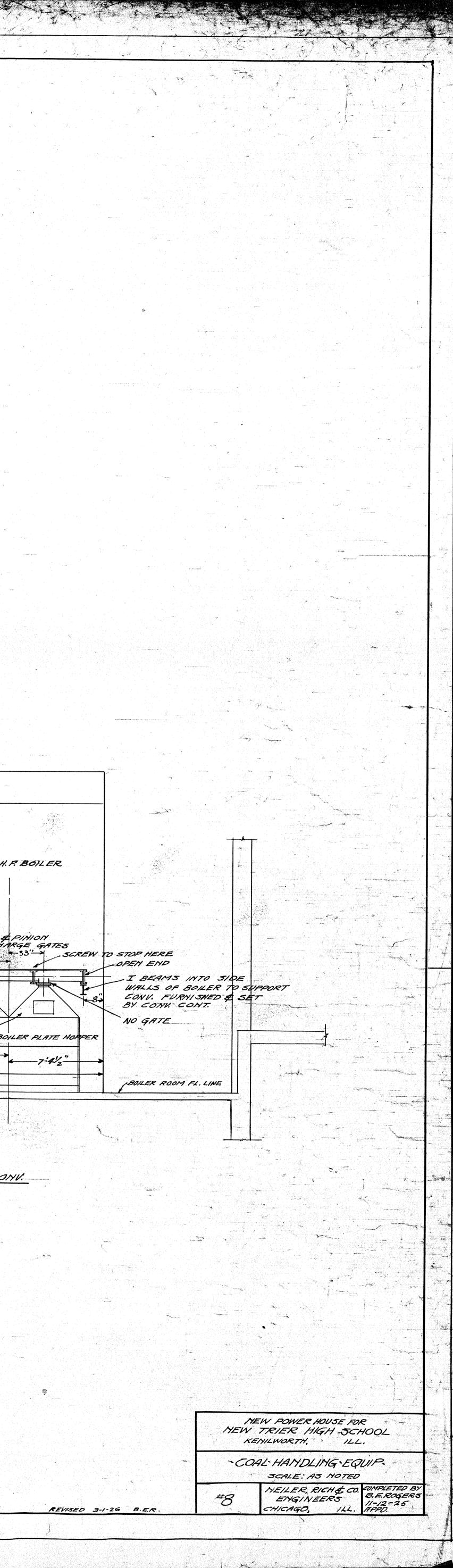


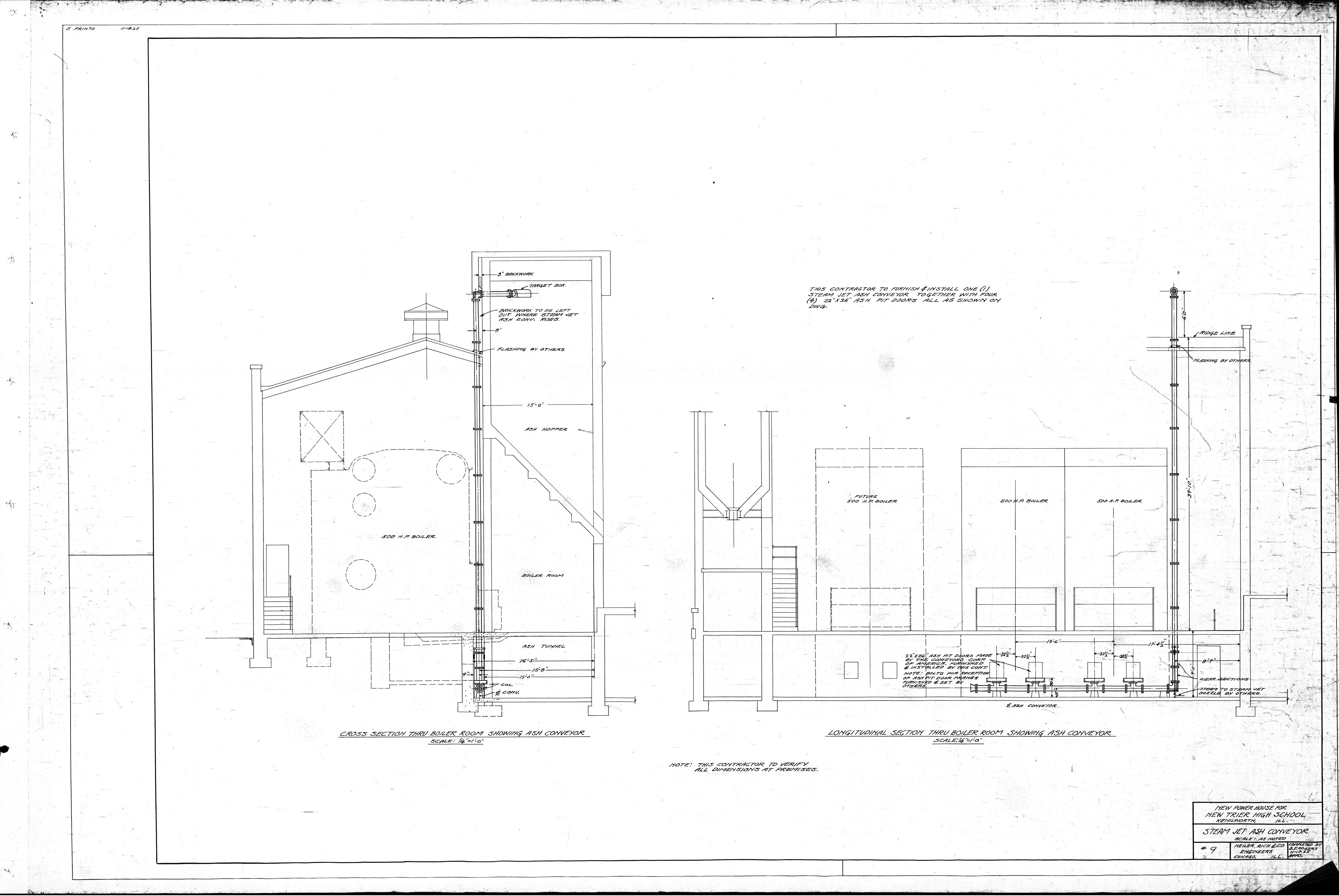
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