

OUTDOOR ARCHITECTURE FOR THE MIDWEST:  
THE MODERN RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES OF  
GERTRUDE EISENDRATH KUH, 1935-1977

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## INTRODUCTION

America has produced more women landscape architects than any other country and yet their contributions have gone largely unnoticed.<sup>1</sup> Although it is common knowledge that these women achieved a professional education, practiced in a male dominated market and created innovative built works, only a few women practitioners landscapes are known to the profession.

The subject of this research is the Chicago landscape architect Gertrude Eisendrath Kuh (1893-1973). Kuh practiced on Chicago's prestigious North Shore from the 1930s-1970s. During that time she executed approximately 350 designs for 218 private residential clients. The rapid suburban development that expanded Glencoe, Highland Park, Winnetka and Lake Forest, Illinois supplied Kuh with a large supply of clients clammering to build their dream houses and landscape. By focusing her designs in such a concentrated area, Kuh became known as a regional master.

Creating a modern midwestern outdoor architecture was her remarkable contribution to landscape architecture. Kuh's fifty-year career in landscape architecture links her to other renowned Chicago designers such as architects Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and landscape architect Jens Jensen. Kuh's designs for discriminating clients who lived exclusively on Chicago's North Shore partake of a pure regional style associated with Chicago, but refined by her singular artistry. Her contributions to design are not known beyond the garden gates which enclose

her ideas. This lack of knowledge is largely due to the limited research on both midwestern and/or American women landscape architects.

Only a handful of articles and theses have been authored to add to the body of knowledge discussing the designers' efforts. One way to begin to understand this aspect of the profession's history is to examine one women designer's body of work. By collecting the stories and records of the design accomplishments of one exemplary women designer, it is easier to understand the broader questions such as: "who were the modern women landscape architects, how did they practice their profession, what distinguishes their design accomplishments from other designers, and how can an understanding of their work demonstrate trends found throughout the entire profession?"

The procedure for making this historical assessment of landscape architect Gertrude Kuh involved several methods of data collection. The author recorded Kuh's life story through personal interviews with existing family, friends, associates and clients. These interviews used the methods recommended by oral historians. These interviews were primarily an hour long, and taped for later review of the questions answered.<sup>2</sup> These interviews were vital resources for information depicting her biographical sketch. This biographical sketch pointed the way to understanding her introduction to the design field, access to new clients and relationships to her professional associates.

Printed material pertaining to Kuh's practice was obtained from former associates. These documents provided information about Kuh's office procedures, but did not reveal any information on design philosophy or style.



The plans were also examined for typical design strategies for achieving different spatial qualities, patterns in circulation, methods of enclosure, choice of paving materials, qualities of outdoor rooms, and uses of vegetation. A few unsigned working drawings on trace paper, included in the collection, were explored for information illustrating the design process used by Kuh and her associates. The drawing inventory was cross referenced with photographs taken by landscape associate Edith Antognoli in the 1960s.

Antognoli's color slides of approximately 100 built works were examined for three dimensional images of built Kuh landscapes. The photographs were also used to reveal a better understanding of the sites' spatial qualities, enclosing elements, vegetation, and paving patterns.

After an understanding of Kuh's design style was learned from the plans, and photographs, several built landscapes were visited. One site was selected for closer examination because the design is largely unchanged since its installation. The owner, Mrs. James Becker, still lives on the property and has maintained the original design. She has gone to the extent of replacing dead vegetation with plants specified in the 1967 plan.

The Becker site visit involved measurement of the site to create an "as built" drawing, interviews with the client to discuss Kuh's design intentions and photography of the landscape to record the construction details and spatial quality of the design. Design analysis drawings were later created to reveal any additional qualities of the landscape. A description of the Becker site was written as if it were a narration of a walk around the property. This visit to a built landscape was used to gather information from the client's

point of view on Kuh's design process and to observe any changes made to the design during the project's construction and maintenance phases.

By analyzing the design practice of Gertrude Kuh, new information is gathered on Chicago landscape architecture. The apparent popularity of this designer and the quality of construction which Kuh commanded from her craftsmen and associates is revealed when these landscapes are visited and analyzed. Together this information acts as a resource for exploring new ideas about design innovations that took place in the residential design market in the midwestern states during the 1950s-1970s. One of these innovations includes the entrance court. This outdoor room was designed to create a beautiful space while solving the challenge of moving and parking cars. By uncovering and exploring the work of a woman landscape architect, fresh information is made available to the historic record of designers who paved the way for modern design.

## FOOTNOTE

1 Catherine R. Brown, "Women and the Land: A Biographical Survey of Women who have Contributed to the Development of Landscape Architecture in the United States", (Baltimore, Md: Morgan State University, 1979).

2 Willa K. Baum, Oral History for the Local History Society, (Nashville, Tn: American Association of State and Local History, 1971).

## A LIFE OF PROFESSIONAL WORK

Landscape architect Gertrude Virginia Eisendrath Deimel Kuh found steady work in the residential design market in Chicago from approximately 1921 until her death in 1977. Although Kuh was the consummate residential landscape architect to the Chicago's elite North Shore, no records or published reports exist documenting her successful career. The following biographical sketch was prepared through oral history interviews with family members, friends, and professional associates who worked and/or lived with Kuh during the years that she was practicing landscape architecture.<sup>3</sup> Although it is not known why, sometime in the late 1940s Kuh purged her apartment office of all drawings and records of her earlier work. Therefore, finished drawings and a few working sketches from 1950-1977 constitute the principle documentation of her design work, aside from the gardens that remain today.

### **Early Years**

Kuh was born Gertrude Virginia Eisendrath, September 11, 1893, in Racine, Wisconsin, to Benjamin Eisendrath and Francis Haas. Kuh was the youngest child among six children. When Kuh was 6 years old, Benjamin Eisendrath moved the family away from the predominantly industrial setting of Racine, to a prestigious Jewish neighborhood on Chicago's South Shore. He believed it was a better living environment to raise children.<sup>4</sup> Benjamin Eisendrath maintained his tanning company in Racine and commuted back to Chicago to be with his family on weekends. This hard work rewarded

Eisendrath, owner of the Eisendrath Tanning Company, with outstanding financial success, and entree into a social circle of millionaires.<sup>5</sup>

The Eisendrath's rising social status provided friendships with many of Chicago's Jewish aristocracy, such as Julius Rosenwald, (founder of Sears and Roebuck) and Irving Florsheim (founder of Florsheim Shoe Company).<sup>6</sup> These contacts later assisted Kuh in beginning her landscape architecture practice in Chicago. Kuh was raised in an environment that emphasized proper etiquette and social protocol even at the family dinners.<sup>7</sup> Francis Eisendrath, her mother, was described as "dignified", her friends referred to her as "the Duchess".<sup>8</sup>

### **Education**

While all of Benjamin Eisendrath's children were formally educated, Gertrude was the only daughter to use her degree to practice a profession.<sup>9</sup> Kuh attended Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia in 1912-13 before enrolling at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women in Groton, Massachusetts.<sup>10</sup> At the Lowthorpe School, Kuh studied the program that prepared her to "be sufficiently proficient to enter as assistant in a landscape architect's office, with a view to getting further practical experience and, ultimately, opening her own office."<sup>11</sup> The curriculum included courses taught by well known individuals such as Bremer W. Pond, Harvard University; Elizabeth Leonard Strang, Cornell University; Elizabeth Pattee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; New Hampshire practitioner Ellen Biddle Shipman and the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline. Graduation requirements included courses in architectural drawing, freehand drawing, history of landscape architecture, land surveying, plant propagation, botany,

planting design, theory of landscape design, construction, grading and economic entomology.<sup>12</sup>

Kuh graduated in a class of seven women in 1917. These women proceeded to use their education for exceptional careers as landscape architects.<sup>13</sup> Eleanor Hills Christie, a classmate of Kuh, described her studies at the Lowthorpe School as

"Fascinating. There were 20 of us. It was an older house, over 100 years old, frame, a New England house. We all ate in the same dining room. One room we used as a drafting room. Classes were held in the living room. All lived in the house ... there was another girl who started in January. It was a three year course. We (Kuh) both took it in 2 1/2 years. We both graduated in June. She was very smart, from Chicago."<sup>14</sup>

Christie used her education to work for Ellen Shipman and A.D. Taylor of Cleveland, before establishing a private practice in the Cincinnati area.

Another well known classmate of Kuh was Agnes Selkirk Clark. Clark was named in the House and Garden Hall of Fame in 1933 for her "skill in landscaping park and civic development" and later named an A.S.L.A. Fellow.<sup>15</sup>

Following school, Kuh's first apprenticeship was in the Des Moines, Iowa office of landscape architect Francis Robinson in 1919. Kuh returned to Chicago to begin her independent practice in 1921.<sup>16</sup>

### **Chicago Practice**

On September 17, 1925, in Chicago, Kuh married Jerome Leopold Deimel (born in Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1878). Deimel was a graduate of the University of Chicago, a successful mortgage banker and a

member of the prestigious Jewish social club, the Standard Club of Chicago.<sup>17</sup> On November 11, 1927, Deimel died, leaving Kuh alone to raise their 15 month old son, John Eric Deimel.

Kuh raised her son with the help of her maiden sister, Elsa and their mother while living in an apartment on Chicago's north side. Although living on a widow's budget, Kuh maintained a household complete with housekeeping and a nursemaid staff.<sup>18</sup> Landscape design projects supplemented Kuh's income, allowing her to continue to maintain the living standards in which she had been raised. But Kuh's exclusive social status and personal wealth did not require her to rely on design for personal survival.<sup>19</sup> One friend speculated on how Kuh started residential designing in Chicago. "In the early 1930's, (Kuh) was recently widowed, needing occupation, not money, and with the social entree which outweighed the Depression. (This) allowed her to establish a creative, no-holds-barred practice."<sup>20</sup> Unlike other women designers in her time, she did not publish garden articles, make public presentations or develop a promotional brochure advertising her services. Her only public membership was in the North Shore Garden Club.<sup>21</sup>

In the 1930's, Kuh held the title of President of the North Shore Garden Club. During that year, the celebrated landscape architect, Jens Jensen was the club's guest speaker. Several years later, Kuh was hired to change Jensen's design for the Rosenwald Estate.<sup>22</sup> Most likely, Jensen and Kuh had several professional exchanges, undocumented at this time. Their overlapping client lists are only a beginning point to understanding their relationship. Like

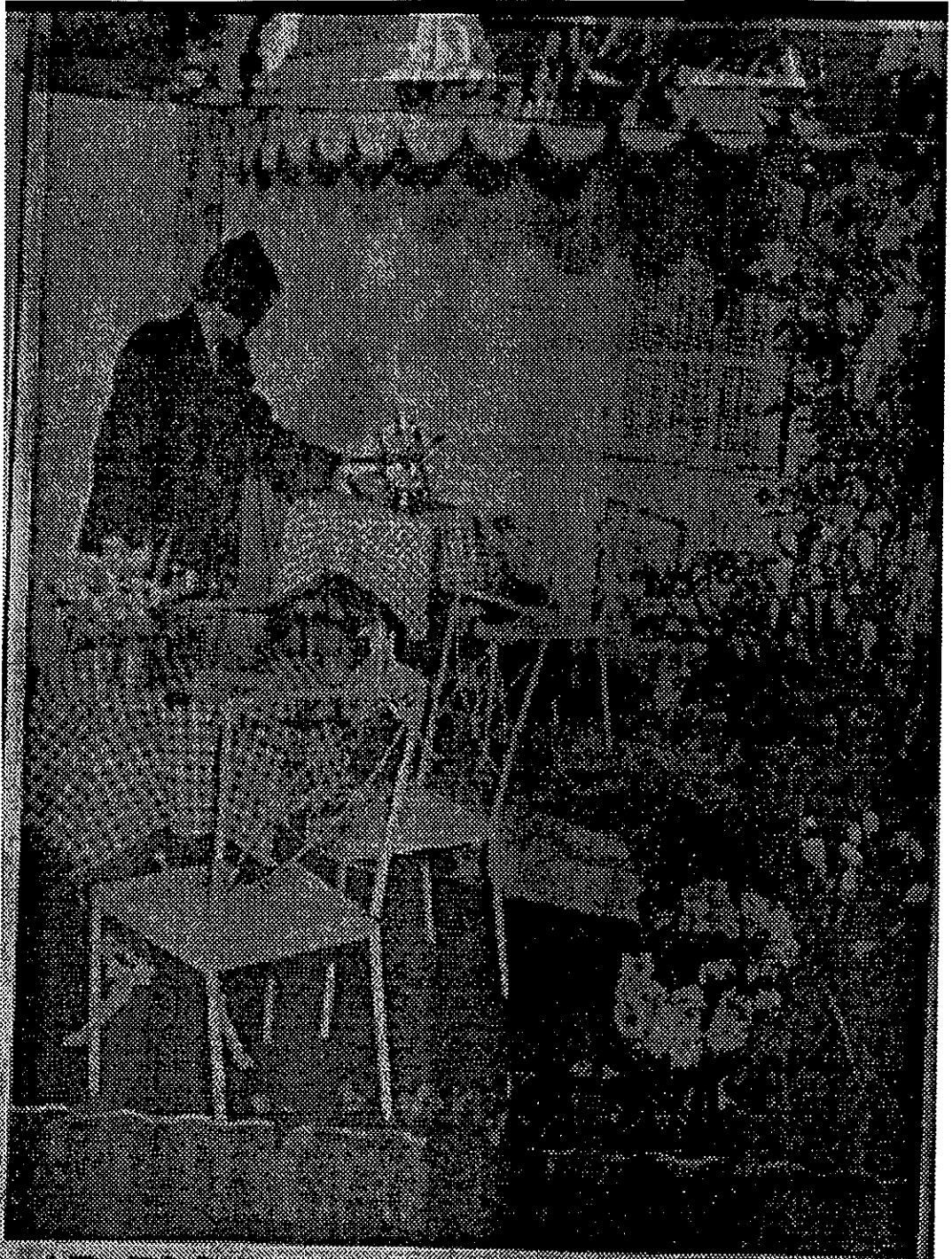
Jensen, Kuh the designer preferred native plant and stone materials in her designs, but their formal strategies were quite different.

The North Shore Garden Club also afforded Kuh the opportunity to create indoor floral displays. During 1935-1939 the club's display at the annual flower show on Chicago's Navy Pier was her opportunity to demonstrate her floral design abilities (Figure 1). The blue ribbon "best of show" ideas always reflected the hand of Kuh, who recognized early on that the judges preferred all-white displays.<sup>23</sup>

Over the years, Kuh designed many North Shore Garden Club member's properties. For example, in the 1937 annual membership handbook, Kuh, Mrs. Herbert Mayer, and Miss Mary Black, are noted for sharing the Navy Pier Show Committee roster. In 1939, Kuh was commissioned to design the Mayer's home entrance court. The drawings show plans for topiary roosters as entrance features for the front bluestone walk and parterre gardens. Many other garden club members became clients during the years that Kuh practiced.

The Lowthorpe School's emphasis on the history of Europe's great gardens probably inspired Kuh's decision to travel abroad in 1931. During that year, Kuh traveled with her five-year-old son, mother and sister Elsa, and toured Italy, France, England, Spain and Holland.<sup>24</sup> Although this was Kuh's only trip to Europe, she did travel extensively in the United States throughout the rest of her life, continuing to gather design ideas.<sup>25</sup> It may have been the gardens of Europe and her Lowthorpe training that prompted her to describe her first gardens as the Beaux Arts style.<sup>26</sup>





AT FLOWER SHOW -- Mrs. George Kuh  
arranges a table in the North Shore Garden  
Club exhibit at the Navy Pier Flower  
Show, Chicago, 1947

Figure 1. North Shore Garden Club awarded a blue ribbon at Navy Pier Flower Show, Chicago, 1947

## Early Garden Commissions

The early known projects that used those European ideas were the Florsheim (1935), Goodman (1935), and Rosenwald gardens (approximately 1935) (Figure 2).<sup>27</sup> In each of these projects, Kuh was commissioned to design grand scale vegetable and flower gardens over these several acres estates. Plans do not exist from the Rosenwald design, but those illustrated in the Florsheim and Goodman plans include symmetrical elements recognized as the Beaux Arts tradition.

Kuh's method for obtaining clients continued to be referrals commonly described as "word of mouth."<sup>28</sup> These connections included architectural associates who recommended her services, clients contacting her directly, and landscape architect/architect collaborations. East Coast-based landscape architects, Ellen Biddle Shipman and Annette Hoyt Flanders (of New York) were co-designers for a few early projects in the Midwest.

Both Flanders and Shipman had national reputations, as evidenced from their recognition in House and Garden's "Hall of Fame", in 1930. In that article Shipman was identified as the "Dean of Women Landscape Architects" in the United States and Flanders was praised for her "broad grasp of horticulture, landscape design, architecture and practical engineering, and native genius."<sup>29</sup> Flanders was awarded the gold medal of the Architectural League of New York for the French gardens she designed and built at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1932.<sup>30</sup> Kuh probably had Shipman as an instructor while studying at the Lowthorpe School. During the summer term, Kuh may have worked in Shipman's office, as many other talented Lowthorpe women



were known to do. Kuh and Shipman's relationship lasted their entire lives, through correspondence and occasional visits between Chicago and the East Coast.<sup>31</sup>

Mary Black, Kuh's fellow member of the North Shore Garden Club, has owned and operated a perennial plant nursery in Lake Forest, Illinois, since it was established in 1935. She recalled that while Kuh worked with Flanders, she used plant materials from her nursery. Kuh continued to rely on Black's locally grown bulbs throughout her practice.<sup>32</sup> A close relationship with the local plant suppliers was just one of the key aspects to Kuh's local success on the North Shore.<sup>33</sup>

Close working relationships with four young architects was another contributing factor to Kuh's steady stream of work. In her early practice, Ernest Grunsfeld, the celebrated designer for the Max Adler Planetarium on Chicago's lakefront (1930), and later his son, Ernest (Tony) Grunsfeld, Jr. shared many large scale residential projects with Kuh.<sup>34</sup> One notable project designed with the elder Grunsfeld was the Rosenwald family estate titled "Alverthorp" in Pennsylvania. To date plans from that collaborative design project have not been located.<sup>35</sup> The Grunsfelds and Kuhs started out as neighbors in Chicago, and later became associates on many built works. In the late 1920's, early in Kuh's career, she was hired to design the landscape for the Grunsfeld home in Chicago.<sup>36</sup> Thirty years later, Grunsfeld's son, Ernest (Tony) Grunsfeld III benefited from her professional reputation when he opened his office in 1956. Kuh was "helpful to his professional development" by leading clients to him for designs, while she collaborated on the site plan and detailed landscape design.<sup>37</sup>

Several other architects blended into her long career path. Sam Marks, who specialized in residential design, shared contracts in the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>38</sup> Herman Lackner and Jim Keiser were young architects in the 1950's, just establishing their client base in residential projects when they began working with Kuh. Her reputation also preceded many of their projects. These younger designers preferred the collaborations to start with site selection, and continue through the garden and house design.<sup>39</sup> One example of that team design work was the home for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Michels commissioned in 1954. Lackner recalled that this client would not proceed with the project until the design team comprised of an architect, landscape architect and interior designer were able to collectively meet to discuss each phase of the house design.<sup>40</sup>

Kuh's architect associates described her as shy, elegant, and a gentle woman with simple, good taste. She was "Demanding, no nonsense, and first class. . ." <sup>41</sup> If Gertrude were to buy a fur coat, it would be sable and not squirrel." This approach was manifest in an insistence on perfection. Kuh's philosophy was, if doing a project, why not do it right?<sup>42</sup> These personal qualities were always reflected in her design preferences (Figure 3).

### Transition Years

After fifteen years of widowhood, Gertrude was married for a second time on June 12, 1942 to George Edwin Kuh. George Kuh was born in Chicago, Illinois, on April 17, 1892, graduated from the University of Chicago and was a successful clothing manufacturer. He died quite suddenly, on August 7, 1942, after only two months of marriage.<sup>43</sup> Kuh's loss appears to

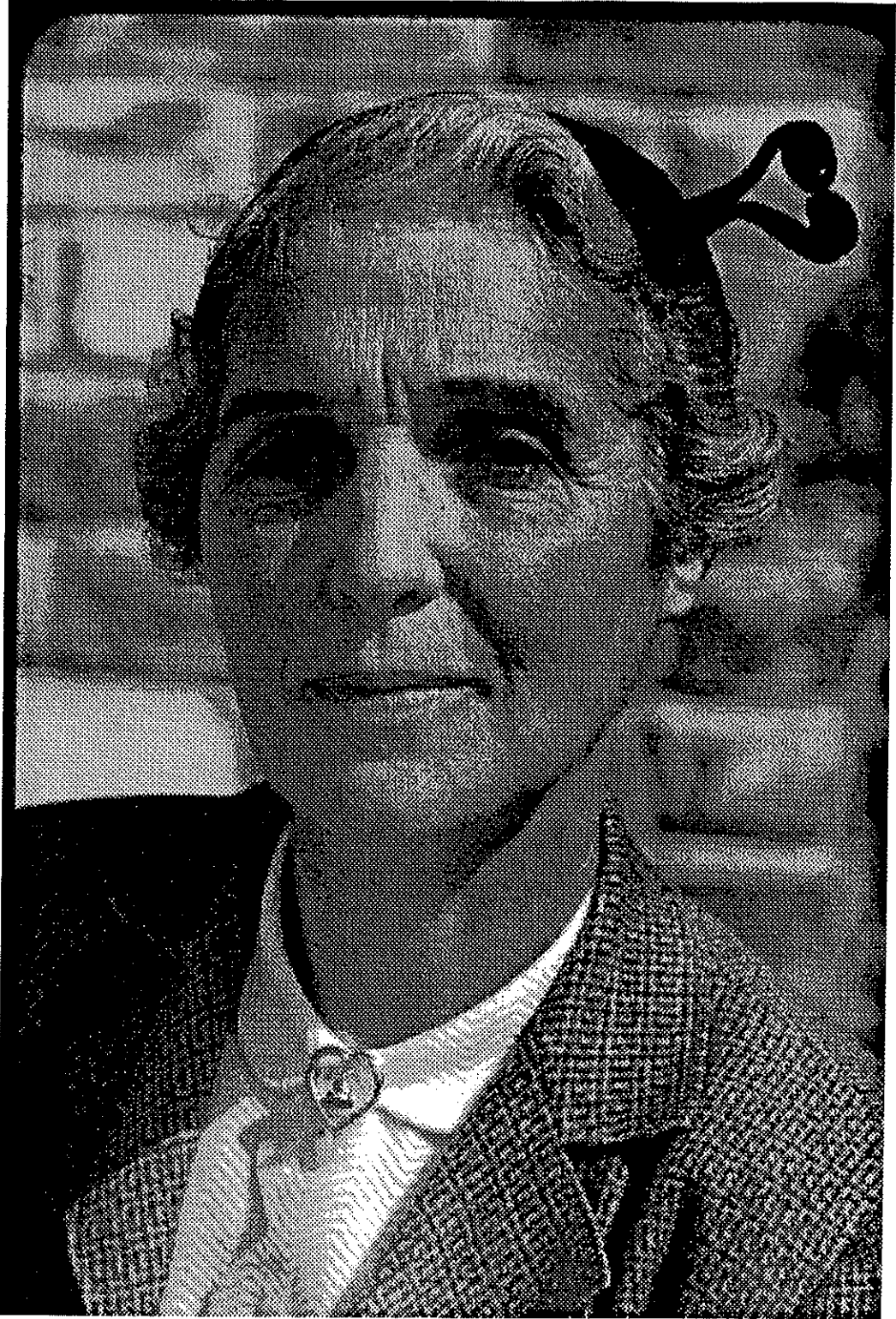


Figure 3. Gertrude E. Kuh, approximately 1950

have changed her professional practices. The impact from that loss is communicated in a letter to Gertrude from her friend, Ellen Shipman, in 1942.

