

City of Highland Park
Historic Preservation Plan



November 28th, 2022

Acknowledgments

This plan was created through direction from the Highland Park City Council in 2019 and is a cooperative effort between Highland Park Staff and members of the City's Historic Preservation Commission.

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1. Introduction



*"We shape our buildings;
thereafter, our buildings shape us."*

Winston Churchill

Highland Park’s historic preservation efforts began in 1984 and have become an important part of the City’s culture. This document catalogs the history of preservation in Highland Park, the efforts, vision, and goals of the City through its Historic Preservation Commission, and the body of regulations supporting historic preservation in Highland Park. This Historic Preservation Strategic Plan is an effort to gather this information and strategic planning into one place.

The Plan also establishes a framework for outreach, and education for the next three to five years. It provides an achievable guide for City Staff and Historic Preservation Commissioners to engage Highland Park residents, raise awareness of historic preservation, and become preservation leaders in the region.

Plan Organization

Chapter 1 of the Historic Preservation Strategic Plan reviews existing conditions. After a brief look at local history, it reviews the historic preservation ordinance and key regulatory elements that shape the Historic Preservation Commission’s role in administering it. This is followed by an overview of the City’s historic districts, both local and on the National Register, as well as a review of the eight architectural and historical resource surveys created between 1998 and 2020. A more thorough review of existing conditions is included in the Preservation Plan’s Appendix.

Chapter 2 establishes the goals of the strategic plan: Public Outreach, Public Engagement, Identification of Historic Assets, and Commission Education. Each goal has a series of smaller objectives to help achieve it.

Preservation Plan Goals

1. Identify Stakeholder Groups and Establish Lines of Communication with the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC).
2. Create Outreach, Education, and Advocacy Programming.
3. Catalog Highland Park’s Historic Resources.
4. Commissioner Education

147 Central Avenue

Built by Cornelius Field, a director of the Highland Park Building Company circa 1875, this locally landmarked home is one of the best examples of preserved Victorian Gothic Revival style. The home has vertical board and batten wood siding, arched window hoods, and square porch supports with capitals. Other details are engaged pilasters and a Palladian window in the second floor mansard roof.



Chapter 3 maps out action steps to achieve each objective identified in Chapter 2. The intent is to provide City Staff and members of the Historic Preservation Commission with small, achievable actions that, when taken together over a longer timeframe, will result in measurable, meaningful progress in historic preservation in Highland Park.

Chapter 4 establishes the goals of the Preservation Plan: Public Outreach, Public Engagement, Identification of Historic Assets, and Commission Education. Each goal has a series of smaller objectives to help achieve it.

Chapter 5 maps out action steps to achieve each objective identified in Chapter 4. The intent is to provide City Staff and members of the Historic Preservation Commission with small, achievable actions that, when taken together over a longer time frame, will result in measurable, meaningful progress in historic preservation in Highland Park.

Planning Process

City staff worked cooperatively with Highland Park's Historic Preservation Commission to create this plan. First, Commissioners completed a survey identifying key areas of concern in preservation, as well as thoughts on past successes and shortcomings. Staff asked what role the Commissioners envisioned the HPC should play in advocating for preservation and educating the public about it. The Commission also indicated areas where they could benefit from more education and instruction.

Over the following months, staff drafted a series of goals and objectives for the plan. These were discussed and refined over a series of meetings. Staff followed up with an Action Matrix proposing a list of tasks and activities that the Commission further helped refine and improve. The result is Highland Park's first complete Historic Preservation Plan.

Using this Plan

The Historic Preservation Plan is intended to guide community engagement, promote preservation education, and serve as a vehicle for policy discussions and decisions. The plan has a 3-5 year time frame, after which the goals and objectives should be re-evaluated. This Plan provides a benchmark and includes measurable, achievable actions to continue to promote historic preservation and celebrate Highland Park's many treasured historic and architectural assets.

By the Numbers

3 Local Historic Districts

76 Local Landmarks

5 National Register Districts

29 National Register of Historic Places

2. Vision



Town of Fort Sheridan, 2013

"How will we know it's us without our past?"

John Steinbeck

This vision statement describes the mission and purpose of historic preservation in Highland Park. It is

the touchstone of the City's Preservation Plan and should guide all future preservation efforts in the City.

Vision Statement

The City of Highland Park demonstrates leadership in historic preservation and is committed to engaging and informing residents about the rich architectural history the City has to offer. Through identifying historic properties, advocating for preservation of recognized architectural assets, educating the public, and helping residents designate homes as local landmarks or establish historic districts, the City will continue to preserve its distinct character.

3. Existing Conditions



Raymond W. Stevens House, 175 Ravine Drive - Local Landmark

“ Preservation is simply having the good sense to hold on to things that are well-designed, that link us with our past in a meaningful way, and that have plenty of good use left in them.”

Richard Moe, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Planning for the future of preservation in Highland Park requires an understanding of how historic preservation began in the City, how it operates, and what it has accomplished. Below is a brief summary of existing conditions that reviews preservation policy, current historic assets in Highland Park, and the City's catalog of architectural resource surveys. A more detailed Existing Conditions Report providing additional information and background is included in the Appendix of this Plan.

Local History

The opening of the Chicago and North Western commuter rail service on January 1, 1855 initiated the development of Highland Park as one of a string of railroad suburbs beginning to radiate out from Chicago. The striking ravines and proximity to the cooling waters of Lake Michigan made it an ideal location for the mansions of wealthy businessmen who would commute to Chicago. The City was incorporated in 1869 and saw residential growth

under Frank Hawkins, the manager of the Highland Park Building Company (HPBC) and first Mayor of Highland Park. Many original HPBC houses remain in town, including a number in the Belle Avenue Historic District.

Highland Park remained attractive through the early 1900s as a summer retreat. Several country clubs, notably Bob O'link, Old Elm, and Northmoor, were built by the 1920s, all of them on the flood plain near the Skokie River. By 1926 Highland Park had annexed other areas and achieved its present size. The population of the City grew from about 3,000 in 1900 to an estimated 7,500 by 1918. Its population by 1930 was 12,203. A housing boom following the Second World War saw growth in the west side of the City, giving Highland Park a rich housing stock that continues to be popular today.

The City has continued as an attractive, progressive north shore suburb over the decades. The population was approximately 30,000, based on the 2010 Census, and is projected to stay close to that number moving into the future.

Preservation Policy & Practice

Highland Park’s Historic Preservation Ordinance was first adopted in 1984. It has been updated, amended, and revised over the years and provides the key framework for preservation policy in the City. As Chapter 24 in the City Code, the Ordinance authorizes the Historic Preservation Commission to identify properties for designation as local historic landmarks and create historic districts. The Ordinance also establishes a process for reviewing alterations to historic homes with Certificates of Appropriateness. A further component authorizes the Commission to review single-family homes for historic significance prior to demolition. Below is a summary of each of these preservation tools.

Local Landmarks & Historic Districts

The historic preservation ordinance grants the Commission and other key stakeholders the authority to nominate structure as local historic landmarks. Owner consent is required for a nomination and, if approved by the Historic Preservation Commission and the City Council, a house or other structure can be designated a local historic landmark. Beginning with the Stupey Cabin

in 1985, Highland Park has designated 76 standalone properties as local historic landmarks and 43 Contributing homes in the local historic districts. The most recent landmark nomination was for 215 Central Avenue, a 1906 Craftsman house. It was nominated by the owners in the Fall of 2020.

The Commission can also create historic districts with structures that, among other criteria, “convey or represent one or more architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social or other aspects particular to the heritage of the City, county, state or country.” Highland Park currently has three local historic districts:

- Linden Park Place District (est. 1997)
- Vine / Linden / Maple District (est. 1999)
- Belle Avenue District (est. 2002)

Details and information on each district is included in the complete Existing Conditions Report in the Appendix of this plan.

Local Historic Districts



Howard Van Doren Shaw

Howard Van Doren Shaw was considered the Midwest's preeminent society architect, and designed numerous buildings of varied originality. Originally a Chicago native who was educated at Yale University and M.I.T, he is best known for his North Shore country estates, nine of which are in Highland Park, including 405 Sheridan Road, 1419 Waverly Road, and 970 Sheridan. Other commissions included the Goodman Theater at the Art institute, Market Square in Lake Forest's commercial district, and the Lakeside Press Building near Chicago's McCormick Place. His earlier works show influence of the English Arts and Crafts, followed by more extravagant works inspired from historical precedents of Georgian, Elizabethan, Palladian, and Germanic styles. His eclectic designs are known for the attention to understated detail and high quality. He was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Lifetime Achievement posthumously in 1927.



Certificates of Appropriateness (COA)

Alterations to locally landmarked structures or contributing structures in local historic districts are subject to a review by the Historic Preservation Commission to ensure changes to historic structures are in keeping with the existing architecture, streetscape, and context of the surrounding homes. The historic preservation ordinance provides standards for changes to existing structures and for new construction in historic districts. The Historic Preservation Commission works cooperatively with homeowners and their architects to approve changes to historic homes that are in keeping with their historic character and that improve their function and livability through the thoughtful inclusion of modern features where appropriate and reasonable.

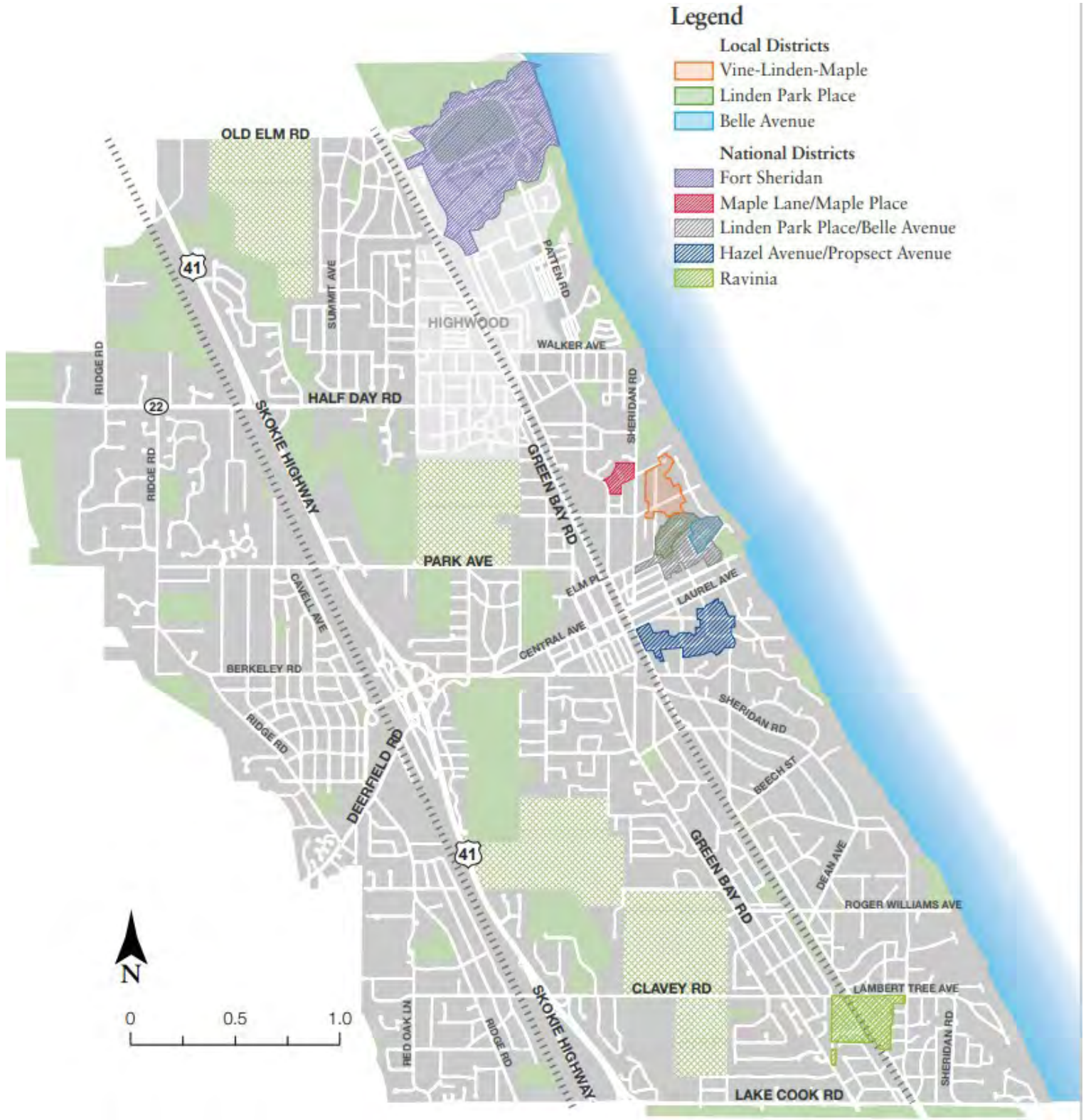
National Register of Historic Places

The US Department of the Interior administers the National Register of Historic Places. While carefully curated, the Register is an honorary designation that provides no regulatory review authority for alterations, nor protection from demolition.

Highland Park has 29 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are a total of 320 properties included in the five National Register Historic Districts in town of which 163 are Contributing homes and 157 are Non-Contributing homes. The National Register Historic Districts are as follows:

- Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue
- Maple Avenue / Maple Lane
- Hazel Avenue / Prospect Avenue
- Ravinia Festival
- Fort Sheridan

Local Historic & NRHP Districts



Highland Park includes 29 properties on the National Register of Historic Places, eleven of which are also designated as local historic landmarks. Notable listings include the following:

- 1623 Sylvester Place, the Millard House designed by W.W. Boyington (1892) – NRHP & Local Landmark
- 950 Dean, Jens Jensen’s Summer House and Studio (1908-1918)- NRHP only
- 487 Groveland, the May T. Watts House, designed by John S. Van Bergen (c.1928) – Local Landmark Only
- 441 Cedar Avenue, the Henry Dubin House (1929) – NRHP & Local Landmark

Demolition Reviews

Chapter [170.122](#) of the City’s building code authorizes the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to review all proposals for the demolition of single-family

structures in Highland Park. Using nine landmark criteria listed in the City’s Preservation Ordinance, [Chapter 24](#), the HPC determines the historic and architectural significance of a property. If it is found to meet one or none of the criteria, then a demolition permit can be issued to the property owners immediately. If two or three landmark criteria are satisfied by the house, the Commission may impose a 180-day delay on the demolition. If a structure is determined to meet four or more criteria, a 365-day demolition delay can be imposed.

The City Code provides direction on proactive measures for the Commission to take during a demolition delay to document a historic structure and raise awareness of its potential loss. Section 170.122(E)(3) requires education and outreach during the demolition delay period: “The City shall undertake historic documentation of the structure subject to the demolition delay period, includ-



368 Moraine Road

This 1925 French Eclectic home was designed by architect William Mann. It was abandoned and vacant for nearly a decade, falling into disrepair.

It was purchased and saved from demolition by new owners who bought it as a “living piece of history and art” to be honored. A long renovation process brought the house to current living standards with only minor alterations to the original floor plan. A highlight is the restoration of the grand three-story staircase in the heart of the home. The home is a local landmark and the owners were awarded a Preservation Award in 2019 for their tireless efforts.

ing photographs and collection of records. The City shall utilize standard communication channels, including all practicable, best-practice, and commonly used methods, to provide information to the public concerning the proposed demolition and the historic nature of the structure. The Commission must hold a public meeting to inform the applicant of the historical significance of the structure, and work with the owners of the structure to discuss alternatives to demolition.”

Since 2003, 63 “S-Significant” rated homes have been demolished. They include homes by Van Bergen, Seyfarth, and Keck & Keck. As previously noted, the intent of the demolition delay is to raise awareness, and by doing so, provide time for opportunities to preserve these

architecturally and/or historically significant structures. This may include identifying a new buyer that is willing to preserve the property, additional time to obtain financial resources to rehabilitate, time to evaluate the feasibility of moving the structure, or a change in heart by the owner, among other solutions.

Landmark Criteria

Local landmark designation and demolitions use the following landmark criteria:

1. It demonstrates character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, county, state, or country.
2. It is the site of a significant local, county, state, or national event.
3. It is associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, County, State, or Country.
4. It embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape style valuable for the study of a specific time period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.
5. It is identifiable as the work of a notable builder, designer, architect, artist, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, County, State, or Country.
6. It embodies, overall, elements of design, details, materials, and/or craftsmanship that renders it architecturally, visually, aesthetically, and/or culturally significant and/or innovative.
7. It has a unique location or it possesses or exhibits singular physical and/or aesthetic characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature.
8. It is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure or group of such structures, including, but not limited to farmhouses, gas stations or other commercial structures, with a high level of integrity and/or architectural, cultural, historical, and/or community significance.
9. It possesses or exhibits significant historical and/or archaeological qualities.

Integrity: The degree of original design and historic material remaining in place on a property, structure, area, object, or landscape of significance.

Architectural & Historical Resource Survey Program

Highland Park commissioned eight architectural and historical resource surveys between 1999 and 2020 for areas around the City. Most were completed with Certified Local Government (CLG) grants awarded by the State of Illinois. The surveys are:

- 1999 – Central East Area Survey (Resurveyed in 2020)
- 2000 – West Side Survey
- 2001 – South Central Survey
- 2002 – Northeast Side Survey
- 2004 – Braeside Survey
- 2006 – Bob-O-Link Area Survey
- 2008 – Green Bay Road Corridor Survey
- 2020 – Sunset Terrace Neighborhood

The resource surveys are an essential source of historical and architectural information in Highland Park. The information is used by staff and the Historic Preservation Commission to help determine the significance of a property. In addition to the historical and architectural summary in each property survey, structures are categorized in one of three ways: S – Significant, C – Contributing, or NC – Non-Contributing. An “S” indicates that the building would be eligible for listing as an individual local landmark, and could perhaps contribute to a local historic district. A “C” indicates that it would be a contributing building in a locally designated historic district. An

“NC” would be a building that is non-contributing architecturally or historically. Another important consideration is the integrity of historic homes and whether the original design and historic materials were still in place.

The surveys are nearing 20 years and in need of updating. Many structures in the surveys have been demolished or altered, and the surveys were produced before desktop publishing and digital photography were proliferate. There are also architectural styles such as Mid-Century Modern that were not identified as significant when these surveys were undertaken but are now considered significant. Highland Park continues to pursue grants to update all of these important surveys. The first to be updated was the Central East Survey from 1999. A CLG grant was awarded to Highland Park in 2019 for the project and an update was completed in 2020. While the other surveys remain in need of updating, they still represent valuable sources of historical and architectural information for the City of Highland Park.

History of Ravinia

The South Central Survey provides a brief history of the Ravinia Area: “Early records show three men who are said to be the founders of Ravinia: Mr. Eddy, Mr. Guernly, and Mr. B. F. Jacobs [Sheridan Road Newsletter, July 4, 1902]. But it seems to have been Mr. Jacobs who was the force behind establishing Ravinia as a Baptist colony. An early Baptist church and a Sun-



day school were located at the intersection of Dean and Judson streets. There were also a few modest homes clustered there. The community was not very successful as a Baptist community, however, and the church and Sunday school soon closed. In 1891 Jacobs conveyed the property as a gift to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ravinia. The house standing at 750 Dean Avenue was converted from an old frame church on this site. That church was probably built by Jacobs as the Baptist church and later transferred to First Methodist Episcopal. In 1905, First Methodist sold the property to pay its debts. The Ravinia stop on the Chicago and North Western Railroad was originally a ‘flag stop’ for the Chicago-Waukegan route during the late 19th century. The name, Ravinia, indicating a place of ravines, is said to have come from a sign nailed up on the station by a railroad carpenter. The current Metra station at Roger Williams Avenue, built in 1889, is the oldest surviving station along any of the three Metra north and northwest lines.”



Ravinia Metra Train Station

4. Goals & Objectives



974 Wildwood Lane, Designated a Local Landmark in 2019

“It has been said that at its best, preservation engages the past in a conversation with the present over a mutual concern for the future.”

William Murtagh,
Former “Keeper” of the National Register of Historic Places

Generally speaking, a Goal is an end situation toward which planning efforts should be directed. They are broad and long-range, and set a bar for which progress can be evaluated over time. Objectives are intended to be specific actions undertaken by the City and Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to advance goals. They provide specific measurable steps for planning action.

Highland Park's Planning Staff worked with the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to draft a series of goals for the Preservation Plan. The goals are broad and far-reaching. They are intended to capture both the core mission of the HPC, acknowledgement of Highland

Park's remarkable stock of historically and architecturally significant structures, and recognition that continuing education in theory and best practice is essential for an effective Commission.

A series of objectives were written for each goal. While the goals are broad, the objectives are more focused. They are intended to ensure a shared understanding of each goal and provide benchmarks to evaluate how goals are being met. Some goals have a long list of objectives, others have fewer. But in each case, the list of objectives clarifies what each goal means and how it can be achieved.

Goal 1

Identify Stakeholder Groups and Establish Lines of Communication with the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC).

The City will identify residents, private and public organizations, and bodies of government that may share an interest in preserving architectural and cultural assets in Highland Park. Communication to the various stakeholder groups will be crafted to address how each could contribute to the City's historic preservation efforts or benefit from participating in preservation programming and advocacy.