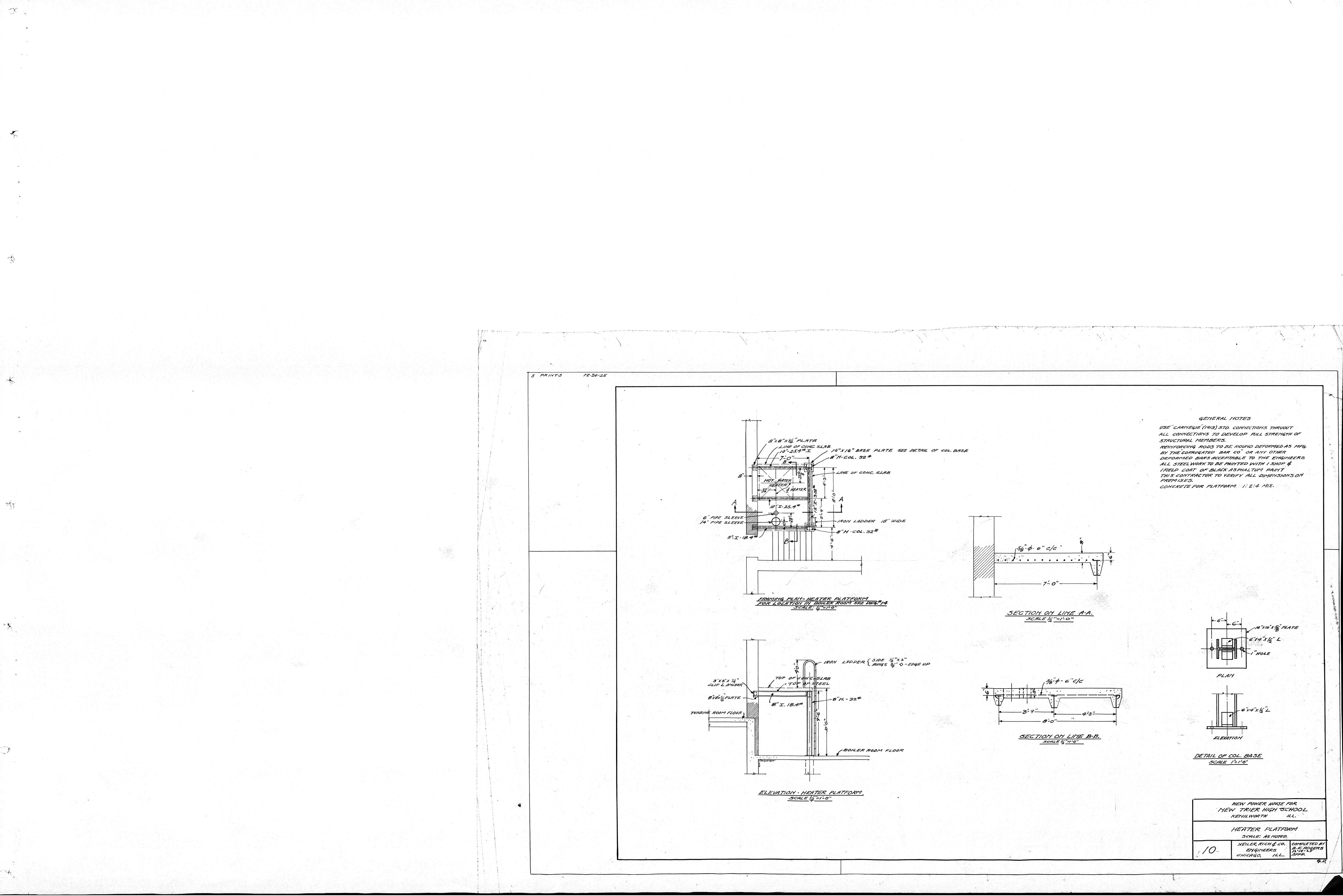
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