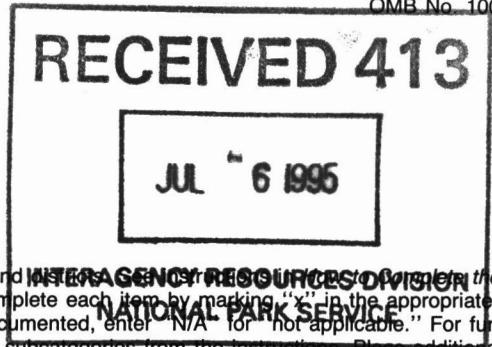


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and historic districts within the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for not applicable. For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

other names/site number Illinois Eastern Hospital For the Insane; Governor Samuel H. Shapiro Development Center

2. Location

street & number 100 East Jeffery not for publication

city or town Kankakee vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Kankakee code 091 zip code 60901

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
William L. Wheeler Shapiro 6-26-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register 8-4-95 Date of Action

Kankakee State Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Kankakee, Illinois
County and State

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	
18	8	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
19	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care/hospital

Education/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care/hospital

Education/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls limestone

brick

roof slate

other asphalt

Narrative Description

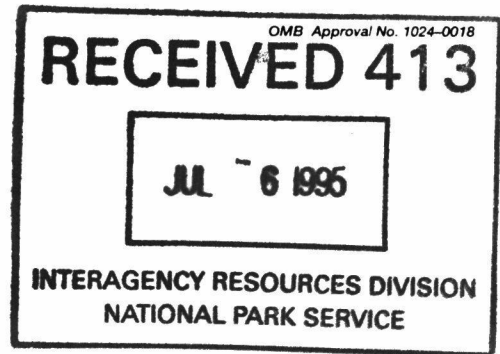
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Kankakee State Hospital Historic District



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Summary Paragraph:

Located on the south bank of the Kankakee River, in Kankakee, Illinois, the Kankakee State Hospital Historic District retains much of the tranquil character of its 1878 design. Although sited in the vast Midwestern prairie, the grounds are within a drainage system, and contain many trees (e.g., Burr Oak, Pine, Ash) indigenous to this natural savannah. Today the riverside location attracts local fishermen (who are welcome) and the north bank contains a residential area in Kankakee that includes three Frank Lloyd Wright buildings: the Bradley and Hickox houses and the Bradley stable.

Originally comprising only two hundred and fifty-one acres, adjoining land was subsequently acquired until the total holdings were around two thousand acres. For this nomination, only 119 acres which contain all the contributing buildings are being nominated. The remaining acreage of the complex was used as farm land or is now occupied by non-contributing buildings and/or buildings erected after 1945.

The plan adopted, shown by a site plan published in 1883, shows buildings laid out in a symmetrical pattern within broadly curving roads. The main building, the Administration Center, is a four story structure with a stately seven story tower which has been an identifying icon for the people of Kankakee ever since its erection. This standard "Kirkbride model" hospital also contained wings to either side for patients, and was on the main axis of the complex. Two broad avenues, parallel with a line at right angles to the line of the wings, present the appearance of village streets, bordered with sidewalks and shaded by elms and maples. Elegant street lamps and park furniture completed the desired village atmosphere. About twenty detached cottages--the first in the United States--reflected the new philosophy of a village atmosphere for the treatment of the mental illness. Twenty of these cottages had been erected south of the Administration Center by 1893 but only four remain today.

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Believing that the right environment could have a healing effect on the mentally ill, the nation's nineteenth century superintendents for hospitals for the insane, as they were called in those days, the architects, and landscapers paid careful attention to every aspect of the physical setting of the hospital. The complex at Kankakee is a fine example of this spirit.

The district is also a microcosm of the evolution of the care of the mentally ill and the developmentally disabled in the United States over the last century. Its Central Administration building exemplifies the Kirkbride plan which expressed the philosophy of America's leading psychiatrists (and founders of the American Psychiatric Association) around the mid-nineteenth century. In their view the mentally ill should all be under the same roof as the supervising physician so that all aspects of their care could be closely monitored. Close by are the detached cottages which replaced the Kirkbride plan in the late 1870s. The principal buildings were designed by Chicago architect James R. Willett, and the landscape was designed by H.W.S. Cleveland. Many examples from the 1920s continue the cottage model and are also in full use today. Some newer buildings combine the virtues of both schemes, in units designed by Holabird and Root. Some portions of the wings of the Central Administration building are not used, but the center section is little altered and the tower houses the Historic Museum and the lower stories the administrative offices. With the usual modifications for HVAC systems, the detached cottages also retain their original character.

The architecture of the central portion of the district is unified by the continuous use of rusticated limestone, low pitched roofs with diamond shaped asbestos shingles, and the sparse use of Late Victorian medieval ornament-- sometimes Gothic Revival, sometimes Romanesque Revival. In areas bordering the central portion the architecture is almost all classically inspired. Here the buildings are usually one story, the material is red brick, roofs are again flat or very low-pitched, shingles are red asphalt, the windows are sometimes Palladian, and the white limestone ornament shows a free, but simplified version of the various Classical orders. Restraint in the use of ornament for

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

institutional public architecture is a continuing tradition in the midwest. As they were sometimes admonished to be frugal in the expenditure of taxpayers' money, architects often responded by adapting decorative schemes in a sparse style.

Significant aspects of the original landscape plan remain, such as the winding roads, the oval turnaround, an ash grove with bandstand, a pine grove, and other plantings. The early buildings, both the central structure and the detached cottages are near each other and of limestone, which gives some unity to the ensemble, in spite of the intrusion of some small modern additions. The later buildings are placed well to the east, in a harmonious section of their own. Due to the spacious character of the grounds, and the architecturally sensitive, low-scale quality of most of the recent additions, the district retains the spirit of its founders: a serene setting which continues to foster humane care for the developmentally disabled.

Detailed Architectural Description
(see attached)
INTRODUCTION

The Kankakee State Hospital Historic District in Kankakee embodies a microcosm of the evolution of the care of the mentally ill and the developmentally disabled in the United States in the last 100 years. Reflecting the intention to shape an environment which could help cure afflicted patients, the buildings and landscaping also gave form to different philosophies of treatment.

Internationally renowned psychologist Adolf Meyer practiced in Kankakee from 1893 to 1895. The first buildings were influenced by America's most influential theorist of the mid-nineteenth century, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride. The grounds were laid out by landscape architect H.W.S. Cleveland. Begun at a time when professional practices in the care of the mentally ill were changing rapidly, the facility at Kankakee was also the first in the United States to established the "Detached Cottage" plan. The works of several architects adorn the grounds to this

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

day, among them Chicagoan James R. Willett, and state architects William Carby's Zimmerman and C. Herrick Hammond. Important reformers in the history of the mental health movement Dorthea Lynde Dix and the philosopher John Dewey visited the facility and were involved in the theoretical discussions that determined its treatment program. One of Illinois' first women physicians, Dr. Delia Howe came to the facility in 1885.

Currently a "series of communities" or unit complexes grace the grounds, giving voice to a new philosophy in the care of the severely developmentally disabled. Integrated with the city of Kankakee through many communal occasions, the Shapiro Developmental Center has a museum in the tower, a gymnasium, a chapel (one employee was recently married there, and invited several of the retarded in her care to the ceremony), the grounds are used for seasonal arts festivals, and the riverbank is often enlivened with local fishermen. These activities show that the old concept of a wall around the state hospital has disappeared not only physically but psycho-socially. Many of the old buildings have been adapted for these new uses.

The descriptive section is divided into three parts:
(A) Original Buildings of the 1880s; (B) Buildings of the Early Twentieth Century; (C) Noncontributing Buildings.