Words fail me, my darling, I don't know when I have ever heard of the death of anyone that seems to be so terribly wrong- I can't at the present moment write you words because I am completely undone- I so loved your happiness after all those years and no one could understand better than I what it meant to you. Each year-each day you spent alone only makes you see the future - I know-

I have found work to be the only help- except my children and grandchildren- I am so glad you have the two boys- Don't write me- I will be at Lowthorpe this winter teaching my war contribution- if you could come there for a time it might change the scene and I would so love to have you.<sup>44</sup>

Sometime during that period, Kuh sorted her landscape plans that she kept on file in her apartment's office. Kuh saved approximately ten drawings from that collection of early work. The others were destroyed to allow storage space for her current projects.<sup>45</sup>

A few years later, Kuh met Mary Long Rogers, another single woman landscape architect. Beginning with their work in 1950 with Rogers as her consulting associate, Kuh resumed preserving drawings in her office setting. Over the years these drawings were used as reference for additional installations or as a ready resource for site tested design ideas.<sup>46</sup>

Throughout her practice, Kuh hired several consulting architects and landscape architects as associates to assist with executing plans. Her associate Edith Antognoli recalled that one key to Kuh's success was that she "had a knack for hiring the best in the business."<sup>47</sup> Some of these well educated women included Ruth May, (Lowthorpe), Betty McAdams, (University of

Illinois) Beth Howerton. (Washington State University), Mary Long Rogers, (University of Illinois) and Edith Antognoli, (University of Illinois).<sup>48</sup> May had a certificate from Lowthorpe 1926-31, traveled extensively in Europe, worked in the offices of Louise Paysen and Clara Coffey, established an independent practice in Chicago 1931-37 and in New York City 1938-1958. McAdams apprenticed with Warren Manning of Boston, taught at University of Illinois 1918-1929, worked at the Chicago Park District as a Landscape Designer 1935-46 and set up independent practice in the Chicago area in 1946 until her death in 1967.<sup>49</sup> Antognoli taught night courses on landscape design at local community colleges, and also set up independent practice in the Chicago area.

These highly skilled consultants were paid on an hourly basis for such services as drafting, detailed planting plans for specialty gardens, colored perspective renderings, and grading and drainage plans. Kuh's office practice was also assisted by both a part-time secretary/typist and a bookkeeper who kept the mechanics of the business operating efficiently.

Kuh was described by one associate as a great critic.<sup>50</sup> Lackner was one of the architects whose professional relationship with Kuh spanned over 20 years. He recalled that when he presented his drafted plans for a particular project she inquired if it was "his first design," He replied "Yes," to which she responded, "bring me your third."<sup>51</sup>

Most of her associates had landscape or architecture practices of their own, Kuh did not consider them partners in her practice.<sup>52</sup> She was known to have requested that her associates stand silently in the background while client meetings were taking place.<sup>53</sup>



Mary Long Rogers, was the only associate recalled as a partner and long-term friend of Kuh's.<sup>54</sup> Rogers came to Kuh with strong credentials from her previous work. It is assumed that Rogers and Kuh met through their similar professional contacts in the North Shore area landscape architecture market. Sometime around 1950-51, Rogers was hired to assist with drafting.<sup>55</sup> Paid on an hourly basis throughout their association, Rogers began a professional partnership that lasted twenty years. Rogers' son, Dart Whitmore, recalled how this partnership was formed.

Mary was the first woman graduate from the Landscape Architecture program at the University of Illinois. She had started at the School of Architecture, but with the assistance of her mother's persuasion, changed to Landscape. Architecture just wasn't something a Southern woman did. (Around) 1945, Rogers went into private practice. She worked in the near north side (of Chicago) from Winnetka to Lake Forest doing gardens. In 1950 Rogers moved to St. Louis, Missouri, but continued her practice by commuting. I believe it was in this time that she met Kuh. Subsequently she moved to California and I know that with only a few exceptions, the work she did was in conjunction with Kuh. Kuh would periodically come to Santa Barbara for a month and they would work during that time.<sup>56</sup>

### **The New Office Practice**

As Ellen Shipman had predicted, Kuh's work became an important focus in her life after the death of George Kuh. Between 1950 and 1970, Kuh worked, on the average, with ten to fifteen clients per year to design and manage the installation of landscape designs for proposed homes, newly built home sites, additional terraces or entrance courts, specialty gardens within an existing landscape design or additional phases to a landscape master plan.

During that time, specifically in 1956, she joined the American Society of Landscape Architects through the endorsement of landscape architects May E. McAdams, Otto G. Schaffer and Arthur Fitzgerald.<sup>57</sup>

Kuh's and Rogers's office practice was unique. Mary Long Rogers lived in Santa Barbara, California, although Kuh worked exclusively on the Chicago North Shore. Therefore, telephone calls, U.S. Mail service and meetings in Illinois, California or Colorado were arranged to exchange site information and design decisions. Their design strategies had a seasonal pattern. During the winter months, Kuh arranged visits with Rogers to discuss construction season design plans. These meetings were held in warmer climates such as Roger's guest cottage in Santa Barbara, California or resorts in Arizona. During the summer months, Rogers kept a temporary residence in the Chicago area while helping to execute the plans for Kuh's active practice. Other associates still marvel at how well Rogers and Kuh grew to know each other's design sense. Kuh could describe in words a site's qualities, and the initial design ideas. Rogers would draw up this design scheme while living halfway across the country.<sup>58</sup>

Kuh's design process began with a visit to the site with the client and occasionally her associate (Figure 4). During that visit, she sketched some notes, but more commonly was a quiet observer as she explored the existing conditions. Her lack of notetaking was attributed to her remarkable memory for detail.<sup>59</sup> The next step involved collaboration between herself and her associate. Working from the architect's building footprint, Kuh had her associate draft a base plan and the surrounding landscape ideas. The den in Kuh's apartment doubled as her office, although most of her draftswomen



Figure 4. Kuh discusses design of retaining wall with architect and landscape contractor, 1958

preferred to work at home, without the watchful eye of the primary designer.<sup>60</sup> From this first draft, Kuh would critique the ideas and request changes to the proposal. Once an acceptable version of the plan was drafted in pencil on velum, additional drawings might be created. These included elevations of unique wall sections, details for fences or benches, plans for terraces, details of paving patterns, or alternate plans for the property.

Rogers was known for her artistic hand with colored pastel perspective renderings of the designed spaces (Figure 5). These were used to demonstrate to the homeowner how the landscape was going to look when it was finished.<sup>61</sup> McAdams was called upon to create detailed flowerbed planting plans to supplement the plans for the property. In the later years of the Kuh and Rogers practice, an additional associate, Edith Antognoli was hired to assist with the project's drafting and site visits.

Antognoli first contacted Kuh in the 1960s to request permission to photograph a few of her best designs. These images were being collected to assist Antognoli in teaching an adult education course on the do's and don'ts of residential design. That contact later led to part-time work for Antognoli assisting Kuh with drafting and site visits when Rogers was unable to exchange services. Antognoli continued to work with Kuh on a part-time basis for approximately 15 years, helping to execute Kuh's last, large landscape designs (Figure 6).

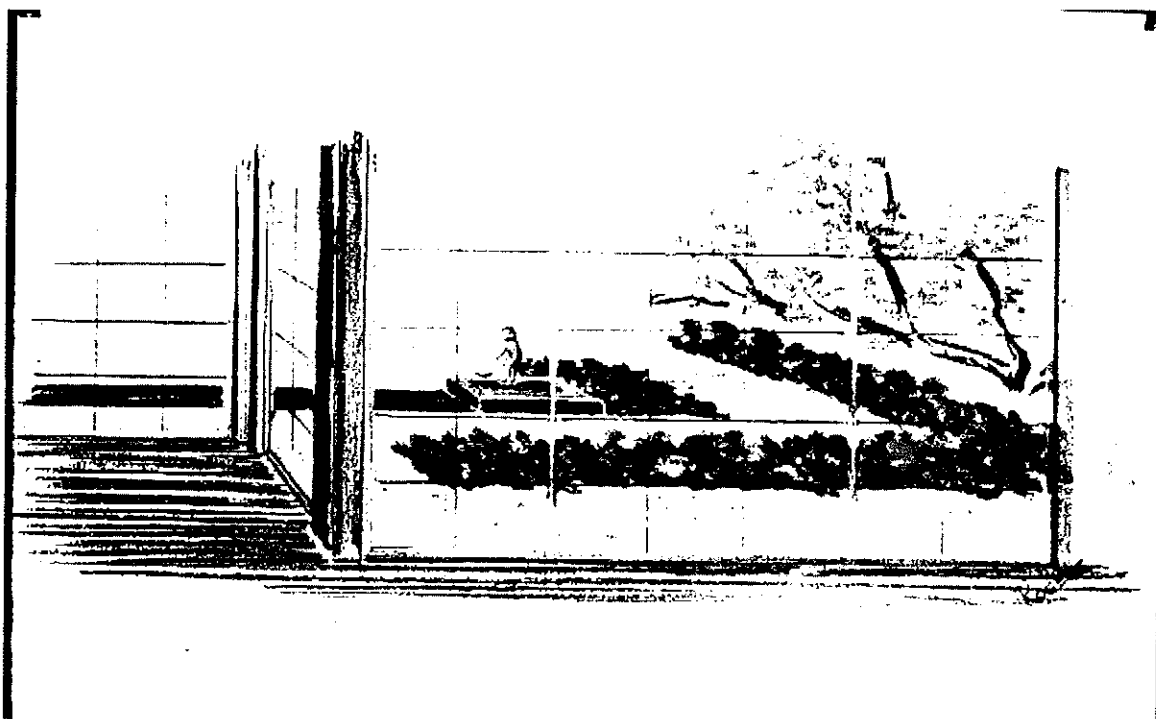


Figure 5. Pastel perspective sketch by Mary Long Rogers. approximately 1955



Figure 6. Mary Long Rogers, Gertrude E. Kuh and Edith Antognoli at Kuh's eightieth birthday party, (1973).

## Site Work

On-site project team was the format which worked best for construction of Kuh designs. Over the years her large-scale project budgets and firmly established professional alliances brought together highly skilled craftsman for her garden designs. Her architects recalled that the craftsmen adored her.<sup>62</sup> Kuh learned to play her associates, craftsman and suppliers like a symphony, always getting the best product from the best resources.

Bob Loudon, a nurseryman, worked with Kuh for many years. He was described as an "expert plantsman", who developed a talent for plant selection that suited the tastes, budgets, weather and site conditions of Kuh's projects on Chicago's North Shore.<sup>63</sup> Loudon's nursery operation had the largest mechanical tree spade in the Chicago area. This equipment was called upon for many of Kuh's projects that specified large caliper trees. Kuh's clients frequently wanted to create mature gardens, overnight.<sup>64</sup>

Over the years, Kuh grew to trust the recommendations offered by her technical associates. For example, if a site required a unique specimen planting, Kuh labeled the plan "Species loudonus". This phrase granted her plantsman, Loudon, full authority to choose the best plant for the site's unique conditions. Kuh also relied on the bulb grower, Mary Black, for selecting high quality specimens of locally grown flowering plants. Through frequent visits to the local nurseries, Kuh was able to keep a mental record of the revolving inventory available from the local growers. This memory for detail and close communication with the local resources allowed her to supply clients with design solutions that met both her exacting standards and the unique requirements of the site.

As evidenced by the plans, highly detailed stonework was another important dimension to each landscape installation. These ideas were specified by Kuh, and drafted by Rogers on most site design plans. Over the years, Kuh used many contractors and laborers, but "Twin" Morelli was described as her favorite.<sup>65</sup> Morelli acted as Kuh's general contractor and stonemason, and occasional draftsman for many years. Kuh's attention to detail and insistence on perfection was understood by her contractors, and commonly calculated into the final bid. Morelli frequently proposed a bid at twice the estimated cost to accommodate on-site changes and reconstruction during installation to meet Kuh's standards.<sup>66</sup>

Paving patterns were designed both in the studio and on site during discussions between the stonemason and Kuh. Antognoli recalled, in some cases, "a sketch would be made in the sand with a stick to illustrate the idea, and then discussion would continue once the work was underway". Nothing was ever "just good enough." All lines had to be in order, and the workmanship superior quality.<sup>67</sup> Kuh's stonemasons also learned to accumulate inventories of both unique and common stone materials that best met her site specific paving requests.<sup>68</sup>

Kuh was always searching for new sources for design inspiration. Antognoli recalled that tapestry designs from the Chicago Art Institute found their way into paving patterns. Fabric samples became fence details. Popular magazines during the 1950's-70's such as Sunset, House Beautiful, and House and Garden and Thomas Church's Gardens are for People were frequent references for new ideas.<sup>69</sup> These efforts for design innovation led her to



create on the Goodman terrace in 1935, the first cypress block retaining wall.<sup>70</sup>

The consistent demand for her work, and the length (56 years) for which she practiced are tribute to the education she received at the Lowthorpe School and her determination to practice landscape architecture. Kuh continued to supply design ideas for special clients until her health deteriorated in the late 1970's. Lackner recalled her assistance on a job during those later years. Their last project together was his special request. He needed her alliance to secure a contract with a potential client in Lake Forest. Kuh agreed to design the site, but only if Lackner provided transportation and assistance in while visiting the property. Lackner recalled the unique nature of their design discussions. Lackner pushed Kuh's wheelchair around the wooded site while Kuh indicated ideas for tree removal and driveway placement by pointing her cane at specific trees.<sup>71</sup>

As her work accumulated in the Chicago North Shore, it catalyzed a trend that demanded more designed landscapes. Between 1949 and 1973 Kuh produced approximately 330 plans for 215 clients in primarily four adjacent cities, Glencoe, Highland Park, Winnetka, and Lake Forest. The concentration of work allowed for Kuh's work to be seen and admired by enough potential clients that she became one of the most sought after designers in these rapidly expanding suburban communities. A Kuh garden was the vogue, and thoughtful use of the site was the standard.

Gertrude Kuh died on September 4, 1977. Her remains are interred at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois. At the Chicago Botanic Garden, a

memorial garden is dedicated to her through the generous contributions of devoted family, friends and garden club associates.

Her reputation is tribute to her well designed plans executed by a modern woman landscape architect. Even today, Realtors in Glencoe, Lake Forest, Winnetka and Highland Park cite "Kuh Garden" as a notable quality for property listings.<sup>72</sup>

## FOOTNOTE

- 3 Edith Antognoli, interviewed by the author, 30 December 1990, New Caanan, CT , Ernest Grunsfeld, III, interviewed by author, Jan 22, 1991, Chicago, IL, John E. Deimel, interviewed by the author, 13 March 1991, Highland Park, IL, and Herman Lackner, interviewed by the author, 10 May 1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 4 Deimel, interview.
- 5 Lackner, interview. According to Lackner, this tanning enterprise was traced by Gertrude Kuh to the Eisendrath ancestral home in Germany.
- 6 Deimel, interview.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Antognoli, interview.
- 9 Deimel, interview.
- 10 Catherine R. Brown, "Women and the Land: A Biographical Survey of Women who have Contributed to the Development of Landscape Architecture in the United States", (Baltimore, Md: Morgan State University, 1979).
- 11 Bulletin for "Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture for Women, Groton, Massachusetts, printed 1913. pg. 7.
- 12 Jane Alison Knight, "An Examination of the History of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women, Groton Massachusetts, 1901-1945", unpublished Masters thesis, Cornell University, August, 1986, p. 56.
- 13 Knight, pg. 173.
- 14 Eleanor Christie, at the Marjorie P. Lee Retirement Community, summer 1985, Oral History conducted by Noel Vernon, Ball State University.
- 15 Knight, pg. 173.

- 16 Brown, 1979. Coincidentally, Antognoli also apprenticed with Robinson's office after graduation from the University of Illinois.
- 17 Deimel, interview.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Pat Filzen, "Garden Design for Western Great Lakes Region: Annette Hoyt Flanders and Early Women Twentieth Century Women Landscape Architects", unpublished Master's Thesis. (Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1988). pg.46-47.
- 21 North Shore Garden Club Annual Meeting Minutes. date unknown.
- 22 Deimel, interview.
- 23 North Shore Garden Club Meeting Minutes, date unknown.
- 24 Deimel, interview.
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 Antognoli, interview.
- 27 Deimel, interview.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 "House and Garden's own Hall of Fame," . House and Garden. 43:6 (June). 1933. p. 50.
- 30 Anne Petersen, "Women Take Lead in Landscape Art; Field Dominated by a Group of Brilliant Designers of Horticultural Vistas", New York Times, D-5, (Mar. 13, 1938).. p. 1.
- 31 Ellen Biddle Shipman, letters to Gertrude E. Kuh, March 4, 1946, "Ease House", Burnet House Road, Warwick, West Bermuda. and approximately

1947, after the death of George Kuh, 19 Beekman Place, New York City, New York. and Deimel, interview. In the letter form Beekman Place, Shipman explains that she was informed by Edith Rosenwald Stern and Edgar Stern, of George Kuh's death. One of Shipman's last landscape projects was the Sterns estate, Long Vue, in New Orleans . The firm of Charles Platt were the consulting architects.

- 32 Filzen, Garden Design for Western Great Lakes Region: Annette Hoyt Flanders and Early Women Twentieth Century Women Landscape Architects, pg. 52.
- 33 Antognoli, interview.
- 34 Arthur Siegel, Chicago's Famous Buildings, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1969, pg. 202 and Grunsfeld, Jr. interview.
- 35 Harriet Pattison, interviewed by author, Nov. 7, 1991, Newtown Square, PA.
- 36 Grunsfeld, interview, and Deimel, interview.
- 37 Grunsfeld, interview.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Lackner, interview.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Grunsfeld, interview.
- 42 Lackner, interview.
- 43 Deimel, interview.
- 44 Ellen Shipman to Gertrude Kuh, letter, no date.
- 45 Deimel, interview.
- 46 Antognoli, interview.

- 47 Ibid.
- 48 Brown, 1979.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 Edith Antognoli, interviewed by the author, 2 March 1991, New Caanan, CT.
- 51 Lackner, interview.
- 52 Deimel, interview.
- 53 Antognoli, interview.
- 54 Deimel, interview.
- 55 R. Dart Whitmore, letter to the author, June 28, 1991, Santa Barbara, CA. Two of the designs of Mary Long Rogers were highlighted during "The Garden Club of America, 44th Annual Meeting in Winnetka, Illinois" on May 21-24, 1957" meeting program. During that national horticultural organization's conference, participants toured gardens created by the local club's design talent as well as regional design professionals.
- 56 Ibid.
- 57 Brown, 1971.
- 58 Deimel, interview.
- 59 Lackner, interview.
- 60 Antognoli, interview.
- 61 Whitmore, letter to the author, 20 December 1991.
- 62 Lackner, interview, Grunsfeld, interview.
- 63 Deimel, interview.

- 64 Ibid.
- 65 Ibid.
- 66 Ibid.
- 67 Alice Deimel, interviewed by the author, 13 March 1991.
- 68 Mrs. James Becker, interview by the author, 9 August 1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 69 Antognoli, interview.
- 70 Deimel, interview. Today, the residential landscape industry uses railroad ties or "landscape timbers" for the same effect.
- 71 Lackner, interview.
- 72 Deimel, interview.

## BECKER DESIGN ANALYSIS

The Becker site design, created by Kuh, incorporates many spatial compositions, paving details and planting plan ideas that Kuh's son and Antognoli described as elements of design "she loved to do."<sup>73</sup> Due to Mrs. Becker's satisfaction with Kuh's design ideas, the site has remained unchanged for twenty-five years. The existence of these original conditions allow the Becker site to serve as a model for many of Kuh's built works on Chicago's North Shore. Through a formal analysis of the Becker site design, the designer's intentions, guiding principles and attitude toward the house and garden relationship are revealed. The site plan for the James Becker residence in Highland Park, Illinois, was completed by Kuh, with the assistance of her associate, Mary L. Rogers, in April, 1957.

Data was gathered for documentation and analysis of the Becker property through site visits and oral history interview with the site's original owner, Mrs. James Becker in August, 1991.<sup>74</sup> During the site visit, dimensions from the 1957 proposed plan signed by Kuh, and drafted by Rogers, were remeasured and verified with the existing paving, and planting (Figure 7). Photographs of the existing conditions were recorded to compare with photographs taken in 1968 by Kuh associate, Antognoli.<sup>75</sup> The Becker site plan was redrawn to record the design's existing conditions observed during the site visit in August, 1991 (Figure 8). Changes from the 1957 plan were assumed to be compromises between the client's wishes, physical restrictions created by the site, and recommendations from Kuh's team of



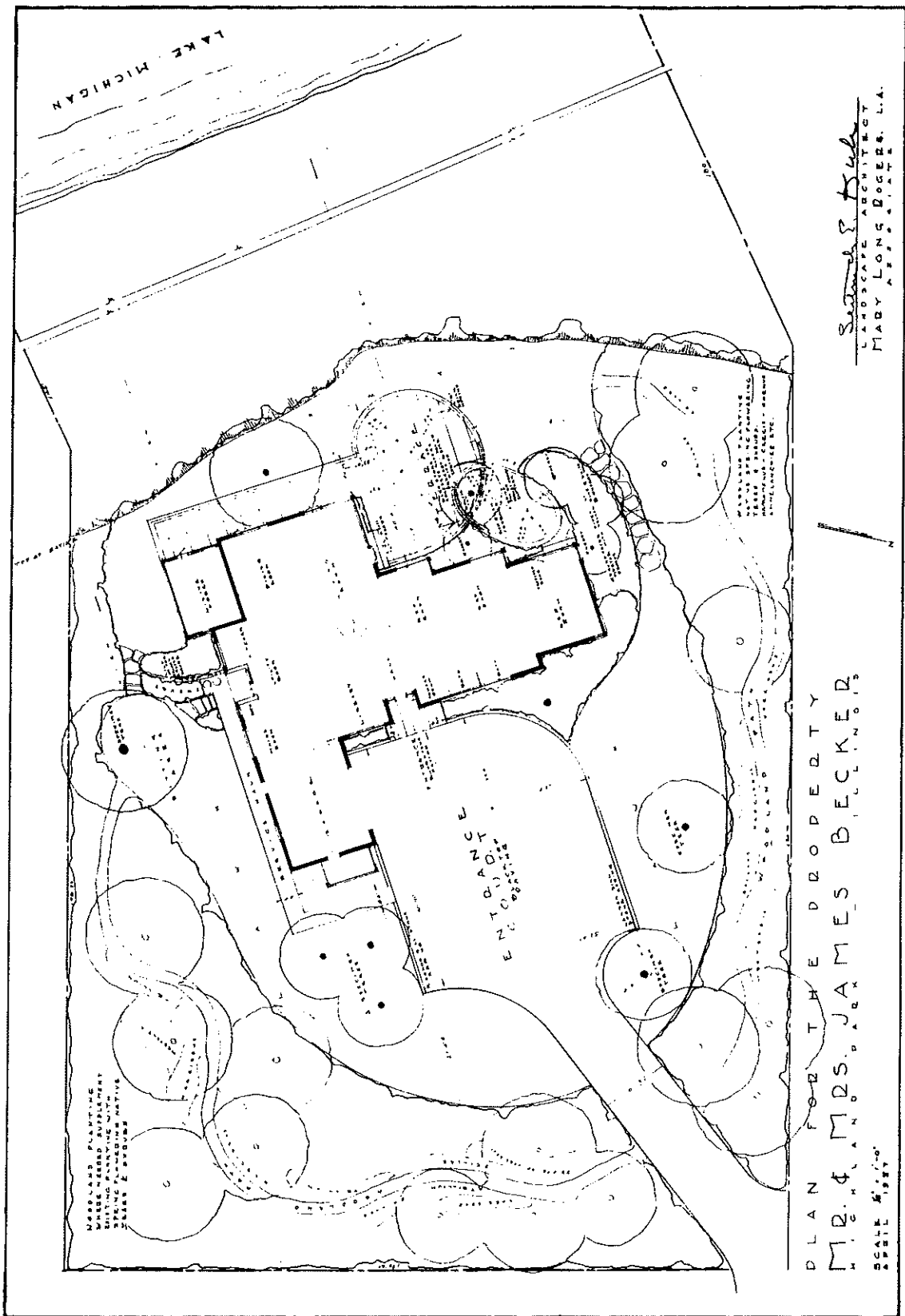


Figure 7. Becker residence landscape plan, 1957.