Objective 1.1

Identify Stakeholder Groups.

To maximize engagement and public education of historic preservation, messages must be crafted for specific stakehold-

ers. The City, with the assistance of the Historic Preservation Commission should identify the stakeholder groups that would most benefit from preservation education and outreach. Owners of local landmarks have investment in a historic structure and can share experience and knowledge with others. Other residents enjoy local history and architecture and may appreciate the opportunity to lend their voice to preservation. Further, local students in grade school, middle school, and high school could benefit from exposure to the historic preservation community in Highland Park. Given the established culture of preservation in the City, experts in historic preservation from the Art Institute of Chicago, Landmarks Illinois, the Chicago History Museum, and specialized architectural firms could be valuable stakeholders, as well.

Objective 1.2

Clarify the Intent of Engagement and Craft Targeted Messages Utilizing Appropriate Media.

Historic preservation has different meanings to different people and organizations. A clear, well-crafted engagement message provides a playbook for historic preservation in Highland Park. Outreach to residents and property owners should acknowledge the contribution of historic preservation in Highland Park, provide information about available resources, as well as encourage pride in owning a local landmark or living within a historic district. Outreach to students should include an introduction to historic preservation, its contribution to the community and society, and expose them to historic preservation as an area of study. Ad-



Historic Preservation Awards

Since 1989, the Historic Preservation Commission has sponsored the Historic Preservation awards program to recognize the time, effort, and ongoing commitment that Highland Park residents have for the preservation of the City's rich architectural history.

These awards recognize and encourage projects that preserve, conserve, and protect buildings, objects, and landscapes of historic significance in Highland Park, and reflect on the rich architectural history of the City. Currently, the awards include categories of Restoration, Rehabilitation, Adaptive Reuse, Landscape Restoration, and New Construction/Addition.

ditional specific messages should be crafted for policy makers, including members of City Council, Commissioners and

Advisory Group members, sister governmental bodies, outside government organizations, and advocacy organizations.

Goal 2

Create Outreach, Education, and Advocacy Programming.

The City of Highland Park will be a local leader in programming initiatives to engage stakeholders, educate Highland Park residents, identify financial and other resources and incentives to promote and support historic preservation, and advocate for preservation locally and in the Chicago area. Historic preservation has economic and cultural benefits to communities that should be shared with residents, policymakers, and other key stakeholders.

Objective 2.1

Continue to Host the Annual Historic Preservation Awards Program.

The Historic Preservation Commission has hosted an annual awards program since 1989. The award ceremony has typically included a modest reception generally lo-

cated in a home, where a homeowner has generously agreed to host the event. However, in 2019 in conjunction with HP150¹, the ceremony was held at the Art Center. With momentum from the HP150 celebrations, future programming should include a wide invitation list, promotion online, and recognition of winners in City-wide communications.

Objective 2.2

Celebrate Historic Preservation Month in Highland Park.

Every May, the National Trust for Historic Preservation celebrates Preservation Month. The month-long event began as National Preservation Week in 1973 as a “means of relating local and state preservation progress to the national effort for the mutual benefits of both.” According to

¹ In 2019, the City celebrated its 150th anniversary of its incorporation. To celebrate, the City hosted tours, special events, and highlighted individual properties highlighting the historic nature of Highland Park.

the National Trust, in 2005 the week was “extended the celebration to the entire month of May and declared it Preservation Month to provide an even greater opportunity to celebrate the diverse and unique heritage of our country’s cities and states.” To coincide with national efforts, Staff should create programming around this national event, beginning with a resolution to present to Council naming May Historic Preservation Month in Highland Park.

National Preservation Month in Highland Park will provide an opportunity to celebrate the community’s numerous local and national landmarks and districts. Similar to HP150, staff should work with the Historic Preservation Commission and community volunteers to develop and execute events and programming throughout the month of May. The City should seek partnerships with the Historic Society, Highland Park Library, and consider collaborating with neighboring communities. Potential awareness campaigns and engagement events may include:

- Bike or walking tours
- Light pole banners
- Online and social media blasts
- Speaking events at the Library
- Guided historic district walking tours
- Open house events
- Lawn signs to recognize local

landmarks and architecturally and historically significant structures

Objective 2.3

Host Education Events for Realtors

The local real estate community provides a direct link to would-be homeowners of landmarked and historic properties. Staff responds to requests for information about the implications of landmark and Significant survey status on a weekly basis. The City should develop and host an educational event for local real estate agents. The event may include an in-person session or online webinar that includes topics such as the regulatory requirements for local landmarks, and properties identified as “Significant” in a survey of architectural-historic resources, tax incentives for historic homes, the demolition review process, and the purpose of demolition delays. The City should also reach out specifically to realtors that have experience with historic properties, who may have advice for their colleagues and potential homeowners.

Objective 2.4

Add Educational Content to the Historic Preservation Webpage and Use Social Media

The Historic Preservation Commission’s webpage on the City’s website provides an opportunity to showcase

Measuring the Impacts of Historic Preservation

Historic preservation is widely known for saving places that contribute to community character and having local economic benefits. In Highland Park, the benefits to neighborhoods is evident through well-kept historic homes that help to maintain local property values. Nevertheless, quantifying that benefit can prove to be challenging. As documented by a 2011 report by PlaceEconomics for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Measuring Economic Impact of Historic Preservation*, quantifying historic preservation benefits is laborious and inconsistent. The report examines “indicators that can be used to regularly, consistently, meaningfully, and credibly

measure the economic impact of historic preservation.” Areas of measurement and study to determine impacts include jobs/household income, property values, heritage tourism, environmental measurements, and downtown revitalization. However, the report notes that data is severely lacking and there is no consistency in the various methodologies of analysis. The City of Highland Park has experienced similar challenges with data collection, consistency, and overall capacity. The City should consider opportunities to outsource data collection and analysis as funding comes available and conduct surveys that quantify the qualitative benefits of historic preservation, as well as seek public and private grants toward such research.

educational information for Highland Park residents. The City has a significant amount of research and information on local architects and architectural styles that should be vetted and made available to the public. The City should review its repository of digital and hardcopy historic preservation archives, which includes reports, surveys, maps, and photography, and make these accessible to the public through the webpage.

Objective 2.5

Identify and Celebrate Highland Park’s Local Landmarks.

Highland Park is home to 76 local landmarks. This information about these properties should be accessible in an interactive, user-friendly online format. As part of HP150, staff worked with the HP150 Architecture Committee to cre-

ate a StoryMap that highlighted architecturally significant homes in the City. The project was put on hold, but it has the potential to provide base information on local landmarks and a format to build upon. Staff should re-start the StoryMap to provide images and information about the City’s local landmarks.

In addition to online tools to identify local landmarks, the City should consider a historic plaque program. Historic plaques provide recognition of historic homes while promoting community awareness of local history. The City should draft a historic plaque concept program to determine costs, potential funding, and design.

The City’s existing walking tours have been successful, both with printed brochures and with online content. The Commission will work on creating new walking tours to celebrate architectural themes in Highland Park, specific neighborhoods, or the work of specific architects.

Objective 2.6

Explore Financial Incentives that Support Preservation.

Locally landmarked homes, properties on the National Register of Historic Places, and contributing structures in local and national landmark districts are eligible for the State's Tax Freeze Program through the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Some properties may also be eligible for additional loans or financing through the federal government. Nevertheless, more can be done to incentivize homeowners to rehabilitate and restore historic structures. The City should create a step-by-step guide to the State's Tax Freeze Program and consider the potential of building permit waivers.

Objective 2.7

Research Policies that Support the Preservation of Historic Properties.

While local landmarking protects many historically and architecturally significant homes from being razed, many properties have no such protection and are potentially at risk for demolition. The City should identify the reasons why property owners choose to demolish their homes in order to research potential policies that may incentivize an owner to save the property.

In a similar vein, the Historic Preservation Ordinance protects single-family structures and landscapes—with the exception of the Cary Avenue Bridge, Yerke Fountain, and Green Bay Trail—but does

Landscape Heritage

Highland Park's eastern large estates and modest properties to the west were founded with the help of landscape architects Cleveland and French, who were sensitive to the area's natural features and ravines. Jens Jensen, one of the leading American landscape architects, had a summer home and studio in Highland Park, and further contributed to the area's landscaping. His style grew from the 18th century "picturesque" approach, and let the topography lead his design, while using native plantings. His designs were closely aligned with the Prairie style. Subtle open meadows and water features were primary elements of his work, and his stone work (such as the "Indian Council Rings") were particularly unique to him. Jensen designed numerous estates and was employed by the Chicago Park System. One of Jensen's contemporaries, May Thielgard Watts, was a prominent

landscape preservationist, naturalist, and author. She helped set the character of the unique landscape in eastern Highland Park in the late 19th and early 20th century. One of her noted accomplishments was the development of the triangular area surrounded by Roger Williams, Ravinia School, and Baldwin. Her harmonious approach included clusters of vegetation in natural groupings interspersed with informal clearings.



1425 Waverly Road

not specifically address non-residential structures. The City should research policies that may be used preserve and pro-

tect Highland Park's commercial, industrial, and institutional properties as well.

Goal 3

Catalog Highland Park's Architectural/Historic Resources.

Identifying a community's historic resources is a first step in preserving them. To this end, Highland Park commissioned architectural resource surveys between 1999 and 2020 cataloging thousands of properties in town, identifying significant architecture, and establishing a base of information from which to coordinate preservation efforts. These efforts have included historic walking tours, landmark nominations, and learning opportunities for residents and students. These surveys are approaching twenty years old and need to be updated to reflect demolitions, alterations, and evolving architectural studies. New surveys are also needed for areas of Highland Park that have never been researched. The information from these surveys informs the Historic Preservation Commissions consideration of demolitions, local landmarks applications, and in establishing historic districts.

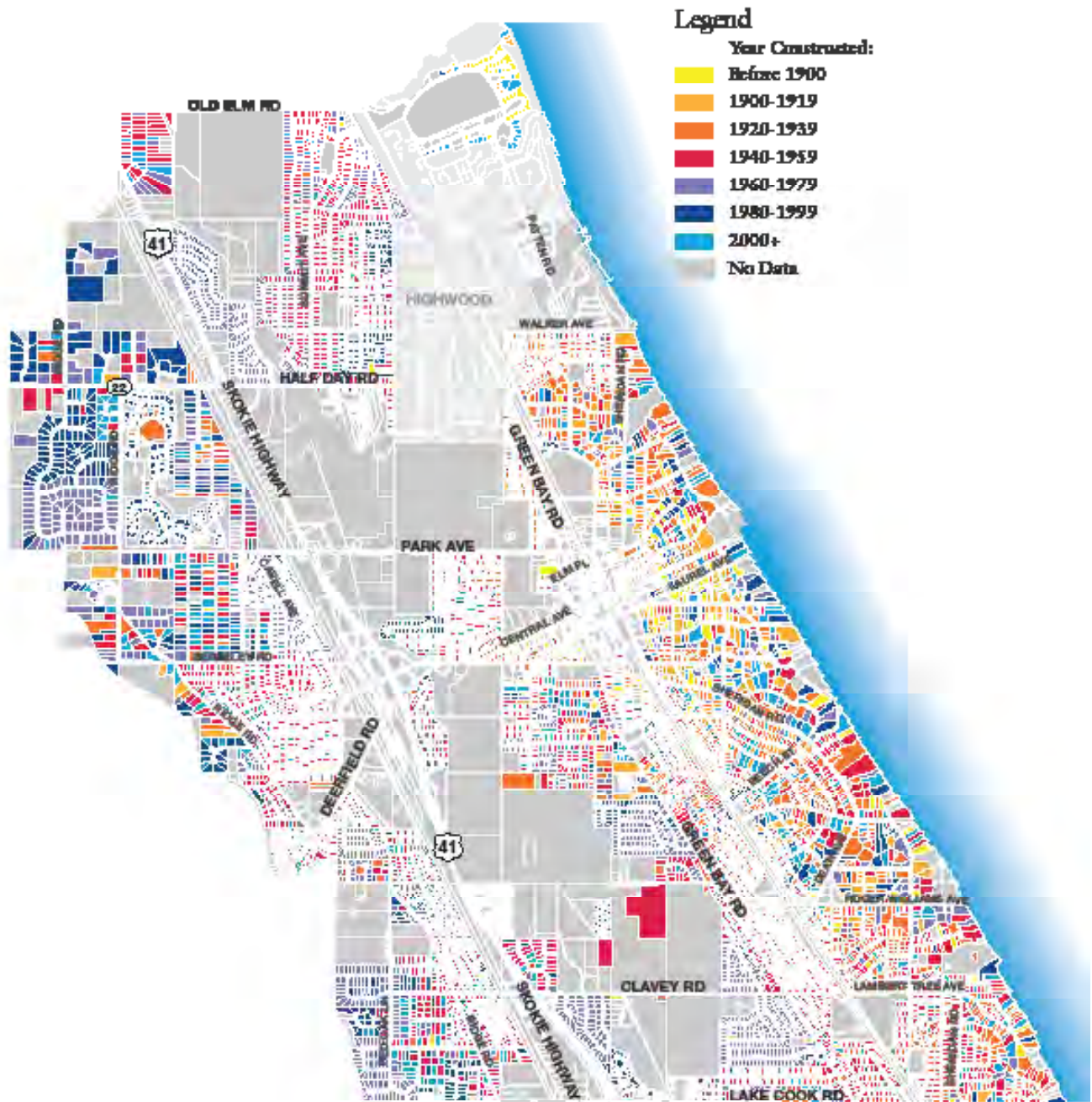
Objective 3.1

Update Existing Architectural / Historical - Resource Surveys

The resource surveys are an essential source of historical and architectural information in the City. However, the City's surveys that cover eight geographic areas are nearing 20 years and are in need of updating. Many structures in the surveys have been demolished or altered. The surveys are not in digital format, having been produced before desktop publishing and digital photography was commonplace. Further, there are architectural styles such as Mid-Century Modern that were not identified as significant when these surveys were undertaken. With many of these properties now exceeding 50 years old², the surveys need to be updated to reflect potentially significant

² The National Register of Historic Places established a 50-year period as a guide for evaluating properties worthy of historic preservation. A 50-year period minimum assures historical perspective and avoiding judgements based on current popular trends.

Residential Home Age



properties of this architecture and design. The City's resource surveys include:

- 1999 – Central East Area Survey (2020 updated)
- 2000 – West Side Survey
- 2001 – South Central Survey
- 2002 – Northeast Side Survey
- 2004 – Braeside Survey
- 2006 – Bob-O-Link Area Survey
- 2008 – Green Bay Road Corridor Survey
- 2020 – Sunset Terrace Survey

The State of Illinois recognizes local governments play a significant role in historic preservation. Through the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the State supports local governments by awarding grants and providing technical assistance. Communities that have a historic preservation ordinance, a dedicated preservation commission, and participate actively in surveying can be recognized as Certified Local Governments, or CLG's.

Highland Park was among the first cities in the State to be designated as a Certified Local Government (CLG). As a result, Highland Park is eligible for grants from the State of Illinois to help offset the cost of architectural resource surveys. This includes updating existing surveys that are out-of-date. In 2019 the City applied for and received CLG grant funding to update the Central East Survey Area. In addition, as part of a planned development at 1850 Green Bay Road and the demolition of the former Karger Center, the City received \$20,000 to undertake a resource

survey in the Sunset Terrace area as part of required mitigation by the State Office of Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This neighborhood, west off Sunset Woods Park, has a variety of pre-war housing over 50 years old and had not been surveyed before.

The City should apply for CLG funding to both updated existing survey areas as well as survey new areas as funding from the City is available. The CLG grants require a 30% local match, therefore, the City should also explore opportunities for new funding sources. These may include state grant money, funds allotted through the annual City budget process, or resources outside the City. In addition, the City should discuss the potential of historic preservation projects as public benefits for large development projects in town.

Objective 3.2

Identify New Survey Areas.

The City's historic surveys cover a significant area of Highland Park. Nevertheless, there are large neighborhoods and subdivisions in Highland Park that have not been surveyed for historic or architectural resources. The City should identify logical survey areas based on age of housing, number of properties, and natural borders and geographic boundaries. In addition, the City should prioritize the areas that should be surveyed first as funding becomes available.

Objective 3.3

Identify Potential Local Landmarks.

According to the existing historic surveys, Highland Park has at least 675 structures considered Significant, as identified through the City's Architectural & Historical Resource Survey program³. These homes and buildings have the potential to be recognized as local land-

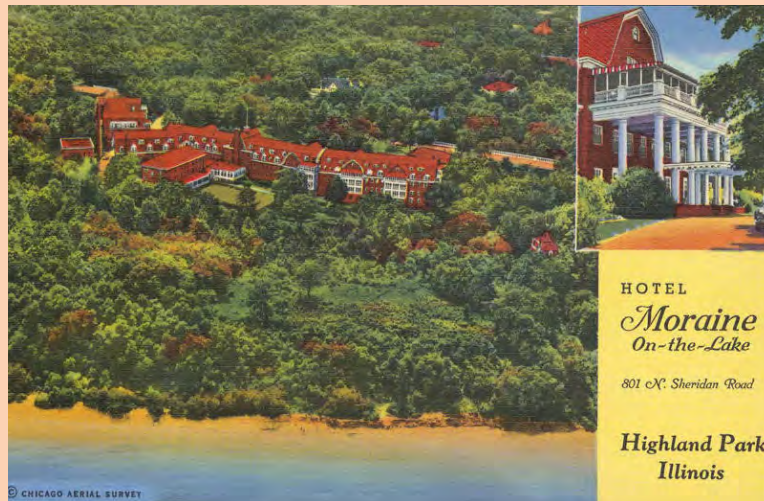
marks. In addition, local landmark status would protect these buildings from demolition, as over the past twenty years, 63 Significant properties have been demolished. The City should review properties identified as Significant and create an outreach plan to engage these property owners. Outreach efforts should include information about the benefits of landmarking, available financial incentives, and workshops in partnership with the Highland Park Library

³ See Significant Property inventory in Appendix, pg. 86, for more details.

Moraine Park & Hotel Moraine On-the-Lake

Moraine Park, located on the 2400 block of Sheridan Road, was once the site of an elegant society hotel, known as the Moraine Hotel on the Lake. Frederick Cushing, the proprietor of the hotel and a prominent local figure, hired local architect and former mayor W. W. Boyington for the design. The ground-breaking for the mammoth retreat took place in November of 1893.

In its early heyday the Moraine Hotel was considered a summer residence for wealthy Chicagoans. It then became a year-round resort hotel and provided the community of Highland Park with a substantial, seasonal economic boost. The City of Highland Park purchased the property in 1970 and demolished the dilapidated Moraine Hotel for the creation of a park. Moraine Park is approximately 13 acres along the Lake Michigan shoreline. The front parking lot,



shelter house, and the sprawling lawn of the park are all visible from Sheridan Road. On the north side of the park there is a trail that leads down to a bridge across the ravine and then to a stone path that curves down to the Lake Michigan beach front. Today, the setting is as ideal for a community park as it was for a summer retreat at the Moraine Hotel.

and Historic Society.

Objective 3.4

Identify Significant Non-Residential Buildings.

While the majority of historic structures within Highland Park are single-family homes, there are several non-residential utilitarian structures, such as the Cary Avenue Pedestrian Bridge and Yerkes Fountain that have been designated as

local landmarks. The City should continue to identify and catalog non-residential structures, including commercial and institutional buildings, which have historic significance, as these may be candidates for local landmarks or for historic rehabilitation. Special attention should be paid to review old school buildings in Highland Park that are closed, or may be closed in the future. If designated on the national register, their redevelopment may be eligible for historic tax credits. The City should work with the Historic Preservation Commission to facilitate conversations with North Shore School District 112 to designate the buildings, as appropriate.

Goal 4

Commissioner Education.

The Historic Preservation Commission plays an important role in safeguarding Highland Park's architecturally and historically significant properties, structures and landscapes through not only its regulatory decisions, but also its ongoing education and outreach. To properly discharge its duties it is incumbent on Commissioners to view their role in preservation seriously and be committed to obtaining knowledge of architectural styles and their salient features. It is also important to have a well-rounded understanding of best practices in historic preservation and architectural design.

Moreover, the Commission must conduct public meetings in accordance with the Open Meeting Act and standard rules of order. It is for these reasons that the Commission must obtain legal training and pursue educational opportunities on a regular basis.

Objective 4.1

Continue Legal Education.

The City Manager and City Council are

committed to providing all City boards and commissions with annual training from the City's Corporation Counsel. The training covers a range of topics, including an overview of Robert's Rules of Order for the conduct of meetings, the State of Illinois Open Meetings Act, and relevant local ordinances pertaining to each body. Those within the jurisdiction of the Historic Preservation Commission include the City's ordinances regarding Historic Preservation (Chapter 24) and the Demolition of Dwellings (Chapter 170.122). This annual training provides the knowledge and tools needed for the consideration of applicant requests and to make sound decisions related to its consideration of Certificates of Appropriateness, demolition delays, and landmark designations. The City should continue to provide annual legal training to the Historic Preservation Commission and seek ways to expand it to cover the topics mentioned in more depth.