A. ORIGINAL BUILDINGS

1. ADMINISTRATION CENTER, 1879; four stories with raised basement, plus seven story tower, rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone, with white limestone trim, symmetrical plan, with offices in the center, and two wings on either side, low pitched gable and hipped roofs with gray, diamond shaped asbestos shingles, symmetrical sash one-over-one windows, and one 1880 addition to the north; 26,438 sf. This addition (called BUILDING 502 in Kankakee) is 3 stories, with a raised basement, is also of limestone, with a low pitched hipped and gabled roof of gray, diamond shaped asbestos shingles, symmetrical sash one-over-one windows;

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

21,142 sf. Both the Administration Center and the annex are by James R. Willett, Architect.

Located on the west bank of the Kankakee River, the ADMINISTRATION CENTER establishes the focus of the original hospital in its green landscaped setting (photo 1A). Intact and in use today, the clock tower (photo 1B) signifies its substantiality, its permanence, and the timely, up-to-date nature of the treatment patients have received here since the doors opened in 1878. Modeled after the Kirkbride plan in Philadelphia, the governing notion of the design was that the director, then a physician specializing in mental health, would have all of the patients (and the staff to care for them) under his immediate supervision, i.e., under one roof. Architect James R. Willett designed wings to project on both sides of the central building, with alternating polygonal and rectangular bays. At the ends two pavilions project far forward, embracing the broad lawn, part of the landscape plan by H.W.S. Cleveland.

The three story yellow "Joliet" limestone pavilion to the north originally housed patients. As there is not another matching pavilion at the south end in this otherwise symmetrical early scheme, this pavilion was probably added due to an unexpected increase in patient size, and/or that another matching pavilion was eventually intended for the south, but was never built. Since there was a controversy at the time about the Kirkbride vs. the detached ward model of care for the mentally ill, the "matching" pavilion was perhaps dropped in favor of the detached wards, which were authorized by the General Assembly in 1879, who increased the appropriation for more detached wards in 1881 and again in 1883. Some of these appear on a ground plan in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kankakee County Illinois, 1883, p. 23.

2. PROPERTY CONTROL, 1885; two-and-a-half stories, rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone, H-shaped; gabled roof with gray diamond shaped asbestos shingles; symmetrical two-over-two windows with new panes; 18,846 sf.

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Typical of the detached ward model, this structure was originally a residential building (photo 2). The projecting wings enclose a front porch, a frequent element of the midwestern house. What seems to us like a very large house, seemed in 1886 like a "detached cottage," especially in the context of the large, Kirkbride type Administration Center with its enormous wings.

3. ANN KILEY CENTER, 1883; two stories; rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone; H-shaped; steeply pitched hip and gabled roofs over the various parts with gray asphalt shingles; asymmetrical windows, some with rounded openings, some with four-over-four panes; some with stained glass.

The entrance projects forward in a gabled pavilion, with a segmental arch over a broad doorway. It has a one story section in the middle, a two story section at the east end and a two-and-a-half story section at the west end. A white limestone foundation and white limestone lintels over the windows articulate the building horizontally, and the window alignment gives each section a symmetrical vertical articulation; 6,282 sf. Architect: James R. Willett.

The various heights and the pitched roofs enliven the massing of this limestone building. The eastern elevation (photo 3) is particularly distinguished, indicating that this building was originally a library. (See Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kankakee County, Illinois, 1883.)

4. CERVA CENTRAL, 1880; one story with attic rooms under the gables; rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone with white limestone and red brick trim; originally cross-shaped, recent additions on the north make the building asymmetrical, rather picturesque in plan; pitched hip and gable roof with tan asphalt shingles; horizontal ribbons of sash windows with one-over-one new metal windows, with pairs of arched windows under the gables; Late Victorian with some Romanesque Revival detail. James R. Willett, architect; 6671 sf.

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

From the east, the tri-partite horizontal divisions, marked by white limestone courses, and two semi-circular arched windows under the projecting gable recall the traditions of Romanesque Revival architecture (photo 4). A windowless yellow "Joliet" limestone tower, which appears unfinished or truncated, marks the northern facade of this building, which continues to a low one story building with pitched roof, and a leaded glass transom window. Generous foliage at the base, a feature of the original landscape plans of the period, sets the building off the from street but links it to the green of the lawn in front of the ADMINISTRATION CENTER.

5. PHARMACY, 1881; two stories plus basement rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone with limestone trim; U-shaped in plan, the central section was filled in during a 1967 remodeling; the hipped roof is now shingled with tan asphalt shingles; rafter tails; windows are paired and symmetrically disposed, with new one-over-one sash windows also installed in the remodeling; 21945 sf.

This building, also designed by James R. Willett, is vertically articulated by the symmetrical alignment of the windows.

6. BUILDING 514, 1882; two stories; yellow rusticated "Joliet" limestone with white limestone trim; V-shaped in plan, with a central projecting entrance and two end pavilions; the original pitched roof was replaced with a flat roof when the building was remodeled in 1964; new one-over-one sash windows symmetrically aligned; 41,116 sf.

The two wings of this building meet at a central section at the intersection of Limestone Avenue and Deerfield Drive to take advantage of the corner site in making a vigorous silhouette (photo 5). The entrance pavilion is further distinguished by continuous stringcourses above the windows of the first story, at the sill and lintel level of the second story, and a cornice adorned by large squares over each pier. Like the others along this avenue, the building is of yellow "Joliet" limestone, continuing the masonry tradition of roughcut

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

walls, smooth lintels, stringcourses and cornices. The strong massing of this early building again shows the hand of James R. Willett, the original architect.

7. STAFF DEVELOPMENT/DAY CARE, 1886; two-and-a-half stories with raised basement; rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone, with light smooth limestone trim; T-shaped in plan the hipped and gabled roof, with rafter tails underneath, is covered with gray, diamond shaped asbestos shingles; windows are evenly spaced and symmetrically disposed; in a 1966 alteration the windows were replaced and ramps were added for handicapped access to the doorways; 24,837 sf.

This building, with a poured concrete foundation, (photo 7) also has a projecting wing with a gabled end. One of the early detached wards of the mid 1880s, it was originally a residential unit.

8. ENGINEERING OFFICE, 1887; two stories with basement; rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone; rectangular, with a hipped roof, and an overhanging projecting roof with braces between the first and second stories so that the whole second story seems almost like a cornice; hipped roof with tan and red asphalt shingles; many windows have been filled in with limestone (photo 8), and an addition was built in 1924; 14,136 sf. Supervising Architect: Edgar Martin.

9. PROPERTY/1 NORTH, 1891; two stories with raised basement; rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone with smooth white limestone trim; some windows are six-over-over sash, some have storm windows, some are new one-over-one; the plan is U-shaped, with a one story porch in the center; hipped roof with gray asbestos shingles; remodeled HVAC system in 1968; 37,468 sf.

Originally used as a home for the nurses, this building continues the limestone tradition of the rest of the buildings on the campus (photo 9).

10. SNACK SHOP, 1892; one story; yellow "Joliet" limestone; rectangular; hipped roof; in the 1968 remodeling tan asphalt

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

shingles were applied to the roof; screened windows across porch front were glazed; 4,548 sf.

With its small terrace and its limestone supports, the SNACK SHOP fits in well with its surroundings, and contributes to a "screen" effect formed by the buildings surrounding the oval lawn and the approach to the Administration Center (photo 10). A good example of unobtrusive architecture, this building takes an architecturally subordinate position in the whole scheme, as it should: the Administration Center is the climax of the ensemble, architecturally and programmatically.

B. BUILDINGS OF THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

11. CERVA NORTH, 1901; two stories with attic story; yellow rusticated "Joliet" limestone, with light limestone trim; the long rectangle with projecting bays and arched windows is ecclesiastical in shape; steeply pitched gabled roof with red and tan asphalt shingles; staircases were added to the north and south sides in a remodeling of the 1980s; windows have been variously replaced or filled in; 18,631 sf.
R. Bruce Watson, Architect.