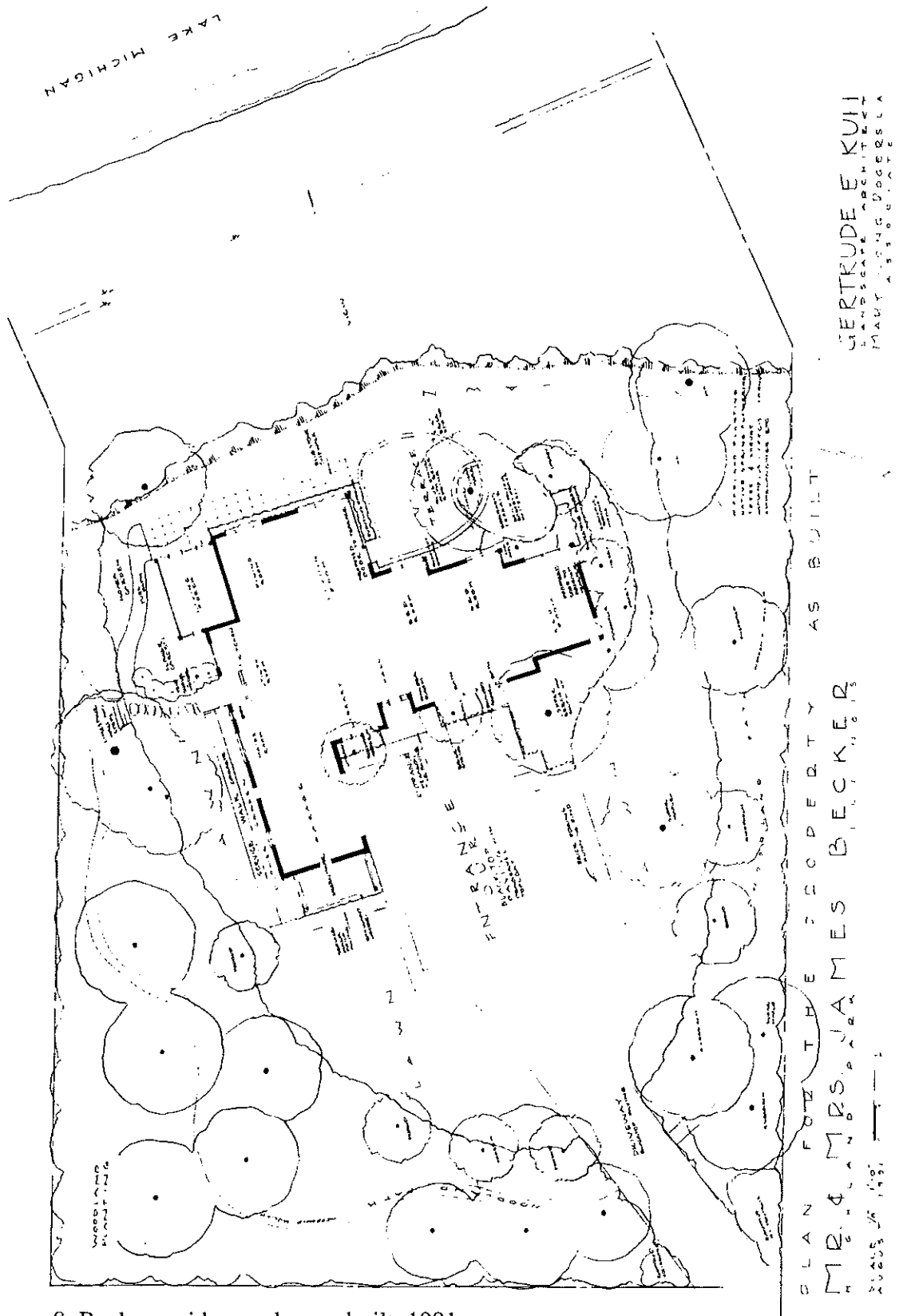


Figure 8. Becker residence plan, as built, 1991.

craftsmen working on the project. Discussions with Mrs. Becker, also revealed information about the designer's initial intentions.

### **Design Intentions**

Becker explained that Kuh was challenged "to settle the house onto the property."<sup>76</sup> The Beckers had purchased the house from the previous owners, four years after it had been built (approximately 1952). At the time of the Becker's purchase, the house was painted yellow, was sited in the middle of a large lawn, and linked to the road by a double width, bituminous driveway (Figure 9). Becker recalled the house "stuck out like a sore thumb on the property". The clients requested that Kuh's site plan make the property "wild", create a welcoming entrance, and create outdoor rooms overlooking Lake Michigan.<sup>77</sup>

Kuh's overall scheme proposed two outdoor rooms. The first was the entry court or "motor court", large enough to create a welcoming entrance while accomodating the spatial demands of guest parking and turning vehicles from a two car garage (Figures 10 and 11). The second room was the private back terrace, overlooking Lake Michigan. This terrace would be an extension of the glass walled living room perched on the Lake Michigan bluff line. The organizing structure for these two rooms was generated from the site's existing vegetation and topography. Smaller, uniquely featured rooms were created adjacent to these major rooms. Analysis of the final design demonstrates Kuh's mastery in designing easy to follow circulation systems among comfortable and interesting outdoor rooms, all the while insisting on sophisticated construction details.



Figure 9. Entrance court space



Figure 10. Entrance Court space



Figure 11. Lakeside Terrace space

## Description of Site

Today a visit to the site begins with the approach at the property's western edge. At this edge the driveway slices a path through a thickly planted woodland area (50' wide). The driveway entrance is dwarfed by the woodland's tall overstory trees. The "woodland planting" was created by "supplementing the existing planting with spring flowering native trees and shrubs, and drifts of spring flowering, wildflowers and bulbs."<sup>78</sup> The property is enclosed on three sides by this woodland area. A three foot wide, wood chip walking path winds through the canopied area, encircling the property and terminates on the north, at the kitchen door and to the south at the lake side bluff line (Figure 12). This sense of enclosure created by the woodland is contrasted to the open space in the first room, the entrance court.

The entrance or motor court is a bright, sunlit space, created from two surface materials, paving and turf. The auto area, recalling the formal forecourt in manor style estates, is large enough for four to five parked cars. It is paved with bituminous concrete, top coated with sienna colored pea gravel and edged with paving bricks. Becker recalled that she was quite shocked when she first saw the generous dimensions for the proposed entrance court. "Gertrude insisted that this was the proper size, and as you can see, she was so right."<sup>79</sup> The entrance court also accomodates the turning radii from the two car garage at right angle to the front door. A turf buffer creates the green foreground to the adjacent woodland area and the planting beds at the house's foundation.



Figure 12. Woodland path around property perimeter

Several paving and spatial orientation devices present this entrance court as more than a driveway or parking lot in front of the house. The boundary of the court is described by a wide panel (three feet, eight inches) of sienna colored brick pavers arranged in a running bond pattern, and framed by a matching colored, double row of soldier course pavers. This paving serves to frame and define the rectangular entrance court. Kuh selected the pavers' color to match the terra cotta roof tiles on the house. This same color scheme inspired the selection of a copper beech, (Fagus riversi) planted three feet from the house at its southwest corner, and two plum trees (Prunus serotina) in planting beds framing either side of the front door. These plants draw the roof's color down to the ground plane and out onto the paved courtyard. This is another device to "settle the house onto the site".<sup>80</sup>

The visitor's attention is directed to the front door by the sightline created by the driveway's limits. Rather than directing the driveway towards the garage, the drive is aligned with the front door. This sightline and the specimen plantings at either side of the door, achieve a favorite goal of Kuh, "a welcoming front entrance."<sup>81</sup>

A secondary space from the entrance court is the entrance platform to the house. The transition from entrance court to house is achieved with a change in paving materials. The house is at grade with the entrance court. To communicate movement away from the entrance court, an entrance space is created with hexagon shaped ceramic tiles, selected to match the color of the entrance court paving. The entrance space is sized large enough for several visitors to stand, side by side, before entering the door.<sup>82</sup> The red



brown bark and leaf color of the ornamental plum (Prunus serotina) trees which flank the front door are more apparent while standing at this entrance (Figures 13 and 14). This design detail demonstrates Kuh's preference for site designs that incorporated foliage that was interesting to observe throughout the four seasons.<sup>83</sup> The Prunus and Fagus bark colors and their accompanying underplantings of the evergreen hedge, English Boxwood (Buxus) and groundcover, Baltic Ivy (Hedera helix 'baltica') are attractive during both in and out of the gardening season.

On the house's north side is another space type, the service walk. It is created with brick pavers which continue from the entrance court and run in front of the greenhouse. The paving changes to concrete as the path follows the back of the garage and on to the outside kitchen door and maid's entrance. This area of the house is a service entrance. The change in paving from brick to concrete communicates that this area is more informal and not for guest use (Figures 15 and 16). At the junction of the service walk and back kitchen door is a limestone path leading to a three-step limestone staircase and a limestone, dry laid retaining wall. This limestone staircase leads away from the house, past the flower garden and finally connecting with the woodland path. The limestone path connects with another pathway cut into the woodland area that leads down to the Lake Michigan beach.

The second major outdoor room designed for the Becker site is the lakeside terrace. This bluestone and brick edged terrace is accessed through Kuh proposed doors from both the living room and master bedroom.

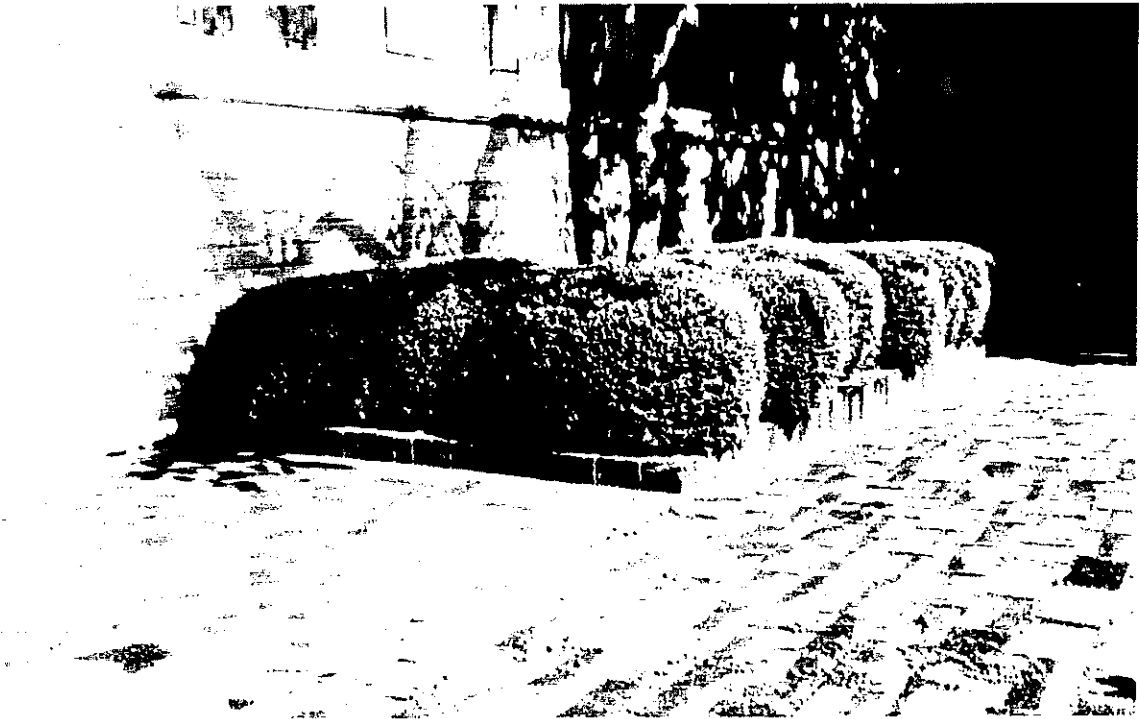


Figure 13. Entrance planting and paving details



Figure 14. Entrance space



Figure 15. Service Area path



Figure 16. Service Area path connecting to the kitchen entrance.

From the living room, large panel windows on two walls permit views through the bluff's tree line. The door located on the south wall allows access onto the terrace.

The shape of the bluestone terrace is a distorted circle. It is framed by a double row of red brick, and linked to the living porch by a bluestone path. The main terrace is also linked to the adjacent bedroom terrace. The bedroom terrace is ellipse shaped and paved in red brick. Privacy for this secondary terrace is created by the maple tree underplanted with the evergreen groundcover, periwinkle (Vinca minor) placed at the junction of the two terrace boundaries. Brick paving edging also distinguishes the uniqueness of the two outdoor areas (Figures 17 and 18).

The southern edge of the bedroom terrace is screened by three medium height cherry trees (Prunus pennsylvanica) and underplanted with ivy groundcover (Hedera helix 'baltica'). Planting beds with euonymus (Euonymus vegetus) form an evergreen, textured edge between the house's white walls and the stone terrace. Access from the house to the bedroom terrace is accomplished by a door from the master bedroom's south wall. A transition pathway created from cut rectangular bluestone paving stones connects the bedroom with the ellipse terrace. Turf grass form a green surface between the terrace area paving and the bluff line of Lake Michigan; the woodland and the entrance court paving; and the concrete service path framed by the north side woodland.

As the original plans read, the paved areas do not exist in a continuous path that rings the entire property. Rather, access to the back terrace is achieved through the living room door. This formal transition



Figure 17. Living room Terrace with a view out to Lake Michigan



Figure 18. Bedroom Terrace and planting island

system reinforces the design structure that sets out to make the terrace another outdoor room within the house floor plan.

Views and sight lines through the vegetation are noted on the plan from both the living porch and the main terrace.

### **Formal Analysis**

An analysis of the site begins with these questions: what elements organize the site into a system, and what individual design devices enhance the landscape?

The organizing elements hierarchy, axis, geometry, and spatial quality are revealed by examining the landscape as a series of layers. The layers overstory vegetation, built structure and groundplane, are illustrated in Figures 19, 20, 21 and 22 to reveal the design's general pattern. The individual design devices are understood by examining the boundary definition, enclosure, use of building materials and construction details.

A new understanding of the design strategies employed by Kuh are illuminated by examining the Becker property design in the detail outlined above. An examination of the site plan and visits to the site demonstrate that the clear, central idea for this landscape design is to create two unique, outdoor rooms.

### **Organizing Elements**

The outdoor rooms on the Becker property conform to a simple hierarchy, based on the intention of first welcoming and directing guests to the home, and then transporting them through the house to the back,