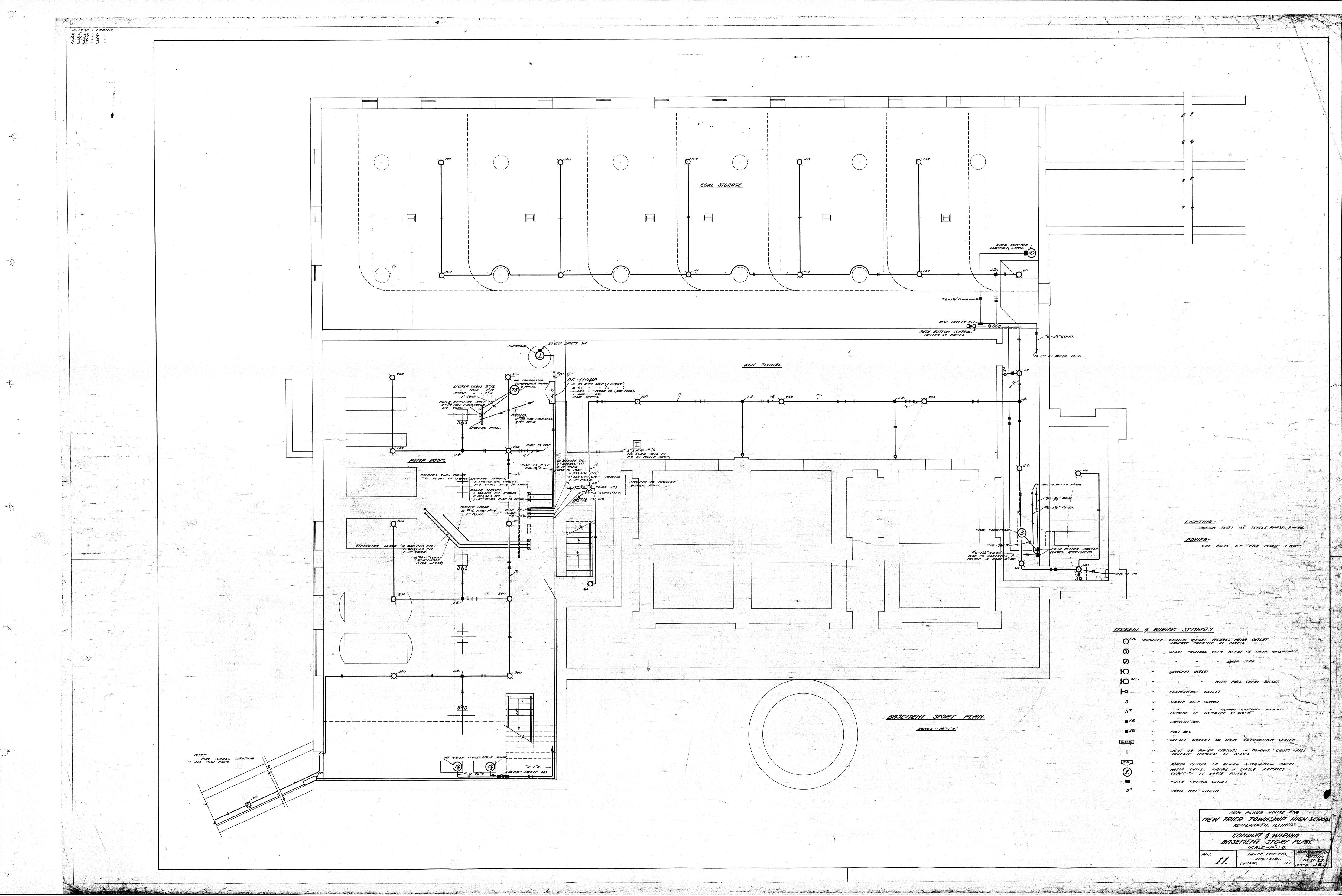
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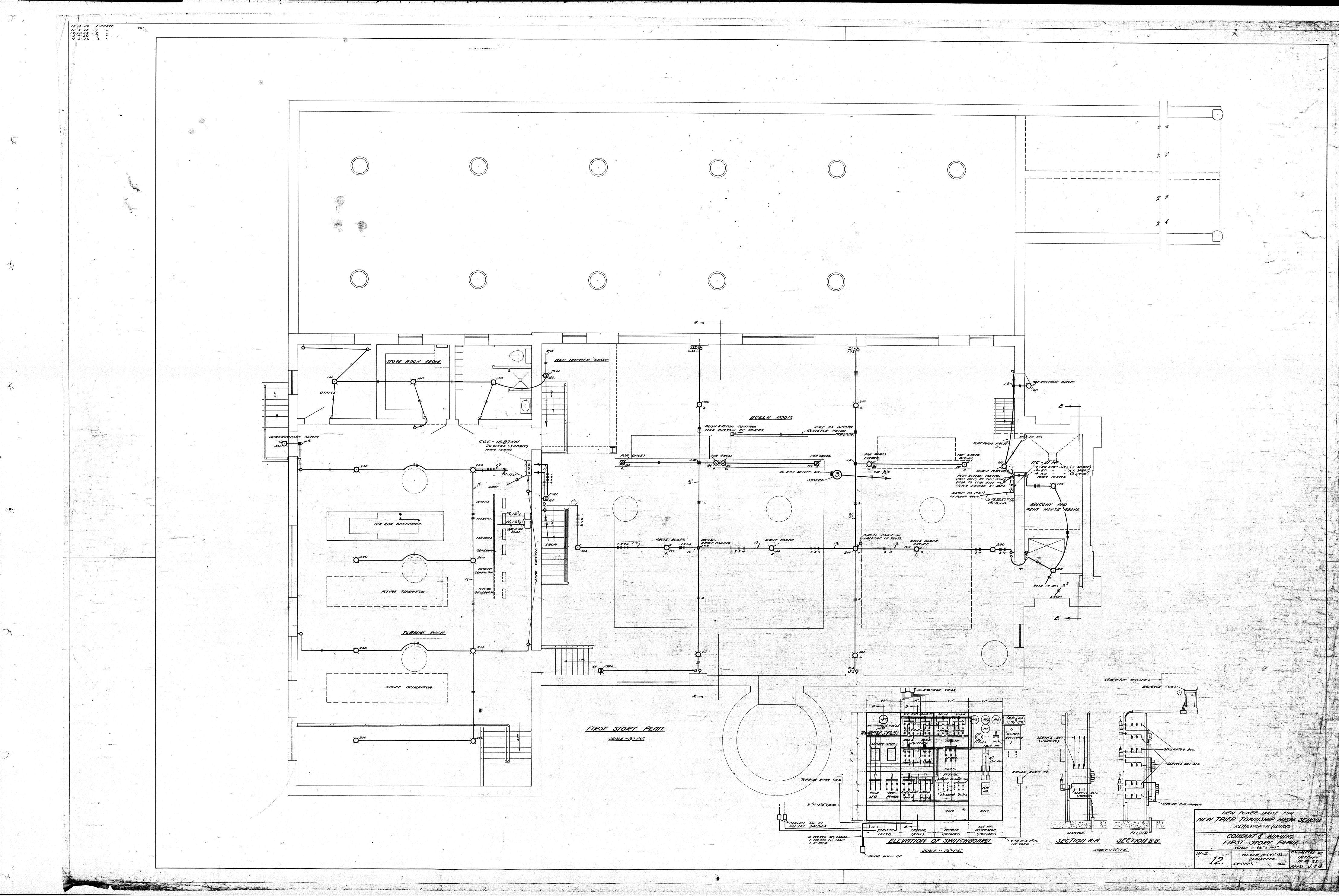