Religion played a prominent part in the lives of the residents at the turn of the century, as this large Romanesque Revival building proclaims. Its steeply pitched roof, its tall side windows, and the elaborate ornamentation of the openings (photo 11A) signify the importance attached to spiritual belief in both the patients and the staff. The main entrance on the west is marked by a large semi-circular doorway, recessed from the facade, and decorated by three splayed rows of columns which support the unadorned voussiors of the arch. A gable frames this arched doorway and it is in turn framed by a decorated rectangle which is flush with the facade. Above five arcaded windows, supported by columns similar, but shorter than those below, decorate the church at the triforium level. Three arcaded windows, framed in projecting limestone, decorate the clerestory level. The ornament is a flat, organic, leaf and vine design, showing the influence of Louis Sullivan (photo

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

11B). Along the long side of the nave there are two projecting pavilions. Clad in rough-cut limestone with smooth-cut limestone used for the foundation, stringcourses, door and window framings, the exterior integrity is well preserved, except for the newly added enclosed staircases on the north and south. The date 1900 is in the apex of the gable over the doorway. From the outside, this building still strikes the observer as the main place of worship of the institution, so strongly does its design signify an ecclesiastical role. Currently the newer All-Faith chapel is, however, the site of religious observances. In later years the old Romanesque Revival church became the chief gathering place, the common meeting ground of the institution, where the entire populace could come together.

12. BANDSTAND, 1900; one story, wood painted white clapboard; octagonal with pitched roof of gray asbestos shingles; open air spaces defined by paired columns at each of the eight corners.

A flight of steps lead up to the open air bandstand section, which in turn stand on small rises of the wall below, and end in capital blocks with a cyma-recta curve. The projecting roof is shingled in eight pie-shaped pieces, which meet at a globed top (photo 12). The base is encircled by a hedge, and the whole is set amongst the trees, just off Deerfield Drive, which is lighted by globular street lamps in this setting on the broad lawn along the Kankakee River. This is a contributing structure.

13. TRADES BUILDING, 1916; one story to the north, two stories to the south; brick with concrete coping; flat roof, six-over-six paned windows grouped in threes in the single story, in pairs in the two story section; 19,944 sf.

This building was originally a laundry, but today the plant electrician and other "trades" have their headquarters and shops here (photo 13). The different heights give variety to the massing, as the requirements of trade buildings often require. The windows have soldier course lintels, and there is also a row of headers at the line of the sills, to give the structure some horizontal

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

articulation in the walls. Echoes of the industrial architecture of Chicago in this period are seen in the materials and window groupings of this building.

14. BEAUTY/BARBER SHOP, 1915; originally a school building, this one story structure is made of brick with limestone trim and symmetrical, sometimes paired windows. Rectangular, with a low pitched roof hipped over the I-shaped plan, the building has some Craftsman detailing in its style; 2,646 sf. James Dibelca, Architect.

This building with one slightly projecting wing and one large projecting wing for the entrance is clad in brick with a limestone foundation, limestone window sills, and limestone squares marking the top corners of the openings (photo 14). In addition, there is a variation in the brick work, i.e., soldier courses, around the windows and doors which further distinguishes the masonry. The building is given a three-part horizontal articulation just by a change in the pattern of the bricks: above the limestone foundation course there is a row of headers to the sill level, then rows of standard wall masonry to the top of the windows, and finally another row of headers, hinting at a cornice. Hipped pitched roofs cover the two projecting wings, giving variety to the roofline.

15. CERVA SOUTH, 1925; one story with basement; brick, with white limestone trim, and new windows with one-over-one panes, this "I" shaped building has three projecting bays to the south, giving it a relatively complex plan for the site. Classical details abound, including white pilasters to articulate the projecting bays and stately Palladian windows under the projecting gabled ends. The cross gabled roof is covered with red asphalt shingles. Architect: William Carby Zimmerman; 19,049 sf.; (photo 15). Integral with this building is what the facility calls Building 417, although they are attached. Building 417, in the same style, the same materials, and with identical window treatment, adds 11,000 sf. to the above 19,049 for a total of 30,049 sf.

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

16. VOCATIONAL CENTER/TRADES BUILDING, 1929; two stories, red brick with white limestone trim and concrete foundations; this I-shaped building has two projecting ends, and a flat roof (photo 16). Horizontally it is divided into three parts, the lower resting on a limestone foundation and topped by a limestone stringcourse. Protruding panels of brick under the second story windows rest on a limestone course and are topped by the sill of the second story windows. A roof line cornice completes the top. Vertically the building is articulated by aligned six-over-six windows and projecting brick quoins on the corners of the two wings. In addition, the main entrance on the south consists of a pedimented window at the top of the staircase over the doorway, which has limestone embrasures; 19,944 sf. Architect: William Carbys Zimmerman.

17. STAFFHOUSE/GARAGE, 1929; two stories, with gabled dormer windows in the attic; light tan brick; cross gabled roof with gray asphalt shingles; symmetrical with the original four-over-four and six-over-six paned windows; 23,344 sf.

Like a Manor House, this large residential building with a central portion and two projecting wings has the amenities associated with upper middle class suburban residential architecture (photo 17): there are French doors, shutters, keystones, and a little balcony. Probably intended for staff housing, such a building was designed to signify the professional roles they played here. Architect: William Carbys Zimmerman.

18. BUILDING 704, 1939; two stories; rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone, windows treated variously, some with original panes, some with new one-over-one replacements; the doorway is marked by large columns and a gable with circular windows to either side. The red tile hipped roof is distinctive, as is the complex plan: from an H-shape, two long wings protrude from the front on Deerfield Drive, and these are further articulated with bays that project on both sides of the wings (photo 18A). Above the center section

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Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

rises to three stories, crowned by a metallic silver spire. This section also has a pedimented opening surmounted by a large round window and accented further by a gable which breaks the roofline. There is thus a rhythmic progression of the three gables from the first floor to the roof, with the enriching subtheme of the round windows, (photo 18B); 54,524 sf. Architect: C. Herrick Hammond.

19. BUILDING 813, 1939; one story, rusticated yellow "Joliet" limestone, with white limestone trim; double E-shaped in plan, the gabled roof is clad with tan and red asphalt shingles; the new replacement one-over-one paned windows are evenly spaced except at the corners where they are doubled, and Palladian windows mark the gabled ends; the windows were changed during an alteration of 1962, when the arched entrance doorway was also added; 21,260 sf.

Built during the Great Depression of the 1930s, this residential building (photo 19) is a further development of the detached ward plan into the "cottage" plan idea. Similar in gross sq. ft, to the earlier large houses, this building seems more intimate and domestic in scale because it is only one story high.

20. PARKWAY DRIVE, 1879-83; few of the original trees of H.W.S. Cleveland's allee remain, but the spirit, visible even in this winter photograph, has been partially retained by replacement plantings (photo 20).

21. PINE GROVE, 1879-83; this small triangular site at the bend of Deerfield Drive is an example of the variety of plantings often found in Cleveland's work (photo 21).

22. ASH GROVE, 1879-83; although labeled incorrectly as walnut trees on maps of the area, these white ash trees shade the picnic area adjacent to the meadow along the river (photo 22).

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1879-1945, Health/Medicine

1879-1939, Architecture

Significant Dates

1879

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Willetts, James R., Architect

Cleveland, H.W.S., Landscape Architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 119 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	427200	4550650
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	427790	4550650

3	16	428370	4550070
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	427530	4549970

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally A. Kitt Chappell, PhD, Professor Emerita

organization DePaul University date May 1, 1995

street & number 3750 North Lake shore Drive, 10D telephone 312-871-7267

city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60613

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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name Ira L. Collins, Superintendent, Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro Development Center

street & number 100 East Jeffery telephone _____

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

I. INTRODUCTION

The KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT is of state significance under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine, as a microcosm of the larger evolution in the care of the mentally ill in the United States. Its first buildings and grounds embody the ideals of the first professionals in the fledgling profession of mid-nineteenth century psychiatry. The second group of buildings, begun before the first were even finished, were the first in the United States to reflect a new philosophy of treatment: the detached cottage or village model. Both groups embody the philosophy that well-designed architecture and grounds can have a significant therapeutic benefit for patients. Two distinct philosophies are exemplified in the grounds--the Kirkbride idea that all the patients should be under the care of one physician and indeed under the same roof, and the later idea that the mentally ill should live in a more homelike, community setting with smaller houses along tree-lined streets.