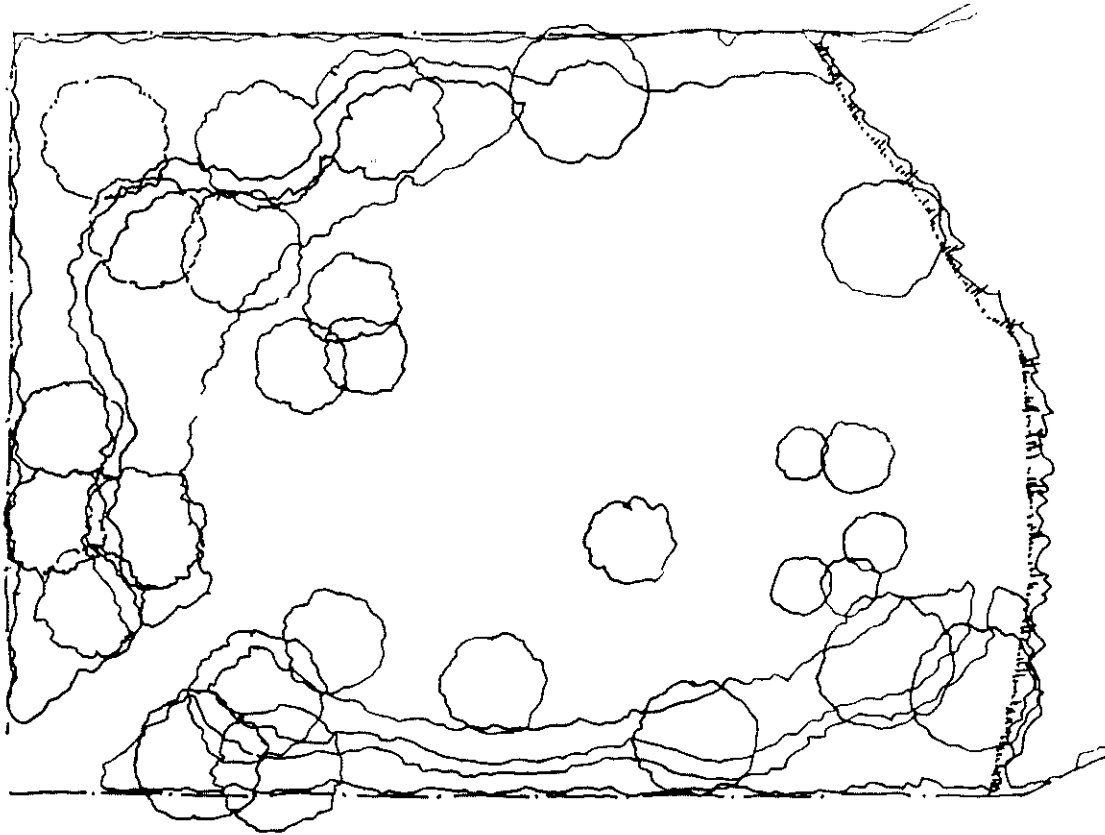


Figure 19. Tall plant material analysis

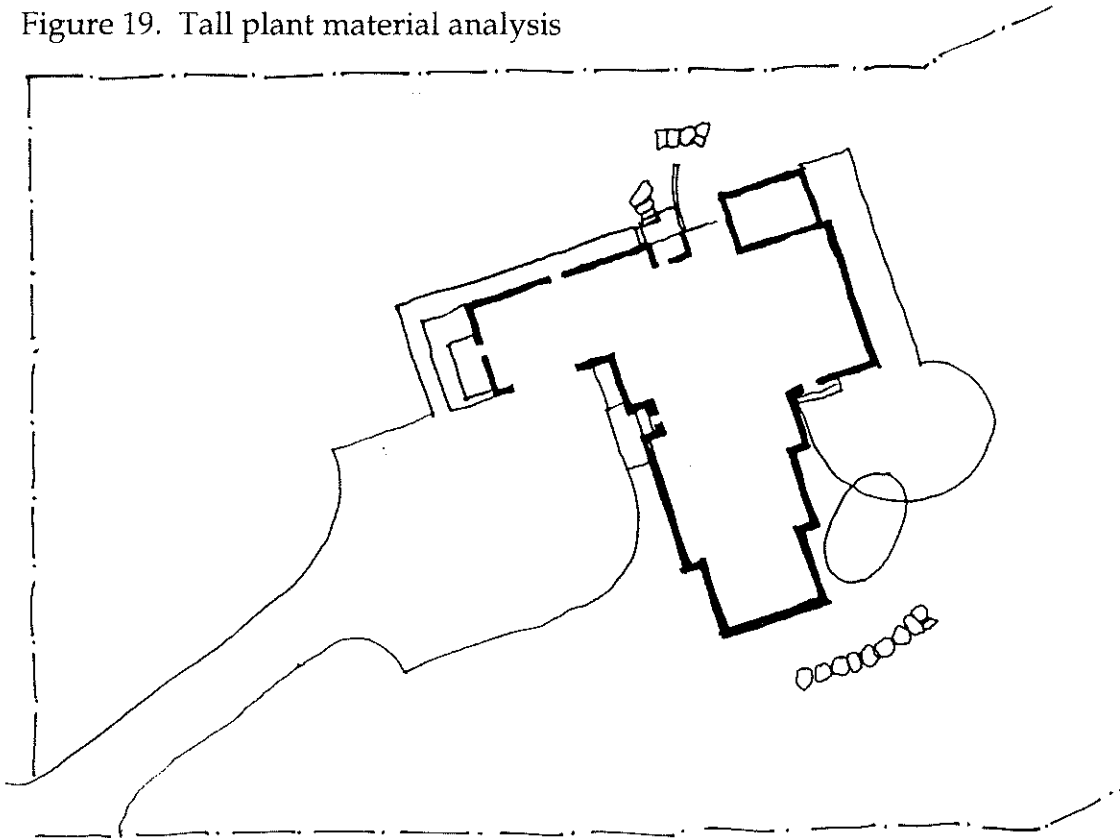


Figure 20. Built structures analysis

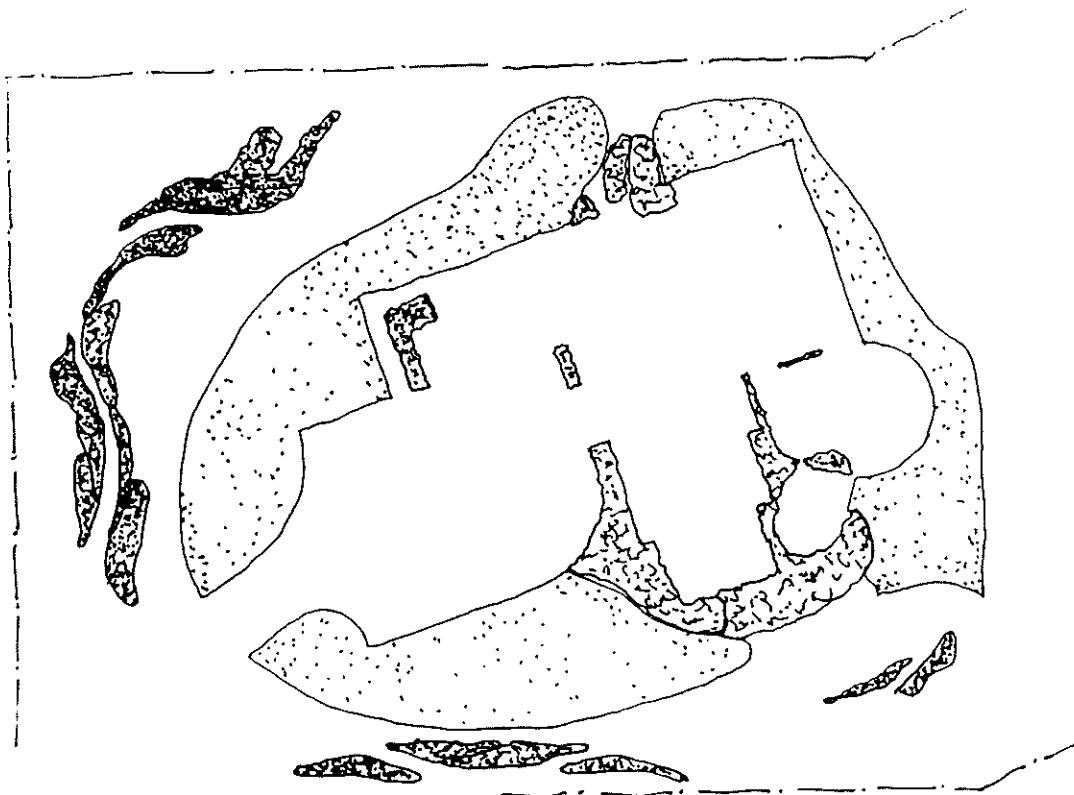


Figure 21. Ground plane planting analysis

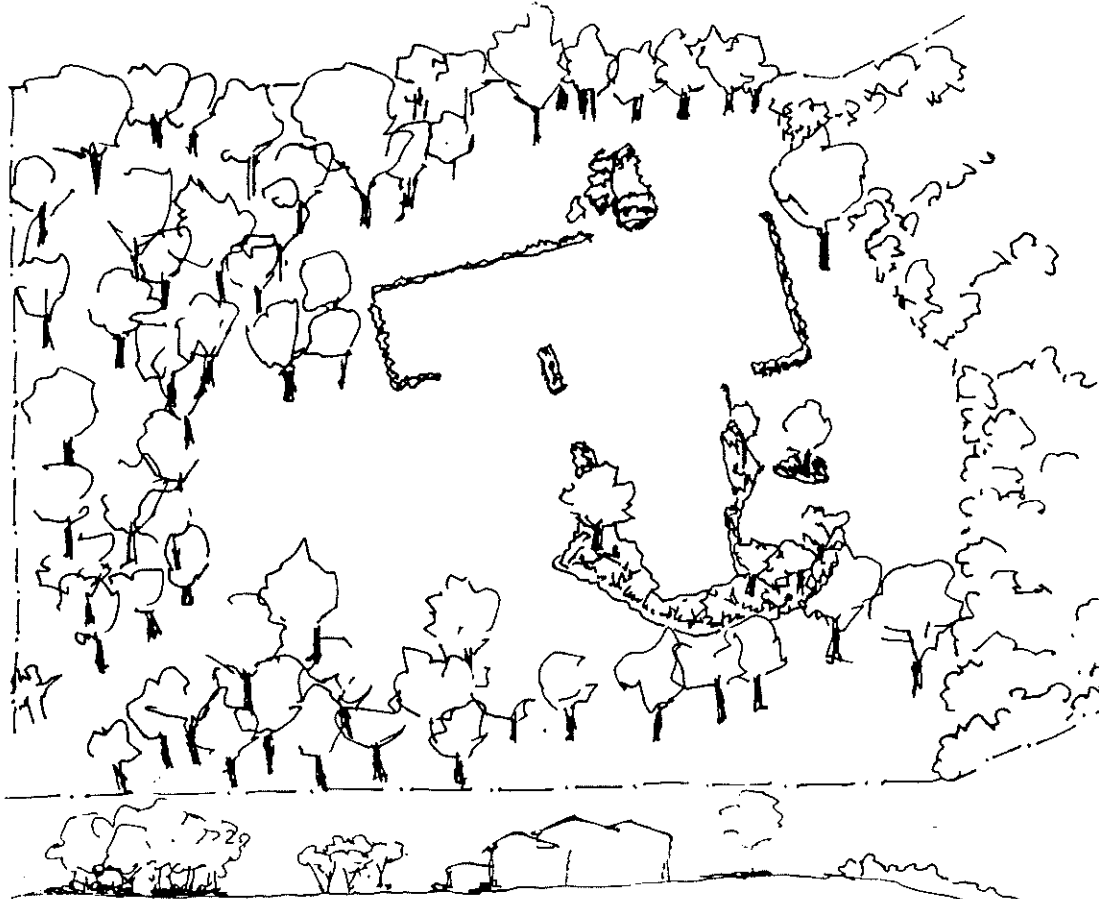


Figure 22. Three dimensional view of plantings and outdoor rooms



private, terrace. The first room, or entrance court, is the first space that a visitor sees when arriving on this private property. It is a semi-private space, formed on three sides by the woodland and on one side with the Becker residence facade. While in this space, the house's straight lines and vertical presence is countered by the organic qualities of the trees, shrubs and groundcovers that frame the yard. This outdoor room is structured by an axial plan.

The axis structuring the entrance court is drawn between the center line in the driveway and the front door. Thomas Church, the well known California based landscape architect recognized the importance of ordering principles as the garden axis. "All compositions, however free, are built around them ... the truth is your garden is never without at least one axis and probably has two or three. The axis becomes visual rather than mechanical and needn't be at right angles to the eye."<sup>84</sup> The visual axis to the door reinforces Kuh's plan for a welcoming entrance.

The entrance court expresses two geometries that delineate the spaces. The paved areas are strictly straight lines or rectilinear, with sharp corners and balanced proportions. In contrast, the woodland edge follows a sinuous, or biomorphic line, wrapping around the front court, and blending into the lake side bluff line. These two geometries also help to differentiate the three-dimensional layers.

These layers are the foreground, middleground and background to this space. The openness of the square, paved, parking area is the foreground view from the entry drive. The middle landscape is the front door and the trees planted closely to the house facade. The plantings soften

the severe effect from the plain, brick wall, and begin to bring garden effects between the automobile space and the house entrance. The background view is created by the large trees planted behind the house in the terrace area. From the entry court, these trees are seen stretching above the roof peak, mixing the roof's level lines with the tree canopy's rounded silhouette. Together these layers are a balanced and unified composition. The back terraces use these same structuring elements for a different spatial effect.

The hierarchy of the terrace spaces is evident from their dimensions, their access points and their geometries. The main terrace, a distorted circle paved in bluestone and edged in brick, dominates the back of the house by its size and shape. This main terrace is reached through French doors from the south wall of the formal living room. The main terrace is the largest space, measuring approximately 30' x 30'. The bluestone walkway, six feet wide and 40 feet long, serves to connect the outdoor rooms around the property. The walkway connects the three season living porch on the north corner of the house with the main terrace. The ellipse shaped, brick bedroom terrace measuring 16' x 20' also connects the outdoor rooms, and is secondary to the main terrace. This bedroom terrace is accessed from a door on the south wall of the master bedroom.

The multiple angles forming the back terrace create several axis lines. The axes serve as sight lines to focus attention on interesting details in these outdoor rooms. For example, the walkway sightline looking south focuses on an existing majestic oak and additional plantings in the woodland area. The sight line from the living room's terrace door directs attention to the

junction between the main terrace and the bedroom terrace. Sight lines from the center of the main terrace gather views of Lake Michigan's open water and the distant horizon. These straight sight lines are in direct contrast to the circular geometry used in the terrace forms.

The main circular terrace pushes away from the vertical lines of the house and seems to reach out to the lake's bluff line. Adjacent to this terrace is the bedroom terrace, formed as a symmetrically balanced ellipse. The ellipse is turned 45 degrees from the house, serving to direct it toward the main terrace and the lake bluff. The intersection of the bedroom and main terrace expressed in the paving pattern links these two different rooms into a common outdoor room.

The unique qualities of the two terrace rooms is also evident from their spatial qualities. One room is open, the other is fully enclosed. One room is spacious, and the other is intimate. These differences enrich the experience of sitting in these lake side rooms. The larger, circular terrace is designed to accommodate several tables, and chairs while still having room for walking among this furniture. In contrast, the ellipse terrace is best suited for a lounge chair, table or a pair of chairs. The main terrace is edged by the planting beds surrounding the house, and turf to the bluff line. The ellipse terrace has green walls on three sides. The trees, shrubs and groundcovers are planted to create a private, shady garden space. The intersection of the paving for these terraces, holds the tree which provides the canopy or ceiling to these outdoor rooms. Summer shade from the house and this central tree also alter the atmosphere of these outdoor rooms.

The personality of the client and the physical features of the site are evident in the detailed design devices employed by Kuh on the Becker site.

### **Design Details**

Privacy was an important condition for many of Kuh's clients.<sup>85</sup> On the Becker site, privacy or enclosure and boundary definition was created by the area titled "woodland, native trees and shrubs." This living buffer on four sides of the property ranged in depth from 15-40 feet. The underplanting with shrubs and groundcovers ensured that the views to and from the property were screened. In contrast, this woodland boundary was selectively removed to open views through the tall trees and out onto the lake. Boundary was defined on a smaller scale in the entry court and terraces. Paving patterns distinguished the edge of one room and the beginning of another room. Turf and groundcover also indicated a space change. The change in paving materials indicated a change in the function of the room. For example, a service walk leads from the entry court. That walk was used primarily by the housekeeping staff. While all of the entry court details are paved in brick, this service walk is concrete. The point where these two paving materials meet is a subtle boundary for its users. At the front door, the paving material, hexagon shaped tiles, also indicate that the style of the front step is different from the entrance court's rectangular brick. This subtle boundary reminds users to pause between the area for cars and the area for people. These room's boundaries are reinforced by the enclosing devices.

Primarily vegetation is used for enclosure on the Becker property. On the woodland path, the heavy plantings provide the experience of a wild

landscape. The bedroom terrace is enclosed by flowering fruit trees which act as living walls between the woodland area and the main terrace. The house wall also functions to partially enclose the outdoor rooms. By planting the evergreen, climbing euonymous (Euonymous radicans) the brick wall is transformed into a garden feature. Enclosure is also used to create anticipation of the next room. When entering the property, the visitor drives or walks through the dense woodland before reaching the open, sunlit entrance court. These enclosing devices are enhanced by Kuh's choices of building materials.

Coarse materials are used for spaces of movement, while more refined materials, or complex paving patterns are used in spaces for rest. For example, the front door has hexagon tiles, while the driveway is pea gravel over bituminous asphalt. The back bedroom terrace is a basketweave 4"x 6" brick pattern, while the walkway is 3' x 3' blue stone slabs. These changes in paving also signify different uses. The woodland path is paved in wood chips while the path leading away from the kitchen door is randomly placed limestone.

All of this paving was constructed by the best local talent on the Chicago North Shore. These stone craftsmen were experienced in installing the difficult paving details proposed by Kuh. These paving details are not noted on the drawn plan, so they must have been devised by Kuh while overseeing installation on the site or were part of a common body of known details among local contractors.

The Becker design details incorporate color, paving detail and planting detail. If Kuh found these suggestions compatible with her design

ideas, she selected plant materials that were the client's favorite color or plant species. Flowering trees were planted close to the house, and off center from the windows, so that the plants could be enjoyed outside as well as indoors. Becker recalled that the terrace furniture was selected by Kuh because its colors suited the design, it was light weight and comfortable. The woodland wildflowers were selected because the clients wanted to see their favorite plants blooming in spring. Colors were also selected on the larger scale. For example, the entrance court paving matched the roof tiles and tree bark in the planting bed. Kuh's attention to detail in her design was not always reflected on the drafted plan presented to the client.

Several other changes from the original plan were noted during the site visit. Changes to the original plan included adjustments in circulation, planting details and paving pattern. These changes were worked out between the client, designer and installation crew during the project's construction phase. The circulation around the south side of the house was changed to a turf panel between the woodland and the bedroom planting beds. In addition, the proposed bedroom door was moved from the east to the south wall. On the opposite side of the house, a limestone pathway and staircase was constructed to assist walkers entering the woodland or accessing the stairs down to the beach.

Planting details added more beds for flowering plants on all walls of the house. Along the north garage and kitchen wall, planting beds were created between the building and the pathway. On the north corner of the living porch, a larger cutting garden was installed for Mrs. Becker. Becker recalled that Kuh was very hesitant to plan any flower garden on the site.

As a result, the primary request of Mrs. Becker, a flower garden, was relegated to the north, woody corner of the property.<sup>86</sup> Prunus trees were planted on either side of the front door in addition to the originally proposed groundcover beds.

### **Current Site Conditions**

The greatest number of amendments from the 1957 plan to the plan drawn from the 1991 site visit were noted as paving details. Nineteen different paving details were noted on the Becker property. Not surprisingly, Becker remembered the stone mason's name, Dominic, twenty five years after the project. "He (Dominic) was somewhat of a master."<sup>87</sup>

In the entrance court, the planting bed for the beech tree was changed from a circular form to three, staggered corners, extending the bed out into the entrance court area. This shape provided a larger planting bed for the tree. On the main terrace, the circular form was pulled back approximately ten feet away from the bluff line. This shift was probably in response to the instability of the bluff line. Becker recalled in 1991 that landscape timbers had recently been installed on the slope side to stabilize the bank.<sup>88</sup> These on site changes indicate the design and construction excellence that was the trademark of all Kuh projects. Becker was so appreciative of Kuh's design ideas that the site has been maintained, basically as it was first installed, in 1957. The generously dimensioned auto court and unified terraces are two examples of design ideas that responded to the residential styles of the times. To this day, it remains a model of Kuh's well respected design approaches from this period of her work.

The Becker landscape plan is a strong model to demonstrate the many spatial elements and design details that Kuh used in design of outdoor rooms. Further analysis of these rooms illustrate both the trends and innovations that form the foundation of Kuh's design repertoire.



## FOOTNOTE

- 73 John J. Deimel, interviewed by the author, 8 Mar.1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 74 Willa K. Baum, Oral History for the Local History Society, (Nashville, Tn: American Association of State and Local History, 1971).
- 75 Mrs. James Becker property photographs, Source: private collection.
- 76 Mrs. James Becker, interviewed by the author, 9 Aug. 1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 77 Ibid.
- 78 Gertrude E. Kuh drawing for "Plan for the Property, Mr. and Mrs. James Becker", Highland Park, IL, drawn by Mary L. Rogers signed by Kuh and dated 1957.
- 79 Becker, interview.
- 80 Becker, interview.
- 81 Edith Antognoli, interviewed by the author, 2 Mar 1991, New Caanan, CT.
- 82 Ibid., 30 December 1991.
- 83 Ibid.
- 84 Thomas D. Church, Gardens are for People, (New York: Mac Graw Hill, 1955), p. 53.
- 85 Deimel, interview.
- 86 Becker, interview. Mrs. Becker recalled that Kuh preferred to respect Mr. Becker's design ideas on this project. Associates also recalled that Kuh related to her male clients better than her female clients. This was reflected in her practice to solícite final design approvals from the husband rather than the wife on many design jobs.

87 Becker, interview.

88 Becker, interview.

## GENERAL DESIGN ANALYSIS

### **Room Types**

Over the fifty years that Kuh designed landscapes, she developed a palette of room types that served the functions of living both inside and outside the home. These room types included: entrance court, entrance, service court, main terrace, and additional terraces. Among these rooms, the three primary spaces were the entrance court, the entrance to the house and the main terrace. Other supplementary rooms were created according to clients needs and site restrictions or qualities. Each room had discrete characteristics, depending on the location and its intended function. Circulation or movement around the site was also critical to the success of the site design. Each room was connected as a series around the site by a network of linking spaces, sight lines or paths.

This circulation system reflected distinctions between automobile traffic and pedestrian needs. Pedestrian traffic was also differentiated between paths for residents and/or paths for guests. All of these distinctions were created with varying paving materials, enclosing devices such as fences, gates or planted hedges, and the direction of sight lines.

Through examination of the drawings created for Kuh's site designs, detailed information about the design of these rooms is obtained. The greatest number of drawings exist from projects designed and built between 1949-73. These plans note information such as: plant location and canopy size, paving materials, views off-site, additional doors or changes to the house floor plan, and any unique qualities of the project. To better understand the

principles and the range of problems which Kuh handled, the drawing collection was analyzed according to spaces or room types. The spaces were considered for where they were found, how they functioned, if there were any unique variations or varying scales used in the space, how the space relates to other spaces and what defines it as a space.

## **The Entrance Court**

### **Spatial Quality**

The entrance court is the automobile's welcome mat to the property. The court space is fitted between the driveway and the house's front door. The entrance court's main function is to deliver the automobile passenger to the house's front door, in a comfortable and elegant fashion. This outdoor room serves to announce arrival, welcome, orientate the visitor to the property, direct the visitor to the door, enhance the house facade's architecture if deemed necessary by the designer, and provide space for turning the car away from the front door and either off the property, or to an appropriate parking space on site. These functions are similar to those of the fore court in English estates created during the eighteenth century.

The spatial qualities of the entrance courts varied according to the topography and dimensions of the site. One common style of entrance court is that represented in the Becker plan. In the Becker plan, the property edge is defined by the woodland which wraps around three sides of the site. This wooded barrier makes the openness of the entrance court even more dramatic. In other projects, Kuh separates the entrance court from the road with a single row of trees, a fence, trees underplanted with shrubs or a

retaining wall. That boundary definition creates the experience of arrival, as the visitor moves from the public realm of the street to the private realm of the house. The vertical edge of that boundary varies with different projects. In some designs, evergreens are used to form a multi-season screen. In others the driveway is quite long and winding, as it approaches the house. This long drive, frequently through a heavily wooded area, demonstrates another device to provide privacy for the property owner.

### **Circulation**

The driveways take on several forms. The most common include a drive with two street accesses, or a U shaped drive when the site lacks depth. The buffer between the street and the house is a planted island with both trees and groundcovers. This creates an edge to the property line paralleling the road (Figure 23). Circular drives with one access point at the road and turn-round circle at the front door also utilize a planted circle to shade the driveway and create a point of interest (Figure 24). Most commonly, the entrance court is formed as a rectangular room, adjacent to the front door and near the garage and service court area. On larger estates, the driveway may split before the entrance court, for a service drive branch from the main drive. This service area joins with the garage or service area of the house.

### **Enclosure**

In addition to the spatial definition created by the location of the entrance court in relation to the house, supplementary structures accompany

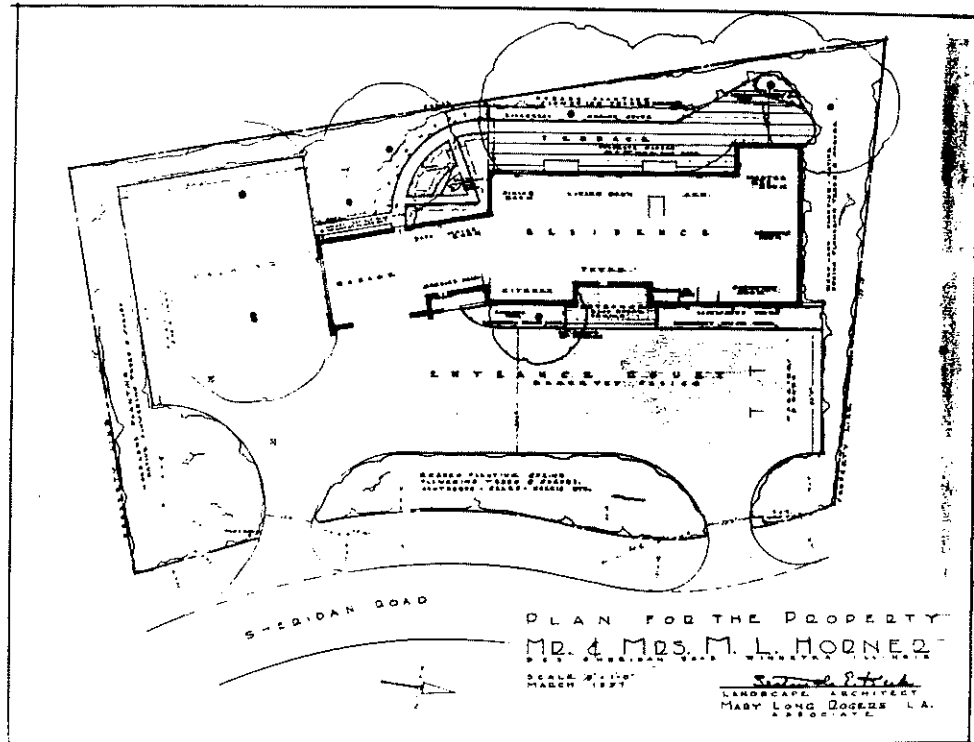


Figure 23. Horner plan with entrance court (1957)

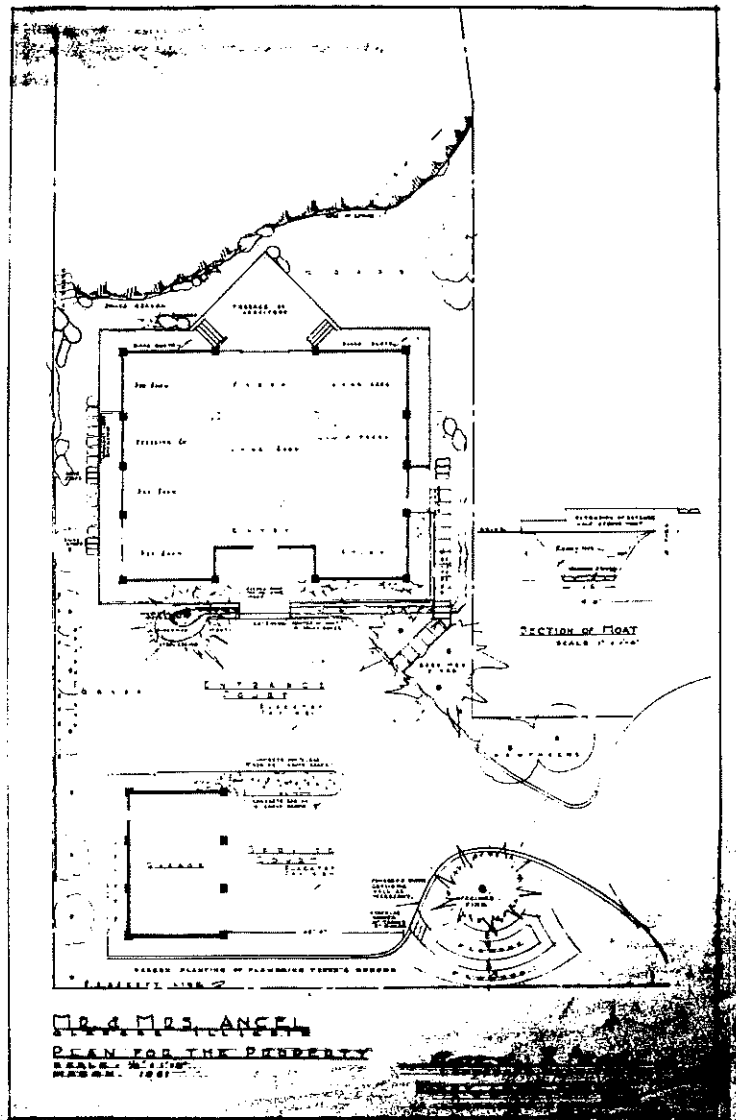


Figure 24. Ansel entrance court and service court (1961)

the space. Frequently, a cut stone retaining wall, or boulder retaining wall edges sides of courts that need definition. These elevated structures also direct the visitor through the space. On occasion, trees are planted inside the paved area to frame the court's edge. These provide shade for parked cars, while changing the feeling of the large, open space. Paving materials assist with these spatial distinctions and are selected according to the client's taste or the desired effect.