Objective 4.2

Facilitate Educational Opportunities for the Historic Preservation Commission and Staff.

Continuing education ensures the City's Historic Preservation Commission has the tools and capacity to make informed decisions. In addition, staff training provides capacity in the review and analysis that aids determinations

of historic and architectural Significance, and makes for the sound evaluation of proposed alterations to significant properties, structures and landscapes. The Chicago area includes numerous organizations associated with historic preservation that offer educational opportunities. The City should provide opportunities for Commissioners and staff to attend educational programming, events, and training programs through organizations such as:

- Landmarks Illinois
- Bauhaus and Beyond
- Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- National Alliance of Preservation Commissions - CAMP® Program
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- The Art Institute
- The Chicago Architecture Center

There may be costs associated with attending some of the programs offered. The City should review the Historic Preservation Budget and identify funding for educational event attendance.

In addition to attending events, the City should proactively host guest speakers. The speakers should include local historic preservation experts, architects with knowledge in preservation. Moreover, the owners of landmarked structures could be

Craftsman Architecture

The Craftsman style was prominently used in the design of smaller homes built in the early 20th century throughout the United States. The Craftsman style developed out of the Arts and Crafts Movement, and the unique bungalow form originated in California by architects Greene and Greene. The style was quickly distributed through the use of pattern books and magazines. Distinctive elements of the style include low-pitched gabled roofs, wide eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, decorative beams, dormers, and full or partial width porches supported by tapered columns. There are numerous examples of the Craftsman style remaining in Highland Park, such as homes at 1840 Crescent Court, 905 Deerfield Avenue, and 281 Roger Williams Avenue.



invited to share their experiences and talk about the historic value of their particular property. Topics may include focus on specific types of architecture, such as Mid-century Modern, Arts & Crafts, or International; working with the SHPO for tax incentives; and seminars on local history and architectural styles. The City should develop opportunities to leverage partnerships with the Highland Park Historic Preservation Society and Highland Park Library to host some events. Further, the City should invite local realtors, builders, residents and other key stakeholders to develop a sense of community and shared understanding of Highland Park's rich architectural and historic resources.

Lastly, the City should continuously review and distribute relevant literature to Historic Preservation Commission members. The City has access to publications

from Landmarks Illinois and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Commissioners should also be encouraged to share relevant articles and publications.

Objective 4.3

Monitor and evaluate emerging trends in preservation.

National and regional preservation organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Landmarks Illinois regularly share articles and publications with information on trends in the field. These may include sustainable building and renovation techniques, social equity, and affordable housing. Staff will monitor these trends, present updates to

the Historic Preservation Commission, and evaluate how planning and preservation practices in Highland Park may benefit.

Objective 4.4

Implement the Preservation Plan.

The Preservation Plan should establish shared expectations for what it means to implement the plan. A series of action steps for each objective is provided in the following section. But it is also helpful to clarify how progress will be monitored and how ongoing discussions about the plan can be facilitated. This Objective has a series of action steps establishing annual reporting guidelines, opportunities for public input, and a suggestion to update the plan in five years.

5. Implementation



Yerkes Fountain, 1475 Sheridan Road - Local Landmark

“There may have been a time when preservation was about saving an old building here or there, but those days are gone. Preservation is in the business of saving communities and the values they embody.”

Richard Moe, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Highland Park’s Preservation Plan is intended to guide efforts by the Historic Preservation Commission and City Staff over a five-year timeframe to meet the goals identified in this plan. The Action Plan that follows goes into finer detail, offering specific steps for Commissioners, City Staff, or other stakeholders through a series of objectives that will achieve each overarching goal. The objectives identified break down goals into their smaller component parts and round out the intent and scope of each goal.

Each year the Historic Preservation Commission weighs options and chooses activities to further the purpose and goals of preservation in Highland Park for the upcoming year that has led to many successful outcomes, including but not limited to, local historic district sign

program, workshops for residents and a series of compelling walking tours. This Preservation Plan offers a strategic way to increase the Commission’s efficiency and effectiveness at accomplishing the goals of outreach, education, and advocacy by planning ahead and laying out a framework for future action that provides an agreed upon direction.

The Implementation Action Matrix in this chapter was developed by staff with assistance and input from the Historic Preservation Commission. This step-by-step framework provides a useful guide to accomplish this plan’s strategic Goals and Objectives.

Local Historic District Signs

The City unveiled four new gateway signs in May 2019, identifying the City’s three local historic districts. Staff worked collaboratively with the Historic Preservation Commission and district residents for the design and siting, which are 18”x18” painted cast aluminum, with the district’s name, and a logo of a front door evoking the residential character of the districts.



Using the Matrix

The Implementation Action Matrix provides specific, achievable, and measurable actions to further the goals and objectives of the Historic Preservation Plan. It is organized into a set of Action Steps based on timeframe from one to five years to implementation as further described below.

Action Steps:

1. These actions are generally less complex

or precursor to another step and should be completed within a year after plan adoption

2. These actions are more complex, or involve other organizations and should be accomplished within two to three years.

3. These actions involve the development of programmatic materials or programmatic areas and should be completed within five years. These actions tend to be more complex, involve actions by other organizations, or may require the completion of other actions prior to their initiation.

Implementation Action Matrix

#	Actions	Timeframe	Notes / Potential Partners
Goal 1. Identify Stakeholder Groups and Establish Lines of Communication with the Historic Preservation Commission			
Objective 1.1: Identify Stakeholder Groups.			
1	Create a mailing/email list of owners of properties that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Landmarks in Local Historic Districts in National Register Historic Districts Identified as “Significant” in an Architectural/Historic Survey Other Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Commissioners & Preservation Award Winners Realtors and Others in the Real Estate Industry 	1	
2	Identify Historic Preservation professionals in other organizations and neighboring communities.	1	
3	Establish a relationship with the Art Institute of Chicago Preservation Program.	2	Potential source of speakers, student interaction, research / education projects.

Implementation Action Matrix

#	Actions	Timeframe	Notes / Potential Partners
4	Engage students in learning about local history and architecture, and preservation through a speaker or activity.	2-3	Explore potential of local preservation coffee table book project featuring local landmarks. Potential Partners: North Shore School Districts 112 & 113
Objective 1.2: Clarify Intent of Engagement, Craft Targeted Messages, and Utilize Appropriate Media.			
1	Develop welcome / celebration communication to owners in historic districts and locally landmarked houses.	1	Will introduce the HPC and welcome owners to celebrate and participate in preservation activities.
2	As part of a broader educational campaign, develop case-making summaries of the importance and benefits of historic preservation.	1	Summary of assets, articles on benefits, summary of current and future initiatives etc.
3	Create outreach materials w/D112 and D113.	2-3	Work with School Districts to develop age-appropriate content for use by Districts.
4	Seek and create opportunities for Commissioners to engage with other similar Commissions in other communities, and the Plan and Design Commission as well as other local advisory groups as appropriate.	2	
Goal 2: Create Outreach, Education, and Advocacy Programming			
Objective 2.1: Host the Annual Historic Preservation Awards Program			
1	Obtain ongoing financial support for the Preservation Awards Program.	1	Ongoing.
2	Conduct annual awards program.		
3	Promote the award nominations and winners through City-wide communications.	1	Re-imagine & expand the celebration and promotion of this annual event.
Objective 2.2: Celebrate Historic Preservation Month in Highland Park.			
1	Develop an awareness campaign that includes communication and programming to promote and celebrate National Preservation Month.	1	City to celebrate and recognize this event annually.

Implementation Action Matrix

#	Actions	Timeframe	Notes / Potential Partners
2	Actively participate in the recognition of Historic Preservation Month.	2	
3	Arrange for the HPC members to attend the Council meeting where any resolution recognizes National Preservation Month.	2	
Objective 2.3: Host Education Event for Realtors.			
1	Create a syllabus for an educational event.	3	
2	Arrange a Webinar presentation.	3	
3	Create a packet of technical guides and handouts for potential property owners.	3	
Objective 2.4: Add Educational Content to the Historic Preservation Webpage and Use Social Media.			
1	Develop a “Historic Resources and Information” page on the HPC’s webpage.	1	
2	Create a monthly local landmark spotlight piece for social media and explore a yard sign program.	1	Cooperation with homeowners & potential yard signs.
3	Add links to preservation organizations, resources, etc.	1-2	
Objective 2.5: Identify and Celebrate Highland Park Local Landmarks.			
1	Create a story map of Highland Park's local landmarks.	1	Hybrid approach using City’s existing GIS framework.
2	Develop a historic plaque concept program for local landmarks and gauge owner interest.	2	
3	Develop new historic themed walking/biking/driving tours	2	Projects requiring planning, financing, research, photography, writing, and design work.
Objective 2.6: Explore Financial Incentives that Support Historic Preservation.			
1	Create a handout annually regarding the State's Tax Freeze Program.	1	Expand Historic Preservation web page.
2	Explore a Historic Preservation building permit waiver program.	2	Contingent on City Budget considerations.
Objective 2.7: Research Policies that Support the Preservation of Historic Properties.			
1	Research why historic homes in Highland Park have been demolished and policies to prevent demolition.	2	

Implementation Action Matrix

#	Actions	Timeframe	Notes / Potential Partners
2	Research policies for the preservation of architecturally or historically significant non-residential historic properties.	2	
Goal 3: Catalog Highland Park's Historic Resources.			
Objective 3.1: Update Existing Architectural / Historic Resource Surveys.			
1	Continue providing matching funds for State grants	1	
2	Apply for a CLG Grant from the State of Illinois.	1	Annual undertaking
3	Encourage historic preservation as a public benefit for large development projects where appropriate.	1	
Objective 3.2: Identify New Survey Areas.			
1	Identify areas & neighborhoods that have not been surveyed.	2-3	
	Leverage local financial resources to obtain grants	2-3	
2	Conduct surveys of priority areas.	2-3	
Objective 3.3: Identify Potential Local Landmarks.			
1	Create an outreach plan to engage homeowners of Significant homes.	1-2	This ties into outreach efforts under Goal 1
2	Create a document explaining the benefits of designating your property a local landmark.	2	
Objective 3.4: Identify Significant Non-Residential Buildings.			
1	Identify and catalog non-residential buildings that have architectural / historic significance.	3	
Goal 4: Participate in Ongoing Education.			
Objective 4.1: Continue Legal Education.			
1	Conduct Commission legal training.	1	Annually provided by Corporation Counsel.
Objective 4.2: Facilitate Educational Opportunities for the Historic Preservation Commission and Staff.			
1	Review journal articles and publications for research and information on preservation issues of interest to the HPC.	1	Ongoing initiative by staff.
2	Facilitate Commissioner attendance at the State Preservation Conference.	2	Contingent on budget considerations.

Implementation Action Matrix

#	Actions	Timeframe	Notes / Potential Partners
3	Review and provide opportunities to attend workshops and educational events in the area.	2	Ongoing.
4	Schedule a guest speaker to attend a Commission meeting for a 30-minute seminar/talk.	2-3	
Objective 4.3: Monitor and Evaluate Emerging Trends in Preservation.			
1	Review articles and publications from credible sources in the field of Historic Preservation and provide updates to the Commission.	1	Ongoing Initiative by Staff
Objective 4.4: Implement the Preservation Plan.			
1	Use the Plan & execute the Action Steps.	1-2	
2	Annual meeting to discuss implementation and progress, welcome public input.	2-3	
3	Update Plan in five years.	3	

Appendix



Carelton & Winifred Vail House, 1290 Lincoln Avenue South, Local Landmark

Appendix A.

1. Existing Conditions Report

Local History & Preservation Overview

Policy & Practice

Historic Districts

Surveys

Landmarks & National Register

2. Highland Park Historic Property Tables

Belle Avenue Local Historic District

Linden park Place Local Historic District

Vine / Linden / Maple Local Historic District

Highland Park Local Landmarks

National Register of Historic Places

Significant Properties

Appendix B.

1. Supporting Historic Materials

Landmark Preservation Committee Multiple Resource Nomination (1982)

Fort Sheridan Cultural Resource Management Plan (1997)

Ordinance No. 10-97 Linden Park Place Local Historic District

Ordinance No. 103-99 Vine Linden Maple Local Historic District

Ordinance No. 03-02 Belle Avenue Local Historic District

Ordinance No. 55-2018 Voluntary Landmarking

Existing Conditions Report

Section 1: Local History

A narrative of Highland Park history is provided in the 1999 “Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois: A Summary and Inventory; Central Ease Area.” Excerpts are provided below for the purpose of introducing the reader:

“The earliest settlers in the Highland Park area were Irish and German farmers who first arrived in the late 1830s. In the 1840s and 1850s two settlements at St. Johns and Port Clinton, were formed along the lakeshore but were eventually abandoned. It was the opening of the Chicago and North Western railroad commuter rail service on January 1, 1855, that initiated the development of Highland Park as one of a string of railroad suburbs beginning to radiate from Chicago. Walter Gurnee, president of the railroad, placed the first train station at Central and First Street, to ensure the financial success of his large land holdings. Through the Port Clinton Land Corporation formed by him in 1853, Gurnee bought up tracts of land from the settlement of Port Clinton south to Central Avenue. He envisioned the area as the locale for the mansions of wealthy businessmen who would commute to Chicago.

A few small commercial buildings, containing a Post Office, an express office, a store and a saloon, together with about a dozen houses, soon grew up on the west

side of the station...[a]t this time there were only two houses east of the railroad tracks.

Significant residential growth of the community did not really begin, until the Highland Park Building Company was formed in 1867 by a group of Chicago businessmen who purchased 1200 acres from Gurnee. The resident manager of the company, Frank Hawkins, hired the landscape architect firm of Cleveland and French. The principals in this firm were H.W.S. Cleveland, who had been associated with Frederick Law Olmsted in the winning design for Central Park in New York City, and William M.R. French, a civil engineer and brother of the famous sculptor Daniel Chester French. Together with additional lands purchased south of what was to become Central Avenue, Cleveland and French eventually platted a large triangular shaped area which stretched along the lakefront from what is now Walker Avenue in the northern part of Highland Park, west to the eastern boundary of Highwood and Sunset Road, and south to Edgewood Road and what would be its extension to the Lake. Central and Laurel Avenues were each laid out in straight lines to the lake. The area east of the railroad tracks, where the Central East survey area is located, was intended for large homes on those streets and other irregularly laid out streets south of them which followed the natural topography. The Highland Park Building Company soon opened all the platted streets and

built a fine hotel at the corner of St. Johns Avenue and Ravine Drive.

A charter for the new city was granted by the state legislature in 1869 with Frank Hawkins as the first mayor.

Highland Park remained attractive through the early 1900s as a summer retreat. Several country clubs, notably Bob O Link, Old Elm, and Northmoor, were built by the 1920s, all of them on the flood plain near the Skokie River, alongside the western edge of the 1869 platted area of the city. About the same time, a trend toward winterizing houses for year round use began occurring all over Highland Park, so that daily commuting to offices in Chicago soon became commonplace. The separate community of Ravinia, which bordered the southern boundary of the Highland Park Building Company additions near Cary Avenue and Lake-Cook Road, was annexed to Highland Park in 1899. By 1926 Highland Park had annexed other areas and achieved its present size. The population of the city grew from about 3000 in 1900 to an estimated 7500 by 1918. Its population by 1930 was 12,203.”

The City has continued as an attractive, progressive north shore suburb over the decades. Its population was 30,176 in 2020 census.

Historic Preservation in Highland Park

Learning about the effort, commitment, and residents that helped form the Historic Preservation Commission in the early 80s helps one appreciate the ordinances in effect and the commission as constituted today. The following summary of Highland

Park’s preservation efforts is provided from the Commission’s archives:

Early History

Historic preservation in Highland Park preceded the founding of the Commission in 1984. The Landmarks Preservation Committee was created by a group of citizens in the late 1970’s to begin the development of a historic preservation program for Highland Park. In 1979, several concerned residents came together following an article on Highland Park architecture in the local paper asking for volunteers to help serve on a preservation committee. The volunteers who came forward formed the Highland Park Historic Preservation Committee. The Committee received a grant from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency to begin an architectural survey. Classes were conducted on the history and architecture of Highland Park. At the Committee’s urging, the League of Women Voters conducted two studies on preservation planning and the feasibility of local landmark legislation. Members of the Committee produced Highland Park’s first self-guided tour brochure, “Highland Park By Foot or Frame: An Architectural and Historical Odyssey.” Most importantly, members of the Committee completed a historic resources survey for Highland Park. The survey was subsequently used as a basis for a Multiple Resource Nomination to the National Register and has continued to provide the Commission with useful information about historic structures in Highland Park. The Multiple Resource Nomination led to the designation of four National Register Districts and 29 individually listed National Register properties.

Formation of the Commission

Committee members realized that the best way to ensure the longevity of the preservation efforts was to support legislation establishing the Historic Preservation Commission. The first step in the process was to write an ordinance. In 1980, local architectural historian, Susan Benjamin, and former City Council member Louise Greenbaum, wrote a draft of the ordinance. The ordinance was further refined in consultation with numerous legal and political experts and City staff and was ultimately adopted in 1983. It provided for the establishment of the Commission and for the designation of local landmarks and historic districts, and empowered the Commission to regulate changes made to structures and properties designated as landmarks or located within a local historic district.

Creation of National Register Historic Districts - Multiple Resource Nomination Project

The broad-reaching Multiple Resource Nomination for Fort Sheridan was drafted in 1980 – 1981 by Susan Benjamin, Nancy Cook, and Leah Axelrod, three originators of historic preservation in Highland Park's preservation efforts. The Nomination was the first of its kind in Illinois. With a team of trained volunteers and support from a Department of Conservation Grant, the entire City of Highland Park was surveyed. Ninety-seven individual properties were identified for nomination to the

National Register of Historic Places. The list included parks, government buildings, schools, and utilitarian structures like pedestrian bridges and the Yerkes horse fountain. The Multiple Resource Nomination provides a summary of local history, descriptions of landscaping, natural areas, and architects in Highland Park. It represents a key piece of research and scholarship about the City's architectural and historic research that established a legacy of historic preservation in Highland Park. The complete Multiple Resource Nomination is included in the Appendix

Local Landmarks

Local Landmarks are recommended for approval by the Historic Preservation Commission and are adopted by ordinance of the City Council; there are 76 properties in Highland Park that have been designated as local landmarks. These also include utilitarian structures such as the Cary Avenue Pedestrian Bridge installed in 1928 over a historic ravine and the Yerkes Fountain installed for travelers on horses along Sheridan Road in 1896. Landscape architect Jens Jensen lived and worked in Highland Park and several landscapes he designed are designated as local historic landmarks including the A.G. Becker Property at 405 Sheridan Road and the Prairie School at 540 Roger Williams, and Jens Jensen Park.

Many of Highland Park's local landmarks were designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was first

passed in the early 1980s. Homeowners continued to voluntarily designate their homes as landmarks over the years. Some of the most recent have been:

- 974 Wildwood Lane, a Colonial Revival designed by R. Harold Zook (c. 1913) designated in 2019
- 660 DeTamble Ave, a Prairie Style house by John Van Bergen (1937) designated in 2019
- 215 Central Ave, a Craftsman house by Joseph Lyman Silsbee (c. 1906) designated in 2021

The City's First Local Historic District

In 1997, the City Council approved the City's first local historic district, Linden Park Place. The Commission played an active role in this District's controversial establishment, spearheading information dissemination among the property owners and supporting the efforts of those homeowners who supported the creation of this local district. This support included attending neighborhood meetings, calling district property owners, conducting special hearings, providing background photos and text from the original survey, testifying before the City Council, seeking publicity and tirelessly giving emotional support to those in favor of the creating the City's first local historic district. A rift arose in the neighborhood over the issue of the local district. An attorney for those opposed argued that it would cause

the property owners economic hardship if they could not tear down, subdivide or do whatever they wanted with their property. The neighbors in favor of designation disagreed and spoke to the value of preservation to the community. Although the creation of the district was a grass roots effort, the Commission played a key role in its establishment and the City's Code related to Local Historic Districts in general. Shortly thereafter two other local historic districts were created by City Council, the Vine / Linden / Maple District in 1999, and the Belle Avenue District in 2002. There are a total of 59 properties located within the City's three local historic districts which include some of the City's best examples of high-style architectural styles, such as Italianate, Queen Anne, Ranch, and Prairie School.

Demolition Delay & Efforts to Reduce the Loss of Architectural and Historic Resources

The Commission made great efforts to reduce the loss of architectural and historic resources from the increasing number of home demolitions in Highland Park during the 1990s. Initially, the Commission proposed adoption of a demolition delay ordinance that would establish a 90-day delay between the application for a demolition permit and its issuance, which was adopted by City Council January 12, 1998. This was later expanded to 180-day and 365 for properties that were found to meet a certain number of local landmark criteria. The Commission and policy-makers understood that the ordinance would not eliminate the loss of historic resources, but thought that the adoption of this tool could be used to ed-

ucate and persuade property owners to look for alternatives to demolishing important architectural / historic resources through preservation or sell the property to a party willing to preserve it. The demolition delay remains a tool in Highland Park's preservation ordinance, in 2019 some changes were made to focus its purpose on education about preservation and to require that more standards be met before a delay could be imposed.