The laboratory of Adolf Meyer, M.D., who worked at the hospital in the 1890s, and is internationally known for his theory of psychobiology, has been preserved as part of a museum in the tower of the Administration Building. Several architectural plans and other artifacts are also on exhibition in the museum. The district was thus the site of significant early contributions to broad patterns of American psychiatric history. Later the hospital adopted many of the principles of the Reform era's Mental Health Movement, which will be discussed under LATER HISTORY. The period of significance is 1879, the year the Administration Building was built to 1945, the fifty-year cutoff for the National Register.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

THE KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT is additionally locally significant under Criterion C for architecture, containing numerous examples of Late Victorian, Romanesque Revival and Classical Revival architecture. The buildings span a period from the 1880s to 1939, and containing several distinctive phases. As they are loosely grouped together, in a campus-like setting, they represent a significant and distinguishable entity in the history of the period, meeting National Register criterion C. The period of significance is 1879, the year the Administration Building was completed to 1939, when Building 704 and 813, the last historic buildings on the grounds were completed.

While the integrity of the landscape design has been neglected over the years, and has therefore not been entered as significant here, several isolated remnants still exist, and may be regarded as contributing to the overall significance of the site.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Several distinguished architects and one landscape architect designed the buildings and grounds which continue to grace the Kankakee complex. Over the years this group of professionals worked to adapt the principles of the western architectural tradition to the programmatic demands of a public hospital for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded with skill, making creative adaptations of plans and styles to conform to legislative demands, budgetary constraints, and changing philosophies of the best therapeutic approach to the needs of the patients.

While the architects of other state hospitals in Illinois found similar solutions, by 1995 most of them have been completely demolished or radically altered.

In Kankakee there is a weaving together of the western architectural tradition and the changing attitude towards mental illness and its treatment. The outstanding example

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is the ADMINISTRATION CENTER. The warm color of the locally quarried yellow "Joliet" limestone lends a humane note, and the plan gives form to the Kirkbride idea of a hospital so centrally organized and hierarchically ordered that the superintendent, as one once told a legislative committee, could "visit any part of my institution in my stocking feet at any time of the night." Visible order and close supervision was a key principle of mid-century ideals of management of hospitals for the mentally ill and it is still reflected in the ADMINISTRATION CENTER.

Later buildings reflect late nineteenth and newer early twentieth century ideals. As stated in section 7, it was in Kankakee that the "cottage plan" or "detached ward" idea first found expression in the United States. The first cottages erected, of which four remain, were two stories high, of the same warm yellow "Joliet" limestone as the ADMINISTRATION CENTER. The designated examples are PROPERTY CONTROL, BUILDING 514, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, AND ONE NORTH.

In style these buildings of the 1880s reflect many influences from Europe and the east coast of the United States. In the ADMINISTRATION CENTER, designed by James Willett, the architect has clearly drawn on the old European idea of the clock tower mounted on a high base of offices as a monumental form, symbolizing the "civic center" of the complex. Elements of the Romanesque Revival first brought to public consciousness by James Renwick in the original Smithsonian Institution building in Washington, D.C. (1847-55) and continued by Henry Hobson Richardson in Trinity Church in Boston (1872) and other buildings are apparent here and in the four remaining two-story cottages of the same period in the rusticated stone work, the emphasis on horizontality and the heaviness of the massing. The interior of the ADMINISTRATION CENTER also retains other late nineteenth century revival style elements such as Italianate marble fireplaces, and classical details in the mouldings and carving of the woodwork. Two other fine examples of Romanesque Revival are the ANN KILEY CENTER (1883) with its rounded window under the gable over the eastern entrance, and CERVA CENTRAL (1880) with its paired rounded openings, rusticated masonry and heavy massing.

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The free use of historic styles was standard architectural practice in the nineteenth century when architects borrowed from every period from the Classical to the Baroque, but at Kankakee these borrowings were restrained by legislative decree and budgetary restraints. Architectural ornament was considered a luxury for public hospitals, and was used sparingly. Paradoxically, the result is that the Kankakee State Hospital historic buildings seem more modern than their counterparts in other building types, and accordingly they also blend in well with subsequent additions. This is especially true of the one story cottages erected in a modest classical style in the 1920s.

The revival, or continuation of the classical spirit in the United States has taken many forms. The list of characteristics is rich and varied, from symmetrical massing and planning, to the use of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian motives in architectural decoration. Residential architecture throughout the United States in the early twentieth century included many phases of classicism within the broader rubric "Period Houses." Georgian Revival, Greek Revival, Federal Revival, and other examples filled the rapidly growing suburbs.

At Kankakee the architects once again produced a low-cost version. In CERVA SOUTH (1924) echoes of classicism appear in the central unit with symmetrical wings, Palladian windows and simplified Ionic pilasters in smooth white limestone with modified Ionic capitals. BUILDING 813, in yellow "Joliet" limestone, has Palladian windows. Elsewhere doorways with classical pediments, mouldings, pilasters, column and oriole windows abound, but their design is restrained and spare. Three examples will suffice: BUILDING 417 (1924), the VOCATIONAL CENTER (1928), and BUILDING 704 (1939). The VOCATIONAL CENTER is typical, with the chief ornament at the doorway of the main entrance, with modest limestone stringcourses and sills making a tri-partite horizontal division, with vertical articulation confined to the symmetrical placing of the six-over-six windows and the protruding brick quoins at the corners. The exception is BUILDING 704, which is richly ornamented with columns,

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oriole windows, with massing that culminates in a silver metal spire.

One other example of the history of twentieth century American architecture should be mentioned in this context-- the "Period Houses" of the 1920s. The STAFF HOUSE (1929) is a modest version of a Georgian Revival house transplanted to a midwestern institutional setting. Sited in a spacious lawn near the river, the house has something of the spirit of the estate houses of the period, and its grander scale and proportions reflect the higher hierarchical status of the professionals living on the grounds.

II. THE MENTAL HEALTH MOVEMENT

Only a little over three hundred years ago society dealt with mentally ill and developmentally disabled people by keeping them hidden at home, putting them in prison, or placing them in a boat, and sending them to sea under the care of ordinary sailors.(2) As recently as two hundred years ago hospitals sometimes charged fees to let people watch the chained inmates in the lunatics ward, contributing to the idea that the mentally ill were like animals in a zoo whose antics could be amusing.(3)

Now things are remarkably different. The liberation of patients from chains and other humane reforms were largely accomplished in the last hundred and fifty years. These changes, that were brought about in such a short time in the United States, were due to the combined efforts of a few individuals.

The earliest professionals in the United States in the fledgling profession of psychiatry were the superintendents of mental hospitals. (At that time the insane and the retarded were grouped together.) These men were remarkable. As part of their "Moral Treatment" plan for their patients, they were fastidious about every detail in the physical construction of their hospitals. They also insisted upon large open grounds so that their patients, freed from their chains, could walk around instead of being confined in

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closed quarters. In addition they created opportunities for the exchange of ideas with one another, and published their findings in the journal of the organization they founded in 1844--the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, or AMSAII. The AMSAII was the forerunner of the American Psychiatric Association.