### **Paving**

Most of these driveways begin with a base of bituminous asphalt, and are detailed according to the colors of the house or the desired textural effect agreed upon by the client. In many of projects, these textures are created by additional roofing gravel, rolled gravel, or gray cobble. The driveway paving materials serve as complements to the detailed edging of the entrance court.

Commonly, the edge of the drive and court are trimmed with a second paving material. This paving material usually is coordinated with the paving of the entrance and service court, thus creating a paving material system. For example, these paving details were might be noted as "blacktop paving with brick edging in pattern" on the plan (Figure 25 ).<sup>89</sup>

Attention to detail was one of Kuh's great design strengths.<sup>90</sup> Kuh understood when areas needed to be carefully described to create a presence in the landscape. That is why she insisted on overseeing the installation of all paving projects. During the construction phase, the dimensions and pattern of the final were decided on site between Kuh, the contractor and the property owner. The benefit from this extra effort was that these paving details made



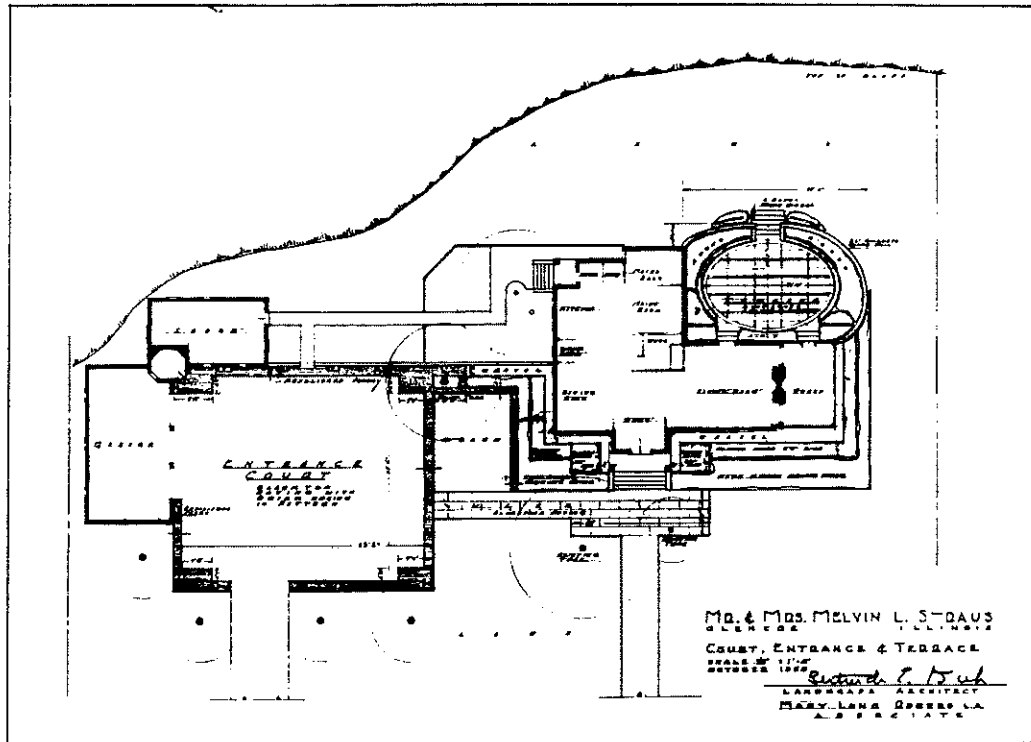


Figure 25. Entrance paving detail for Straus residence (1958)

the entrance court feel more like a room, and not just a driveway. They added an elegance not usually associated with environments used for parking cars.

## **The Entrance**

### **Spatial Quality**

Kuh insisted that the entrance to the house must always be a welcoming space. This design guideline met many architectural challenges in the homes of Kuh's clients.<sup>91</sup> No matter how prominent or hidden the front door appeared to the visitor, Kuh's designs with the landscape always served to announce the entrance to the house, while linking this room to other spaces on the site.

There were usually three zones to the entrance design. Although some entrances were under ten feet long, and others were complete entrance terrace rooms, each was structured with the same elements. The point of beginning or welcome mat zone was where the pedestrian left the entrance court paving and crossed over to the entrance space. The second zone was the entrance terrace space. This was designed for experiences in the landscape. These experiences may be created by a garden, shady ornamental tree, evergreen groundcover in a planting bed, unique sculpture on a sight line, or possibly a water feature. The walk among these elements leads to the front door. The third zone is the greeting space, directly linked to the house's front door. This may be called the stoop, or entrance platform. It was designed to accommodate several people standing side by side, while waiting for the host, or leaving with their final thanks. This space was of particular interest to

Kuh. Over the years of her practice, she prided herself in knowing the proper dimensions for these detailed spaces in her landscapes. These detailed spaces were proportioned for human comfort and the proper dimensions of each house.

### **Circulation**

The average plan for the property had several connections between the front entrance and the other outdoor rooms. The most common connection was between the entrance court and the front entrance. On sites that did not have the room for an entrance court, the entrance was extended across the sidewalk and out to the boulevard planting area. This crossing also occurred on sites that had an additional outdoor room between the entrance court and the front door. For example, a windy site may have taken advantage of the shelter of the house by creating a sheltered, sunny terrace on the street side of the house. Access to the front door may require passing by this room. These transitions were always designed with buffering devices such as walls, hedges, or fences. Sometimes the featured element of the entrance was the experience of walking through an entrance garden. In these designs, the pathway is integrated into the designs, as it leads the pedestrian among the garden features (Figure 26).

### **Vegetation**

Plantings near the entrance were frequently designed with bilateral symmetry. Asymmetrical house facades were planted to counter balance the

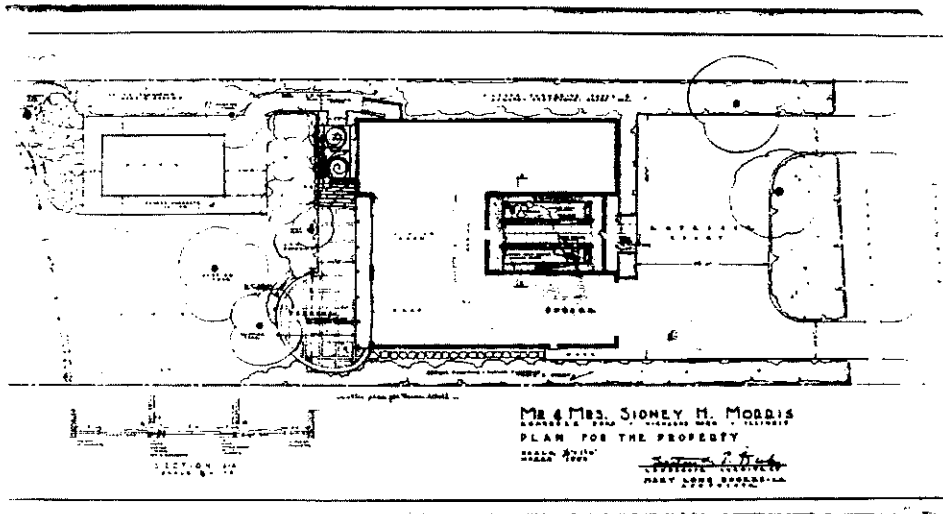


Figure 26. Morris entrance path with detailed paving scheme (1956)

massing of the structure in either side of the door. Trees were used to draw attention to the front door, while creating a small garden space at the entrance. The single tree was sometimes planted off center from the door, but near the walking path, as a guide to the door (Figure 27). Foundation plantings were rarely used by Kuh to decorate the house's facade.<sup>92</sup> As early as 1939, Kuh's plans show a design for the Mayer property that uses parterres, whimsical topiary plantings, and ivy against the building rather than a typical residential foundation planting (Figure 28).

Plantings were also used to create a layered effect to the garden entrance space. In the Kornblith design, 1949, the entrance is created with two brick horseshoe shaped paths. These paved paths are paralleled by evergreen planting beds, turf strips and bluestone mowing strips. Together these lines weave into an intricate yet legible entrance path system (Figure 29).

### **Paving**

The paving details used in the entrance spaces were frequently a slight variation from the entrance court's paving pattern. Brick, bluestone, cobbles, flagstone, concrete pavers or slate were common materials selected for the entrance. The entrance platform paving was treated uniquely. Frequently, the tile, slate or paving material used inside the house's entrance foyer was also used on the entrance platform. This paving choice made the platform a unique transition point between indoors and outdoors. In several designs, the paving material accompanies the entrance court paving, while using a linear paving pattern to guide visitors toward the front door.



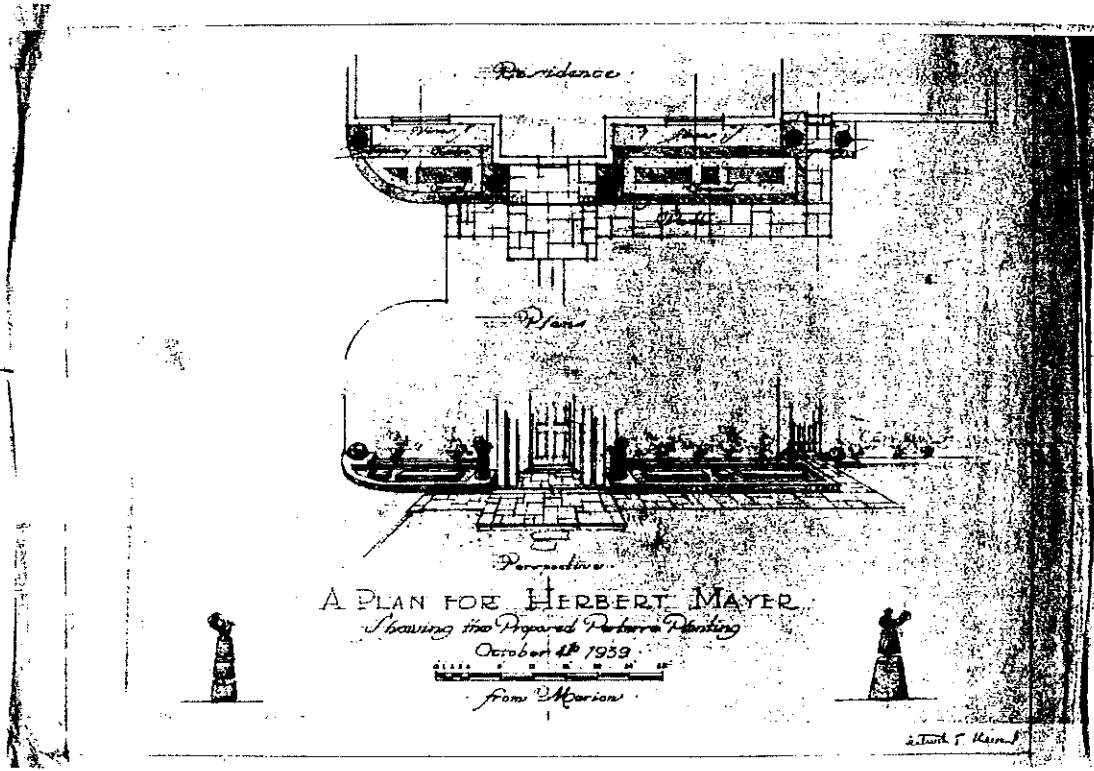


Figure 28. Mayer residence with topiary plantings (1930s)

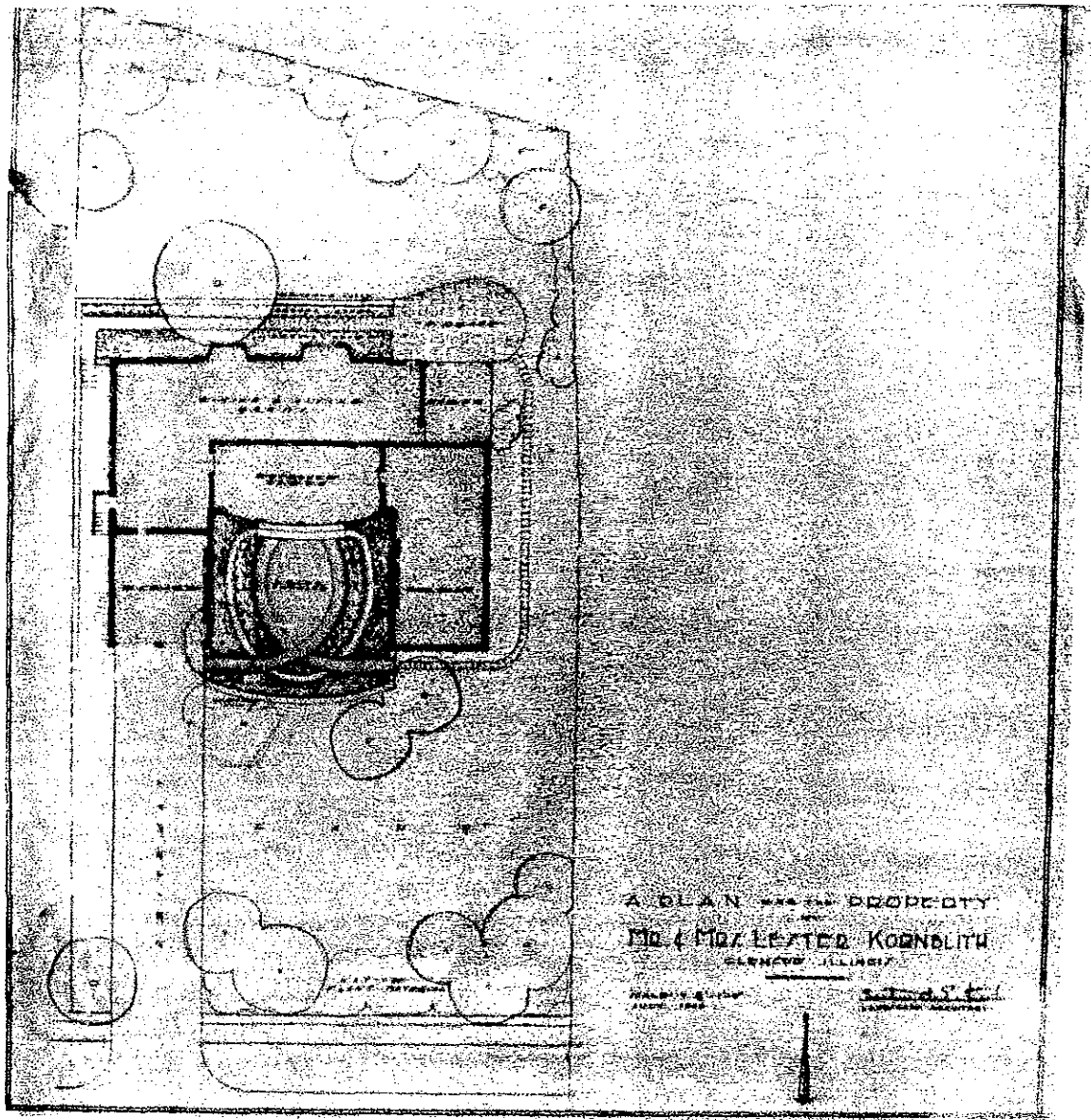


Figure 29. Kornblith entrance planting scheme (1940's)



Some dimensions were repeated in several designs with the similar schemes. For example, the paved area used for departing from the car, and walking on the entrance path were approximately seven feet wide. Walkways toward the house averaged between four and six feet. Driveways without entrance courts averaged twelve feet wide.

The major goals of the front entrance space was to draw attention to the front door and create a comfortable space to accommodate guests.

## **The Terrace**

### **Spatial Quality**

Kuh's terraces are the most comfortable and personalized spaces in her site plans. Their titles, illustrated on the plans, express her collaborative efforts between the client's wishes and the designer's imagination. Some of these rooms include the: dining, sun, pool, breakfast, master bedroom, moonlight, game, boys, girls, sun deck, barbecue, master suite, upper, playroom, rose, herb garden, fountainhead, lanai, tennis court, bath, and little terrace. These spaces were in many forms. Some were enclosed on all sides, others were partially sheltered by the house, and others were free-standing or fitted into the surrounding landscape by structures or vegetation. Each of these rooms fit into the network of spaces through the circulation system designed for the site. The spatial qualities of the terraces varied according to their proximity to the house, the terrace's intended use, and the intrinsic characteristics of the site.

## **Circulation**

Approaches to the terraces are from both indoors and outdoors. Kuh encouraged the architects to give equal attention to both the front and back door design and construction.<sup>93</sup> One step out to the terrace is rarely seen on the plans. Rather, Kuh insisted on level transitions between the indoor and the outdoor room, the terrace.

Paths to the outdoor room reflect the formality of the approaching space. For example, scattered weathered bluestone slabs set in turf are used to guide the walker to an informal garden terrace while intricately detailed brick paving leads to the furnished dining terrace.

## **Enclosure**

Basic elements of enclosure or walls and partitions are used to define the terrace spaces. Variations occur on sites that have views to significant landscape features such as Lake Michigan, a wooded ravine such as those found in the city of Highland Park, or proximity to park spaces such as golf courses or wildlife preserves. Sites that borrowed views from these features usually create rooms with open sides to take advantage of these points of interest. The wall of the house is also incorporated into the spatial definition of the terrace rooms. Blank walls are frequently transformed with plantings of espaliered fruit trees or evergreen vining plant material to create vertical green walls. Enclosure is also provided by many living and built structures.

Sitting walls, fences, and hedges help to form the backbone of these enclosing structures. Wrought iron railings, frequently custom designed in Kuh's favorite form, the ellipse, are paired with brick, stone or concrete

retaining walls. Stone walls are under planted with low flowering shrubs or rock plants nestled within the joints of the stones, to create a garden wall effect. Terrace design schemes are sometimes completed with bluestone walls, sapling fences or lannon stone sitting walls that form the backdrop for garden beds with colorful perennials, annuals, or hybrid roses.

### **Vegetation**

Trees are important in Kuh's terrace designs because they provide shade for the long, hot summers in Illinois. In addition, trees help to define the terrace space. In Kuh's design schemes, trees are frequently planted in the paved terrace area or just at the terrace border. This close proximity to seating areas provides a ceiling for the outdoor room as well as a source of dappled light. Specimen trees are sometimes noted on the plan as "specimen crab", "locust", or "Species Loudonus" depending on the level of control that Kuh required in the planting plan ideas. "Species Loudonus" indicates that the plantsman Loudon had carte blanche to select the best specimen plant for that particular site.<sup>94</sup> Existing, healthy trees with interesting form are incorporated into the terrace design as both a focal point and a spatial partition. Most terraces are also outlined, edged or fitted with planting beds of shrubs, groundcovers or on occasion, flowers.

The planting bed geometries follow both curvilinear and straight forms. The unique shapes are used to create smaller spaces within the outdoor rooms. In turn they make the room more garden-like. Both paving edge detail and planting beds are used to define and control the edge of the terrace. Potted plants are also used to create a garden atmosphere on the

terrace. These accent plantings are specified on the plans in clusters around the terrace. Retaining walls and walking paths accompany the shrub or herbaceous flowering plant borders that link with the terrace. Green walls are also created around the terraces.

Espaliered trees against fences or the house, meticulously clipped low, medium or high hedges, low flowering shrubs in front of paving stone walls, or screening hedges of lilacs are specified to partition or enclose terrace areas.

Evergreen ground covers with drifts of spring flowering bulbs complete almost every scheme proposed by Kuh. This repetition of a design idea illustrates the mastery Kuh achieved over the years as she tested and changed design ideas best suited for the climate and clients of Chicago's North Shore.

Clients came with many expectations for their property design. Kuh's strength was determining what design elements could be her innovations, and what were the select requests of the client. For example, many plans specify flower gardens, rose gardens, herb gardens, rock gardens and flower beds. Missing from the plans, are the many times that Kuh denied clients flowers because she did not think it was appropriate for their/her design scheme. Lackner recalled when one client reminded Kuh of their request for flowering plants. Kuh told them she "would give them flowers after she saw how well they took care of the plants already installed."<sup>95</sup> Becker had a similar experience with her landscape design. Becker's flower garden was relegated to the shady, north woodland edge because Kuh had other design ideas for the sunny locations on the site.<sup>96</sup>

## Paving

Thomas Church defined paving as "the common denominator and a foil for the excitement created by fences, steps, grass forms, brilliant flower combinations, foliage texture and distant views."<sup>97</sup> Kuh used paving to unify the design while adding an extra level of sophistication through intricate, detailed paving patterns. Generally, the effect created by the paved areas resulted from the materials selected. These materials were selected because they suited the style and construction of the house, were within the budget of the project, and were compatible with the other fence and wall building materials around the site. Other considerations for paving material were the client's taste and the proposed use of the terrace.

Kuh sometimes evaluated these conditions when selecting the paving. Was the terrace a formal or informal room? Would the terrace be used as a dining room for large groups or a casual setting among the gardens? Who would use the terrace? Would it be children with toys, teenagers with friends, or adults with social engagements? What accompanied the terrace: a pool, tennis court, rose garden, meadow or lawn? What were the qualities of the adjacent indoor room, the living or dining room which overlooks the terrace? Together these criteria were weighed as Kuh selected the best paving detail for each client's special needs.

When examining Kuh's design drawings chronologically, changes are noted in paving material preferences. In the early 1950s many terraces were detailed with wooden pavers, probably cypress heartwood or creosote treated timbers, cut into square pavers. Quite often during that phase, concrete

pavers were also specified as a paving material . During the mid 1950s, the preferred paving material was bluestone with a brick edging detail or concrete pavers. By the late 1950s Kuh was selecting highly specialized paving materials for each individual client. Bluestone paving may have formed the basis of the plan, but details were executed with foget tiles, crab orchard stone, Italian black slate, flat washed river stones or Arizona pink sandstone. Kuh's contractors understood her interest in unique paving materials. As a result, the stone masons also checked around for local sources of special materials that might be stockpiled until the proper job required this difficult-to-obtain paving stone.<sup>98</sup>

Color was specified more often in Kuh's later projects. Kuh's color preferences ranged from warm shades such as brown, cream, buff, and pink to cooler greys, charcoal, bluestone, dark grey, marble and black. Textures were also specified on the plans through the paving pattern name. Many projects called for a basket weave brick, or running bond, stacked bond, hexagonal tiles, or cut lannon stone with bands of brick. The transition in paving materials followed the transition in the design devices that combined or separated outdoor rooms with subtle transitions in the paving pattern on the ground. A few clients requested personalized paving patterns. These included a directional compass for the garden spaces, the outline of a heart, a pattern in the walkway and a spiral created from washed river stones set in concrete.