Educational Programs

Since the Commission's inception, it has worked to increase community awareness of preservation and to foster an appreciation for the history and architectural heritage of Highland Park. To this end, the Commission sponsored a historic tour for many years to mark the National Trust's Preservation Month in May and hosts a Preservation Awards Program in the fall most years.

The Preservation Awards program gives public recognition to residents who have undertaken noteworthy restoration, rehabilitation, adaptive re-use, or landscape restoration projects. Commission members and staff seek nominations, secure judges, and provides background information for evaluating nominations. All winners, judges and city officials are invited to the awards ceremony and results and photos are published to give recognition to the outstanding preservation efforts by property-owners. The Commission

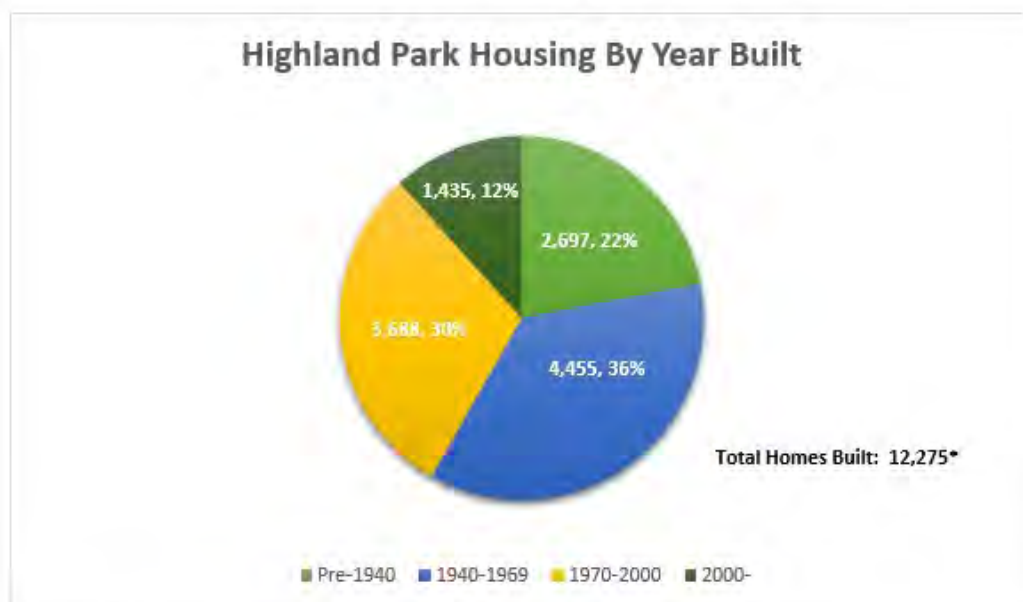
carries on this tradition and seeks new, innovative ways to engage the residents in local historic preservation.

General Land Use and Built Form Assessment

Highland Park is a community of 30,176 residents that was established along the Chicago commuter railroad lines in 1869. It was intended to be a residential community serving businessmen working downtown who wanted to live near Lake Michigan among the trees and ravines. Over 85% of Highland Park is zoned for single family residential use. Much of that land is open space and golf courses, but it paints a picture of the predominant land use in the City. Thriving retail, commercial, and light industrial districts around town contribute to Highland Park's economic vibrancy, with both an automobile-oriented commercial corridor along Highway 41 and two pedestrian corridors: downtown Highland Park on Central Avenue and along Roger Williams Avenue in the southern part of the City.

Highland Park has a rich supply of post-war and mid-century housing: For all Highland Park homes built prior to 2000, 38% of the homes in the City were built between 1940 and 1969 . Large housing tracts on the west side were developed in response to post-war demand for single-family homes and are still in demand today. High-style mid-century modern houses are located

throughout the city and may represent a significant body of architecture worthy of study. Twenty-one percent of homes in Highland Park were built before 1940. Many of these are on the east side of town, either in the Ravinia neighborhoods (Braeside, Marion Avenue, Burton Avenue, etc.) or along Lake Michigan. A wide variety of housing styles are represented: lots in Ravinia are smaller (5,000 – 9,000 SF) and feature bungalows or modest split levels. Larger lots nearer Lake Michigan (10,000 – 30,000 SF) have higher-style architecture with ranch, Victorian, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles represented. Forty-one percent of houses in Highland Park were constructed between 1970 and 2000. These are typically contemporary houses not incorporating high-style design and constructed following the demolition of an existing house on the property.



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates.

*As of 2019 when the ACS Data was compiled

Section 2: Preservation Policy & Practice

Highland Park's Regulatory Framework

In 1983 the City Council adopted the City's historic preservation ordinance. Its purpose is:

- 1) Providing a mechanism to identify and preserve the distinctive historic, architectural, and/or landscaping characteristics of Highland Park which represent elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history
- 2) Fostering civic pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past as presented in the City's landmarks and historic districts
- 3) Stabilizing and improving the property values of Highland Park's landmarks and historic districts
- 4) Protecting and enhancing the attractiveness of the city to its homebuyers, homeowners, residents, tourists, visitors, and shoppers, and thereby supporting and promoting business, commerce, industry, and providing economic benefit to the City
- 5) Fostering and encouraging preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation.

The ordinance introduced key terms and definitions to the City Code, including His-

toric District, Landmark, Certificate of Appropriateness, and Certificate of Economic Hardship. It also established procedures and criteria for designating local landmarks and historic districts and for regulating changes to historically and architecturally significant homes within them. These regulatory mechanisms, with some changes, are still in place today and additional tools, such as the demolition delay, were added more recently (1998).

The State of Illinois's Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recognized Highland Park as a Certified Local Government (CLG) in 1985, making it among the first communities in the state to receive the designation. The City's CLG designation allows significant properties in the City to be eligible for the state's property tax assessment freeze program, and makes the City eligible for CLG grants administered by the SHPO¹. Highland Park continues to use its CLG status to obtain grant funds for preservation-related projects.

Preservation policies at the Federal level include the National Register of Historic Places for individual properties and the National Register Historic District program curated by the National Park Service, neither of which are regulatory in nature. Highland Park is home to two dozen properties² listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is home to five National Register Historic Districts.

The following provides a primer on each of the City's three key preservation tools: the

¹ The State of Illinois Historic Preservation Office administers the Federal Community Development Block Grant funds for Historic Preservation, and makes grant to eligible communities within programmatic regulations.

² There are also five other listings for utilitarian structures, objects, or landscapes listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

demolition delay, local landmark designations, and local historic districts. A description of the overall regulatory framework of each is provided and major changes to these preservation ordinances are recounted.

Local Landmark Designation

In 1983 historic preservation ordinance established a process for designating local landmarks a key detail of which has changed since is whether owner consent is required to designate a property as a local landmark. The 1983 ordinance did not explicitly require owner consent. Amendments in 2005 made it clear

that owner consent was not required to nominate or designate a property as a local landmark. Upon further policy reflection, in 2018 the code was amended to explicitly require the consent of a property owner before nominating a property for local landmark designation consideration.

Designation of a local landmark is based on a planning report that “evaluates the relationship of the proposed designation to the City’s comprehensive plan and the effect of the proposed designation on the surrounding neighborhood.” Including its first designated local landmarks, the Jean Butz James House in 1985, Highland Park has designated a total of 76 local landmarks, including structures, land-

Number of Landmark Designations By Year					
Year	# of Landmarks	Year	# of Landmarks	Year	# of Landmarks
1985	9	1998	0	2011	3
1986	10	1999	0	2012	0
1987	9	2000	1	2013	2
1988	1	2001	2	2014	1
1989	0	2002	5	2015	0
1990	0	2003	3	2016	0
1991	1	2004	3	2017	0
1992	3	2005	2	2018	0
1993	1	2006	2	2019	2
1994	1	2007	2	2020	0
1995	4	2008	0	2021	1
1996	5	2009	1	2022	0
1997	1	2010	1	Total	76

Figure 1. Local Landmark Designations adopted by year

scapes, a trail and objects³. The City’s most recent designations were 660 DeTamble Avenue, a 1939 Prairie house and 215 Central Avenue, a 1906 Colonial Revival, that were both nominated by their owners in 2019 & 2020. **Figure 1** identifies how many properties have been landmarked each year since 1985.

Since its 1983 adoption, the City’s preservation code includes nine landmark criteria for designating a local landmark:

- (1) It demonstrates character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, county, state or country;
- (2) It is the site of a significant local, county, state or national event;
- (3) It is associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, county, state or country;
- (4) It embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape style valuable for the study of a specific time period, type, method of construction or use or indigenous materials;
- (5) It is identifiable as the work of a notable builder, designer, architect, artist, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, county, state, or country;
- (6) It embodies, overall, elements of design, detailing, materials, and/or craftsmanship that renders it architecturally, visually, aesthetically, and/or culturally significant and/or innovative;

(7) It has a unique location or it possesses or exhibits singular physical and/or aesthetic characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;

(8) It is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure or group of such structures, including, but not limited to farmhouses, gas stations or other commercial structures, with a high level of integrity and/or architectural, cultural, historical and/or community significance; and/or

(9) It possesses or exhibits significant historical and/or archaeological qualities.

Local “Historic District” Designation

The City has three local historic districts consisting of 59 properties that, along with local landmarks, are regulated structures per Highland Park’s Preservation Code.

The code defines a historic district as the following:

“An area designated as a “Historic District” by ordinance of the City Council according to the criteria and pursuant to the procedures prescribed in this Chapter, and which may contain one or more Landmarks; and which may have within its boundaries one or more Contributing Regulated Structures that contribute to the overall historic, visual, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological, and/or architectural characteristics of the Landmark or Landmarks and/or other Contributing Regulated Structures within the district de-

³ Including the Francis Stupey Cabin at 1755 St. Johns Ave., Gardner Memorial Park & Laurel Park at 494 Laurel, Jens Jensen Park – Station Park - at 540 Roger William Ave., the Cary Ave. pedestrian bridge, the Green Bay Trail, the Sparkling Spring Well house at 1629 Park Ave. W., Ravinia Festival’s Murray Theater, Main Entrance Gate, Lambert Tree Rd. gate, & the gate west of the railroad tracks at 418 Sheridan, and the Yerkes Fountain at 1475 Sheridan Rd.

spite not being of such historic, visual, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological, and/or architectural significance as to be designated as Landmarks. A Historic District may have within its boundaries Non-contributing Regulated Structures that do not contribute to the overall historic, visual, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological, and/or architectural characteristics of the Landmark(s) or the Contributing Regulated Structures within the district. A Historic District may also have within its boundaries thematically related resources, including, without limitation, buildings, structures, or landscaping, that are non-contiguous.”

A local historic district must satisfy at least one of the following five criteria:

- a) The Properties, Structures, Areas, Objects, and Landscapes of Significance in the Historic District, taken together, shall convey or represent one or more architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social or other aspects particular to the heritage of the City, county, state or country;
- b) The Properties, Structures, Areas, Objects and Landscapes of Significance in the Historic District shall exhibit consistency or similarity of use, design, size, scale, style, orientation, materials, detailing, façade design, ornamentation, color, lighting, technology, and/or storefronts;
- c) The Properties, Structures, Areas, Objects and Landscapes of Significance in the Historic District must have been built, used, or have been significant during the same specified time period;
- d) The Properties, Structures, Areas, Objects and Landscapes of Significance in the Historic District must create, define or enhance the character of the Area for which Historic District designation is appropriate; and
- e) The Properties, Structures, Areas, Objects and Landscapes of Significance in the Histor-

ic District must be largely intact, particularly with respect to those qualities for which designation as a Historic District is sought; provided, however, that alterations or modifications to those Properties, Structures, Areas, Objects and Landscapes of Significance in the Area that comply with the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Local historic districts are distinct from National Register Historic Districts and may consist of all or some of a National Register District, but are not required to be part of one, although frequently they are. Structures within historic districts are identified as “Significant” , “Contributing” or “Non-Contributing”. Contributing properties are considered “Contributing Regulated Structures” as defined in the preservation ordinance – more on this below.

Regulatory Considerations - Certificates of Appropriateness

Unlike National Register Historic Districts, properties within Local Historic Districts and Local Landmarks are regulated by City code. Specifically, all Regulated Activities involving a regulated structure are subject to review and approval by the Historic Preservation Commission through a Certificate of Appropriateness consideration.

A Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) is required for any Regulated Activity on a Regulated Structure.

Regulated Activity: Any act or process involving the erection, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair, relocation, alteration, or demolition of a regulated structure.

Regulated Structure: Any property, structure, area, object, or landscape of significance that is subject to the provisions of this Chapter or the provisions of Section 170.122 of the building code because it

- a) is a landmark,
- b) is located within a historic district,
- c) has been recommended by the commission for preliminary landmark designation pursuant to Section 24.025(A) of this Chapter, or
- d) is located within an area that has been recommended by the commission for historic district designation pursuant to Section 24.026(A) of this Chapter.

There are two sets of standards by which the Historic Preservation Commission evaluates COA's: Those for new construction in a historic district, and those for alterations / changes to a Regulated Structure. Through this process applicants present evidence to the Commission on how their proposal(s) satisfy the design standards for certificates of appropriateness. Once approved, building permits can be issued consistent with plans made part of the COA approved by the Historic Preservation Commission.

If a Certificate of Appropriateness has been denied by the Historic Preservation Commission, property owners have the option of applying for a Certificate of Economic Hardship (CEH). Through this type of consideration the Historic Preservation Commission considers documentation demonstrating that the CEH is necessary to put the Regulated Structure to reasonable beneficial use or obtain a reasonable economic return from it. The application requirements are intended to give the Commission enough information to make a recommendation on the CEH to the City Council, and recommend "relaxation of the provisions of this Chapter 24.035(E), a reduction in real property taxes, financial assistance, building code

modifications, and/or relief from zoning regulations."

Demolition Delay

The most frequently used preservation tool is demolition delay. In 1998, 13 years after its preservation ordinance was first adopted, Highland Park adopted demolition delay policies for residential zoning districts. Through this policy the Historic Preservation Commission reviews all demolition requests in residential districts. The demolition delay authorizes the Commission to delay the demolition of homes found to be historically or architecturally significant. At that time, a delay period of 90 days could be imposed to allow time for a landmark nomination or consideration of alternatives to avoid demolition. At the end of the 90 day period demolition could occur. Over time several amendments were made to the purpose and intent of the City's demolition delay ordinance, the applicable standards, required findings, and to the length of delay that could be imposed.

In 2000, the demolition delay ordinance was updated to improve definitions, remove requirements for the composition of the Historic Preservation Commission, and extend the demolition delay period to six months "to allow more time to find a prospective buyer who would preserve the structure." At that time, the code provided criteria to evaluate structures for historic significance, but did not specify how many criteria needed to be satisfied to enact a demolition delay.

In 2005, further amendments established a bifurcated delay consideration based on the number of criteria for landmark designation that were found to be met. A demolition delay period of 365 days was added to the code, but was only applicable if a property

satisfied three or more criteria for landmark designation. For structures satisfying one or two landmark criteria a 180-day demolition delay could be imposed.

The intent of the demolition delay is to secure a landmark nomination for the property and designate it as a local historic landmark. Given the additional length of delay that could be imposed, a further provision was added allowing the Commission to terminate a delay (review period) if it determined “based upon a showing by the Applicant, that a bona fide, reasonable, and unsuccessful effort has been made to sell the Structure for which a Demolition permit has been sought, and/or that further time will not reasonably be expected to result in a sale or otherwise to result in the avoidance of the necessity to demolish the Structure.” Under this provision property owners could make a case that, while their house may be architecturally significant, costs related to rehabilitation or restoration are prohibitive such that a reasonable alternative to demolition cannot be found and therefore the house cannot be saved.

In 2018, a contentious landmark nomination led the City Council reconsider key provisions of the City’s preservation code including its demolition delay ordinance. Following a detailed review and public comment process, several key amendments were adopted by the City Council related to the City’s demolition delay and local landmark ordinances, as summarized below:

- Owner consent is explicitly required for landmark nominations
- A new standard, with definition, was added to the Code as follows:
 - Integrity: The degree of original design and historic material

remaining in place on a Property, Structure, Area, Object, or Landscape of Significance.”

- Landmark nominations must not only demonstrate that a property meets a sufficient number of historic landmark criteria, but also that it has sufficient Integrity to be worthy of historic landmark designation.
- Demolition delays must meet a greater number of criteria before a delay can be imposed:

- 365-day demolition delays: a property must satisfy “four or more of the Landmark Standards, and [have] sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or Rehabilitation...”

- 180-day demolition delays: a property must satisfy “two or three of the Landmark Standards, and [have] sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or Rehabilitation...”

Other 2018 amendments include clarifying the intent of the demolition delay. Delaying demolition in hope that an owner would change their mind, or that the property would be voluntarily or involuntarily nominated for local landmark designation was deemed not effective, nor a desirable balance of preservation with property rights. Instead, the purpose of the demolition delay ordinance was revised to the following:

“The purpose of this Section is to inform and educate property owners, the housing market and the general public of the historic and

architectural significance of properties in the City, and of opportunities to preserve historically and architecturally significant properties, through sale, relocation, rehabilitation, restoration, and other alternatives prior to demolition; to facilitate documentation of significant properties prior to their loss by demolition; and to raise general public awareness and appreciation for historic resources within the City.”

The following section was also added to the demolition delay ordinance to clarify the City’s pro-active education and outreach approach:

“170.122(E)(3): “Education and outreach during demolition delay period: The City shall undertake historic documentation of the structure subject to the demolition delay period, including photographs and collection of records. The City shall utilize standard communication channels, including all practicable, best-practice, and commonly used methods, to provide information to the public concerning the proposed demolition and the historic nature of the structure. The Commission must hold a public meeting to inform the applicant of the historical significance of the structure, and work with the owners of the structure to discuss alternatives to demolition”

Celebrating Preservation of Architectural and Historic Resources

As part of the City’s preservation efforts include annual celebration and outreach. . In association with City Planning staff, the Commission has developed and provided walking tours, sponsored speaking events, and facilitated a semi-annual preservation awards program for historic homes in Highland Park.

Annual Preservation Awards Program

Since 1988, the Historic Preservation Commission has awarded residents who have restored or preserved their historic homes. Three types of awards are given: 1) Restoration, 2) Rehabilitation, and 3) New Construction. Other awards include Landscape Design, as well as Honorable Mention and other categories for preservation accomplishments worthy of recognition. Not all categories are awarded each year, depending on the number of nominations and the consideration process.

Volunteer jurors from around the Chicago metro area have participated in the program and dozens of homeowners have been award plaques at festive awards ceremonies over the years. The presentation of the awards is a celebratory event attended by the Mayor and member of the City Council every year the program has been held.

Historic Walking Tours

The Historic Preservation Commission has produced five historic walking tours in Highland Park:

- 1) Laurel / Prospect Tour beginning at City Hall and traveling east and north (2009)
- 2) Hazel / Ravine Walking Tour beginning at City Hall and travelling east and south (2010)
- 3) A tour of houses designed by John S. Van Bergen throughout Highland Park (2012)
- 4) A tour of houses designed by Robert Seyfarth throughout Highland Park (2015)
- 5) Bob-O-Link / Kimball Tour, a two-mile loop beginning and ending at Lincoln School & Park

Each tour features a professionally-designed brochure and two have call-in recordings users can enjoy while taking the tour. The brochures are available at the public library, City Hall, and are included in packets provided to new Highland Park residents.

Historic District Sign Program

Highland Park has three local historic districts. To help raise awareness and appreciation of them, the City staff and Historic Preservation Commission designed and installed cast bronze identification signs at the entrances of each district. Not only does this help the public identify the districts, it also encourages a greater recognition and pride in these architectural and historic resources.



Figure 2. Local Historic District Sign

Documenting Historic Resources - CLG (Certified Local Government) Grant Projects

The City of Highland Park was designated a Certified Local Government in Illinois in 1985. Since that time, the City has been awarded a number of grants to undertake preservation-related work. Seven grants were received between 1998 and 2007 to pay for architectural and historic resource surveys in various parts of Highland Park. In 2013, the Commission received a grant to support an event recognizing the work of Robert Seyfarth in Highland Park. Most recently, a matching grant from the State Office of Preservation was awarded to Highland Park in 2019 to update an architectural resource survey as part of a multi-year effort to update existing surveys and survey new areas of the City. The City continues to provide funding for matching grants needed to conduct this on-going and important preservation work.

Section 3: Historic Districts

Local Historic Districts

Highland Park has three local historic districts:

- Linden Park Place District (est. 1997)
- Vine/Linden/Maple District (est. 1999)
- Belle Avenue District (est. 2002)

All three are located in the historic east side of Highland Park close to Lake Michigan. They feature remarkable high style architecture and are some of the oldest houses in the City. The homes were constructed by the Highland Park Building Company before the turn of the century. Each of these Local Historic Districts were created by Ordinance adopted by the Highland Park City Council. A brief summary of each district is provided below. Details about the properties in each district is provided in the Appendix.