III. THOMAS STORY KIRKBRIDE'S MODEL HOSPITAL

The key figure in this early history was Thomas Story Kirkbride, M.D., Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Kirkbride's widely used book, On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane, 1854, influenced the stunning Administration Center in Kankakee, from the plans for each floor to the layout of the grounds. "The surrounding scenery should be of a varied and attractive kind, and the neighborhood should possess numerous objects of an agreeable and interesting character," he stated.... "It is really important that the building be in good taste, and that it should impress favorably not only the patients, but their friends and others who may visit it....no one can tell how important all these may prove in the treatment of patients, nor what good effects may result from first impressions thus made upon an invalid on reaching a hospital." (4)

His linear hospital building plan, now called the Kirkbride plan, required a tall central section for staff offices, with wards extending on either side for the patients. Such a structure was based on the assumption that all patients were to be directly under the care of the chief medical officer; the floor plan was intended to provide him with easy access to all patients and thereby to maximize observation and control. (5) This plan provided ample accommodations for the staff, "everything requisite for the custody, comfort and enlightened treatment of the patients, and arrangements throughout that will allow the supervision to be thorough and effective, and the management liberal and at the same time strictly economical." (6) Mid-nineteenth-century American hospital architecture, then, reflected the prevailing psychiatric ideology in the

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following ways: separation of the patients from the community (a fact represented symbolically by the wall that often surrounded the hospital); emphasis upon a physical structure that would facilitate the creation of a new environment; and a floor plan which reflected the idea that the superintendent-psychiatrist was the dominant person in the institution.(7)

Every aspect of the interior came under Kirkbride's scrutiny as well. He insisted on large, airy rooms and wide corridors. He even railed against bad odors, such as wet mops, and made special provisions to obviate them. The book reads like an architect's specifications.(8) His painstaking attention to every detail is evident on every page of his book. One example on the arrangement of the water closets will illustrate the point. It is, he wrote:

"above all,--most important everywhere--to secure at all times, a steady and strong downward ventilation. This last may readily be obtained by a connection with a specially heated flue, or the main hospital chimney. All this can be done, and no reasonable expense should be spared to effect it. A special flue for each range of water closets, and an abundance of heat to secure an uninterrupted downward current of air through the receiver and discharge pipe, will well repay all they may cost for with this effect produced, unpleasant odors in the wards from this cause are scarcely possible."(9)

Kirkbride's model was dominant in the United States in 1877 when the Illinois legislature decided that a new hospital for the insane was needed in the eastern part of the state. The legislators were also interested in humanitarian reform, partly as a result of the pressures arising after the 1875 publication of its Investigating Committee entitled, "Modern Persecution or Insane Asylums Unveiled" by Mrs. E.P.W. Packard.(10)

IV. INFLUENCE OF FREDERICK WINES AND THE DETACHED COTTAGE

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Seven commissioners were appointed to oversee the establishment of the new hospital, and one, Frederick Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Charities, was sent to Europe to make studies that would "be of service in planning the new hospital in Kankakee." (11) When Wines visited Gheel, Belgium; Clermont, France; Cheadle, England; and two facilities in Scotland, Cupar-Fife and Lenzie, he found that the latest thinking in the treatment and housing of the mentally ill in Europe was no longer the Kirkbride plan, however, but rather the "detached ward." Rather than housing all of the patients under one roof, the new model allocated them in large, separate houses, placed along streets with sidewalks and plantings to resemble a country village, albeit a country village with large houses. A controversy over the widely accepted Kirkbride plan had actually been in progress for some time. But at Kankakee Kirkbride's

"propositions ... were regarded with a reverence which almost savored of superstition, and dissent from them in any particular was regarded in the specialty as heresy. It required no small amount of courage to brave the hostility of the entire profession, and to risk reputation in the effort to demonstrate the feasibility of an experiment the failure of which was loudly proclaimed in advance, especially because there was no actual precedent to serve as a guide in the new departure. But Wines' observations...gave him the courage demanded and the General Assembly in 1879 made an experimental appropriation of \$30,000 for the construction and completion of detached wards to accommodate not less than eighty patients." Wines is thus credited with the construction of the first cottage plan hospital in the United States. (12)

V. JAMES R. WILLETT, ARCHITECT, GIVES FORM TO BOTH IDEALS

In the center of this maelstrom of controversy was the architect, Major James R. Willett of Chicago. (13) Uncertain about the detached wards, the legislature decreed that the new detached wards should be built so that if the experiment failed, they could later be connected by

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corridors to the main building. Thus the early buildings at Kankakee aimed at the best of the old and the new, or the best of both possible worlds. The detached ward model proved to be a success.

According to the early history of the facility, in 1893

"the general appearance of the detached wards is similar to that of an English insane asylum upon the "block" plan, except that the wards are wholly detached, and not connected by corridors, as in England. They face each other, on opposite sides of the street, and resemble, to some extent, ordinary dwellings with home-like surroundings, such as covered porticoes in front, shrubbery and flowers, the design being to get rid, to the utmost possible extent, of the air of an institution or any resemblance to ordinary asylum grounds. To a certain extent, they resemble the French asylum wards--in this, that they are all two stories in height, and are so planned as to provide, in some form, day-rooms upon the lower floor and dormitories above. But the proportion of single dormitories is smaller than that usually found in American hospitals for the insane. A third street, running north and south, connects the two just described, as their western extremity. The number of detached wards now built is about twenty, with a capacity for seventeen hundred patients; in addition to which there are many other detached buildings, such as the Superintendent's residence, an amusement hall, bath-houses, general storehouse, quarters for employees, a general dining-room, patients' workshops, etc." (14)

The KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT represents this crucial turning point in the history of the treatment of the mentally ill in the United States. It has one of the last of the great Kirkbride hospitals, and the first detached wards in the United States, many, including the Kirkbride building, in continuing use.

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As later commissioners looked back on it, the undertaking marked "an epoch in the history of the care and treatment of the insane throughout the world. Its success shattered the too exclusive adhesion to Dr. Kirkbride's 'propositions,' and opened the way for other experiments in architectural construction".(15)

Willetts later work was done in connection with the firm Willett & Pashley, and included three proposed residences in Momence, and the Boyesen House, Chicago (1892); the Chicago College of Dental Surgery (1893); the Risser Office Building, Chicago (1895); and St. Mary's Training School and a proposed Summer Residence for Archbishop Feenan, in Feenanville, Illinois (1897).

VI. H.W.S. CLEVELAND DESIGNS AN IDEAL LANDSCAPE SETTING

H.W.S. Cleveland, the landscape architect employed to design the grounds laid them out "with reference to the creation of a village for the insane," on the "detached ward" model.(16) Cleveland, now regarded as helping to bring landscape architecture and civic improvement into the midwest, was an experienced practitioner at the time, having worked closely with Frederick Law Olmsted, America's greatest landscape architect, and one of its great social theorists, on what was to be his most beautiful park: Prospect Park in Brooklyn, New York.(17) Cleveland's papers make it clear that he and Olmsted shared many opinions, chief among them that landscape influences health and welfare of a society, and we may deduce from this, and from the fact that his wife was "nearly insane" in the later part of her life that Cleveland accepted the commission to do the grounds at Kankakee with exceptional sympathy.(18)

Although all landscape designs are subject to radical changes over the years, it is clear from an early site plan that the winding roads were laid out by Cleveland.(19) In addition, he often designed an entrance allee (photo 21) and used masses of plants to emphasize a variety of spatial sequences, and instances of this are visible in Kankakee today--the ash grove around the picnic pavilion (photo 22) and a cluster of evergreens (photo 20) to the east. Also

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Cleveland usually defined a site by street trees and fixtures and remnants of both these qualities survive to the present day in the trees and lampposts on the original thoroughfares.(20)

Remnants of Cleveland's often used "see-through" iron fence and limestone gateposts remain at Kankakee, as does the sweeping entry turnaround still in front of the Administration Center.(21) His plantings often included elms, basswood, and white ash (as at Kankakee). The present road along the Kankakee River resembles Cleveland's plan for the 6th Ward Park along the Mississippi in Minneapolis, and the site plan of Kankakee is reflected later in his plan of First Ward Park, also in Minneapolis.(22)

VII. ARRIVAL OF ADOLF MEYER AND HIS LATER INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

Perhaps the well-established buildings and the beautiful grounds, together with a reputation for modernity in the adoption of the detached ward plan, helped to persuade the young Adolf Meyer (1866-1959) to accept a position as neuropathologist at Kankakee in 1893. According to Theodore Lidz, Meyer

"was the dominant figure in American psychiatry during the first four decades of this century. He was a major force in molding psychiatry into its current form, but his teachings have become so solidly incorporated into American psychiatric theory and practice that the sweep and depth of his influence are often over-looked. He gave American psychiatry its pluralistic and instrumental orientation; its holistic approach to human problems, its conceptualization of psychiatric disorders..."(23)

"Meyer is best known for his theory of psychobiology, which emphasized the importance of a biographical study in understanding an individual's personality in all its aspects. ...Because of the complexity of the human personality, the psychiatrist must study the individual from various aspects: medical, biographical, artistic,

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and educational. He stressed an objective approach to the understanding of a person based on biological, social, and psychological forces. Furthermore, the psychiatrist must study both normal and abnormal behavior from these various perspectives. Meyer opposed those theories of personality which made use of abstract and fictional constructs in favor of a common-sense approach." (24)

Meyer left in 1895 for John's Hopkins Medical School, but happily his research laboratory and many of the artifacts of his tenure in Kankakee have been preserved in the Tower Museum in the ADMINISTRATION CENTER.