During the late 1940s, Kuh's terraces were usually one room, which filled the ell, or rounded the corner of the house floor plan (Figure 30). This one space design gradually changed in the early 1950s into spaces less like the

house floor plan, and more like garden spaces. These garden spaces were accompanied by beds and paths or stairs built of the same paving material as the terrace. During the middle 1950s, terraces were designed as layered spaces (Figure 31). The living room was extended outside the house, and the terrace was broken up into different entertainment areas. By the 1960s, Kuh's site plans specified both back terraces and entrance terraces (Figure 32). The paving patterns began to be patterns next to patterns, with different levels of design detail incorporated into general outdoor spaces. The terrace areas were nested or strung along next to each other. The detail that had held the edges of the terrace spaces in the 1950s was transformed in the 1960s by paving details incorporated into the entire terrace area (Figure 33). By the late 1960s-1970s the scale of Kuh's design sites had increased to master plans for new properties with swimming pools, tennis courts, caretaker's residences and horse barns. These plans show less detail on the drawings. Most likely this is because these later clients were confident in her design judgements. In addition, by then contractors had a working relationship with Kuh that permitted design decisions to be made on site while the job was in progress.

It is these sophisticated paving ideas that prompted clients to refer to her as an artist.<sup>99</sup> They knew that her talent lie in designing a sophisticated, one of a kind, terrace and site plan that would be of the finest quality construction. Exquisitely paved terraces became her trademark. Kuh's designs were the "vogue in the Chicago North Shore from the 1950s to the 1970s."<sup>100</sup>

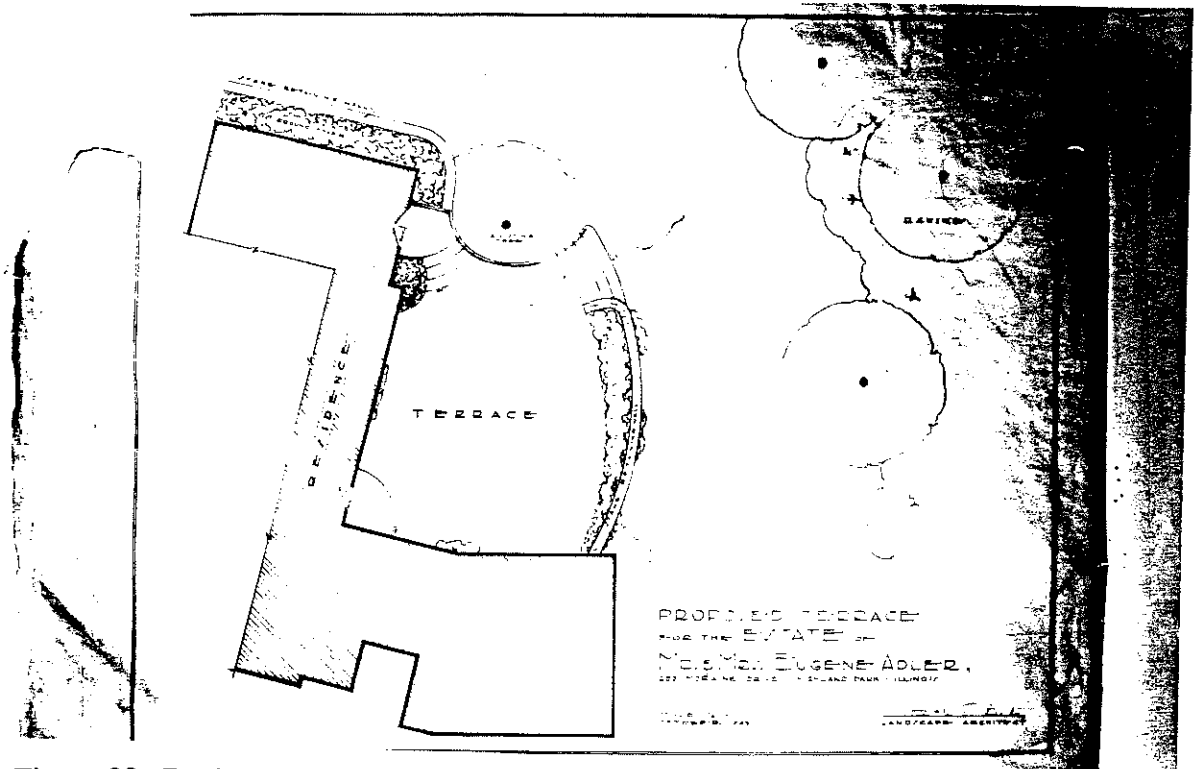


Figure 30. Design scheme from the 1940s



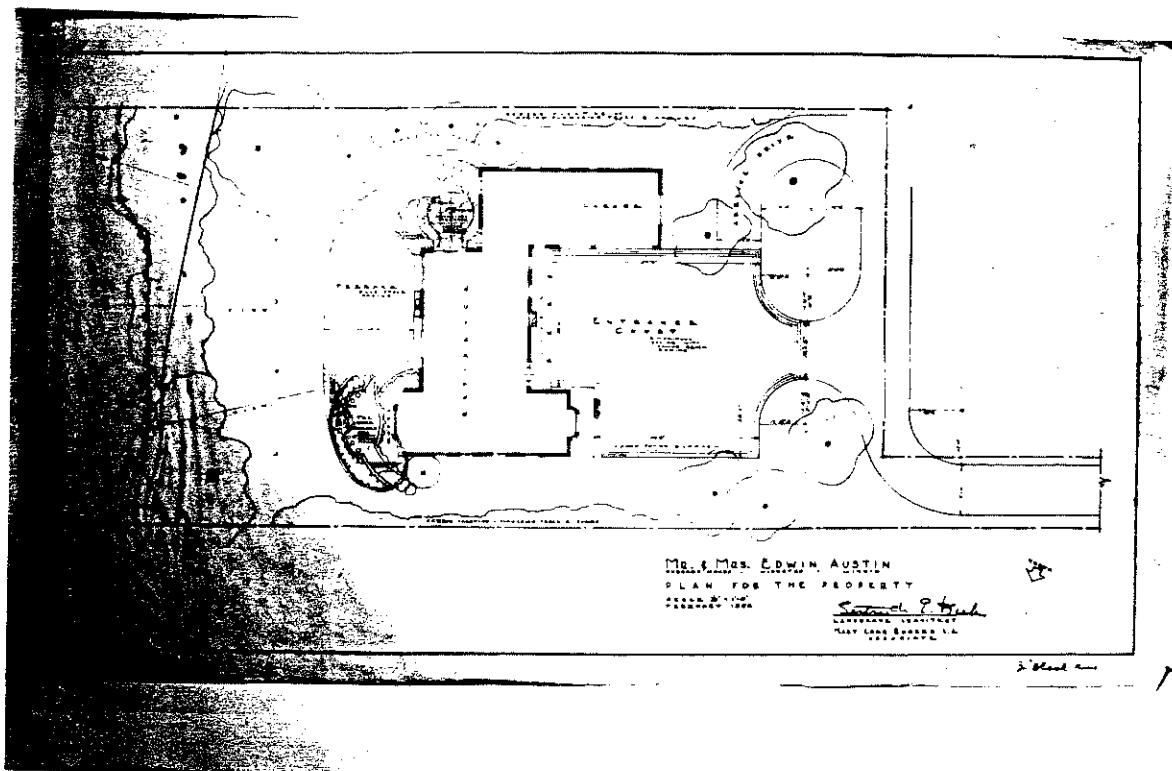


Figure 31. Design scheme from the 1950s

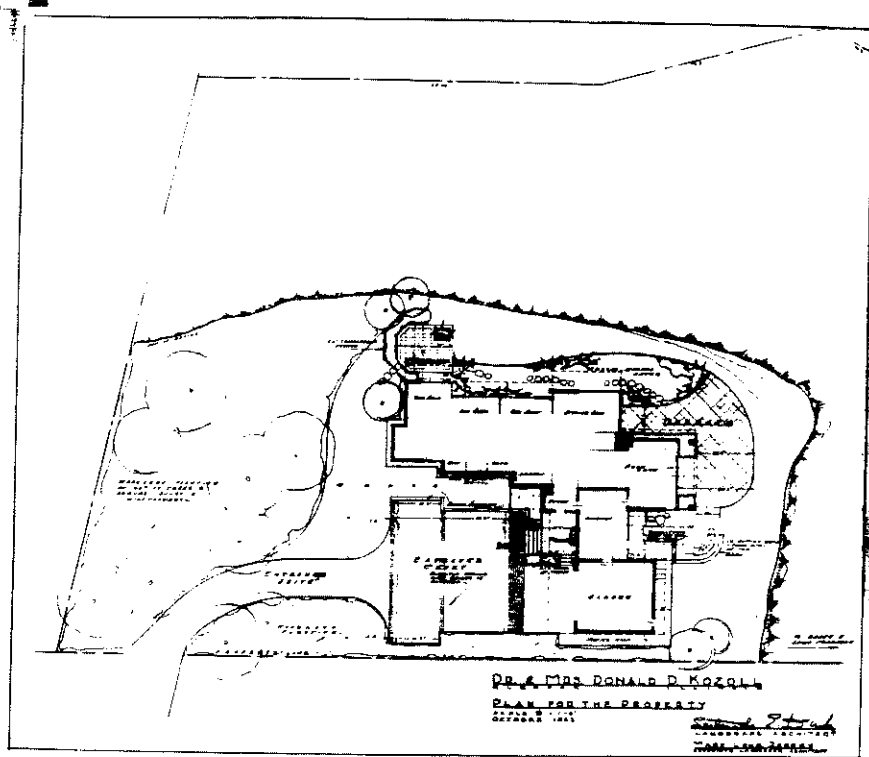


Figure 32. Design scheme from the 1960s

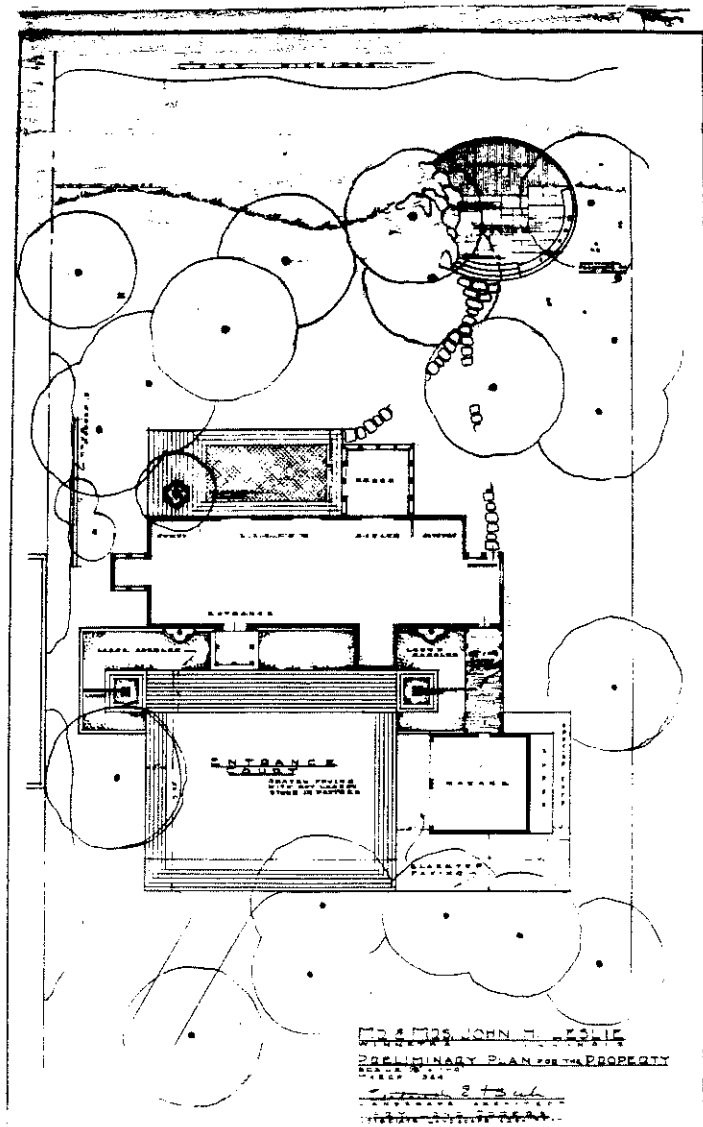


Figure 33. Design scheme from the 1960s

## Design Approach: Style/Device and "Rooms"

Most commonly, the geometry of Kuh's landscape designs are graceful, sweeping lines. These outdoor rooms function together to create a garden around the entire property. They appear as a garden, because their geometry challenges the rectilinearity of the house plan. These unique outdoor rooms are shaped as spirals, paisley forms, ellipses, circles, and wandering lines. These same rooms could not be created within the confines of most house plans. This visual interest is created by the dynamic lines, always turning and leading to a new resting point. The Kuh geometries differ from the biomorphic lines frequently used by Thomas Church.<sup>101</sup> Kuh frequently used the pure geometry of an ellipse or circle, rather than a randomly described line to border rooms. These same fluid geometries were visible in three dimensions in the outdoor rooms.

Vegetation is used to frame views, accent spaces, enclose rooms, or create shelter. Plantings are located close to the house, to bring branches within view from the indoors, as well as outdoors. Espaliered fruit trees are braced against a house wall to bring the garden to four sides of the outdoor spaces. Foundation plantings, or evergreen masses, commonly associated with residential landscape design are rarely proposed by Kuh. Usually the plantings and paving for the entrance court, entrance and service court are carefully articulated to provide sufficient screening of architectural flaws around the house, while providing gardens or accent plantings to enhance the look of the house. Kuh's outdoor room design challenges the practice of indiscriminately decorating the landscape with shrubs. Rather, Kuh's

designs propose functional spaces, while always making the site interesting to look at and welcoming to visit.

The traditional front lawn is avoided in Kuh designs. Rather, the entrance court with its paving and plantings take precedence. Access to the front door in an automobile dominated culture takes priority over the pastoral landscapes recalled with the front lawn. Turf is incorporated in all site plans, but it is a secondary detail to describe the ground plane surrounding the outdoor rooms. Occasionally, a turf panel is specified as a detail feature nested within a terrace area. In this way it functions as a sculptural element within a composition of forms. Turf is not just a lawn. It is a groundcover planting, just as ivy or vine groundcovers are planted to create green surfaces among the planting beds.

## FOOTNOTE

- 89 Gertrude E. Kuh, drawing for "Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Straus: Court, Entrance and Terrace", Glencoe, IL, drawn by Mary L. Rogers, signed by Kuh and dated October, 1950.
- 90 Edith Antognoli, interviewed by the author, 30 December 1990, New Caanan, CT.
- 91 Antognoli, interview.
- 92 John E. Deimel, interviewed by the author, 13 March 1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 93 Herman Lackner, interviewed by the author, 10 May 1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 94 Lackner, interview.
- 95 Lackner, interview.
- 96 Mrs. James Becker, interviewed by author, 9 August 1991, Highland Park, IL.
- 97 Thomas D. Church, Gardens are for People, (New York: Mac Graw Hill, 1955), pg. 201.
- 98 Antognoli, interview.
- 99 Becker, interview.
- 100 Antognoli, interview.
- 101 Warren T. Byrd, "Comparative Anatomy: Donnell Garden and Dumbarton Oaks", Landscape Architecture, ( March 1983), pg. 54.

## CONCLUSION

During Kuh's years of practice, she was the most sought after and highly respected landscape architect in the demanding residential market of Chicago's North Shore. Clients such as local millionaires, with knowledge of the national and international design arts, chose Kuh as their consult when planning their dream house. These clients trusted Kuh to build help them a home to suit their lifestyle, the property's qualities and their design tastes.

This thesis documents and provides analysis of Gertrude Kuh's landscape design achievements through research in three directions: a) assembly of facts of her personal history; b) analysis of all available drawn plans and c) visits to existing built sites. Through these avenues a wealth of information is accumulated on the lengthy fifty-six year career of Gertrude Kuh beginning with the end of the Beaux Arts period of design right up through the post-World War II modern residential period. The concentration of her work in the Chicago area creates uniquely distinctive examples of a purely individual, modern style of design.

### **Kuh's Contributions to Modern Landscape Architecture**

Kuh's designs combined the best of the site's qualities, the local client's requests and the highest available paving and planting materials into a beautiful design. Each design was a response to her personal drive to be innovative and imaginative with each new client and site. Two innovations which eventually became her hallmark were the entrance court for the automobile and the terrace.

Kuh's unique reputation as a great residential designer, made her the landscape architect who was the first consultant in a building project, rather than the last one called in to decorate the house facade with evergreens and shrubs. Kuh preferred to begin a project before architect had drawn a line. That way, she could guide decisions which affected the floor plan as well as the outdoor rooms. Kuh's talent insured that the plan took full advantage of the site's unique qualities. Some site design devices included carving views and accomodating breezes from the lake, framing dramatic overlooks onto ravines, and insuring privacy with sufficient screening between nearby neighbor's property. But these special design conditions did not interfere with her fundamental regard for the way the indoors and outdoors worked as a collective plan.

Kuh's design success, in part, can be attributed to her successful treatment of the environment for the automobile. During the post-World War II period of modern design, more homeowners owned more cars which put unique demands on the design of the property. These cars needed room to be displayed, protected, temporarily parked, deliver passengers to the front door, deliver workers and goods to the service entrance, and be parked where they were readily available. Kuh's designs were able to serve all of these design criteria. As Kuh's design reputation expanded her client base , she was able to demonstrate to more clients that they must consider the driveway and parking court a significant piece of the overall plan for their property.

The fundamental piece to her automobile designs were the generously proportioned entrance courts. These spaces were structured by the driver's need to turn in and out of the property or garage while always directing the



passengers of the cars to the front door, and not the garage doors. Additional room for parking spaces were intentionally located away from the front door, to prevent parked cars from blocking views to the house. Once all of these spatial considerations were planned, the entrance court was decorated with plant material and paving details. These extra elements were included to make this room feel more like a terrace or garden room, rather than a parking lot. This attention to a space, more commonly constructed as a black line between the street and the garage doors, demonstrates how dedicated Kuh was to making the entire residential landscape beautiful. Her regard for these automobile spaces were so well received, some clients hired her to first design their entrance court, leaving the terrace and garden for later phases of their landscape improvements.

The second new product which Kuh incorporated into her designs was the glass wall or patio door leading to the terrace. As architects and homeowners used more California style room plans in new homes built during the 1950s, Kuh worked to blend the indoor living areas with the outdoor recreation space. This blending involved several devices. These design proposals included the strategic placement of doors to the outside, the use of sightlines through the house to the terrace, the creation of points of visual interest at the end of these sightlines, and the use of a structured edge to the outdoor room to divide the outdoor living space from the back yard or remaining property. Kuh's terraces bridged the gap between the house plan and the outdoor garden.

Kuh's plans indicate her clear understanding of how people use their homes for both casual family living and formal entertaining. Kuh

incorporated into her plans, the protocol used in making a guest comfortable both indoors and outdoors. These principles are evident from Kuh's strategic placement of spaces for greeting, serving, seating and circulating around the residential site. Clients came to know Kuh for her talent to propose a plan for a home which matched both the social and personal demands of the residents. It is assumed that her familiarity with these issues of domesticity stemmed from her unique childhood shared with the Chicago elite. Kuh had spent her life being served, and noting the proper manner in which these events were conducted. This information she imprinted in her designs, to the benefit of all her clients.

#### **Further Study**

Further research comparing Kuh's design with her contemporaries, Annette Hoyt Flanders and Ellen Biddle Shipman, may shed light on possible influences for her design style. Similar analysis of the works by Lowthorpe classmates Agnes Selkirk Clark and Eleanor Hills Clark would help define the lessons learned early in Kuh's career.

Another analysis needed is a systematic evaluation of Kuh's design in comparison with noted contemporary residential designers such as Thomas D. Church, Garrett Eckob and Robert Royster. This study would point out possible California innovations that Kuh learned while consulting with Mary Long Rogers on the west coast.

The works of midwest designers Jens Jensen and Ossian Simonds are other local resources for comparison studies on regional character. The indigenous plants and structural materials incorporated into their designs could be inventoried and compared with the local materials used by Kuh.

The design of rooms in the landscape is another area of interest needing analysis. Comparisons Kuh's plans with those of architecture or landscape architecture plans by Mies Van der Rohe, Howard Van Doren Shaw and Frederick Law Olmsted would reveal possible local precedents which influenced Kuh or other successful variations on the outdoor room.

The historic records of landscape architects must also be continued. Oral histories are needed to record the design philosophies and intentions of other accomplished landscape architects before they close their offices. More work is needed to meet the challenge to write up the work of designers from all regions of the United States.

The process to document and analyze Kuh's design work also points to additional research in women landscape architecture to break the stereotype that women only design flower gardens. Although Kuh started her practice during the "Golden Age" of gardens on estates for millionaires, she adapted her skills to the residential market during the post-World War II housing boom. This modern era in residential design suited Kuh's talent for detailing new spaces as outdoor architecture.