Linden Park Place Local Historic District

In February 1997, Highland Park's City Council unanimously adopted Ordinance 10-97, creating the Linden Park Place Local Historic District, the City's first. This Local Historic District is part of the Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue National Register Historic District recognized in 1984 by the National Park Service. Linden Park Place is a quarter-mile long street just north of downtown Highland Park. All 21 properties along the street are part of this Local Historic District, 10 of which are also listed on the National Register of Historic

Places. Five properties are among the first Highland Park Building Company houses built, including 211 Linden Park Place, which is thought to be the oldest house in Highland Park. It was constructed of locally manufactured bricks in 1867-68 and is one of the first Highland Park Building Company houses. 243 Linden Park Place, one of the five Building Company houses, was built in 1868, and was owned by William James, who served as the Mayor of Highland Park in 1873 and later in 1887.

Not all houses in this District are contributing. Eleven modern-era houses are identified in the district's nomination papers. However they were still deemed important to include to ensure preservation of the overall character of the District.

Vine / Linden / Maple District

In November 1999, City Council unanimously adopted Ordinance 103-99 establishing the Vine – Linden- Maple Local Historic District. This district includes approximately 23 acres covering portions of three streets: Vine Avenue, Linden Avenue, and Maple Avenue. 27 properties form the district, representing important examples of work by Ralph Varney, Howard Van Doren Shaw, George Frederick Keck, and Benjamin Marshall. Twenty-three of the houses are considered contributing and historic resources documentation indicates some accessory structures on the properties are also of value.

The district features a number of Revival style houses, including the Georgian Revival at 200 Vine, a Spanish Revival at 160 Vine Avenue, and a beautiful sprawling Colonial Revival at 201 Vine. Several Tu-

dor Revival houses in the district offer examples of the high style design with exposed timbering, broad peaked roof-lines, and the use of varied materials on the exterior.

Belle Avenue District

Established by Ordinance 03-02 adopted by City Council in 2002, the Belle Avenue Local Historic District is the City’s most recent District. It too is also part of the Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue National Register Historic District recognized in 1984 by the National Park Service. 11 properties make up the Belle Avenue Local Historic District, composed of nine contributing and two non-contributing structures.

Belle Avenue is part of the original Highland Park Subdivision Plat (1869) and features some of the oldest homes in Highland Park. The house at 120 Belle belonged to Jonas Steers, one of the founders of the Highland Park Building Company. Another house (175 Belle) was built for his daughter around 1875. Others in the District were designed by renowned Chicago architects such as John Van Bergen and William D. Mann. The nine contributing houses in the District represent styles such as Italianate, Tudor Revival, Prairie. Also included is a mid-century high style Ranch at 100 Belle designed by Henry L. Newhouse.



Figure 1. Local Historic Districts

National Register Historic Districts

Highland Park has five National Register Historic Districts all recognized in the early 1980s:

- Maple Avenue / Maple Lane District (1982)
- Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue District (1983)
- Hazel Avenue / Prospect Avenue District (1982)
- Ravinia Park Historic District (1982)
- Fort Sheridan Historic District (1984)

The first four were nominated as part of the 1981 Multiple Resource Nomination. The 1999 Central East resource survey, which has since been updated, provides the following summary: “The Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area, listed in 1982-83, includes four historic districts and 29 individual properties outside those districts. The districts are the Maple Avenue/Maple Lane Historic District, which includes 12 properties on Maple Avenue and Maple Lane between St. Johns Avenue and Sheridan Road; the Hazel Avenue/Prospect Avenue Historic District, roughly bounded by St. Johns, Hazel, Dale, Forest, and Prospect Avenues and containing 40 historic properties; the Linden Park Place/Belle Avenue Historic District, roughly bounded by Sheridan Road, Elm Place, Linden Park Place, and Central Avenue, and

containing 70 properties (listed in 1983); and the Ravinia Park Historic District, roughly bounded by Lambert Tree Avenue, Sheridan Road, St. Johns Avenue, Rambler Lane, and Ravinia Park Avenue, which contains the Ravinia Festival Grounds. (For a complete listing of all properties on the National Register in Highland Park, see Appendix A). The Hazel Avenue/Prospect Avenue Historic District and the Linden Park Place/Belle Avenue Historic District are adjacent to the Central East survey area.”

The fifth, the Fort Sheridan Historic District, was created in 1984 and is spread among Highland Park, Highwood & Lake Forest. The 230 acre district is bounded by the Lake Michigan shore and by the Hutchison and Bartlett Ravines & forest preserves.

Maple Avenue / Maple Lane National Register District

There are 12 properties in this nine-acre District that mostly extends about 700 feet on Maple Avenue. Five of those properties are located on the small privately-owned Maple Lane.

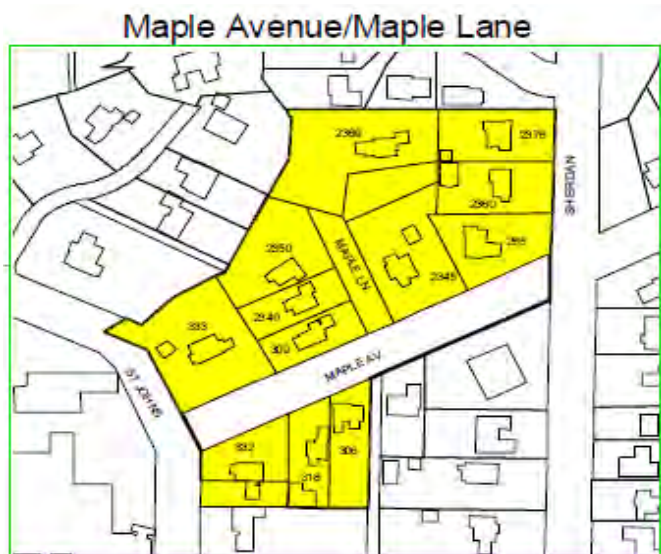


Figure 2. Maple Avenue/Maple Lane Historic District boundaries

According to the nomination materials, this small area is significant because “it contains a concentration of homes designed by Prairie School architect George W. Maher.” In addition, three of these had landscapes designed by Jens Jensen. The District also includes a significant house by John Van Bergen (318 Maple) on which his Wrightian Prairie influence is especially notable.

***Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue
National Register District***

The largest of the four National Register Districts, the Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue district covers nearly 55 acres and includes 70 properties. Belle Avenue is within the district, which became its own local historic district in 2002. The Multiple Resource Nomination materials provide the following summary:

“The Historic District including parts of Linden, Linden Park Place, Belle Avenue, parts of Park Avenue and Park Lane contains many of Highland Park’s earliest homes, dating from the late 1860’s, as well as several distinguished examples a wide range of architectural styles. There are four Highland Park Building Company houses (Italianate and Victoria Gothic) on Linden Park Place...There are fine Prairie houses, one a documented Tallmadge and Watson (Thomas Tallmadge is best known for having coined the term “Chicago School”), one by George Maher at the end of Linden Park Place and two designed by John Van Bergen. There are several fine colonials by local architect Robert Seyfarth and a few large Tudor homes by another respected local, William Mann. Mann himself lived on Park Avenue. Finally, the best Miesian International Style house in Highland Park is

to be found on Park Lane, and Mies van der Rohe is said to have consulted on the job. All in all the district illustrates the best of Highland Park architecture, from her early Victorians through Miesian modern.”

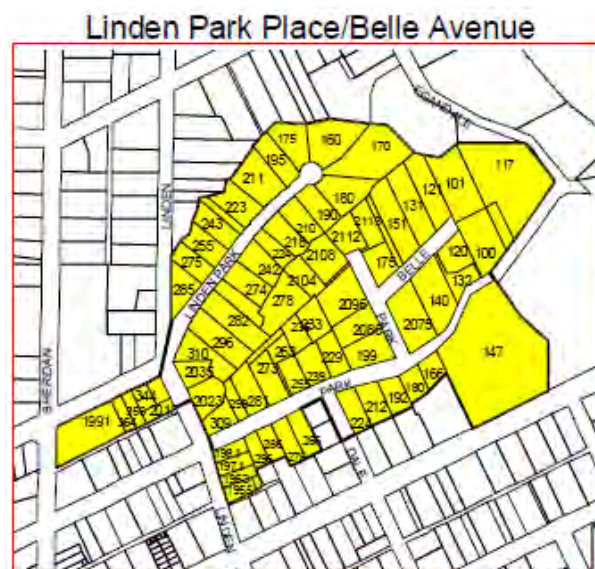


Figure 3. Linden Park Place/Belle Ave Historic District boundaries

***Hazel Avenue / Prospect Avenue
National Register District***

This sprawling district on the south end of downtown Highland Park is roughly 50 acres and includes City Hall (1707 St. Johns), the historic Stupey Log Cabin, and the Highland Park Public Library (494 Laurel Avenue). The 40 properties included reflect a broad swath of local history. From the nomination materials:

“The Hazel – Prospect District contains a concentration of Highland Park’s oldest, most historic buildings with some fine examples of Victorian and turn of the century architecture.

Elisha Gray, who filed a patent for the telephone on the same day as Alexander Graham Bell, had his home and studio on Hazel Avenue. These buildings, at 461 and 333

historical-revival buildings, illustrates well the types and styles of homes typically constructed between 1870 and 1930.”

Ravinia Park National Register District

The entire 36-acre grounds of Ravinia Festival was designated as a National Register Historic in 1982. Five of the eight total structures on the grounds were identified as significant:

- 1) Green Bay Road Gate
- 2) West Entrance Gate
- 3) Martin Theater
- 4) Casino Building
- 5) Sheridan Road Gate

The gates and the Murray Theater are still present, though the Casino Building was demolished in the mid-1980s. Other improvements and new construction have taken place over the years. Recent improvements include an outdoor dining pavilion and a state-of-the-art

Hazel Avenue/Prospect Avenue



Figure 4. Hazel/Prospect Ave Historic District boundaries

Hazel, were two of four houses constructed on the street by the Highland Park Building Company. The others were the Victorian at 500 Hazel and the Mansard Style house at 423 Hazel. The latter...is Highland Park’s finest example of French mansard architecture. The community’s best Queen Anne house is located at 259 Hazel; it as a Prairie School coach house.

At the turn of the century Highland Park was an established resort community, and the compound known as Wildwood was built. Located on the south side of Hazel between Linden and the ravine west of Dale, this complex of four houses and a common dining room was built as a summer residence for four Hyde Park families.

The area, with its rich variety of Victorian and



Figure 5. Ravinia Historic District boundaries

music museum and education center.

Ravinia Festival grounds date back to 1902. It was constructed by the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad as a resort designed to attract customers for the railroad. Thirty-six acres on both sides of the railroad tracks were purchased for the railroad that year and “Ravinia Park” opened in 1904 as a year-round amusement park. It became “Ravinia Festival”, a non-profit organization, in 1936 featuring the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. While much has changed in the park since then, it still remains the summer home of the orchestra and a key part of Highland Park’s cultural landscape attracting over 600,000 visitors a year.

Fort Sheridan National Register District

Fort Sheridan military base was established in 1889. Much of it ceased operation as an active military fort in the mid-1990s as part of a nationwide military base closure program, but the built structures inside the fort live on as the “Town of Fort Sheridan.”

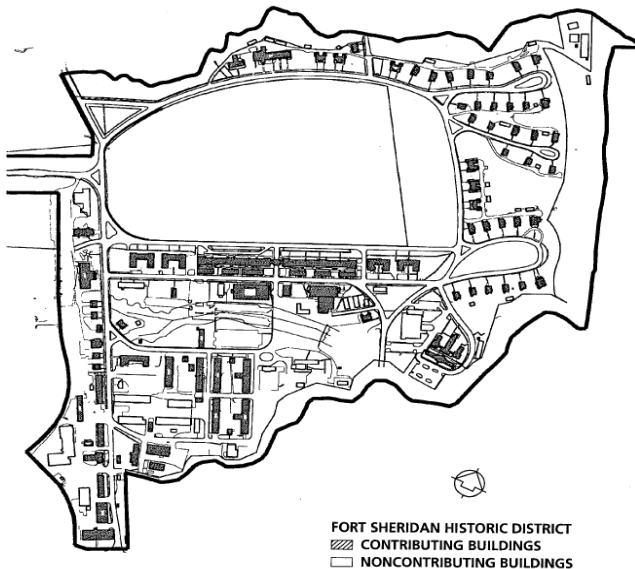


Figure 6. Fort Sheridan Historic District boundaries

The nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places provides the following description:

“Fort Sheridan is nationally significant in the area of historic architecture. It was designed by the nationally significant firm of Holabird and Roche at the turn of the century. The involvement of this firm with Fort Sheridan began in 1884 and continued into the 1890s. During this period of time some 66 structures were completed covering the entire range of buildings from docks and breakwaters to barracks, officers' quarters and drill halls, stables and to the great water tower, which dominates the fort.

The Fort Sheridan Historic District is cohesive in design, material workmanship, and location. In addition to the sixty-six buildings designed by Holabird and Roche; twenty-six buildings were constructed from standardized plans from the Office of the Quartermaster General. The latter are common to many military posts of the period.

All of the buildings were constructed within a twenty year period, from 1889 to 1908, utilizing the same buff-cream colored brick. There are 190 total properties in this district. Recurring architectural features provide further linkages among the buildings.”

A protective façade easement administered by Landmarks Illinois is in place for most of the structures in the Town of Sher-

idan development. Any changes to the buildings must be reviewed for quality and consistency with the historic designs.

National Register – Multiple Resource Nomination Project

The broad-reaching Multiple Resource Nomination for Fort Sheridan was drafted in 1980 – 1981 by Susan Benjamin, Nancy Cook, and Leah Axelrod, three originators of historic preservation in Highland Park’s preservation efforts. The Nomination was the first of its kind in Illinois¹. With a team of trained volunteers and support from a Department of Conservation Grant, the entire City of Highland Park was surveyed. Ninety-seven individual properties were identified for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The list included parks, government buildings, schools, and utilitarian structures like pedestrian bridges and the Yerkes horse fountain. The Multiple Resource Nomination provides a summary of local history, descriptions of landscaping, natural areas, and architects in Highland Park. It represents a key piece of research and scholarship about the City’s architectural and historic research that established a legacy of historic preservation in Highland Park. The complete Multiple Resource Nomination is included in the Appendix.

¹ Acknowledged by the Illinois Department of Conservation in 1982.

Section 4: Architectural & Historical Resource Surveys

Highland Park commissioned architectural and historical resource surveys between 1999 and 2021 for seven areas in the City. The surveys are available digitally on the Historic Preservation Commission's webpage on the City's website. Most were completed using CLG (Certified Local Government) grants awarded by the State of Illinois. The surveys are:

- 1999 – Central East Area Survey (updated in 2020)
- 2000 – West Side Survey
- 2001 – South Central Survey
- 2002 – Northeast Side Survey
- 2004 – Braeside Survey
- 2006 – Bob-O-Link Area Survey
- 2008 – Green Bay Road Corridor Survey
- 2020 – Sunset Terrace Subdivision

Six of the eight surveys completed represent intensive surveys areas that provide a detailed narrative of the survey area and a well-researched survey entry for each property in the survey area. The narratives provide a summary of the region of the City, an overview of key architects whose work is represented, and notes on architectural styles and significant structures in each area. Surveys identify the year built, architect of record, architectural style, structure integrity, and other historical elements. The survey of the west side of Highland Park in 2000 covered a large geographic area and therefore was only a reconnaissance survey intended to identify potentially significant properties. It did not provide in-depth research on all properties in the survey area, but is considered a help-

ful first look at architectural / historic resources in this part of the City.

In addition to the historical and architectural summary in each property survey, structures were given one of three designations: S – Significant, C – Contributing, or NC – Non-Contributing. An "S" indicates that the building would likely be eligible for listing as an individual local landmark. A "C" indicates that it would be a contributing building in a locally designated historic district. An "NC" would be a building that is non-contributing to the time period of significance for a Local Historic District. The ratings considered the integrity of historic homes and whether the original design and historic materials were still in place. Heavy alterations were noted and reflected in the historic rating. Detailed maps showing the Significant, Contributing, and Non-Contributing structures in each survey are included in the Appendix of this plan.

The resource surveys are an essential source of historical and architectural information in the City. However, many of the surveys need updating as structures have been demolished or altered over time. The surveys are not in digital format, having been produced before desktop publishing and digital photography were proliferate. Further, there are architectural styles such as Mid-Century Modern that were not identified as significant when these surveys were undertaken that may be now. With many properties nearing the 50 year mark¹ since their design and construction, the surveys need to be updated to identify significant modern architecture and design. Nevertheless, these surveys still represent valuable sources of historical and architectural information for the City of Highland Park and are being updated through

¹ The National Register of Historic Places established a 50-year period as a guide for evaluating properties worthy of historic preservation. A 50-year period minimum assures historical perspective and avoiding judgements based on current popular trends

a multi-year survey program funded with matching reimbursement grants from the State that cover 70% of their cost. In 2020, the 1999 Central East Survey was updated with money made available through a State CLG grant coupled with City resources as part of a multi-year effort to apply for grant money and update all the surveys to reflect current conditions, and survey additional areas of the City.

Central East Survey (1999)

The Central East Survey area is described as “... the center of the eastern section of Highland Park, generally around and south of Central Avenue, east of the Metra tracks. This was the area platted by Cleveland and French in a curvilinear street pattern, to take advantage of the wooded and ravine cut topography. As intended, it attracted prosperous residents who built predominantly high style residences, many of them architect-designed. This survey area actually wraps around but does not include any of the buildings in two small districts which were part of the multiple resource submission to the National Register of Historic Places that was listed in 1982-83. Those districts are Linden Park Place/Belle Ave-

nue, and Hazel Avenue/Prospect Avenue.”

This survey identifies 517 properties on the east side of Highland Park and along Lake Michigan. Of these, 110 were identified as potentially Significant, about one in five. This isn’t surprising, as this is the oldest, most historic part of the City from a residential architectural standpoint. The map in Figure 1 identifies the 110 homes with an S – Significant historical status in the survey area. Additional maps showing the C – Contributing and NC – Non-Contributing structures in the survey area are included in the appendix.

The survey area extends west of the railroad tracks and includes properties in the Central Avenue / Deerfield triangle west of downtown. The survey describes this area as “generally vernacular in type, built without benefit of an architect, dating from the 1870s or possibly earlier, on those lots intended by the Highland Park Building Company for working class residences.” The City has seen growing interest in redevelopment in this area, including the demolition of a series of old houses for the construction of an assisted living facility on the Central Avenue / Deerfield Road triangle.



Figure 1. 1999 Central East Survey Area



Figure 2. Significant Homes in the 1999 Central East Survey

West Side Survey (2000)

This “reconnaissance” survey covered a larger area than any of the other surveys in Highland Park (see Figure 3). As compared to an intensive survey, the purpose of a reconnaissance survey was to look at a community or large part of a community and to generally characterize its resources in order to orient and focus more detailed survey efforts. As stated in the survey’s report, the objective was to identify all architecturally significant and historically significant buildings in order to determine which individual buildings and which areas merit a more detailed intensive survey.



Figure 3: West Side Survey Area shown in Green

The west side of Highland Park is typically identified as the area west of Skokie Valley Highway (Highway 41). The survey report provides this historical note:

“The residential character of west Highland Park is ... quite different from that of the east side. Although some houses date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the first wave of development occurred in the 1920s, following the subdivision of large tracts in several areas. These homes were generally unpretentious, middle class houses in revival styles such as Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival. With full build-out cut short by the Great Depression, development did not resume until after World War II.

Then beginning in the late 1940s, many small ranch houses and split levels, very similar to one another in appearance, were built lining long blocks. Development continued throughout the west side into the 1990s, with larger, individually designed homes in modern or neo-traditional styles, on cul-de-sac streets. Although the west side is heavily residential in character, there are also commercial and industrial structures and uses west of Skokie Valley Road, along both sides of the old electric rail right of way.”

The survey covered 2796 properties. It used the same ranking system as other surveys:

- An “S” indicates that the building would be eligible for listing as an individual local landmark.
- A “C” indicates that it would contribute to the character of a Local Historic District and was built within the time period of significance, generally considered as before 1950.
- An “NC” is a building that would be noncontributing to a Local Historic District.

The consultants determined that the time period of significance for potential historic districts should include the decade of the 1950s. As a result, buildings with an S – Significant ranking were built in the decade of the 1950s (approx. 50 years old at the time of the survey) have an “S50” historical status. “S60” was used for significant buildings built in the decade of the 1960s or later.

Of the 2,772 buildings in the survey area, 171 were considered potentially significant. 89 of these were built before 1950, 60 are from the decade of the 1950s, and 22 were built after 1960. The buildings constructed after 1960 that were considered potentially significant are generally architect-designed, and some have already gained recognition for their design quality.

Significant properties in the West Side survey include:

- Ranch / Colonial Revival homes on Arbor Lane built in 1947

- French Eclectic and Revival style homes on Hillcrest Avenue built 1927
- Queen Anne building at 1629 Park Avenue W. (c.1896) that was a well house and bottling facility for the Sparkling Springs Mineral Water Company for many years.