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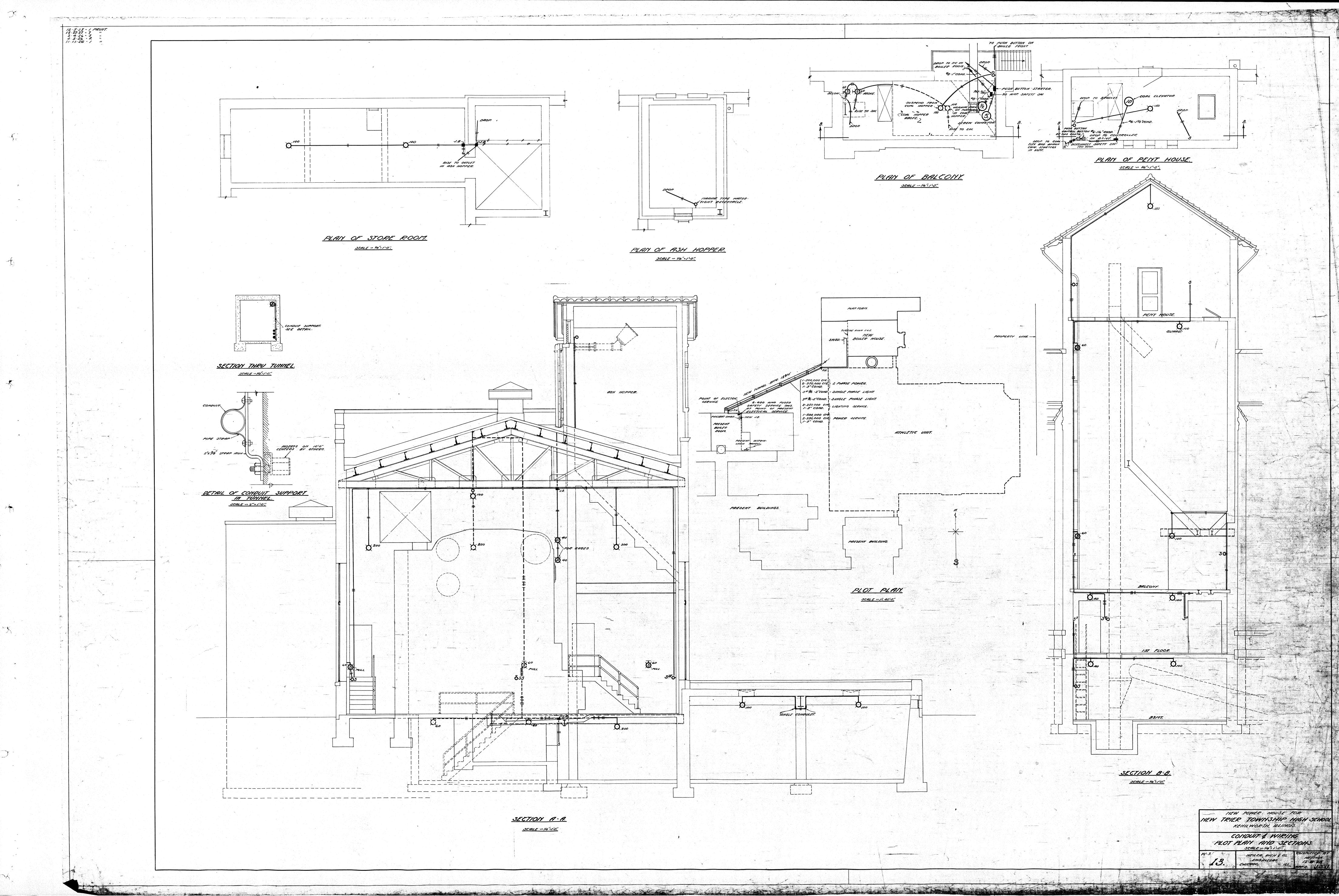


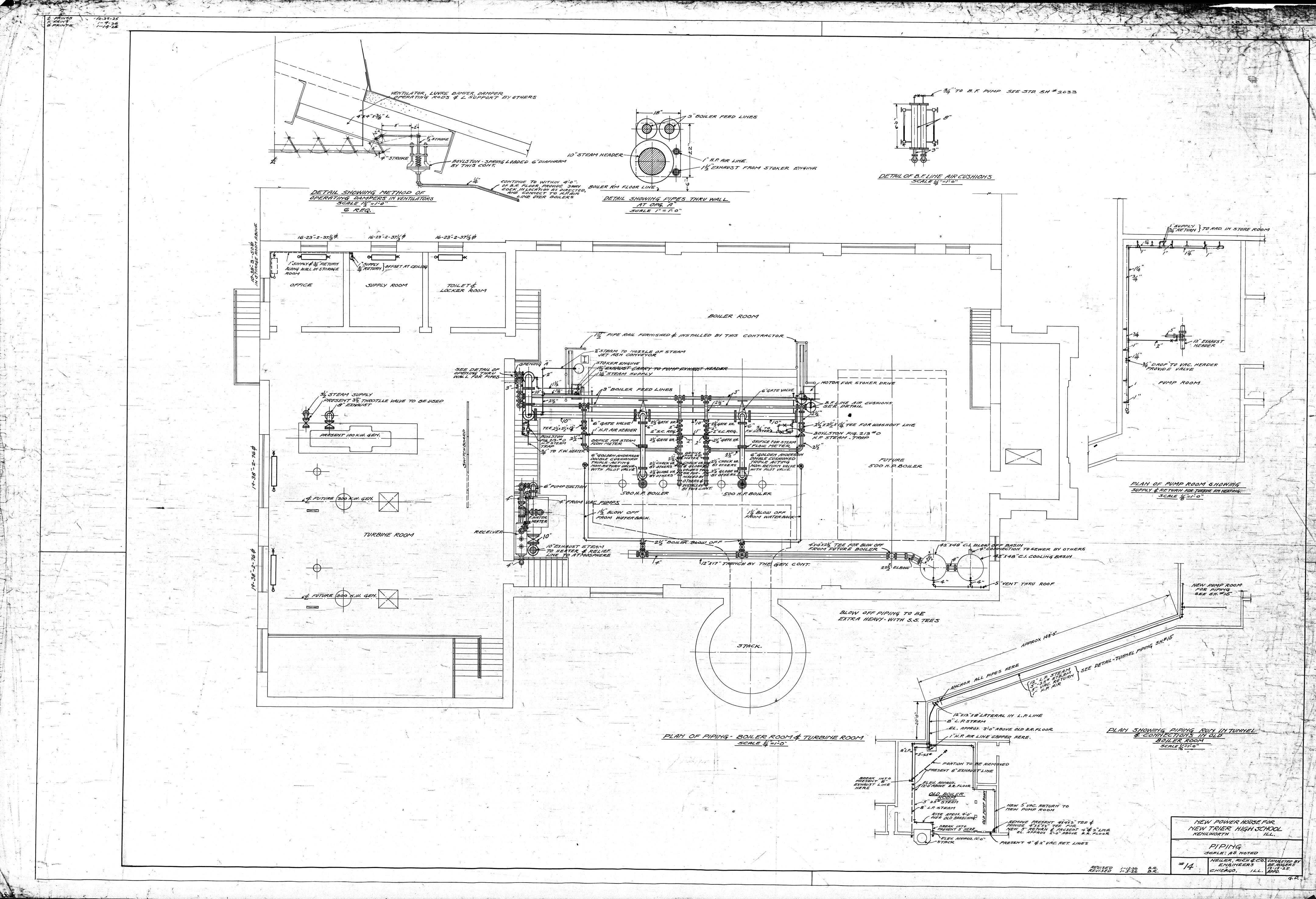