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Grunsfeld, Ernest III, Chicago, IL

Lackner, Herman, Highland Park, IL

Pattison, Harriet, Newtown Square, PA

Whitmore, R. Dart, Santa Barbara, CA



APPENDIX

### Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
10-1-49	Adler	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene	299 Moraine Dr.	Highland Park
4-1-60	Adler	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N.	Ravine Place/ Eagandale	Highland Park
9-1-62	Adler	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene		Glencoe
5-1-62	Alford	Mr. and Mrs. Lore W.		Barrington
5-1-62	Alford	Mr. and Mrs. Lore W.		Barrington
10-1-60	Ancel	Mr. and Mrs.		Glencoe
3-1-61	Ancel	Mr. and Mrs.		Glencoe
	Arenberg	Mr. and Mrs. Milton		
7-1-57	Arenberg	Mr. and Mrs. Milton K.		Highland Park
2-12-70	Arrour	Mr. and Mrs. Vernon	630 Spruce Street	Lake Forest
4-1-70	Arrour	Mr. and Mrs. Vernon	630 Spruce Drive	Lake Forest
5-1-55	Arnheim	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph		Glencoe
7-1-55	Arnheim	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph		Glencoe
7-1-51	Aspley	Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron	Maple Hill Road	Glencoe
2-1-56	Austin	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin	Hubbard Woods	Winnetka
3-1-73	Babb	Mr. and Mrs.	Melrose Avenue	Kenilworth
3-1-73	Babb	Mr. and Mrs.	Melrose Avenue	Kenilworth
4-1-57	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. James	55 Oakvale	Highland Park

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lastname</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
4-1-58	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. M. Max		Glencoe
9-1-59	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. Marion		Glencoe
3-1-60	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. S. Max		Glencoe
10-1-53	Bederman	Mr. and Mrs.	Lakewood Place	Highland Park
3-1-54	Bederman	Mr. and Mrs.		Highland Park
	Behr		Parkwood Avenue	Rockford
4-14-52	Behr		Parkwood Avenue	Rockford
5-01-59	Bensingner	Mr. and Mrs. B.E.		Highland Park
5-1-55	Berlin	Mr. and Mrs. Maurice	Timber Line	Glencoe
11-1-61	Berlin	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold M.	White Oak Lane	Winnetka
3-1-72	Berlin	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold M.		Winnetka
	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David M.		Lake Forest
9-1-58	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David H.	Mayflower Rd	Lake Forest
5-1-59	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David		Lake Forest
5-1-59	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David		Lake Forest
7-7-54	Bezark	Mr. and Mrs. Byron	Hazel Ave	Highland Park
7-28-54	Bezark	Mr. and Mrs. Byron	Hazel Drive	Highland Park
	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Willow Lake Farm	Lake Forest

### Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lastname</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Willow Lake Farm	Lake Forest
	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Willow Lake Farm	Lake Forest
3-1-52	Block	Mr. and Mrs. P.D.	Maple Hill Road	Glencoe
2-1-53	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Harvey	Elm Ridge Dr	Glencoe
6-1-56	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F.		Glencoe
6-1-56	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F.		Glencoe
10-1-56	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L.		Winnetka
9-1-67	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh		Lake Forest
10-1-71	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B.	Willow Lake Farm	Lake Forest
4-1-53	Block, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. P.D.		Glencoe
3-1-58	Bowen	Mr. and Mrs. Clymer	Pine Lane	Lake Forest
10-1-53	Bregman	Mr. and Mrs.		Glencoe
3-1-55	Brown	Mr. and Mrs. C. Foster	Sunset Road	Winnetka
11-1-58	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.		Winnetka
9-1-59	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.		Winnetka
9-1-59	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.		Winnetka
9-1-59	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.		Winnetka
3-1-60	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.		Winnetka

### Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
11-1-56	Buchanan	Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt W.	Woodlawn Road, IL	Lake Forest
11-1-56	Buchanan, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. De Witt W.		Lake Forest
2-1-54	Caine	Mr. and Mrs.		Glencoe
2-1-54	Caine	Mr. and Mrs.		Glencoe
10-1-63	Caine	Mr. and Mrs. Leon		Highland Park
6-3-63	Children's Memorial			Chicago
	Cohn	Mr. and Mrs. Robert		
3-1-60	Cohn	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Appletree Lane	Winnetka
5-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. A. J.		Glencoe
5-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher		Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. A. J.		Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher		Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher		Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher		Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher		Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Lakewood Drive	Glencoe
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher J.	Lakewood Drive	Glencoe
4-4-68	Coleman	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence	Lamson Dr	Winnetka

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lastname</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
4-1-56	Cooley	Mr. and Mrs.		Winnetka
11-7-72	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	881 North Church Rd	Lake Forest
2-1-73	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	881 Church Raod	Lake Forest
4-1-73	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	881 Church Road	Lake Forest
5-1-73	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	881 Church Rd	Lake Forest
11-1-61	Cowan	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R.	Mary Street	Glencoe
11-1-61	Cowan	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth		Glencoe
9-1-62	D'Ancona, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E.	Roger Williams Ave	Highland Park
3-1-66	Dixler	Mr. and Mrs. J	Stonegate Dr.	Highland Park
3-1-66	Dixler	Mr. and Mrs.	Stonegate Road	Highland Park
3-1-55	Dreyfus	Mr. and Mrs. J.	Old Briar Road	Highland Park
	Durham	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory	Heather Lane	Winnetka
1-22-73	Durham	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory	800 Heather Lane	Winnetka
10-1-75	Durham	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory	Heather Lane	Winnetka
11-1-52	Eichengreen	Mr. and Mrs. Myron	Maple Hill Road	Glencoe
4-11-73	Eisenberg	Mr. and Mrs. Karl		
10-1-63	Eisendrath	Mr. and Mrs. David		Milwaukee
10-1-63	Eisendrath	Mr. and Mrs. David		Milwaukee

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
4-1-52	Ellis	Mr. and Mrs. P.M.	Woodley Road	Winnetka
9-22-59	Epstein	Mr. and Mrs. Julius	156 Sheridan Road	Winnetka
3-1-61	Epstein	Mr. and Mrs. Julius		Winnetka
11-1-54	Fagan	Mr. and Mrs. A.E.	Old Mill Road	Lake Forest
6-1-56	Farrar	Mr. and Mrs. Holden K.		Winnetka
8-1-58	Fay	Mr. and Mrs. William E.		Winnetka
6-18-73	Ferree	Mrs. Royal T.	1108 Spruce Street	Winnetka
9-25-73	Ferree	Mr. and Mrs. Royal T.	1108 Spruce Street	Winnetka
10-1-73	Ferree	Mr. and Mrs. Royal		Winnetka
2-15-72	Feuer	Mr. and Mrs. Stuart L	1578 Hazel	Winnetka
2-15-72	Feuer	Mr. and Mrs. Stuart	1578 Hazel	Winnetka
3-24-47	Finn	Mrs. Mattier	Judson Avenue	Highland Park
10-1-63	Fisher	Mr. and Mrs. Milton L	Woodland Ave.	Highland Park
10-18-34	Florsheim	Mr. Irving S.		Libertyville
2-1-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		Libertyville
2-1-35	Florsheim	Mr. Irving		Libertyville
3-1-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		Libertyville
3-14-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		Libertyville

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
3-20-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		Libertyville
2-1-51	Florsheim	Mr. Irving	Red Top Farm	
2-1-64	Foreman	Mr. and Mrs. Harold	Cary Ave.	Highland Park
3-1-66	Foster	Mr. and Mrs. R.A.		Highland Park
3-1-59	Fox	Mr. and Mrs.	Dale Avenue	Highland Park
2-1-58	Fraerman	Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H.		Highland Park
6-1-55	France	Mr. and Mrs. Harold P.	Skokie Ridge Road	Glencoe
	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Z.		
7-1-55	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Zollie	361 Hawthorn Lane	Winnetka
6-27-70	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Zollie	Hawthorn	Winnetka
5-7-71	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Zollie		
8-1-56	Freeman	Mr. and Mrs. Reuben L.		
9-1-56	Freeman	Mr. and Mrs.	Sheridan Road	Glencoe
	Fried	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert		Glencoe
12-1-67	Fried	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur	Stonegate Terrace	Glencoe
10-1-53	Friedman	Mr. and Mrs. Harold	Lincoln Drive	Glencoe
11-1-66	Friedman	Mr. Harold		Glencoe
8-1-65	Fulton	Mr. Maurice	Maple Hill Road	Glencoe



Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
3-1-58	Gardner	Mrs. Robert A.	Church Road/Westminster	Lake Forest
3-1-58	Gardner	Mrs. Robert A.		Lake Forest
5-1-62	Glore	Mr. and Mrs. Hixon		Lake Forest
4-1-55	Goldsmith	Mr. and Mrs. Marc	Deere Park Drive	Highland Park
2-1-56	Goldsmith	Mr. and Mrs. Mark	Deere Park Dr.	Highland Park
3-1-61	Goldwack	Mr. and Mrs. Jerome		Highland Park
3-1-61	Goldwack	Mr. and Mrs. Jerome		Highland Park
1-1-35	Goodman	Mrs. Milton	1114 Sheridan Road	Glencoe
3-1-54	Goodman	Mr. and Mrs. Bennett		Highland Park
4-1-51	Gordon	Mr. and Mrs. Jerome	1177 Ash Street	Winnetka
3-1-55	Goss III	Mr. and Mrs. S.G.	Mt. Pleasant Street	Winnetka
10-1-57	Graff	Mr. and Mrs. Everett		Winnetka
9-1-57	Greenbaum	Mr. and Mrs. Michael	265 Beach Road	Glencoe
3-1-60	Greenbaum	Mrs. Frederic	Lake Ave	Highland Park
5-1-55	Gross	Mr. and Mrs. Donald	Glencoe Park	Glencoe
3-1-67	Gross	Mr. and Mrs. Donald		Glencoe
9-29-60	Grunsfeld III	Mr. and Mrs.	5511 S. Kenwood Avenue	Chicago
10-1-64	Halperin	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G.	Brentwood Dr	Glencoe

**Gertrude E. Kuh Client List**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
11-1-61	Hammerman	Mr. and Mrs.		Highland Park
10-1-62	Hammerman	Mr. and Mrs. S.		Highland Park
4-1-57	Harris	Mr. and Mrs. Irving B.	Woodbridge Lane	Highland Park
7-1-57	Harris	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		
9-1-69	Harris	Mrs. Norman		Geneva
9-1-69	Harris	Mrs. Norman		Geneva
9-1-53	Harrison	Mr. and Mrs. Robert V.	Woodlawn Ave	Glencoe
9-1-67	Hartman	Mr. and Mrs. Robert		Winnetka
9-1-59	Heller	Mrs. Florence	Lakeside Terrace	Glencoe
12-30-68	Heller	Mr. and Mrs. David		Highland Park
11-1-60	Henderson	Mr. and Mrs.	623 Sheridan Road	Winnetka
2-1-61	Henderson	Mr. and Mrs.	623 Sheridan Road	Winnetka
11-1-54	Hesser	Mr. and Mrs. E.P.	199 Beach Road	Glencoe
	Hollingsberry	Mr. and Mrs. George		Glencoe
11-1-54	Hollingsberry	Mr. and Mrs. George		Glencoe
4-1-55	Hollingsberry	Mr. and Mrs. George		Glencoe
10-1-50	Home for Aged Jews		East 62nd St and Drexel Ave	Chicago
10-1-50	Home for Aged Jews		East 62nd Street and Drexel	Chicago

### Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
3-1-57	Horner	Mr. and Mrs. M. L.	962 Sheridan Road	Winnetka
6-1-57	Horner	Mr. and Mrs.	Sheridan Road	Winnetka
4-1-67	Hoversten	Mr. and Mrs. Morris T.	N. Washington Road	Lake Forest
9-20-47	Jewish Center and		4th St	Muskegon
5-1-51	Jewish Orthodox Home		1648 South Albany	Chicago
5-10-68	Joseph	Mr. and Mrs. Gabe	Longwood Avenue	
6-1-62	Kahn	Mr. and Mrs. Henry	Greenleaf Ave	Glencoe
3-1-52	Kaplan	Mr. and Mrs. M. A.	Lakewood Dr.	Highland Park
7-1-52	Kaplan	Mr. and Mrs. M.A.	Lakewood Dr.	Highland Park
7-1-54	Kaplan	Mr. and Mrs. M.A.	Lakewood Ave.	Highland Park
7-1-52	Karger	Mr. and Mrs. F.S.		Highland Park
	Kaufman	Mr. and Mrs. Gerald S.		
7-1-71	Kaufman	Mr. and Mrs. Gerald	9049 Karlov Ave	
	Keim		Tower Road	
2-1-56	Keim	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P.	Knollwood Lane	Highland Park
5-1-56	Keim	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P.		Highland Park
10-1-50	Kelley	Mrs. Phelps		Lake Forest
7-1-58	Kellner	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert		Highland Park

### Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
9-1-58	Kellner	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert		Highland Park
8-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	University of Chicago	Chicago
8-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	University of Chicago	Chicago
8-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	University of Chicago	Chicago
11-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	University of Chicago	Chicago
1-25-55	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	University of Chicago	Chicago
10-1-60	King	Mr. and Mrs. Harry	Elm Tree Road	Lake Forest
3-1-61	King	Mr. and Mrs. Harry	Elm Tree Road	Lake Forest
2-1-64	Klein	Mr. and Mrs. Milton	Highland Place	Highland Park
9-1-62	Knott	Mr. and Mrs. Richard F.		Kenilworth
9-1-71	Koldyke	Mr. and Mrs. Martin	207 Cumberland	Kenilworth
5-1-73	Koldyke	Mr. Martin	207 Cumberland Ave	Kenilworth
6-1-73	Koldyke	Mr. Martin	207 Cumberland Ave	Kenilworth
7-1-49	Kornblith	Mr. and Mrs. Lester		Glencoe
10-1-62	Kozoll	Dr. and Mrs. Donald		Glencoe
10-1-59	Ladany Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Jules		Highland Park
3-1-71	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. George		Highland Park

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
3-1-71	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. George		Highland Park
6-1-72	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon		
8-28-72	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon		
2-1-73	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon		Lake Forest
4-1-60	LeBolt	Mr. and Mrs. John	Waverly Road	Highland Park
4-1-60	LeBolt	Mr. and Mrs. John M.		Highland Park
4-1-55	Lepman	Mr. and Mrs. Lewis	Jackson St	Glencoe
3-1-64	Leslie	Mr. and Mrs. John H.		Winnetka
10-1-53	Levi	Mr. and Mrs. Julian	Woodlawn Avenue	Chicago
5-1-55	Levitins	David	Sheridan Road	Glencoe
5-1-56	Livingston	Mrs.		Glencoe
3-1-57	Loeb	Mr. and Mrs. Allan M.	Waverly Road	Highland Park
10-1-62	Loeb	Dr. and Mrs. Henry	Partridge Lane	Highland Park
6-29-54	Loewenberg	Mr. and Mrs. David R.	Linden Ave	Highland Park
3-1-54	Loewenthal	Mr. and Mrs. E.J.	Eagandale Road	Highland Park
7-1-66	Logan	Mr. and Mrs. Seymour	Kimball Road	Highland Park
12-1-56	Lubin	Mr. and Mrs.		Highland Park
12-1-56	Lubin	Mr. and Mrs.		Highland Park

### Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
9-1-74	Mann	Mr. and Mrs. George		
3-1-64	Marks	Mr. and Mrs. Raymond		Highland Park
10-4-39	Mayer	Mr. Herbert		
9-1-64	McCarty, III	Mr. and Mrs. James Joseph	Sunset Ridge Road	Northbrook
6-1-72	McNally	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G.		Lake Forest
10-1-72	McNally	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G.		Lake Forest
8-1-59	Meyerhoff	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		Highland Park
10-1-60	Meyerhoff	Mr. and Mrs. Irving E.		Highland Park
11-1-54	Michels	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Hibbard Road	Winnetka
4-1-55	Michels	Julia and Robert	Hibbard Road	Winnetka
5-1-55	Michels	Mr. and Mrs. Robert		Winnetka
4-1-60	Misch	Mr. and Mrs. Robert		Highland Park
3-1-56	Morris	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H.	Egandale Road	Highland Park
4-1-56	Morris	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney	Egandale Road	Highland Park
1-6-65	Morrison	Mr. and Mrs. Peter J.	3020 Pine Grove Ave.	Chicago
10-1-51	Moulding	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T.	82 Woodley Road	Winnetka
3-1-60	Nash	Mr. and Mrs. L. B.	Meadow Lane	Lake Forest
2-1-61	Nash	Mr. and Mrs. L. B.		Lake Forest

**Gertrude E. Kuh Client List**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
9-1-60	Nash (Yarwood			Lake Forest
	Nathan	Mr. and Mrs. J. E.	194 Cedar Avenue	Highland Park
5-1-53	Nathan	Mr. and Mrs. Lionel M.	Deere Park Drive SW	Highland Park
4-1-62	Nathan	Mr. and Mrs.		Highland Park
3-1-54	Newberger	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	214 Cedar Ave.	Highland Park
3-1-54	Newberger	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	214 Cedar Ave	Highland Park
3-1-54	Newberger	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	214 Cedar Ave	Highland Park
4-1-73	North Shore Senior		Winnetka Community House	Winnetka
4-1-73	North Shore Senior		Winnetka Community House	Winnetka
3-1-64	Obies			Milwaukee
10-1-63	Oldberg	Dr. and Mrs. Eric		Lake Forest
5-1-62	Olschan	Mr. and Mrs. Jay L.	Edgewood Lane	Winnetka
6-1-70	Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Potter	955 East Spring Lane	Lake Forest
11-1-71	Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Potter		
4-26-72	Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Potter	969 East Spring Lane	Lake Forest
4-1-59	Peters	Mr. and Mrs. Victor S.		Winnetka
3-1-54	Pfaelzer	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard	Lakewood Dr	Glencoe
6-18-54	Pfaelzer	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard		Glencoe

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
7-8-54	Pfaelzer	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard		Glencoe
3-1-59	Piehl	Mr. and Mrs. Roy J.		Winnetka
10-1-58	Piehle	Mr. and Mrs. Roy J.		Winnetka
3-1-54	Plotkin	Mr. and Mrs. S.D.	41 S. Deere Park Road	Highland Park
3-1-67	Prince	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth		
9-1-62	Pritzker	Mr. and Mrs. Jay	Laurel Ave	Winnetka
9-1-62	Pritzker	Mr. and Mrs. Jay A.		Winnetka
4-1-60	Rappaport	Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin	Waverly Road	Highland Park
10-1-59	Rautbord	Mr. and Mrs. Clayton		Glencoe
5-1-68	Rautbord	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel	10 Maple Hill Road	Glencoe
7-1-68	Rautbord	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel	10 Maple Hill Road	Glencoe
5-1-57	Reidy	Mr. and Mrs. T. Hamil		Northfield
5-1-57	Reidy	Mr. and Mrs. T. Hamil		Northfield
8-1-63	Rhind	Mr. and Mrs. James T.	Normandy Lane	Glenview
11-1-53	Robson	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O.	Lakewood Drive	Glencoe
6-1-58	Rosenbluth	Dr. and Mrs. Paul		
11-1-57	Ross	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H.	Pine Lane	Lake Forest
10-1-62	Rothschild	Mr. and Mrs. Edward		Highland Park



Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
9-1-54	Rubenstein	Dr. and Mrs. L.H.	1000 Elm Ridge Dr.	Glencoe
3-1-54	Rubnitz	Dr. and Mrs. M.E.	1170 Lindenwood Dr.	Winnetka
3-1-54	Ruby	Mr. and Mrs.		Elkhorn
3-1-58	Rudnick	Mr. and Mrs. Harry	1031 Sheridan Road	Winnetka
3-1-58	Rudnick	Mr. and Mrs. Harry	1031 Sheridan Road	Winnetka
2-1-53	Scheinfield	Mr. and Mrs. Aaron		Glencoe
2-1-56	Scheinfield	Mr. and Mrs. James	North Fairchild Circle	Fox Point
3-1-56	Scheinfield	Mr. and Mrs.	North Fairchild Circle	Foxpoint
11-1-54	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	South Deere Park Road	Highland Park
4-1-55	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	South Deere Park	Highland Park
5-1-55	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.		Highland Park
5-1-55	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	South Deere Park	Highland Park
1-1-56	Schultz	Mr. and Mrs. Harry R.	Beach Road	Glencoe
8-1-50	Schurman	Mr. and Mrs. Jack	176 N. Sheridan Road	Winnetka
10-1-72	Schwartz	Mr. and Mrs.	77 Oakvale	Highland Park
	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	171 Laurel Avenue	Lake Forest
3-1-64	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. John G.		Lake Forest
10-3-69	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	Laurel	Lake Forest

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
10-9-69	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William		Lake Forest
1-1-70	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	Laurel Ave	Lake Forest
9-1-54	Shaloway	Mr. and Mrs. Julius	Lakerside Terrace	Glencoe
4-1-59	Shames	Mr. and Mrs. Henry		Glencoe
4-1-57	Shepard	Mr. and Mrs. Irving		Highland Park
10-1-57	Sickle, Jr.	Mrs. M.S.	Forest Ave	Highland Park
11-1-61	Smith	Mrs. Bernard P.	Hibbard Road	Winnetka
1-1-60	Sobel	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold		Glencoe
7-1-52	Soboroff	Mr. and Mrs.	Moraine Drive and St. John	Highland Park
6-1-62	Soboroff	Mr. and Mrs. Juel E.	Hibbard Road	Winnetka
2-1-61	Spalding	Mrs.		Lake Bluff
4-1-51	Steele	Mr. and Mrs. Henry	Barry Street	Chicago
3-1-54	Stein	Dr. and Mrs. Philip J.		Chicago
10-1-60	Stern	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	W. Deming Place	Chicago
2-1-61	Stern, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner		Chicago
7-30-49	Stolkin	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph	2171 Pine Point Road	Highland Park
8-1-49	Stolkin	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph	2171 Pine Point Road	Highland Park
4-1-53	Stone	Mr. and Mrs. J.	212 Maple Hill Road	Glencoe

Gertrude E. Kuh Client List

Date	Lastname	Firstname	Address	City
3-1-64	Stone	Mr. and Mrs. Avery J.		Glencoe
10-1-59	Straus	Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L.		Glencoe
10-1-59	Straus	Mr. and Mrs. Melvin		Glencoe
6-1-60	Swartchild	Mr. and Mrs. James Hard		Glencoe
3-1-61	Swift	Mr. and Mrs. Phelps		Lake Forest
3-1-66	Swift III	Mr. and Mrs. Edward F.		Lake Forest
5-1-62	Tatham	Mr. and Mrs. A.E.		Winnetka
9-1-53	Tigerman	Mr. and Mrs. Milton H.	Sylvan Road	Glencoe
11-1-61	Tigerman	Mr. and Mrs. Milton		Glencoe
11-1-54	Uhlmann	Mr. and Mrs. Richard		Highland Park
10-1-62	Umbach	Mr. and Mrs. L.		Lake Forest
3-1-54	Vance	Mr. and Mrs. Lee	Ridge Road	Barrington
11-23-59	Wacker	Mrs. Fred	240 N. Rush	Chicago
11-1-61	Wacker	Mrs. Fred		Lake Forest
1-1-73	Wacker	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick	Greenbay Road	
3-1-61	Wald	Dr. and Mrs. Maurice		Glencoe
6-1-52	Walters	Mr. and Mrs. E. Worthington	Brittany Road	Highland Park
7-1-61	Weinberg	Mr. and Mrs. Max	Dennis Lane	

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<b>Date</b>	<b>Last name</b>	<b>First name</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Drawing title</b>
	Cohn	Mr. and Mrs. Robert		Terrace for Mr. and Mrs. R. Cohn
	Hollingbery	Mr. and Mrs. George	Glencoe	Detail of Entrance Court
	Kaufman	Mr. and Mrs. Gerald S.		Section thru Drive and Wall
	Arenberg	Mr. and Mrs. Milton		Study for the Terrace
	Lang			Retaining Wall Section
	Fried	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert		Landscape Plan
	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Z.		Plan for the Terrace
	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Lake Forest	New Pool Terrace
	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Lake Forest	Site Plan with Pool

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Lake Forest	Sheet # 2: Alternates for Stair and Rail
	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David M.	Lake Forest	Details of Entrance Terrace and South Terraces
	Nathan	Mr. and Mrs. J. E.	Highland Park	Entrance Platform
	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	Lake Forest	Drive and Court Plan
	Durham	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory	Winnetka	(Plan for the Property)
	Keim			
	Behr		Rockford	Plan for the Property
10-18-34	Florsheim	Mr. Irving S.	Libertyville	Plan for the Irrigation System
1-1-35	Goodman	Mrs. Milton	Glencoe	Planting Plan