South Central Survey (2001)

The South Central survey area is bounded on the west by St. Johns Avenue, on the south by Roger Williams Avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the north by Sheridan Road as it angles to the southeast. The historic area incorporates two 1873 additions to the Highland Park Building Company’s original Highland Park Subdivision from 1869: The Cleveland & French’s Addition and the South Highland Park Addition in the Ravinia area.

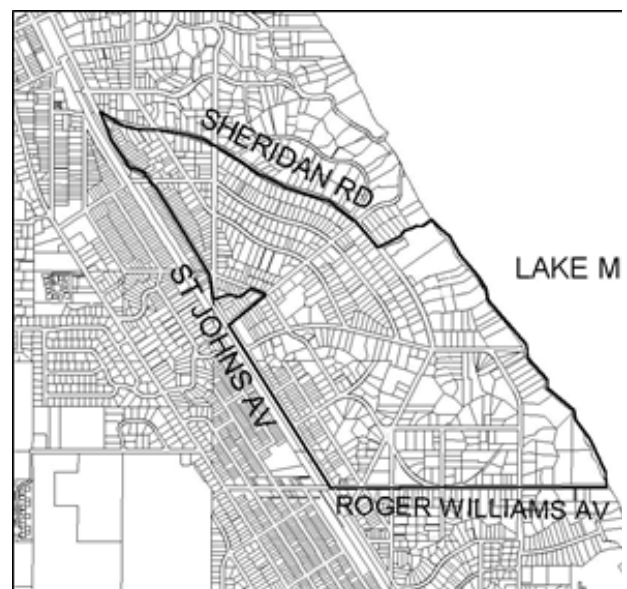


Figure 4. South Central Survey Area

“The South Central Highland Park survey area contains 642 properties with 631 principal structures and 219 secondary structures. This large area is approximately 350 acres[...] The majority of structures are residential in use, mainly single-family, although there are a few multi-family buildings along St. Johns Avenue. The remaining structures are commercial buildings (six), a school, a beach house, and a tower. The commercial buildings at the northeast corner of Roger Williams and St. Johns formed part of the original business district clustered around the Ravinia train station.”¹

The South Central area features homes designed by a number of recognized architects:

- Howard Van Doren Shaw
- David Adler
- R. Harold Zook
- Bertram Weber
- Robert Seyfarth
- Lawrence Buck
- Keck & Keck
- Edward Dart

642 properties were surveyed. Over three quarters of the residential structures were classified as high-style architecture. Many of these were designed by architects recognized regionally and nationally. Some are so distinctive in design that the survey notes it was difficult to classify them by standard architectural stylistic categories. In addition, the survey

notes a strong taste for modernism in Highland Park has left a rich legacy of non-traditional homes from the 1930s forward that make no reference to historic styles. A strong showing of exceptional designs from the modern period appears in the survey area after 1950 when about 30% of the structures were built.

23% (148) of the structures in the survey area were identified as potentially Significant. These are scattered throughout the survey area, making the creation of a Local Historic District more challenging. However, 72% of the houses in the district (461) have a C – Contributing status and would contribute to a historic district if one were established in the survey area. The survey recommends efforts to encourage individual local landmark designations for this area’s significant homes.

¹“Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois: South Central Survey Area, A Summary and Inventory” 2001, Historic Certification Consultants

Northeast Survey (2002)

This intensive field survey in the northeast corner of Highland Park contains 482 properties. Proximate to Fort Sheridan and Highwood (Figure 5), the area includes Port Clinton, the oldest part of the City.

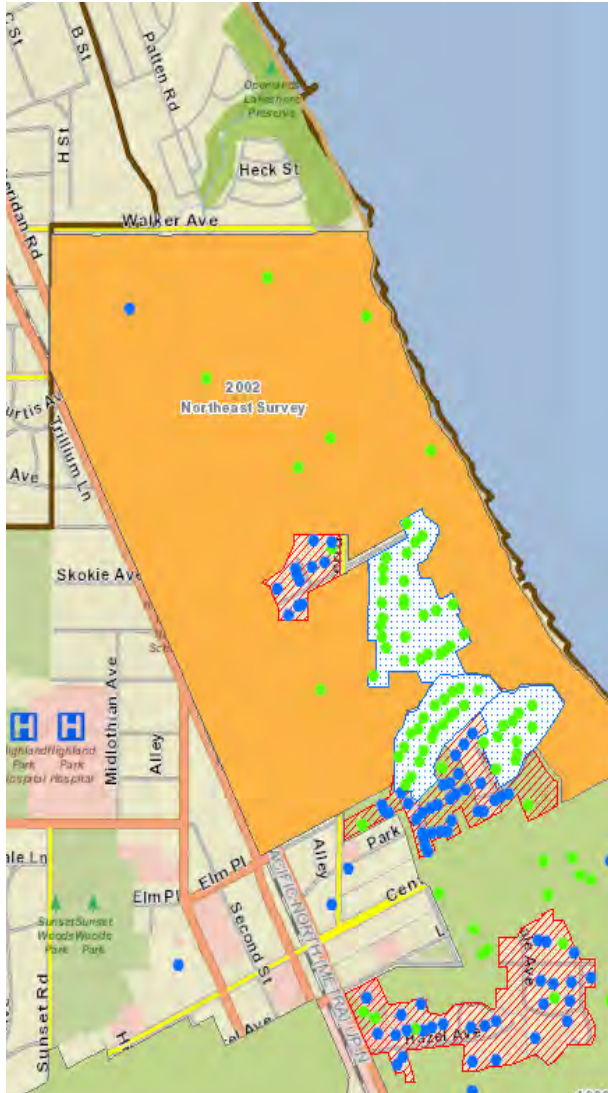


Figure 5: Northeast Survey Area, with landmarks (blue) and National Register homes (green) identified

The former town of Port Clinton was established in 1850 and much of the Northeast Survey area is on lots created in the 1850-1852 Port Clinton subdivision plats. According to the historical summary in the survey, Jacob Clinton Bloom was a land speculator who created an inland port on the shoreline here. He thought this small port would be more accessible to smaller farmers in the area than the ports in Chicago. There was a period of success and the federal government even installed a lighthouse on the bluff in 1855. But the construction of the railroad west of Port Clinton together with a cholera epidemic in the area brought the venture to an end. The legacy lives on, however, as Bloom Street still bears his name and this northeast corner of Highland Park retains its historic form.

The Northeast Survey area includes 425 acres and all three of the City's Local Historic Districts and one National Register Historic District (Maple Avenue/Maple Lane District, est. 1981) along its southern boundary. A number of properties outside these historic districts are identified as local historic landmarks or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Local landmarks in this survey area include:

- 2734 Roslyn Road, the H. J. Carlson Residence (Sears Catalog Home, 1922)
- 183 Moraine Road, the Charles and Maria Follansbee House (Georgian Revival, c. 1914)
- 220 Moraine Road, the Gordon Buchanan House (Craftsman, c. 1907)

60 structures in the survey area were considered potentially significant – 12% of the total. The significant structures are generally scattered, although there are some small-

er clusters along Moraine Road between St. Johns Avenue and Sheridan Road, and along the lakefront south of Moraine Park. 61% (296) of the properties were given C – Contributing status and 184 (38%) non-contributing.

The survey notes the Northeast area has a rich sample of architectural styles, as well as vernacular and popular house types from the 1870s through modern era. Over half the residential structures in the survey are high style architecture. These include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman style houses. A map of houses by year of construction (see Appendix) shows the housing stock in the Northeast survey area retains many built between 1900 and 1928, suggesting there have been fewer tear downs in this part of Highland Park. The smaller homes characteristic of this area represents a valuable segment of the City’s overall hous-

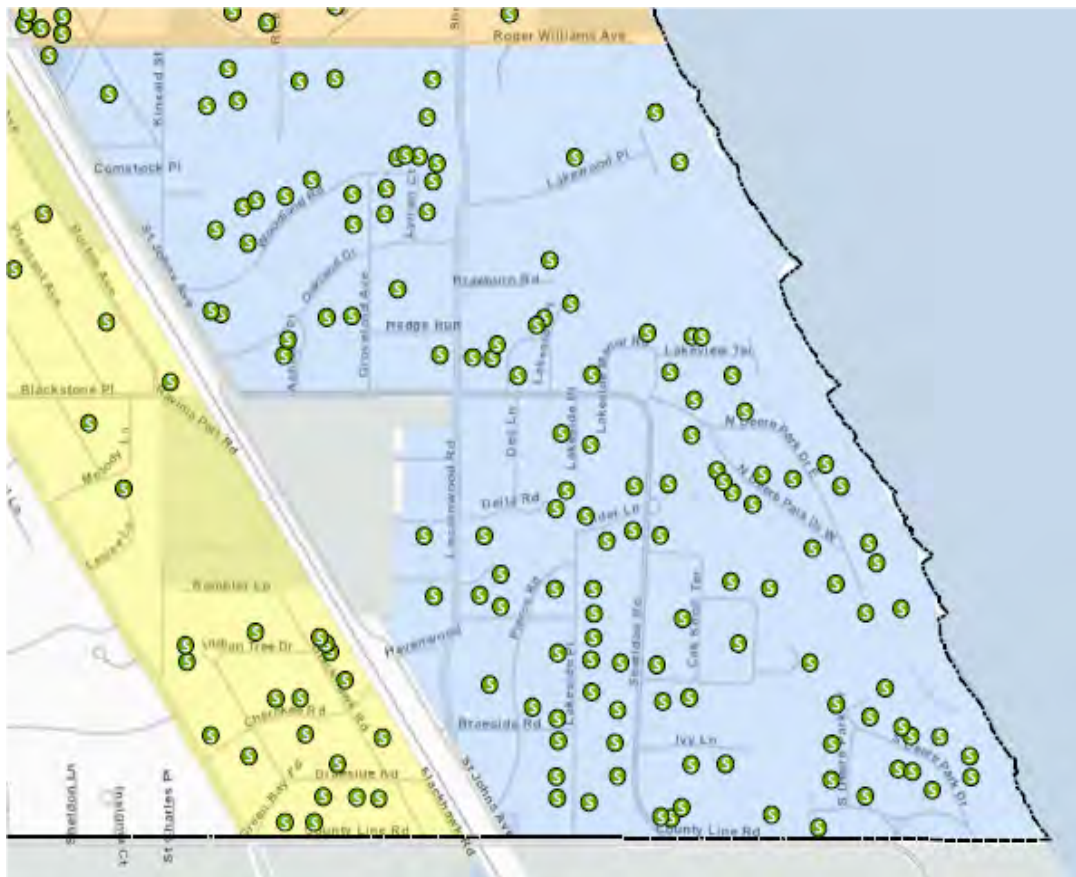
ing stock.

Architects with work identified in the survey area include:

- William Boyington (1839-1898)
- Robert E. Seyfarth (1878-1950)
- William Mann (1871-1947)
- Arnold Schaffner (1913-1986)
- Dubin & Dubin
- Keck & Keck
- John S. Van Bergen

Braeside Survey (2004)

The Braeside survey is in the southeast corner of Highland Park, covering 708 properties east of Green Bay Road between Roger Williams Avenue and Lake Cook Road (see Figure 6). It was one of the last parts of east Highland Park to be developed and named



“Braeside” by early settlers after a Scottish village. An original settler was Robert Daggitt and “Daggitt’s Cemetery” can still be seen east of the intersection of St. Johns Avenue and Lake Cook Road. It is the oldest cemetery in Highland Park.

Original development in much of the Braeside area took place during the “roaring 20’s” prior to the Great Depression. The survey report notes over a dozen new subdivisions were recorded in 1923 alone. These included the large Deere Park subdivision, which broke up a large landholding of Charles H. Deere, of the John Deere tractor line. The Deere Park Lane neighborhood attracted high style architectural designs and a number of local landmarks are located there:

- 225 North Deere Park Drive East (French Revival, 1937)
- 57 South Deere Park Drive (Tudor Revival, 1929)
- 77 South Deere Park Drive (Art Moderne, 1928)
- 105 South Deere Park Drive (Italian Revival, c. 1919)
- 103 South Deere Park Drive, Coach House (Italian Revival, c. 1919)
- 131 South Deere Park Drive, the Christy Brown House (Tudor Revival, 1929)

The survey area covered 708 properties. Of these, 129 (18%) were categorized S – Significant for their historic status. 386 (55%) were identified as C - Contributing. The remaining were determined to be NC – Non-Contributing. The significant homes in this area consist of predominately Revival architectural styles. This area includes fine examples of Italian Renaissance Revival, Tudor Revival,

and Colonial Revival with Dutch and Spanish subtypes. Others are in the International Style, as well as Art Deco. Houses in Braeside also exhibit modern architectural influences, which are appropriate for further study from a contemporary (21st century) perspective. A majority of these houses were built in the 1950s and are classified as Contemporary designs, Shed style, and Mansard style with a stylistic Mansard roof.

Bob-o-Link Survey (2006)

This survey area is just south of downtown Highland Park and is bisected by Bob-o-Link Road. It is approximately 435 acres and contains 700 parcels, one park, and one golf course.

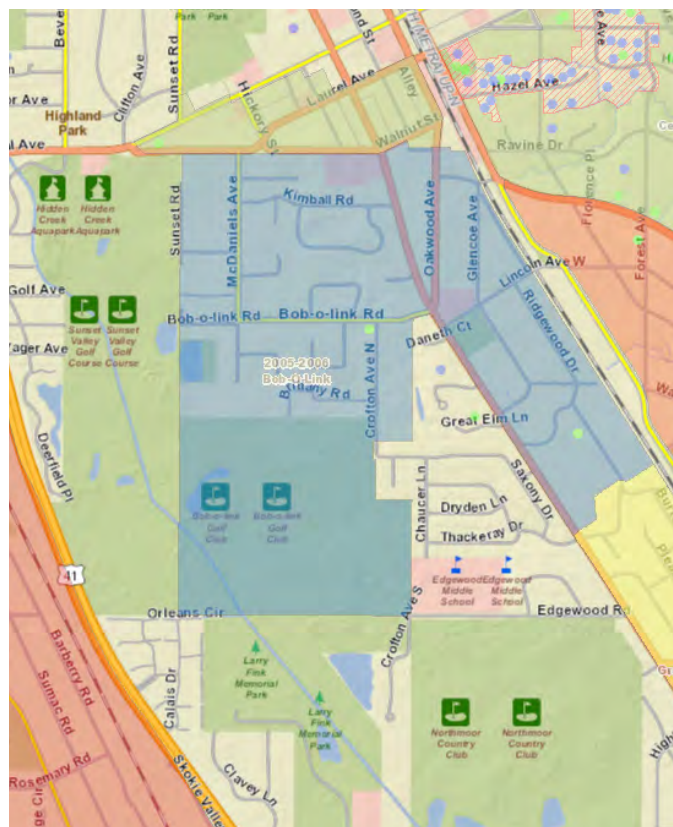


Figure 7: Bob-O-Link Survey Area Identified in Blue

The boundaries of the survey area are described as bounded on the north by Deerfield Road and on the east by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks. The western boundary runs along Sunset Drive and the western edge of the Bob-O-Link Golf Club. The southern boundary runs along the perimeter of the Bob-O-Link Golf Club, extends north to include the lots along the eastern side of Crofton Avenue, and continues southeast along Green Bay Road and northeast along Ridgewood Road and Ravinia Drive.

The survey notes this area developed later than areas of the City east of the railroad tracks. A majority of the structures were built from the 1920s through the 1950s. This is evidenced in the Housing Year Built map in the Appendix of this plan, which shows a majority of lots west of Green Bay Road built after 1950 and many houses east of Green Bay Road constructed in the 20's.

The area has a long history of residential development spreading out from the downtown's transportation and hospitality hubs near the train station and the St. Johns / Laurel Avenue intersection. Large subdivisions, such as the 1901 G.L.Wrenn's addition, created dozens of small lots between Green Bay Road and the railroad tracks. Later, properties like the 45-acre Kimball estate subdivided into smaller lots. Kimball Road still bears the name of the original property owner, Curtis Kimball, president of the W. W. Kimball piano manufacturing company until his death in 1936.

A key feature in the survey area is the Bob-o-Link Golf Club. It was established in 1917 by a group of golfers from the Exmoor Country Club (est. 1897). The Club began as a family club, but changed to an all-male membership in 1921 and remains so today.

The survey report notes the "large, Tudor Revival-style clubhouse was designed by architects Brown and Wolcott and dates from 1917. Alterations and additions include a storage building in 1976, a shelter house in 1977, and alterations to the dormitory in 1981."

The total number of significant structures in the survey area is 48, approximately 7% of all structures. There are 362 structures (52%) ranked contributing in the survey area, and 288 (41%) ranked non-contributing. A pre-depression housing boom in Highland Park resulted in construction of a large number of American Foursquare, Bungalows, and Craftsman style, as well as a large number of revival styles such as Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival.

Notable architects whose work is represented in the Bob-o-Link survey area include:

- Frederick M. Hodgdon;
- Robert E. Seyfarth
- Dubin & Dubin
- Keck & Keck
- L. Morgan Yost
- Henry L. Newhouse II
- Weinpar & Balaban

Green Bay Road Corridor Survey (2008)

The Green Bay Road survey area, shown in yellow in Figure 8, is a 1.5-mile long corridor between Green Bay Road and the railroad tracks. It's bounded on the north by Ridgewood Road and Ravinia Drive and on the west by Green Bay Road. The eastern boundary runs primarily along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks, but

jogs east at Lambert Tree Avenue to encompass the Ravinia Festival Park. The southern boundary runs along County Line Road. The survey area is about 225 acres and covers 702 properties, two parks, and the entire Ravinia Festival grounds.



Figure 8: Green Bay Road Corridor Survey Area Shown in Yellow

The annexation of this area into Highland Park has a interesting history. The name “Ravinia” was originally used by a Baptist Sunday school teacher named Benjamin Jacobs for a Baptist colony he intended to develop there. It was unsuccessful, but the

“rugged ravines and unspoiled woodlands” attracted others to the area.¹ Residents fought annexation and wished to maintain the rural, rustic character of the area. In 1899, however, the City of Highland Park annexed land roughly south of Cedar Avenue and east of the railroad tracks to Lake Michigan. This included the property that was to become Ravinia Festival. Land in the rest of the Green Bay Corridor survey area was annexed in 1918 following the subdivision of the land for development in 1916.

This corridor developed principally between the 1920s and 1950s. As the survey notes, “this accounts for the rich collection of Craftsman style homes and historic revival styles that dominated 1920s construction, and modernist examples of high styles and ranch types from the late 1940s and early 1950s.”

Subdivisions in the corridor were recorded around 1916 and, for the most part, created lots at 5,000 – 7,500 SF in area. This uniformity is uncommon in Highland Park and gives the corridor a unique feel. Predominant housing styles include Bungalows, Craftsman style homes, and American Four squares. High style houses in the survey area include Colonial and Tudor Revivals, as well as examples of French Eclectic houses. Of the 702 properties surveyed, 43 were identified as Significant (2.5%), 475 as Contributing (68%) and 182 (26%) as Non-Contributing.

Both Revival style and contemporary architects have work represented in the survey. These include:

- Holabird and Root
- Henry Dubin

¹“Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois: Green Bay Corridor Survey” Page 6

- A.J. Del Bianco
- Greta Lederer

Sunset Terrace Subdivision Survey (2020)

The City of Highland Park commissioned an intensive architectural resource survey of the Sunset Terrace Subdivision in 2020. This was the first new survey conducted since 2008 and was funded through money paid to the City by the Albion Jacobs development at 1850 Green Bay Road per the State Preservation Office required mitigation for the 2019 demolition of the Karger Recreation Center Building located there.

The survey report provides a summary of the area:

“The Sunset Terrace Survey Area, which was developed in the early 1920s and enjoyed a surge in construction beginning in the late 1940s, is a large rectangular section of Highland Park located approximately one-third of a mile west of Green Bay Road, the north-south street that extends through Chicago’s North Shore suburbs from central Evanston to the north boundary of Lake Forest.

Green Bay Road was built on a ridge that was formerly a Native American trail. Sunset Terrace is downhill from the ridge. The topography is flat and encompasses more than 60 acres. Its northern boundary is Park Avenue West; its eastern boundary is Sunset Road; its southern boundary is Central Avenue where it meets Deerfield Road, and its western boundary is Beverly Place.”

The bulk of houses were built between 1920 and 1960. The area features an array of architectural styles, including Colonial Revival, Neo-Traditional, and Tudor Revival. 31 structures were identified as potentially Significant and eligible for local landmark designation. A further 203 properties could potentially contribute to a Local Historic District.

An interesting finding from this survey was the identification of four “Boy-Built-Homes” in the subdivision. These were built by Highland Park students under the leadership of Walter E. Durbahn, the head of Highland Park’s industrial arts program at the City’s High School.



Section 5: Local Landmarks & National Register Properties

Local Landmarks

A goal of Highland Park’s preservation ordinance is to provide a mechanism to identify, rehabilitate, and preserve the City’s architecturally and historically significant structures. Since its approval in 1984, 76 properties have been designated as local landmarks¹. The ordinance allows properties to be nominated by the Commission, property owners, the City Council, City manager, or a preservation-oriented organization. Until a 2018 amendment, adopted via Ordinance No. O55-2018, the City’s code allowed properties to be designated as landmarks without owner consent. Today properties can only be landmarked with owner consent through a voluntary process.