VIII. LATER HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

The Reform Movement of the Progressive Era found its counterpart in the Mental Health Movement in the waning years of the nineteenth century and gathered force and momentum in the early twentieth century. The writings of Sigmund Freud and the concept of the unconscious mind, with the concurrent methods of dream analysis and free association led to a new interest in understanding the dynamic principles of the internal organization of the whole personality and contributed greatly to the growth of psychotherapy in the treatment of the mentally ill.

Others in this period who approached psychiatry from different perspectives, such as Adolf Meyer, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Otto Rank departed from Freud, but the end result was a rich variety of approaches to mental illness, which included the biological, psychoanalytic, sociological and the psychopharmaceutical. New therapies came into being--family, occupational, and recreational, among the most important during the first half of the twentieth century. A new emphasis on biological etiology and psychopharmaceutical treatment, especially of schizophrenia, emerged as the most important changes in the second half.

The built environment of the hospital at Kankakee reflects several aspects of the reforms brought about in the treatment of patients in the first half of the twentieth

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century--the single story cottage, structures erected for occupational and recreational therapy, and the presence of laboratories and classrooms that indicate a more scientific approach to mental illness and staff training.

Increased pressure to admit patients grew with public acceptance of insanity as a disease or an illness, and by 1902 the hospital had admitted more than 10,000 patients since its opening. At that time the resident population was 2,250. By 1924 there were 3,348 patients. The increased number of cottages in this period attests to the growth. Three of these cottages built during the 1930s remain on the grounds in full use today. Just one cottage was built in the early 1940s, due to World War II, and it continued the 1930s mode.

Doing farm work to raise crops and hogs was part of the treatment plan of patients in the early history of the hospital, and the fallow land surrounding the facility is a reminder of those policies. But a new kind of physical activity emerged around the turn of the century and a gymnasium to encourage playful recreation such as dancing was incorporated in the basement of the new chapel at Kankakee in CERVA NORTH (1900). Provisions for such leisure time activities as outdoor concerts can be seen in the BANDSTAND (1900), the recognition of the importance of personal grooming in the BEAUTY/BARBER SHOP (1915), and the benefits of occupational therapy in the VOCATIONAL CENTER (1929). Accompanying these reforms, the single story cottage succeeded the two story "detached ward" as the ideal housing unit for patients, and several of these one-story cottages survive at Kankakee, notably CERVA SOUTH/BUILDING 417 (1925) and BUILDING 813 (1938). As reported in the Illinois Blue Book of 1927, patients in one story cottages "were frequently able to touch to the ground and enjoy the invigoration of the earth and the grass...They did not have bars at their windows and none were placed on them." These architectural expressions of the reform era of the early twentieth century are now standard in the late twentieth century.

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Two architects played major roles in the later history of the facility, William Carbys Zimmerman and Charles Herrick Hammond. Zimmerman was state supervising architect in Illinois from 1905 to 1913 and later in the 1920s. He was responsible for three medical hospitals and other hospital buildings in that period. He designed the Illinois Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the 7th Regiment Armory in Chicago, and the Physics Building at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana. At Kankakee State Hospital he designed the Vocational Center/Trades Building and the Georgian Revival styled Staffhouse in 1929. He was a partner in Flanders & Zimmerman, and later Zimmerman, Saxe & Zimmerman. (25)

Charles Herrick Hammond was state supervising architect in Illinois from 1929 until the late 1940s, and designed several hospital buildings and dormitories in the Peoria State Hospital Historic District. He also designed a reconstruction of the Village of New Salem and the remodeling of Lincoln's Tomb. In Springfield he designed the State Archives Building and the State Armory. He was a partner in the Chicago firm Chatten & Hammond, later Perkins, Chatten & Hammond in Chicago. On the grounds of the Kankakee State Hospital, Hammond designed Building 704 in 1939, a Classical Revival/Modernistic inspired building. (26)

IX CONCLUSION

The nineteenth century was a revolutionary period in the history of the mentally ill, and the KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT embodies the philosophies of this historic change. In addition it reflects the movement from later phases of "Moral Treatment" towards the "Dynamic Psychiatry" and the reforms of the Mental Health Movement with its emphasis on the psychological functioning of the patient in a social setting. (27) Four men--Kirkbride, Willett, Meyer and Cleveland--are historically important in the wider context of American history, and their works influenced the institution at a crucial time. Kirkbride's famous book was the model for the ground plan of the first building, which exists today as the ADMINISTRATION CENTER. The other three men worked directly at the hospital. During

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the early twentieth century the institution responded to new philosophies of treatment of the mentally ill in the erection of buildings and spaces to house new therapies. The professionals of two significant periods in American medicine and architecture have thus left their legacy in buildings which still stand, books still being read by medical students and psychologists all over the world, landscape elements which still grace the grounds, and in the pride of spirit of the current staff. Thus this ensemble of buildings and landscape, was created as an ideal therapeutic setting where doctors, architects and landscape designers could put into practice their shared belief that good design has a curative power, that living in a beautiful place calms the spirit of the troubled, and gives comfort to their families. Perhaps most important of all, where the history of medicine and the history of architecture come together, the humanistic aspect of both disciplines lives on and continues its healing effects in the Kankakee State Hospital Historic District.

ENDNOTES

1. Michel Foucault, Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason, (New York, 1965), from the Introduction by Jose Barchilon, M.D., viii.
2. Nancy Tomes, A Generous Confidence: Thomas Story Kirkbride and the Art of Asylum-Keeping, 1840-1883; (Cambridge, 1984), 4.
3. Thomas S. Kirkbride, On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane (Philadelphia, 1854) 7-12.
4. Gerald N. Grob, Mental Institutions in America: Social Policy to 1875. (New York, 1973) 170-71.
5. Kirkbride, 37-51.
6. Grob, 171.
7. No doubt Kirkbride had the assistance of the famous Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan, the architect of the

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Male Department in the Philadelphia Hospital, completed while Kirkbride was there, in 1859, but the two men knew each other earlier.

8. Kirkbride, 77-8.

9. E.P.W. Packard, "Modern Persecution or Insane Asylums Unveiled: Report of the Investigation Committee of the Legislature of Illinois", Vol. I, (Springfield, Illinois?, 1875). This volume is now in the Library of Congress. The frontispiece is a lithograph of the chief target, the hospital at Jacksonville, Illinois.

10. Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, Brief History of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane: 1877-1893, (Chicago, 1893), 6-9. Available in the Tower Museum at Shapiro Developmental Center. The selection of the landscape architect states: "Mr. W.L. Cleveland, of Chicago, was employed to lay out the grounds." Experts on Cleveland say that his three initials were troublesome and there were often errors in his name in the early part of his career. In any case, there was no other Cleveland practicing landscape architecture in Chicago at that time, so the identification is secure, even without the further evidence of the style of his work.

11. Brief History, 7. See also "Dr. Frederick Howard Wines," The Institution Quarterly, (Springfield, Il: March, 1912), 10. (In the collection of the Chicago Historical Society.)