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
2-1-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving	Libertyville	Flower and Vegetable Garden on the Estate of Irving Florsheim
2-1-35	Florsheim	Mr. Irving	Libertyville	Garden Details: Plan for the Pool, Section of Pool, Perspective, Elevation of Fence
3-1-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving	Libertyville	
3-14-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving	Libertyville	Flower and Vegetable Garden on the Estate of Mr. and Mrs Irving Florsheim
3-20-35	Florsheim	Mr. and Mrs. Irving	Libertyville	Details of Wrought Iron Arched for Flower and Vegetable Garden on the Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Irving
10-4-39	Mayer	Mr. Herbert		A Plan for Herbert Mayer Showing Proposed Parterre Planting from Marion
3-24-47	Finn	Mrs. Mattier	Highland Park	Development for the Estate (Planting Plan)
9-20-47	Jewish Center and House of Worship		Muskegon	Planting Plan
7-1-49	Kornblith	Mr. and Mrs. Lester	Glencoe	A Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
7-30-49	Stolkin	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph	Highland Park	Terrace Steps for Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stolkin: Plan and Elevation
8-1-49	Stolkin	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph	Highland Park	The Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stolkin
10-1-49	Adler	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene	Highland Park	Proposed Terrace for the Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Adler
8-1-50	Schurman	Mr. and Mrs. Jack	Winnetka	Proposed Development for the Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Schurman
10-1-50	Kelley	Mrs. Phelps	Lake Forest	Proposed Development for the Estate of Mrs. Phelps Kelley
10-1-50	Home for Aged Jews		Chicago	Planting Plan for the Property
10-1-50	Home for Aged Jews		Chicago	Planting Plan for the Property
2-1-51	Florsheim	Mr. Irving		Detail Planting Plan, Red Top Farm, the Estate of Mr. I. Florsheim
4-1-51	Gordon	Mr. and Mrs. Jerome	Winnetka	Design for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
4-1-51	Weir	Mr. and Mrs. N.D.	Glencoe	Landscape Design for the Property
4-1-51	Steele	Mr. and Mrs. Henry	Chicago	Sketch for the Garden
4-25-51	Weir	Mr. and Mrs. Norman D.	Glencoe	Planting Sketch Traced from the Landscape Plan Prepared by Gertrude Kuh and Mary Long Rogers
5-1-51	Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged, BMZ		Chicago	Landscape Design for the Property
7-1-51	Aspley	Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
10-1-51	Moulding	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
3-1-52	Kaplan	Mr. and Mrs. M. A.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-52	Block	Mr. and Mrs. P.D.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
4-1-52	Ellis	Mr. and Mrs. P.M.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terrace and Entrance



### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
4-14-52	Behr		Rockford	Plat Survey
6-1-52	Walters	Mr. and Mrs. E. Worthington	Highland Park	Proposed Plan for the Property
7-1-52	Soboroff	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
7-1-52	Karger	Mr. and Mrs. F.S.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
7-1-52	Kaplan	Mr. and Mrs. M.A.	Highland Park	Revised Plan for the Terrace
11-1-52	Eichengreen	Mr. and Mrs. Myron	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
2-1-53	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Harvey	Glencoe	Proposed Plan for the Property
2-1-53	Scheinfe/d	Mr. and Mrs. Aaron	Glencoe	Proposed Plan for the Property
2-1-53	Wexler	Mr. and Mrs. Jerrold	Glencoe	Proposed Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
3-1-53	Winters	Mr. and Mrs. Irving	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
4-1-53	Stone	Mr. and Mrs. J.	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace
4-1-53	Block, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. P.D.	Glencoe	Alternate Plan #2 for Entrance Court
5-1-53	Nathan	Mr. and Mrs. Lionel M.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
9-1-53	Harrison	Mr. and Mrs. Robert V.	Glencoe	Design for the Property
9-1-53	Tigerman	Mr. and Mrs. Milton H.	Glencoe	Design for the Garden
10-1-53	Friedman	Mr. and Mrs. Harold	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
10-1-53	Bederman	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
10-1-53	Levi	Mr. and Mrs. Julian	Chicago	Plan for the Garden

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
10-1-53	Bregman	Mr. and Mrs.	Glencoe	The Gardens
11-1-53	Robson	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
2-1-54	Caine	Mr. and Mrs.	Glencoe	Detail of Wrought Iron Railing
2-1-54	Caine	Mr. and Mrs.	Glencoe	Terrace Plan- Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Caine
3-1-54	Newberger	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	Highland Park	Plan for the Terraces
3-1-54	Newberger	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	Highland Park	Sketch #1 Direction Terrace
3-1-54	Rubnitz	Dr. and Mrs. M.E.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
3-1-54	Stein	Dr. and Mrs. Philip J.	Chicago	Plan for the Garden
3-1-54	Goodman	Mr. and Mrs. Bennett	Highland Park	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
3-1-54	Pfaelzer	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-54	Plotkin	Mr. and Mrs. S.D.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-54	Newberger	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	Highland Park	Sketch #2 Directional Terrace
3-1-54	Ruby	Mr. and Mrs.	Elkhorn	Cutting Garden at Ruby Acres
3-1-54	Vance	Mr. and Mrs. Lee	Barrington	Plan for the Terrace, Entrance and Service Court
3-1-54	Loewenthal	Mr. and Mrs. E.J.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-54	Bederman	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Sketch of Terrace
6-18-54	Pfaelzer	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard	Glencoe	Detail of Entrance Plan #5
6-29-54	Loewenberg	Mr. and Mrs. David R.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
7-1-54	Kaplan	Mr. and Mrs. M.A.	Highland Park	Plan for the Fence and Bench
7-7-54	Bezark	Mr. and Mrs. Byron	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
7-8-54	Pfaelzer	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace #7
7-28-54	Bezark	Mr. and Mrs. Byron	Highland Park	Plan #6 for the Terrace
8-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	Chicago	Plan for the Property
8-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	Chicago	Plan for the Garden
8-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	Chicago	Plan # 2 for the Garden
9-1-54	Rubenstein	Dr. and Mrs. L.H.	Glencoe	Design for the Property
9-1-54	Shaloway	Mr. and Mrs. Julius	Glencoe	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
11-1-54	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	Chicago	Plan for the Garden, plan #4
11-1-54	Michels	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
11-1-54	Hesser	Mr. and Mrs. E.P.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
11-1-54	Hollingsberry	Mr. and Mrs. George	Glencoe	Plan for the Garden
11-1-54	Uhlmann	Mr. and Mrs. Richard	Highland Park	Design for the Garden
11-1-54	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	Highland Park	Preliminary Plan Entrance Drive and Court
11-1-54	Fagan	Mr. and Mrs. A.E.	Lake Forest	Design for the Terrace
1-25-55	Kimpton	Dr. and Mrs.	Chicago	Details of Wrought Iron Railing
3-1-55	Brown	Mr. and Mrs. C. Foster	Winnetka	Design for the Terrace

Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

Date	Last name	First name	City	Drawing title
3-1-55	Goss III	Mr. and Mrs. S.G.	Winnetka	Design for the Property
3-1-55	Dreyfus	Mr. and Mrs. J.	Highland Park	Design for the Property
4-1-55	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	Highland Park	Design for the Property
4-1-55	Michels	Julia and Robert	Winnetka	Design for the Property
4-1-55	Lepman	Mr. and Mrs. Lewis	Glencoe	Design for the Property
4-1-55	Goldsmith	Mr. and Mrs. Marc	Highland Park	Site Plan
4-1-55	Hollingsberry	Mr. and Mrs. George	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace
5-1-55	Michels	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Winnetka	Details for Pool Terrace
5-1-55	Gross	Mr. and Mrs. Donald	Glencoe	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
5-1-55	Levitins	David	Glencoe	Sketch Plan for the Property
5-1-55	Berlin	Mr. and Mrs. Maurice	Glencoe	Design for the Property
5-1-55	Arnheim	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph	Glencoe	Design for the Property
5-1-55	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	Highland Park	Plan for the Entrance Patio, revised plan #4
5-1-55	Schram, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. H.S.	Highland Park	Detail of the Terrace
6-1-55	France	Mr. and Mrs. Harold P.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
7-1-55	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Zollie	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
7-1-55	Arnheim	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace
1-1-56	Schultz	Mr. and Mrs. Harry R.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property



### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lastname</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
2-1-56	Goldsmith	Mr. and Mrs. Mark	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
2-1-56	Keim	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
2-1-56	Scheinfield	Mr. and Mrs. James	Fox Point	Plan for the Property
2-1-56	Austin	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
3-1-56	Morris	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-56	Scheinfield	Mr. and Mrs.	Foxpoint	Planting Plan
4-1-56	Morris	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney	Highland Park	Detail of Top Terrace
4-1-56	Cooley	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Revised Plan for the Terrace
5-1-56	Livingston	Mrs.	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace

Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last.name</u>	<u>First.name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing.title</u>
5-1-56	Winters	Mr. and Mrs. E.L.	Foxpoint	Design for the Property
5-1-56	Keim	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P.	Highland Park	Detail Entrance
6-1-56	Farrar	Mr. and Mrs. Holden K.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terrace
6-1-56	Woodruff	Mr. and Mrs. F.W.	Joliet	Revised Plan for the Front and Rear Terraces, Sheet #2
6-1-56	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F.	Glencoe	Alternate Sketch for the Terrace with Pool
6-1-56	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F.	Glencoe	Sketch Plan for the Property
8-1-56	Freeman	Mr. and Mrs. Reuben L.	Glencoe	Design for the Property
9-1-56	Freeman	Mr. and Mrs.	Glencoe	Detail of Paving for Terrace
10-1-56	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
11-1-56	Buchanan	Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt W.	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
11-1-56	Buchanan, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. De Witt W.	Lake Forest	Alternate Sketch for the Terrace
12-1-56	Lubin	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Plan for the Terrace
12-1-56	Lubin	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Plan #2 for the Terrace
3-1-57	Horner	Mr. and Mrs. M. L.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
3-1-57	Loeb	Mr. and Mrs. Allan M.	Highland Park	Design for the Property
4-1-57	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. James	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
4-1-57	Harris	Mr. and Mrs. Irving B.	Highland Park	Design for the Property
4-1-57	Weinfeld	Dr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Design for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
3-1-59	Fox	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Plan for the Entrance - Parking and Terrace
3-1-59	Piehl	Mr. and Mrs. Roy J.	Winnetka	Details of the Entrance Terrace and Garden Terrace
4-1-59	Peters	Mr. and Mrs. Victor S.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terrace
4-1-59	Shames	Mr. and Mrs. Henry	Glencoe	Plan for the Entrance Court and Terrace
5-1-59	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David	Lake Forest	Detail # 2 of Entrance Court
5-1-59	Betts	Mr. and Mrs. David	Lake Forest	Plan #3 for Entrance
5-01-59	Bensingher	Mr. and Mrs. B.E.	Highland Park	Japanese Terrace for Pool Pavillion
8-1-59	Meyerhoff	Mr. and Mrs. Irving	Highland Park	
9-1-59	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Plan for the Wrought Iron Fence

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
9-1-59	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terraces
9-1-59	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terrace
9-1-59	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. Marion	Glencoe	Plan for the South Half of the Property
9-1-59	Heller	Mrs. Florence	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
9-22-59	Epstein	Mr. and Mrs. Julius	Winnetka	Proposed Pool and Cabana (2 sheets): plot plan, elevations, floor plan and details
10-1-59	Straus	Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L.	Glencoe	Court, Entrance and Terrace
10-1-59	Straus	Mr. and Mrs. Melvin	Glencoe	Alternate Plan for the Entrance Walk and Terrace
10-1-59	Ladany	Mr. and Mrs. Jules	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
10-1-59	Rautbord	Mr. and Mrs. Clayton	Glencoe	Plan for the Pool and Terraces

**Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
11-23-59	Wacker	Mrs. Fred	Chicago	Preliminary Landscape Plan for the Area at the New Swimming Pool at the Residence of Mrs. Fred Wacker
1-1-60	Sobel	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-60	Brown	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Detail of the Wrought Iron Railing and Lights Around Rose Garden
3-1-60	Cohn	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
3-1-60	Becker	Mr. and Mrs. S. Max	Glencoe	Revised Plan for the Terrace Garden
3-1-60	Greenbaum	Mrs. Frederic	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-60	Nash	Mr. and Mrs. L. B.	Lake Forest	Preliminary Plan for the Development of the Property
4-1-60	Adler	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
4-1-60	LeBolt	Mr. and Mrs. John	Highland Park	Plan for the Terraces and East Side of the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
4-1-60	Misch	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Highland Park	Plan for the Entrance Court and Terrace and Interior Patio
4-1-60	LeBolt	Mr. and Mrs. John M.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
4-1-60	Rappaport	Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
6-1-60	Swartchild	Mr. and Mrs. James Hard	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace
9-1-60	Nash (Yarwood daughter)		Lake Forest	Plan for the Terrace
9-29-60	Grunsfeld III	Mr. and Mrs.	Chicago	Rear and Front Yard Plans
10-1-60	Ancel	Mr. and Mrs.	Glencoe	Preliminary Sketch for the Plan for the Entrance and Service Courts
10-1-60	King	Mr. and Mrs. Harry	Lake Forest	Preliminary Sketch Plan for the Property
10-1-60	Meyerhoff	Mr. and Mrs. Irving E.	Highland Park	Sketch for the Vegetable Garden

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
10-1-60	Stern	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	Chicago	Plan for the Property
11-1-60	Henderson	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terraces
2-1-61	Henderson	Mr. and Mrs.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terrace
2-1-61	Nash	Mr. and Mrs. L., B.	Lake Forest	Plan for the Development of the Property
2-1-61	Stern, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	Chicago	Plan #2 for Terrace
2-1-61	Spalding	Mrs.	Lake Bluff	Plan for the Rose Garden
3-1-61	Ancel	Mr. and Mrs.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-61	Epstein	Mr. and Mrs. Julius	Winnetka	Plan for the Pool Terrace
3-1-61	Goldwack	Mr. and Mrs. Jerome	Highland Park	Plan for the Terraces and Covered Porch



### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
3-1-61	King	Mr. and Mrs. Harry	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
3-1-61	Wald	Dr. and Mrs. Maurice	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-61	Goldwack	Mr. and Mrs. Jerome	Highland Park	Alternate Plan for the Porch
3-1-61	Swift	Mr. and Mrs. Phelps	Lake Forest	Plan for the Terrace
7-1-61	Weinberg	Mr. and Mrs. Max		
8-1-61	Weinberg	Mr. and Mrs. Max	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
11-1-61	Hammerman	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Alternate Plan for the Entrance Court
11-1-61	Smith	Mrs. Bernard P.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
11-1-61	Cowan	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
11-1-61	Cowan	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth	Glencoe	Alternate Plan for the Terrace
11-1-61	Wacker	Mrs. Fred	Lake Forest	Plan for the Development of the Pool Area
11-1-61	Tigerman	Mr. and Mrs. Milton	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
11-1-61	Berlin	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold M.	Winnetka	Plan for the Entrance Court and Terrace
4-1-62	Nathan	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Plan for the Swimming Pool
5-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. A. J.	Glencoe	Plan for the Entrance Court
5-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Glencoe	Plan for the Entrance Court
5-1-62	Olschan	Mr. and Mrs. Jay L.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
5-1-62	Alford	Mr. and Mrs. Lore W.	Barrington	Plan for the Entrance Court

Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
5-1-62	Alford	Mr. and Mrs. Lore W.	Barrington	Detail of the Fence
5-1-62	Glore	Mr. and Mrs. Hixon	Lake Forest	Plan for the Entrance Court
5-1-62	Tatham	Mr. and Mrs. A.E.	Winnetka	Plan for the Terraces
6-1-62	Soboroff	Mr. and Mrs. Juel E.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
6-1-62	Kahn	Mr. and Mrs. Henry	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. A. J.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Glencoe	Detail of the Entrance and Children's Gardens
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Glencoe	Detail of East Terrace sheet 3

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

Date	Lastname	Firstname	City	Drawing title
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Glencoe	Detail of East Terrace
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher	Glencoe	Detail of the Entrance Drive and Children's Gardens sheet 4
7-1-62	Cole	Mr. and Mrs. Ascher J.	Glencoe	Plan #2 for the East Terrace
9-1-62	Pritzker	Mr. and Mrs. Jay	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
9-1-62	Pritzker	Mr. and Mrs. Jay A.	Winnetka	Plan for the Tennis Court and Pool
9-1-62	D'Ancona, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
9-1-62	Adler	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
9-1-62	Knott	Mr. and Mrs. Richard F.	Kenilworth	Plan for the Property
10-1-62	Kozoll	Dr. and Mrs. Donald	Glencoe	Plan for the Property

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
10-1-62	Hammerman	Mr. and Mrs. S.	Highland Park	Plan for the Post for Lantern
10-1-62	Umbach	Mr. and Mrs. L.	Lake Forest	Plan for the Lower Terrace
10-1-62	Loeb	Dr. and Mrs. Henry	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
10-1-62	Rothschild	Mr. and Mrs. Edward	Highland Park	Plan for the Terraces
6-3-63	Children's Memorial Hospital		Chicago	Plan for the Inner Court
8-1-63	Rhind	Mr. and Mrs. James T.	Glenview	Plan for the Entrance Terrace and Court
10-1-63	Fisher	Mr. and Mrs. Milton L.	Highland Park	Plan for the Entrance Court
10-1-63	Oldberg	Dr. and Mrs. Eric	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
10-1-63	Eisendrath	Mr. and Mrs. David	Milwaukee	Plan for the Entrance Court

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<b>Date</b>	<b>Last name</b>	<b>First name</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Drawing title</b>
10-1-63	Eisendrath	Mr. and Mrs. David	Milwaukee	Preliminary Sketch for the Terrace
10-1-63	Weiss	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Glencoe	Preliminary Sketch Plan for the Property
10-1-63	Caine	Mr. and Mrs. Leon	Highland Park	Plan for the Entrance Court
2-1-64	Foreman	Mr. and Mrs. Harold	Highland Park	Plan for the Terrace
2-1-64	Klein	Mr. and Mrs. Milton	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
2-1-64	Weiss	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-64	Leslie	Mr. and Mrs. John H.	Winnetka	Preliminary Plan for the Property
3-1-64	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. John G.	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
3-1-64	Obies		Milwaukee	Plan for the Property

**Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Last name</b>	<b>First name</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Drawing title</b>
3-1-64	Stone	Mr. and Mrs. Avery J.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-64	Marks	Mr. and Mrs. Raymond	Highland Park	Plan for the Lake Side of Property
9-1-64	McCarty, III	Mr. and Mrs. James Joseph	Northbrook	Landscape Plan
10-1-64	Halperin	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G.	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
1-6-65	Morrison	Mr. and Mrs. Peter J.	Chicago	
8-1-65	Fulton	Mr. Maurice	Glencoe	Plan for the Property
3-1-66	Foster	Mr. and Mrs. R.A.	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-66	Dixler	Mr. and Mrs. J	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-66	Dixler	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Alternate Plan for the Entrance Court

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lastname</u>	<u>Firstname</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing_title</u>
3-1-66	Swift III	Mr. and Mrs. Edward F.	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
7-1-66	Logan	Mr. and Mrs. Seymour	Highland Park	Landscape Plan for the Property
7-1-66	Young	Mr. and Mrs. Hobart P.	Winnetka	Plan for the Property
11-1-66	Friedman	Mr. Harold	Glencoe	Plan for the Terrace
3-1-67	Prince	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth		no title (Plan for the Property)
3-1-67	Gross	Mr. and Mrs. Donald	Glencoe	
4-1-67	Hoversten	Mr. and Mrs. Morris T.	Lake Forest	Plan for the Terraces
9-1-67	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
9-1-67	Hartman	Mr. and Mrs. Robert	Winnetka	Plan for the Property



### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lastname</u>	<u>Firstname</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing_title</u>
12-1-67	Fried	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur	Glencoe	Property of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fried
4-4-68	Coleman	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence	Winnetka	Landscape Plan for the Property
5-1-68	Rautbord	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel	Glencoe	Landscape Plan
5-10-68	Joseph	Mr. and Mrs. Gabe		Landscape Plan for the Property
7-1-68	Rautbord	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel	Glencoe	Entrance Variations
12-30-68	Heller	Mr. and Mrs. David	Highland Park	Plan for the Property
3-1-69	Willner	Mr. and Mrs. Benton J.	Glencoe	(Plan for the Property)
9-1-69	Harris	Mrs. Norman	Geneva	Planting Plan for Spring Garden
9-1-69	Harris	Mrs. Norman	Geneva	Planting Plan

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

Date	Last name	First name	City	Drawing title
10-3-69	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
10-9-69	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	Lake Forest	Terrace and South Lawn
1-1-70	Searle	Mr. and Mrs. William	Lake Forest	Topography of Property
2-12-70	Armour	Mr. and Mrs. Vernon	Lake Forest	Site Plan
4-1-70	Armour	Mr. and Mrs. Vernon	Lake Forest	Planting Plan for the Property
6-1-70	Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Potter	Lake Forest	Plan for the Property
6-27-70	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Zollie	Winnetka	Terrace and Steps
3-1-71	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. George	Highland Park	Plan for the Pool #2
3-1-71	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. George	Highland Park	Plan for the Pool #1

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

Date	Last name	First name	City	Drawing title
5-7-71	Frank	Mr. and Mrs. Zollie		Terrace and Steps
7-1-71	Kaufman	Mr. and Mrs. Gerald		Landscape Plan for the Property
9-1-71	Koldyke	Mr. and Mrs. Martin	Kenilworth	Preliminary Landscape Plan
10-1-71	Block	Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B.	Lake Forest	Rose Garden
11-1-71	Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Potter		The Garden Room
2-15-72	Feuer	Mr. and Mrs. Stuart L	Winnetka	Terrace and Swimming Pool
2-15-72	Feuer	Mr. and Mrs. Stuart	Winnetka	Terrace and Swimming Pool
3-1-72	Berlin	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold M.	Winnetka	New Terrace Plan
4-26-72	Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Potter	Lake Forest	Plot Plan and Interior Elevations, Caretakers House for Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer

Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
6-1-72	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon		Landscape Development for the Property
6-1-72	McNally	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G.	Lake Forest	Landscape Plan for the Property
8-1-72	Wineman	Mr. and Mrs. John S.	Highland Park	Landscape Plan for the Property
8-28-72	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon		East Entrance
10-1-72	McNally	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G.	Lake Forest	Flower Garden
10-1-72	Schwartz	Mr. and Mrs.	Highland Park	Landscape Plan for the Property
11-7-72	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	Lake Forest	Site Plan
1-1-73	Wacker	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick		Landscape Plan for Pool House and Grounds
1-22-73	Durham	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory	Winnetka	Proposed Alterations to Residence

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last.name</u>	<u>First.name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing.title</u>
2-1-73	Lang	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon	Lake Forest	Flower Garden Plan
2-1-73	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	Lake Forest	Sketch-Landscape Plan
3-1-73	Babb	Mr. and Mrs.	Kenilworth	Preliminary Plan for the Property
3-1-73	Babb	Mr. and Mrs.	Kenilworth	Preliminary Plan for the Property, # 2
4-1-73	North Shore Senior Center		Winnetka	
4-1-73	North Shore Senior Center		Winnetka	
4-1-73	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	Lake Forest	Terraces
4-11-73	Eisenberg	Mr. and Mrs. Karl		Landscape Plan for the Property
5-1-73	Koldyke	Mr. Martin	Kenilworth	Entrance and Parking Plan

### Gertrude E. Kuh Drawing Inventory

<u>Date</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>First name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Drawing title</u>
5-1-73	Coulter	Mr. and Mrs. James R.	Lake Forest	Landscape Plan
6-1-73	Koldyke	Mr. Martin	Kenilworth	
6-18-73	Ferree	Mrs. Royal T.	Winnetka	House Floor Plan
9-25-73	Ferree	Mr. and Mrs. Royal T.	Winnetka	Proposed Garage for the Residence: elevations, plan, section, detail
10-1-73	Ferree	Mr. and Mrs. Royal		Landscape Plan
9-1-74	Mann	Mr. and Mrs. George		Landscape Plan for the Property
10-1-75	Durham	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory	Winnetka	Landscape Plan