All landmarks are designated by ordinance approved by the City Council. The first properties designated as local landmarks were the Highland Park Building Company houses on Belle Avenue in 1985, the year after the City’s preservation ordinance was adopted. More recent landmark designations include 215 Central Avenue, a 1906 Craftsman house by John S. Van Bergen, and 947 Wildwood Lane, a 1931 Colonial Revival home by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. An inventory and map of all local landmarks is included in the Appendix of this plan. Of the 76 locally landmarked prop-

erties, four are within one of three local historic districts; 55 properties that have not been locally landmarked are within the local historic districts. In total, 130 properties have been designated as “Regulated Structures”.

Local landmarks and all homes within a Local Historic District are considered “Regulated Structures” as defined by City Code. Any Regulated Activity, such as alterations and changes, to Regulated Structures requires a Certificate of Appropriateness approval from the Historic Preservation Commission.



Figure 1: 120 Belle Avenue, one of the first local landmarks

Several buildings in Highland Park are recognized as historically significant, but have not been designated as local landmarks. Among them are City Hall at 1707 St. Johns and the 1445 Sheridan Road (Ward Willetts House), a nationally-recognized 1902 Frank Lloyd Wright design that has been referenced as the

¹ The term “Local Landmark” refers to landmarks that were designated as such by Ordinance adopted by the City Council. These properties may also have National designation as well. For example, a Local Landmark may also be on the National Register of Historic Properties. Chapter 24 of the City Code defines it as follows: Landmark: A regulated structure that is designated as a “landmark” by ordinance of the City Council, according to the criteria and pursuant to the procedures prescribed in Chapter 24

architect's "first complete synthesis of his concept of the Prairie House."² The Willetts House is, however, on the National Register of Historic Places and is one of Highland Park's signature architectural and historic resources.

National Register of Historic Places

All properties on the National Register of Historic Places in Highland Park were designated as such through a 1982 Multiple Resource Nomination that led to their official inclusion between 1982 and 1984. None have been added since then.

There are 349 properties in Highland Park on the National Register of Historic Places. 320 of which are located in five National Register Historic Districts:

- Linden Park Place / Belle Avenue (70 properties)
- Maple Avenue / Maple Lane (12 properties)
- Hazel Avenue / Prospect Avenue (40 properties)
- Ravinia Festival (8 properties)
- Fort Sheridan (190 properties)

There are 29 standalone properties on the National Register of Historic Places that are not part of a National Register Historic District nor are a Local landmark. These include the following:

- 1214 Green Bay Rd, Richard Churchill House (1906)
- 650 Sheridan Rd, Harold Florsheim House (1925)

- 1425 Waverly Rd, Ernest Loeb House & Property (1930)

Other Highland Park properties on the National Register of Historic Places are government buildings or other structures. These include the North Shore Sanitary District Tower on Cary Avenue and the historic Highland Park Water Tower, a brick enclosed water tower at 1820 Green Bay Road. A table in the Appendix lists all the National Register properties in Highland Park.

² Berger, Philip, ed. Highland Park: American Suburb at Its Best. Highland Park, Illinois: The Highland Park Landmark Preservation Committee, 1982

Inventory Properties by Historic Designation and Location within a Historic District

The Tables that follow provide a list of properties by their historic designation and inclusion in a Historic District. In total, 675 properties have been identified as potentially significant¹ through eight architectural / historic resource surveys conducted by the City over the past 23 years². This information is used to educate and inform property owners and the public of properties that potentially warrant preservation. City staff uses the information gathered by these surveys to help advise the Historic Preservation Commission as to the salient features of potentially significant properties when the Commission is considering a property as part of a demolition delay consideration³. In all, 131 properties are subject to design review consideration⁴ by the Historic Preservation Commission: 59 properties within the City's three Local Historic Districts, which also include four Local Landmarks, and 72 Local Landmarks not within a Local Historic District.

As mentioned earlier in the plan, there are two types of Historic Districts: 1) National Register Historic Districts and 2) Local Historic Districts. Districts are groupings of historically / architecturally significant properties by geographic area. Districts are created to recognize areas of the City where properties within them are significant from a preservation standpoint. Des-

ignating areas in this way supports the preservation of the properties in a meaningful way by drawing attention to them so that a community can learn about their significance and, perhaps, strive to preserve them. As such, Districts are a way of identifying special places in a community where preservation is important and where the preservation of significant properties benefit from their proximity to each other in a way that a District helps identify and preserve.

It is important to note that not all properties within a District are necessarily historically or architecturally significant. Rather, many homes within a District are included for the sake of continuity of the District itself. As a result, the City's five National Register Historic Districts contain a total 320 properties of which 157 are not considered "contributing" in terms of architectural / historic significance, but are nonetheless included to preserve continuity within a District as they are interspersed among otherwise significant homes. The same is true for the City's three Local Historic Districts where 43 of the 59 properties are non-contributing, but are included for continuity of the District and to preserve the character of the District through design review considerations.

National Register Districts do not have any regulatory effect on the properties within them except when State or Federal permits are required for a particular project. The Federal or State agency granting a permit must consider the impact of doing so on historically significant properties through

¹ This is not a formal designation, rather it indicates that the property has the potential to be formally considered architectural / historically significant.

² See Appendix Section 4 for details.

³ The proposed demolition of all single-family home within certain Zoning Districts are subject to review by the Historic Preservation Commission, prior to their demolition, regardless of its historic status. See Section 3 of this plan for details.

⁴ Referred to as a Certificate of Appropriateness

a thoughtful review process by which the characteristics of the property are considered by the historic preservation agency of their respective level of government. However, there are not many instances where Federal and State permits are required for development of single-family homes. Therefore, Federal National Register Districts identify the historic significance without changing the regulation of the properties within them. The same is true for the City's 29 properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

On the other hand, Local Historic Districts do have regulatory impact on properties within them, whether the property is architecturally or historically significant, or not. Those that are not significant, are classified as "non-contributing". Although changes to these properties are regulated through design review consideration by the Historic Preservation Commission, the Commission merely seeks to avoid exacerbating inconsistencies in character and setting, as opposed to preservation of existing architectural or historic features when evaluating changes to non-contributing properties. For those properties that are contributing, a rigorous design review

consideration is conducted to ensure the appropriateness of changes proposed as they relate to the architectural / historic significance of the property. Please see Section 3 of this plan for more information on the Certificate of Appropriateness consideration process and standards.

In addition to the two types of Districts described above, there are also two types of designations for architecturally / historically significant properties outside Historic Districts: 1) National Register of Historic Places, and 2) Local Landmarks. Individually listed National Register of Properties designation has similar regulatory effect as National Register Districts discussed above. Unlike properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, properties designated a Local Landmark are subject to design review consideration by the Historic Preservation Commission similar to the consideration of contributing properties within a Local Historic District. Please see Section 3 of this plan for more information about the Certificate of Appropriateness consideration process.

Table 1 below provides a summary of properties by their historic status and inclusion in a Historic District.

Table 1. Number of Properties by Historic District, Landmark Status, and other designation	
	# of Properties
Three Local Historic Districts	59
Local Landmarks	76
Local Landmarks not in Local Districts	72
Five National Register Historic Districts	320
Contributing Properties	163
Non-Contributing Properties	157
Significant Properties Identified through Architectural/Historic Surveys	675

The Tables that follow provide a list of the properties by address of all 675 properties identified as significant through the City's architectural resource survey program mentioned above. They also identify the properties within the City's three Local Historic Districts and five National Register Historic Districts as well as those designated Local Landmarks and on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Property Inventory

Table 2. Belle Avenue Local Historic District Properties

No.	Street	Type	Historic Name	Architect (if known)	Built	Architectural Style	Significance
100	Belle	Ave		Henry L. Newhouse	1954	Ranch	Contributing
101	Belle	Ave		Loebl, Schlossman and Bennett	1955	Ranch	Contributing
117	Belle	Ave	R.A. Wood House	William D. Mann	1926	Tudor Revival	Contributing
120	Belle	Ave	Jonas Steers House	Highland Park Building Co.	1875 c.	Italianate	Contributing
121	Belle	Ave		B. Leo Steif & Co.	1950	Ranch	Non-contributing
131	Belle	Ave		Bertram Weber	1951	Ranch	Non-contributing
132	Belle	Ave		Highland Park Building Co. (J.S. Van Bergen)	1875 c. (1926)	Prairie School	Contributing
140	Belle	Ave		Unknown	1915 c.	Tudor Revival	Contributing
151	Belle	Ave		Highland Park Building Co.	1875 c.	Italianate	Contributing
175	Belle	Ave	William and Mary Brand House	Highland Park Building Co.	1875 c.	Italianate	Contributing
2075	Park	Ln	George A. Merryweather House	Benjamin Marshall	1915 c.	Tudor Revival	Contributing
Total							11

Table 3. Linden Park Place Local Historic District Properties

No.	Street	Type	Historic Name	Architect (if known)	Built	Architectural Style	Significance
160	Linden Park	PI	Emil Rudolph House	George Maher	1907	Prairie School	Contributing
170	Linden Park	PI		Becker Architects	1996	Modern	Non-contributing
184	Linden Park	PI		Unknown	1985	French Eclectic	Non-contributing
180	Linden Park	PI		Unknown	1988	International	Non-contributing
190	Linden Park	PI		Unknown	1987	French Eclectic	Non-contributing
195	Linden Park	PI		Unknown	1988	Ranch	Non-contributing
210	Linden Park	PI		Unknown	1995	French Eclectic	Non-contributing
211	Linden Park	PI	William E. Vans House	Highland Park Building Co.	1867 c.	Victorian Gothic	Contributing
218	Linden Park	PI		Orren Pickell Building Group	1999	French Eclectic	Non-contributing
223	Linden Park	PI		Milton Schwartz	1958	Ranch	Non-contributing
224	Linden Park	PI	Alta School For Girls Dormintory	Highland Park Building Co.	1870	Italianate	Contributing
242	Linden Park	PI		Maurice J. Dolan	1959	Ranch	Non-contributing
243	Linden Park	PI	William James House	Highland Park Building Co.	1868	Italianate	Contributing
255	Linden Park	PI	Lenox House	Unknown	1924	Colonial Revival	Contributing
274	Linden Park	PI	Alta School For Girls	Highland Park Building Co.	1870	Italianate	Contributing
275	Linden Park	PI	Rex Jones House	Robert Seyfarth	1916	New Eng. Colonial	Contributing
278	Linden Park	PI		Highland Park Building Co.	1868	Barn Cottage	Contributing
282	Linden Park	PI		Joseph Carbonargi	1948	Ranch	Non-contributing
285	Linden Park	PI		Unknown	1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing
296	Linden Park	PI	Francis D. Everett House	Unknown	1868	Victorian Gothic	Contributing
310	Linden Park	PI		William H. Gallagher	1956	Ranch	Non-contributing
Total							21

Table 4. Vine/Linden/Maple Local Historic District Properties

No.	Street	Type	Historic Name	Architect (if known)	Built	Architectural Style	Significance
2234	Linden	Ave	Valley O. Appel House	S.J. McDonald Lovell	1926	Tudor Revival	Contributing
2248	Linden	Ave	Clover L. Perkins House	Unknown	1923	Colonial Revival	Contributing
2256	Linden	Ave		Wallart Building Co.	1955	Ranch	Contributing
2276	Linden	Ave	Edward A. Smith House	Unknown	1915 c.	Georgian Revival	Contributing
2285	Linden	Ave	Elisha Morgan House	Unknown	1910 c.	Colonial Revival	Contributing
2290	Linden	Ave	Albert Paul Smith House	Unknown	1919	Colonial Revival	Contributing
2303	Linden	Ave	M.C. Goldman House	Spencer S. Beman	1937	Colonial Revival	Contributing
2320	Linden	Ave	Warren B. Ewer House	Benjamin Marshall	1929	Colonial Revival	Contributing
2323	Linden	Ave		Milton Schwartz	1956	Ranch	Non-contributing
2338	Linden	Ave		Ernest Grunsfeld III	1992	Contemporary	Non-contributing
2355	Linden	Ave	Nathan Klee House	Russell Walcott	1925	Tudor Revival	Contributing
112	Maple	Ave	Robert W. Buckley House	William D. Mann	1925	Tudor Revival	Contributing
125	Maple	Ave	Byron G. Howes House	Robert Seyfarth	1929	Colonial Revival	Contributing
132	Maple	Ave	Leo Gans House	Yost And Taylor	1956	Contemporary	Non-contributing
184	Maple	Ave	George H. Merryweather House	Unknown	1910	Colonial Revival	Contributing
128	Vine	Ave	H.G. Landkford House	L.C. Jones	1927	French Revival	Contributing
129	Vine	Ave	Helen B. Van Schaick House	Tudor Revival	1913 c.	Tudor Revival	Contributing
147	Vine	Ave		Howard Van Doren Shaw	1910 c.	Colonial Revival	Contributing
152	Vine	Ave	James B. Loewenstein House	Unknown	1920	French Revival	Contributing
160	Vine	Ave	William Doud House	Walter Ahlschlager	1926	Spanish Revival	Contributing
168	Vine	Ave	Nathan H. Ansbach House	Unknown	1920 c.	Georgian Revival	Contributing
185	Vine	Ave	Julius Goldberg House	Ralph Varney	1926	Italian Revival	Contributing
190	Vine	Ave	Van Schaick House	Frederick Perkins	1915	Georgian Revival	Contributing
200	Vine	Ave	Mcclernan Estate/"Villa Ensor"	Howard Van Doren Shaw	1908 c.	Georgian Revival	Contributing
201	Vine	Ave		William D. Mann	1925	Colonial Revival	Contributing
220	Vine	Ave		Robert C. Berlin	1920 c.	Colonial Revival	Contributing
266	Vine	Ave		Frederick Hodgdon	1929	Tudor Revival	Contributing
						Total	27

Table S. Highland Park Local Landmark Properties

No.	Street	Historic Name	Architect (if known)	Built	Architectural Style	Local Landmark Listed	Local Landmark Ordinance
246	Beech Ave	W.C. Hazeley House "Hyrstcoote"		1902 c.	Prairie School	2002	61-02
370	Beech St	Ben Rose House & Car Studio	James Speyer/Daveid Hald	1954/1974	Miesian	1982	27-82
151	Belle Ave		Highland Park Building Co.	1875 c.	Italianate	1996	2-96
860	Bobolink Rd	Raymond W. Stevens House		1925 c.	Georgian Revival	2002	48-02
892	Burton Ave	Unknown	Sears Catalog Home	1928	Craftsman	1992	14-92
111	Cary Ave	John Glass House	Moade & Hamilton	1915 c.	English Revival	1987	4-88
	Cary Ave	Pedestrian Bridge		1928		2011	57-11
441	Cedar Ave	Henry Dubin House	Henry Dubin	1929	International	1986	6-86
290	Cedar Ave	Laura Stoddard House	John S. Van Bergen	1927	Prairie School	1987	18-87
147	Central Ave	Cornelius Field House	Highland Park Building Co.	1875 c.	Victorian	1985	34-85
215	Central Ave	Fred D. Bayles House	Joseph Lyman Silsbee	1906	Craftsman	2021	16-2021
326	Central Ave	Jean Butz James House	Highland Park Building Co.	1871 c.	Italianate	1985	16-85
1014	Central Ave	William Walter Witten House		1894 c.	Victorian	1985	38A-85
3121	Dato Ave	Kenneth Lacy House	Krenn-Dato Co.	1927	Tudor Revival	1996	76-96
660	Detamble Ave	James L. Whitehouse House	John S. Van Bergen	1937	Prairie School	2019	008-2019
1442	Forest Ave	Alexander Stewart House	Robert Seyfarth	1913	Colonial Revival	1993	34-93
545	Green Bay Rd	Mildred Goodstein House	Henry Dubin	1938	International	1988	5-88
1144	Green Bay Rd	Charles Davis House	William D. Mann	1938 c.	French Revival	1997	2-97
	Green Bay Trail	Green Bay Trail		1897		1996	12-96
487	Groveland Ave	May T. Watts House	May T. Watts	1928 c.	Tudor Revival	1994	41-94
1575	Hawthorne St	Blumberg House	Keck & Keck	1962	International	2002	50-02
259	Hazel Ave	Jennie Alice Requa House		1895	Queen Anne	1985	38A-85
461	Hazel Ave	Elisha Gray House	Highland Park Building Co.	1870	Italianate	1985	38A-85
185	Hazel Ave	Marion Mosely House	William D. Mann	1926	French Revival	2002	75-02
1923	Lake Ave	Mary W. Adams House	Frank Lloyd Wright	1906	Prairie School	2011	14-11
1973	Lake Cook Rd	Louis Soefker House		1885 c.	Vernacular	2006	43-06
54	Laurel Ave	General Robert E. Wood House	William D. Mann	1929	Tudor Revival	1986	27-86
304	Laurel Ave	Rev. C.S. Soule House		1880 c.	Victorian	1986	26-86
180	Laurel Ave		Unknown	1920 c.	Colonial Revival	2000	27-2000
133	Laurel Ave	Henry Towner House		1900	American Foursquare	2005	13-05
114	Laurel Ave	Schumacher House		1896 c.	Queen Anne	2006	41-06
169	Laurel Ave	Roger S. Vail House		1913 c.	Colonial Craftsman	2013	72-13
1290	Lincoln Ave S	Caretton & Winifred Vail House		1915 c.	Craftsman	2003	50-03
1150	Linden Ave	Joseph & Grace Mayer House	Milman & Morphett	1942	Colonial Revival	2003	34-03
243	Linden Park Pl	William James House	Highland Park Building Co.	1868	Italianate	1985	38A-85
296	Linden Park Pl	Francis D. Everett House	Unknown	1868	Victorian Gothic	1985	34-85
160	Linden Park Pl	Emil Rudolph House	George Maher	1907	Prairie School	1987	19-87
711	Marion Ave	Swanson House	Perkins & Will	1941	Modern	1986	58-86
291	Marshman St	Dudley Crafts Watson House	John S. Van Bergen	1926	Tudor Revival	1986	27-86
183	Moraine Rd	Folinsbee House		1914 c.	Georgian Revival	1995	71-95
220	Moraine Rd	Buchanan House		1907 c.	Craftsman	2001	59-01
368	Moraine Rd	Simon Ruwitich House		1925	French Eclectic	2014	67-14
321	N Deere Park Dr E	Eckerling House	Philip Danielson	1927	French Revival	1991	39-91
225	N Deere Park Dr E	John Taylor Snite House	Jerome R. Czerny	1937	French Revival	1995	72-95
385	N Deere Park Dr E	R.R. Holden House	Kenneth T. White	1927	French Eclectic	2011	19-12
749	Old Trail	Sunnyside House	Everett H. Hughes	1940	Colonial Revival	1996	67-96
1629	Park Ave	Sparkling Springs Well House	Unknown	1890 c.	Utilitarian	2013	112-13
65	Prospect Ave	Milton Hirsh House	Keck & Keck	1962	Modern	1986	58-86
215	Prospect Ave	Ives House "Thorneycote"	Howard Van Doren Shaw	1901	English Revival	1987	26-87
315	Prospect Ave	Henry Haskin House	Highland Park Building Co.	1875 c.	Carpenter Gothic	1987	16-87
325	Prospect Ave			1880 c.	Italianate	2004	25-04
175	Ravine Dr	Raymond W. Stevens House		1927	Tudor Revival	2002	47-02
1120	Ridgewood Dr	Reisler-Feingold House	Arthur Dennis Stevens	1958	Prairie Revival	2010	16-10
540	Roger Williams Ave	Jens Jensen Park (Station Park)	Jens Jensen	1930	Prairie School	1995	12-95
2734	Roslyn Ln	H.J. Carlson House	Sears Catalog Home	1922	Mission Style	1992	39-91
77	S Deere Park Dr		Francis Barry Byrne	1928	Art Moderne	1986	27-86
105	S Deere Park Dr	E. Lichtsbern House	Arthur Heun	1919 c.	Italian Revival	1987	28-87
57	S Deere Park Dr	E.J. Fodak House	Clarence Hätzfeld	1923	Tudor Revival	1995	53-95
103	S Deere Park Dr	E. Lichtsbern Coach House	Arthur Heun	1919 c.	Italian Revival	1996	17-96
131	S Deere Park Dr	Christy Brown House	Stanley D. Fairclough	1929	Tudor Revival	2004	14-04
2360	Sheridan Rd	Dr.W. Lamborn House	George Washington Maher	1910 c.	Prairie School	1985	34-85
1499	Sheridan Rd	Ross James Beatty House		1894	Queen Anne	1986	58-86
2693	Sheridan Rd	Samuel Holmes House	Robert Seyfarth	1925	Shingle Style	1986	26-86
418	Sheridan Rd	Ravinia Festival: Murray Theater, Main Entrance Gate, Gate West of	Holabird & Root	1904-1936	Arts & Crafts	1987	56-87
1475	Sheridan Rd	Yerkes Fountain		1896		1987	57-87
1011	Sheridan Rd	Charles J. Zahn House	Hugo Liedburg	1927	Colonial Revival	2004	61-04
1991	Sheridan Rd	Highland Park Women's Club	Arthur G. Brown	1924	Georgian Revival	2005	02-05
405	Sheridan Rd	A.G. Becker Property	Howard Van Doren Shaw & Jens Jensen	1924	Tudor Revival	2007	56-07
2176	Sheridan Rd	William S. & Leta Lasher House		1882 c.	Tudor Revival	2007	25-07
1440	Sherwood Ave	Rubin Olson House	B.J. Bruns	1947 c.	Georgian Revival	2003	14-03
1755	St Johns Ave	Francis Stupey Cabin		1847	Log Cabin	1985	34-85
1755	St Johns Ave	Gardener Memorial Park & Laurel Park (494 Laurel)	Marshall Johnson	1942		1992	16-92
2600	St. Johns Ave	Lashelle House		1924 c.	Tudor Revival	2001	71-01
1623	Sylvester Pl	Sylvester Millard House	W.W. Boyington	1892	Log House	1986	27-86
974	Wildwood Ln		R. Harold Zook	1931	Colonial Revival	2019	068-2019
2479	Woodbridge Ave	The Mandel House	David Saul Klaffer	1937	French Eclectic	2009	13-09
						Total	76