12. Brief History, 8.

13. Henry F. Withey, "James R. Willett," Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased, (Los Angeles, 1970), 660; Willett's obituaries include: Inland Architect and News Record, May, 1907, and American Art Annual. Vol. 6, 1907. See also Willett's "Rambling Recollections of a Military Engineer," Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legions of the United States: 1881-88. (In the collection of the Chicago Historical Society.)

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14. Brief History, 7-12. Within eleven years, several other states had adopted the Kankakee detached ward plan, and it was widely used in the United States in the early twentieth century. The Brief History lists
1885 Jamestown, North Dakota
1888 Toledo, Ohio
1888 Logansport, Indiana
1889 Central Islip;, New York
1890 Richmond, Indiana
1890 Ogdensburg, New York
1890 Mimico, near Toronto, Ontario.
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17. French to Olmsted, 3 November 1892, Olmsted Papers, Library of Congress.
18. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kankakee County, Illinois, 1883, 23.
19. Nancy J.Volkman, "Landscape Architecture on the Prairie: The Work of H.W.S. Cleveland," Kansas History, Summer, 1987, 97.
20. e.g., Menomonie, Wisconsin for the Dunn County Asylum of the mid 1880s.
21. Reproduced in William H. Tishler and Virginia S. Luckhardt, "H.W.S. Cleveland: Pioneer Landscape Architect to the Upper Midwest," Minnesota History, Fall, 1985, 288.
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23. R.W. Lundin, "Adolf Meyer," Encyclopedia of Psychology, Vol. 2, 370.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

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24. Who Was Who in America, vol. 1, and Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased, 1956.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 35 Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on the west bank of the Kankakee River, with the entrance at the SW corner of Schuyler and Jeffery streets. Address: 100 E. Jeffery. Township: T30N; Section: 8. Range: R13W; 1/4 Section: NW. The boundary of the Kankakee State Hospital Historic District is shown as the solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Boundary of Kankakee State Hospital Historic District."

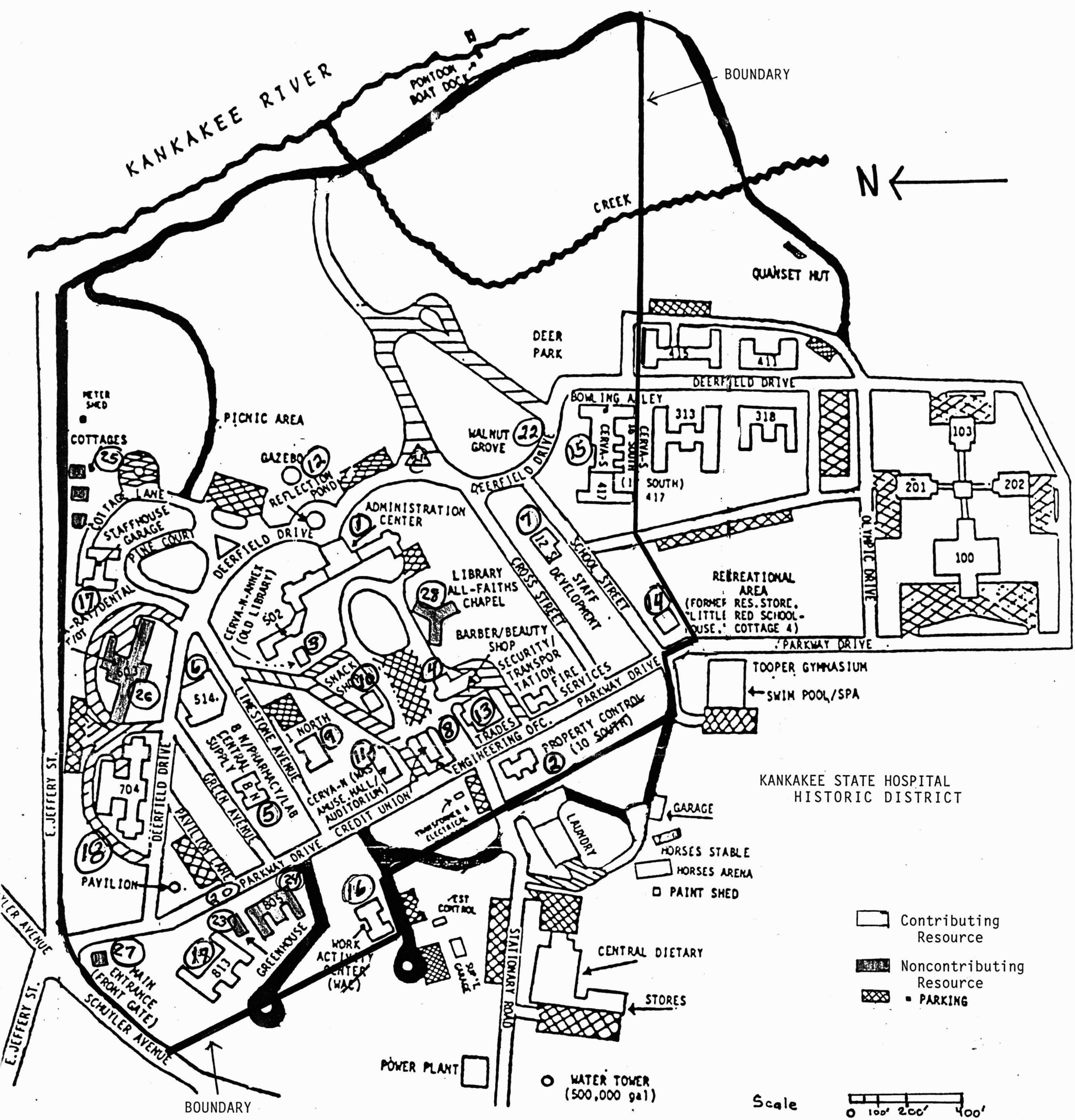
Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to contain the original site and additional land on the west bank of the Kankakee River containing all of the contributing buildings up to 1945 and that maintains historic integrity. Some noncontributing buildings are necessarily included in the nominated parcel. The lands to the south, southwest, and southeast of the historic district, which are part of the State Hospital grounds are not included in the nomination as all the buildings in these areas were built after 1945 or are open farm ground.

UTM References

5) Zone - 16, Easting - 4 2 7 2 3 0, Northing - 4 5 5 0 2 9 0

6) Zone - 16, Easting - 4 2 7 0 9 0, Northing - 4 5 5 0 5 4 0



- Contributing Resource
- Noncontributing Resource
- PARKING

Scale 0 100' 200' 400'

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Kankakee

DATE RECEIVED: 7/06/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/18/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/03/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/20/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000987

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.4.95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



HANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HANKAKEE COUNTY

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3/95

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10D, CHICAGO, IL 60613

AERIAL VIEW FROM WEST LOOKING AT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

#1A



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

32 362 4181-8-8+4-3 2

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 100, CHICAGO, IL 60613

LOOKING SOUTH AT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

1B

B



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 100, CHICAGO, IL 60613

LOOKING NORTH AT PROPERTY CONTROL

#2

45 362 4181-8-8+R-5 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 100, CHICAGO, IL 60613

LOOKING EAST AT THE ANN KILEY CENTER

#3

08 162 4181-8-8+9-4 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

15 098 4181 N N N N 2

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 100, CHICAGO, IL 60613

LOOKING EAST AT CERVA CENTRAL

4



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

11 898 4181 N N N N 2
3750 N LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 100, CHICAGO, IL 60613

PHARMACY LOOKING NE

#5



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10P, CHICAGO, IL 60613

BUILDING 514 LOOKING NE

#6



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10P, CHICAGO, IL 60613

STAFF DEVELOPMENT / DAY CARE LOOKING NE

#7

19 362 4181-8-8-A-3 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

350 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 100, CHICAGO, IL 60613

ENGINEERING OFFICE LOOKING NE

#8

48 362 4181-8-0+4-5 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3/95

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10D, CHICAGO, IL 60613

Property, 1/1 NORTH LOCKING NE

#9

02 091 4181 N N N-1 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A. KITT CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10D, CHICAGO, IL 60613