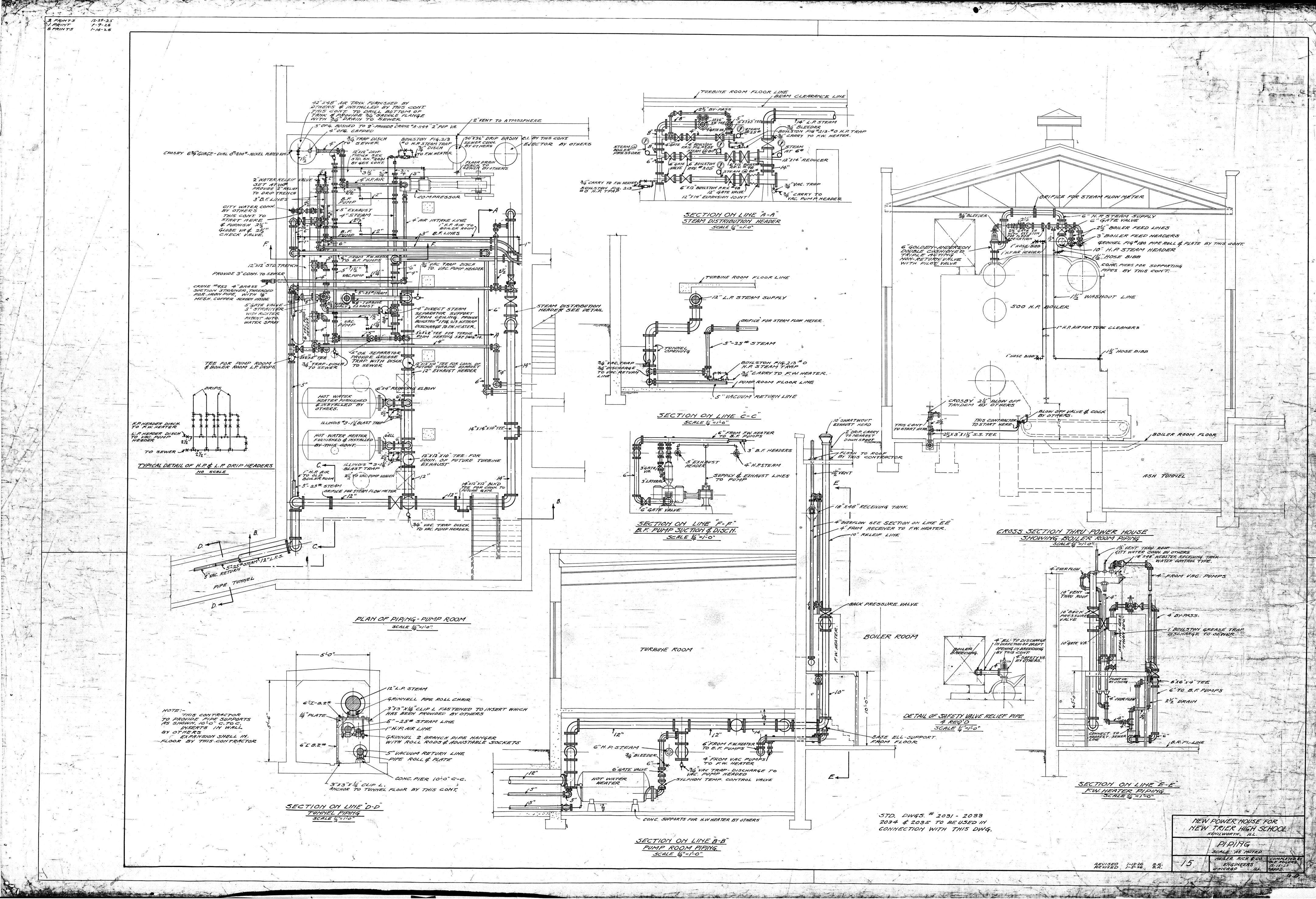




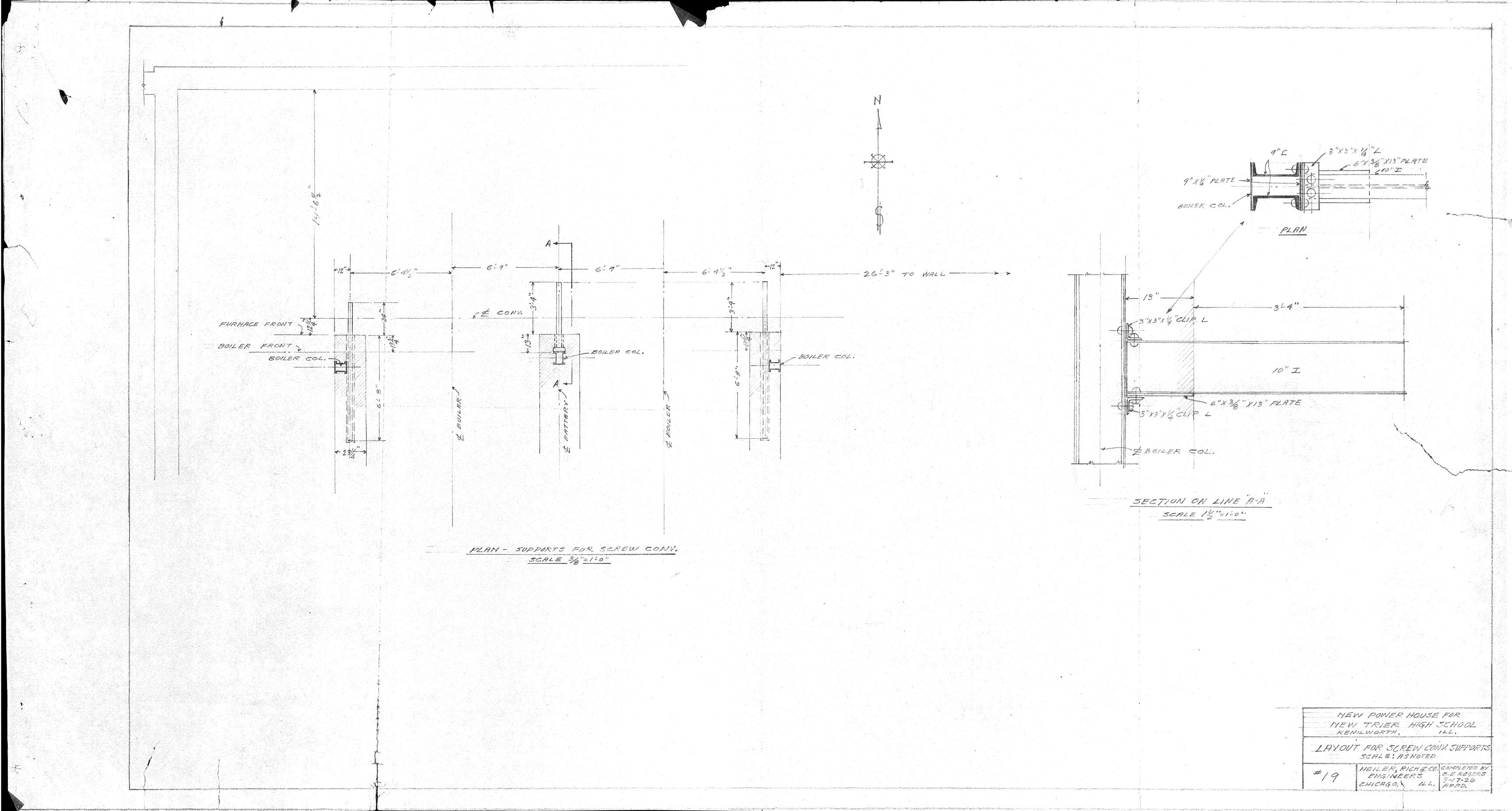


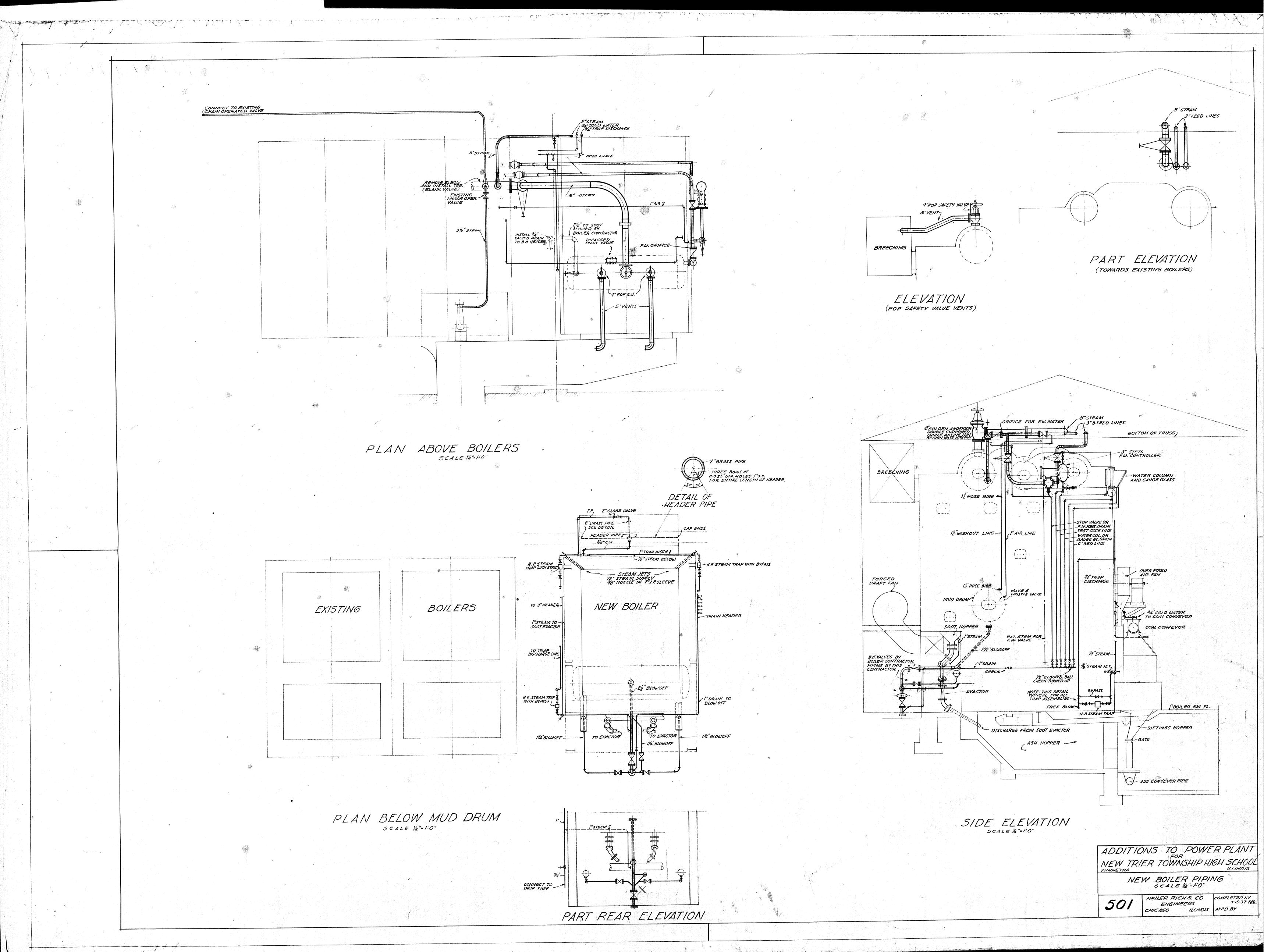