SNACK SHOP LOOKING SOUTH

#10

41 362 4181-8-8+R-6 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10D, CHICAGO, IL 60613
CERVA NORTH (FORMER CHAPEL) LOOKING EAST

#11A

19 362 4181-8-8+R-5 2



KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SALLY A KITT CHAPPELL

3195

3750 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 10D, CHICAGO, IL 60613

CERVA NORTH LOOKING WEST

#11B

11B



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, Illinois

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive 100, Chicago, IL 60613

Bandstand looking north

12

12



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, Illinois

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60613

Trades Building looking NW

#13

03 091 4181 N N N N 2



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195 22 090 4181 N N N-3 2

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Beauty / Barber Shop lookin north

14



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kit Chappell

3/95

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Vocational / Cerva South looking NE

#15



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District
Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10P, Chicago, IL 60613

Vocational Center / Trades Building looking south

16

44 362 4181-8-8+9-6 2



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195 19 090 4181 N N N N 2

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Staffhouse Garage looking south

#17



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Building 704 looking west

#18A

2 N N N N 1814 168 98



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, Illinois

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Building 704 looking west

#18B

17 090 4181 N N N N 2



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3195 87 898 4181 N N N-2 2

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Building 813 looking east

19



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, Illinois

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3/95

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Parkway Drive looking north

#20

20
18 090 4181 N N N N 2



Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. Kitt Chappell

3/95 6 362 4181-8-01A-2 2

3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 10D, Chicago, IL 60613

Pine Grove looking south

#21



22

Kankakee State Hospital Historic District

Kankakee County, IL

Sally A. K.H. Chappell

3/95 01 631 4181 N N N N 2

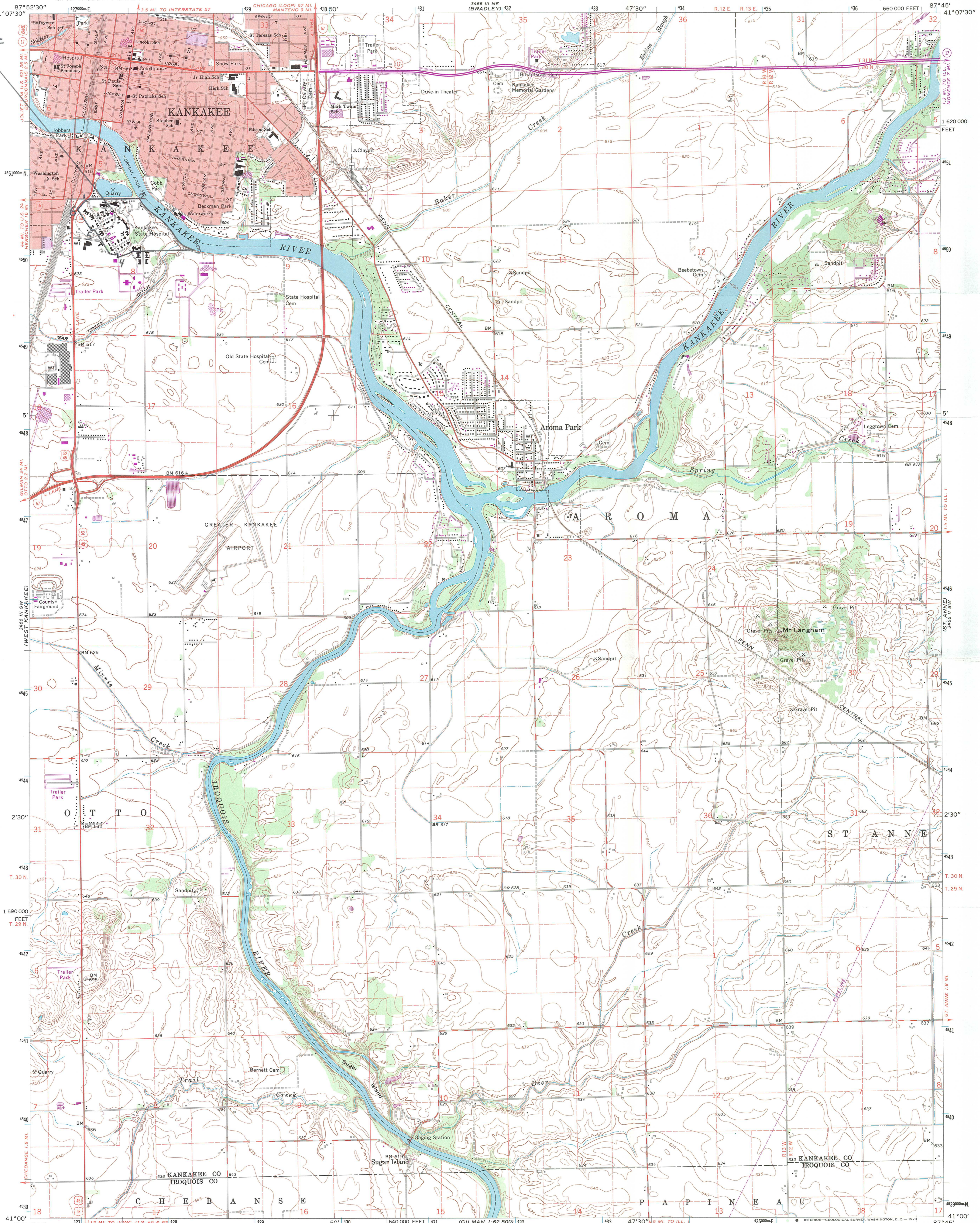
3750 N. Lake Shore Drive, 100, Chicago, IL 60613

Ash Grove looking west

#22

KANKAKEE STATE
HOSPITAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT
ZONE 16

- 1 E 427200
N 4550650
- 2 E 427790
N 4550650
- 3 E 428370
N 4550070
- 4 E 427530
N 4549970
- 5 E 427230
N 4550290
- 6 E 427090
N 4550540



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1960 and planimetric surveys 1963-64

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum

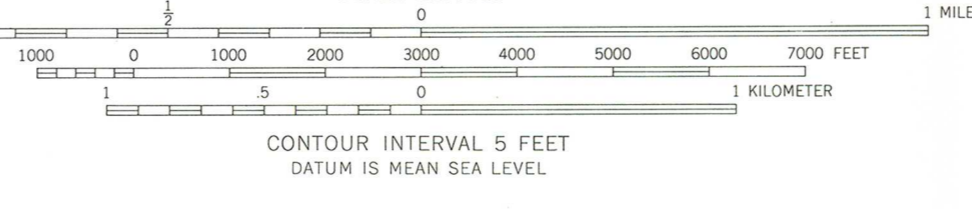
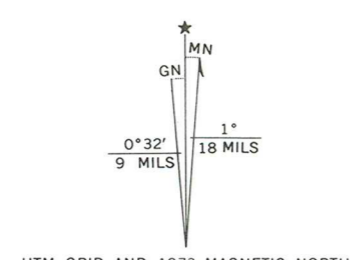
10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

KANKAKEE, ILL.
N4100-W8745/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 3466 III SE-SERIES W863

Illinois Central Rail Road
Gravel Pit.

City Lands

Gas
Works
Water
Tower

**EASTERN ILLINOIS
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE**

316.22. a.

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
From "Illustrated Historical Atlas
of Kankakee County, Illinois
1883"

109. a.

Gar
Creek

KANKAKEE CITY



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

June 30, 1995

RECEIVED 410

JUL 6 1995

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Ms. Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find nomination materials for the following properties that were recently recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and nominated to the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Kankakee State Hospital Historic District, Kankakee
Ashelford Hall, Esmond
Malvern Roller Mill, Morrison vicinity
Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield
Peoria Automobile Club, Chillicothe
Hegeler-Carus Mansion, LaSalle
A. Herr Smith and E. E. Smith Public Library, Loda
Greenville Public Library, Greenville
Palestine Commercial Historic District, Palestine
Health Education Building, Eastern Illinois University,
Charleston

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

encl.