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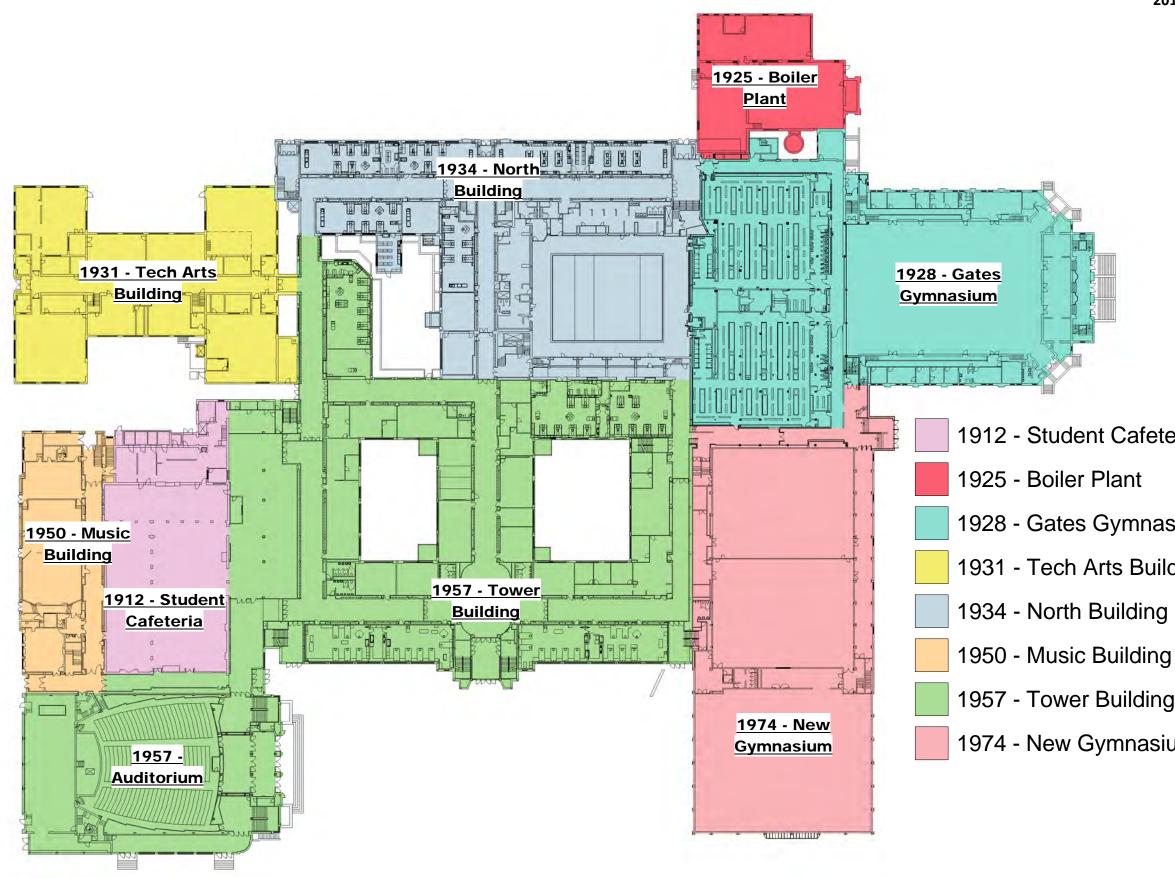
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Building Age Plan

New Trier Campus Building Dates before 2017 West Side Academic Addition MAY 2021

- 1912 Student Cafeteria
- 1928 Gates Gymnasium
- 1931 Tech Arts Building
- 1957 Tower Building
- 1974 New Gymnasium