Table 6. National Register of Historic Places Not within a National District

No.	Street & Number	Historic Name	Built	Architect	Category of Property
441	Cedar	Dubin, Henry, House	1929	Henry Dubin	BUILDING
326	Central Ave.	James, Jean Butz, Museum of the Highland Park Historical Society	1871	Highland Park Building Co.	BUILDING
930-950	Dean Ave.	Jensen, Jens, Summer House and Studio	1915	Jens Jensen & Howard Van Doren Shaw	DISTRICT
1214	Green Bay Rd.	Churchill, Richard, House	1908	Alfred S. Alschuler	BUILDING
1820	Green Bay Rd.	Highland Park Water Tower	1930	A.S. Coffin, Greeley & Hanson	STRUCTURE
1689	Lake Ave.	Millard, George Madison, House	1906	Frank Lloyd Wright	BUILDING
1923	Lake Ave.	Adams, Mary W., House	1906	Frank Lloyd Wright	BUILDING
80	Laurel Ave.	Granville-Mott House	1915	Talldamage & Watson	BUILDING
304	Laurel Ave.	Soule, C. S., House	c. 1880	Unknown	BUILDING
1635	Linden	Lanzi, Haerman, House	1921	John S. Van Bergen	BUILDING
2687	Logan	Evert House	1872	Highland Park Building Co.	BUILDING
434	Marshman Ave.	Campbell, Albert, House	1910	Unknown	BUILDING
225	N. Deere Park Ave. E	Snite, John Taylor, House	1937	Jerome R. Cerny	BUILDING
124	Pierce Rd.	Braeside School	1928	John S. Van Bergen	BUILDING
344	Ravine Dr.	Beatty, Ross J., House	1909	Unknown	BUILDING
105	S. Deere Park Dr.	Lichtstern House	1919	Arthur Heun	BUILDING
405	Sheridan Rd.	Becker, A. G., Property	1924	Jens Jensen & Howard Van Doren Shaw	BUILDING
650	Sheridan Rd.	Florsheim, Harold, House	1925-28	Ernest Grunsfeld & Jens Jensen	BUILDING
970	Sheridan Rd.	Pick, George, House	1916	Howard Van Doren Shaw	BUILDING
1445	Sheridan Rd.	Willits, Ward Winfield, House	1902	Frank Lloyd Wright	BUILDING
1499	Sheridan Rd.	Beatty, Ross, House	1894	Arthur J. Brown	BUILDING
1894	Sheridan Rd.	Humer Building	1926	John S. Van Bergen	BUILDING
2693	Sheridan Rd.	Holmes, Samuel, House	1926	Robert E. Seyfarth & Jens Jensen	BUILDING
1623	Sylvester Pl.	Millard, Sylvester, House	1893	W.W. Boyington	BUILDING
1425	Waverly Rd.	Loeb, Ernest, House	1930		BUILDING
2479	Woodbridge La.	Mandel, Mr. Fred L., Jr., House	1937	David Saul Klafter	BUILDING
450 & 456	Woodland Rd.	Geyso, Mrs. Frank, Houses	1923-30	John S. Van Bergen	BUILDING
	Cary Ave.	North Shore Sanitary District Tower	1931	Greeley & Hanson	STRUCTURE
	Roger Williams Ave.	Rosewood Park	1910		SITE
				Total	29
	Maple Ave. and Maple Lane between St. Johns Ave. and Sheridan Rd.	Maple Avenue Maple Lane Historic District			DISTRICT (12)
	Roughly bounded by Lambert Tree Ave., Sheridan Rd., St. Johns Ave., Rambler Lane, and Ravinia Park Ave.	Ravinia Park Historic District			DISTRICT (8)
	Roughly bounded by Sheridan Rd., Elm Pl., Linden, Park, and Central Aves.	Linden Park Place-Belle Avenue Historic District			DISTRICT (70)
	Sheridan Rd., Lake Michigan Shore, and natural reserves	Fort Sheridan Historic District			DISTRICT (190)
	St. Johns, Hazel, Dale, Forest, and Prospect Aves.	Hazel Avenue Prospect Avenue Historic District			DISTRICT (40)
				Total	320

Table 7. Highland Park Properties Identified as Historically Significant in an Architectural/Historic Survey

Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
1250	ARBOR	AVE	Ranch/Colonial Revival	1947			West Side
1350	ARBOR	AVE	Ranch/Colonial Revival	1947			West Side
440	ASHLAND	PL	Tudor Revival	1924			Braeside
490	AVA	ST	Spanish Colonial Revival	1925		John, Del House	South Central
735	BALDWIN	RD	Queen Anne	c. 1885			South Central
864	BALDWIN	RD	French Eclectic	1937	Alderman, Wm.	Strong, W.S. House	South Central
910	BALDWIN	RD	French Eclectic	1937	Grunsfeld, E.A., Jr.	Rosenthal, Samuel R. House	South Central
214	BARBERRY	RD	Colonial Revival	1955	Robert S. Arnold, 1866 Sheridan Rd.(?)		West Side
290	BARBERRY	RD	Minimal Traditional	c. 1945	H.E. Andersen, Chicago		West Side
370	BARBERRY	RD	Minimal Traditional	1948	H.E. Andersen, Chicago		West Side
180	BEECH	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1900			South Central
246	BEECH	ST	Prairie School	1911			South Central
370	BEECH	ST	Mesian	1954	Dunforth, George E.	Rose, Ben House	South Central
480	BEECH	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	1924			South Central
2625	BENTLEY	RD	Neo-Eclectic	1990s			West Side
1560	BERKELEY	AVE	Ranch	1947			West Side
1729	BERKELEY	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			West Side
1906	BERKELEY	RD	Split Level	1950s			West Side
85	BLACKHAWK	RD	Spanish Colonial Revival	1925			Green Bay Corridor
137	BLACKHAWK	RD	Tudor Revival	1927	Braun, William J.	Sanderson, William House	Green Bay Corridor
165	BLACKHAWK	RD	Tudor Revival	1927			Green Bay Corridor
171	BLACKHAWK	RD	Tudor Revival	1938	Swanson, Arthur & Assoc.	Becker, W. C. House	Green Bay Corridor
177	BLACKHAWK	RD	French Eclectic	1927		Sanderson, William House	Green Bay Corridor
344	BLOOM	ST	International Style	1936	Van Bergen, John S.	Lake, Dr. George B. House	Northeast
382	BLOOM	ST	L-Plan Cottage	c. 1880			Northeast
827	BOB-O-LINK	RD	Craftsman	c. 1905		Maurice Spertus House	Bob-O-Link
849	BOB-O-LINK	RD	Tudor Revival	1925		Murry & Terry (spec)	Bob-O-Link
860	BOB-O-LINK	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1930			Bob-O-Link
887	BOB-O-LINK	RD	Colonial Revival	1929	Sailor, Homer Grant	Murray, W. S. House (spec)	Bob-O-Link
929	BOB-O-LINK	RD	Late Prairie	1953	Fitch, Schiller & Frank	Posner, Richard P. House	Bob-O-Link
956	BOB-O-LINK	RD	International	1950	Keck & Keck	Caplin, Arthur I. House	Bob-O-Link
526	BRAESIDE	RD	French Eclectic	1936	Sitterbert, William N.	Swanson, Paul House	Green Bay Corridor
544	BRAESIDE	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Oss & Fuller*	Churchill J. C. House	Green Bay Corridor
559	BRAESIDE	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Vessley - Jones	Hutchins, R. E. House	Green Bay Corridor
574	BRAESIDE	RD	Dutch Colonial Revival	1935	Woff, George	Hull, Jean R. House	Green Bay Corridor
420	BRIARWOOD	PL	French Eclectic	c. 1925			Braeside
930	BRITTANY	RD	French Eclectic	1934	Klarl Rabip, Charles F.	Ross, Ames W. House	Bob-O-Link
1004	BRITTANY	RD	French Eclectic	1932		Ross, Ames W. House (spec)	Bob-O-Link
1045	BRITTANY	RD	Late Prairie	1950	Friedman, Robert	Singer, Richard House	Bob-O-Link
601	BROADVIEW	AVE	Bungalow	1928	Peterson, Ivan R.	Peterson, Ivan R. House (spec?)	Green Bay Corridor
609	BROADVIEW	AVE	Tudor Revival	1928		Knight, O. I. House	Green Bay Corridor
647	BROADVIEW	AVE	Cape Cod	1937	Majer, Louis	Schmidt, Agge House	Green Bay Corridor
795	BROADVIEW	AVE	Ranch	1946	Markel, Charles H.	Cummings, John Daniel House	Green Bay Corridor
867	BROADVIEW	AVE	Tudor Revival	1924		Moseley House (spec)	Green Bay Corridor
732	BRONSON	LN	International Style	1959	Nagle, James		South Central
780	BRONSON	LN	Tudor Revival	1924			South Central
355	BROWNVILLE	RD	Tudor Revival	1927	Betts, William B.	Horrington, E. A. House	Braeside
421	BURTON	AVE	Italian Renaissance	1926		Yopp, L. P. House (spec)	Green Bay Corridor
472	BURTON	AVE	Late Prairie	1953	Richman, Alvin	Richman, Alvin House	Green Bay Corridor
558	BURTON	AVE	French Eclectic	1930	Fizkowski, John S.	Acker, William J. House	Green Bay Corridor
666	BURTON	AVE	Tudor Revival	1935		Galassini, J. House	Green Bay Corridor
340	CAROL	CT	Tudor Revival	1936	Mann, William D.	Bushey, Albert J. House	Braeside
374	CAROL	CT	Art Moderne	1937	Martling, W. Lockwood Jr.	Watson, Arthur H. House	Braeside
396	CAROL	CT	French Eclectic	1927		Davis, George G. House	Braeside
89	CARY	AVE	Ranch	1955	Ernst, Ralph E.		South Central
111	CARY	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
219	CARY	AVE	International Style	1958	Yerkes & Grunsfeld		South Central
221	CARY	AVE	French Eclectic	1936	Milman, Ralph & A.S. Morphett	Schamber, Morton House	South Central
240	CARY	AVE	French Eclectic	1937	Mann, W. D.	Van, A. House	South Central
241	CARY	AVE	Colonial Revival	1941	Lowenstein, Ed	Forman, Harold E. Jr. House	South Central
251	CARY	AVE	Tudor Revival	1937	White & Weber	Ladany, Jules House	South Central
270	CARY	AVE	French Eclectic	1938	Milman, Ralph & A.S. Morphett		South Central
291	CARY	AVE	International Style	1955	Nagle, Harbay & Assoc.	Rosenberg, Mr. & Mrs. Larry House	South Central
1990	CASTLEWOOD	RD	French Eclectic	1927			West Side
1236	CAVELL	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	1928			West Side
1472	CAVELL	AVE	Ranch	1947	Jones & Duncan, Highland Park		West Side
1505	CAVELL	AVE	Ranch	1947			West Side
1530	CAVELL	AVE	Colonial Revival	?			West Side
1576	CAVELL	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			West Side
214	CEDAR	AVE	International Style	1941	Eppenstein, J.F.	Michaels, Everett House	South Central
234	CEDAR	AVE	Prairie School	1927	Van Bergen, John S.	Van Bergen, John S. House	South Central
273	CEDAR	AVE	Tudor Revival	1928	Oldefest & Williams	Gleason, E. H. House	South Central
287	CEDAR	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1920			South Central
290	CEDAR	AVE	Prairie School	1926	Van Bergen, John S.	Laura Stoddard House	South Central
295	CEDAR	AVE	Craftsman	1924	Van Bergen, John S.	Eta Van Bergen/Bette Bernis Dupax	South Central
300	CEDAR	AVE	French Eclectic	c. 1920			South Central
310	CEDAR	AVE	French Eclectic	1941	Loebl & Schlossman	Behr, Louis	South Central
322	CEDAR	AVE	French Eclectic	1937			South Central
326	CEDAR	AVE	International Style	1972	Gelich, Michael		South Central
385	CEDAR	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
425	CEDAR	AVE	International Style	1952	Yost, L. M. & D. Barron	Jacobs, Alan J. House	South Central
441	CEDAR	AVE	International Style	1930	Dubin, Henry (owner)	Dubin, Henry House	South Central
455	CEDAR	AVE	Tudor Revival	1926	Seylarth, Robert E.	Carbonari, Joseph House	South Central
147	CENTRAL	AVE	Victorian Gothic Revival	c. 1875			Central District
160	CENTRAL	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1905			Central District
180	CENTRAL	AVE	French Eclectic	1936		Bentle, Oscar House	Central District
215	CENTRAL	AVE	Craftsman	1908-09	J.L. Stjebbe	Bayles, Fred D. House	Central District
274	CENTRAL	AVE	Italianate	c. 1870			Central District
288	CENTRAL	AVE	Italianate	c. 1870			Central District
326	CENTRAL	AVE	Italianate	1871			Central District

Table 7. Highland Park Properties Identified as Historically Significant in an Architectural/Historic Survey

Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
985	CENTRAL	AVE	Contemporary	1960	Lauzon, Charles William		Sunset Terrace
1014	CENTRAL	AVE	Queen Anne	c. 1895			Central District
562	CHEROKEE	RD	Italian Renaissance	1926		Sonderson, William House	Green Bay Corridor
565	CHEROKEE	RD	French Eclectic	1925			Green Bay Corridor
585	CHEROKEE	RD	Colonial Revival	1928		McGann, James House	Green Bay Corridor
651	CHEROKEE	RD	Colonial Revival	1948		Levy, Seymour B. House	Green Bay Corridor
1538	CLAVEY	RD	Restaurant	1935/53			West Side
1625	CLAVEY	RD	Cottage	c. 1915			West Side
1700	CLIFTON	AVE	Modern	1954	Leib, Marshall D.		Sunset Terrace
1767	CLIFTON	AVE	Tudor Revival	1931	Sears Roebuck & Company (Arthur Kendil)		Sunset Terrace
1773	CLIFTON	AVE	Modern	1954	Goldsmith & Kahn		Sunset Terrace
1821	CLIFTON	AVE	Colonial Revival	1927			Sunset Terrace
1870	CLIFTON	AVE	Styled Ranch	1947			Sunset Terrace
1461	CLOVERDALE	AVE	Colonial Revival	1947			West Side
1515	CLOVERDALE	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			West Side
0	COUNTY LINE	RD	Cemetery	1850		Daggit Cemetery	Braeside
1017	COURT	AVE	International Style	1937	Lamb, Theodore		Bob-O-Link
1840	CRESCENT	CT	Craftsman	c. 1915			Central District
1880	CRESCENT	CT	Miesian	1958	Dart, Edward		Central District
1120	CROFTON	AVE	Club House - Tudor Revival	c. 1905		Bob-O-Link Club House	Bob-O-Link
1189	CROFTON	AVE	Colonial Revival	1924		Swift, R. House	Bob-O-Link
1190	CROFTON	AVE	French Eclectic	1927		Ross, Walter W.	Bob-O-Link
1255	CROFTON	AVE	Contemporary	1964	Balaban, Marton	Perlmutter, Norman House	Bob-O-Link
1870	DALE	AVE	Italianate	c. 1875			Central District
660	DE TAMBLE	AVE	Prairie	1939		Whitehouse, James L. House	Bob-O-Link
716	DE TAMBLE	AVE	Tudor Revival	1927		Erickson, Carl House	Bob-O-Link
0	DEAN	AVE	Park	c. 1930		Jens Jensen Park	Braeside
763	DEAN	AVE	School	1905	Pond, Irving and Allen	Ravinia School	South Central
804	DEAN	AVE	International Style	1977	Samuels, Burton		South Central
850	DEAN	AVE	Queen Anne	c. 1885			South Central
900	DEAN	AVE	French Eclectic	c. 1925	Loebl & Schlossman	Kuhn, Paul R. House	South Central
930	DEAN	AVE	Shingle Style	1905		Jens Jensen Summer House	South Central
945	DEAN	AVE	French Eclectic	1925	Grunsfeld, Ernest	Strauss, Martin House	South Central
954	DEAN	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1920		The Clearing	South Central
980	DEAN	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
985	DEAN	AVE	Cape Cod	1937	Schlossman, Norman		South Central
57	DEERE PARK	DR	Tudor Revival	1929	Hatzfield, Clarence	E. J. Fucik House	Braeside
60	DEERE PARK	DR	Tudor Revival	1929	Olsen & Urbain	Root, Hollis Reed House	Braeside
65	DEERE PARK	DR	Late Prairie	1954	Deknatel, William	Cohen, Mrs. Louis N. House	Braeside
76	DEERE PARK	DR	French Eclectic	1927	Sailor & Hoffman		Braeside
77	DEERE PARK	DR	Art Deco	1928	Byrne, Francis Barry	Robert E. Wood House	Braeside
82	DEERE PARK	DR	Tudor Revival	1928			Braeside
83	DEERE PARK	DR	Colonial Revival	1937	Stoetzel, Ralph E.	Olson, Roy H. House	Braeside
89	DEERE PARK	DR	Ranch	1954	Newhouse, Henry L.		Braeside
103	DEERE PARK	DR	Italian Renaissance	1919	Heun, Arthur	Lichtstern Coach House	Braeside
105	DEERE PARK	DR	Italian Renaissance	1919	Heun, Arthur	Lichtstern, E. House	Braeside
107	DEERE PARK	DR	French Eclectic	1939	Olsen & Urbain	Clausen, Niels House	Braeside
115	DEERE PARK	DR	Ranch	1952	Eppenstein, James T.	Nathan, Lionel House	Braeside
124	DEERE PARK	DR	French Eclectic	1929	Fairclough, Stanley D. (Bud)		Braeside
131	DEERE PARK	DR	Tudor Revival	1929	Fairclough, Stanley D. (Bud)	Brown, Christy House	Braeside
171	DEERE PARK	DR	Tudor Revival	1927	Rowe, Dillard & Rowe		Braeside
186	DEERE PARK	DR	Tudor Revival	1927	Rowe, Dillard & Rowe	Benson House	Braeside
225	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	French Renaissance Revival	1936	Cerny, Jerome Robert	Snite, John Taylor House	Braeside
226	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	French Eclectic	1929	Mayo & Mayo	Kleinschmidt, E. E. House	Braeside
243	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	French Eclectic	1928	Mayo & Mayo	Briggs, Joseph H. House	Braeside
255	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	Spanish Colonial Revival	1929	Tallmadge & Watson	Lampert, Lydia House	Braeside
307	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	Tudor Revival	1929	Varney, Ralph W.	Phillips, C. R. House	Braeside
321	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	French Eclectic	1927	Marx, Samuel	Harfst, Henry House	Braeside
330	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	Tudor Revival	1925			Braeside
365	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	Tudor Revival	1925			Braeside
374	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	French Eclectic	1928	Sieja, E. M	Sanfilio, Vito House	Braeside
385	DEERE PARK EAST	DR	French Eclectic	1927		Holden, Roy R. House	Braeside
240	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	French Eclectic	1941	Cerny, Jerome Robert	Hadley, Raymond W. House	Braeside
272	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	Tudor Revival	1928	Sailor, Homer Grant	Keel, Henry C. House	Braeside
310	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	French Eclectic	1926	Olsen & Urbain		Braeside
315	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	Tudor Revival	1928	Varney, Ralph W.	Dickinson, J. David House	Braeside
324	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	French Eclectic	1928		Olsen, Andrew House	Braeside
332	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	French Eclectic	1925	Reed, Earl H.		Braeside
340	DEERE PARK WEST	DR	Tudor Revival	1928	Beck, Willis J.	Blomgren, C. E. Jr. House	Braeside
841	DEERFIELD	RD	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1875			Central District
905	DEERFIELD	RD	Craftsman	c. 1920			Central District
1683	DEERFIELD	RD	Colonial Revival	1928			West Side
1732	DEERFIELD	RD	Minimal Ranch	1955	A.J. Del Bianco		West Side
415	DELL	LN	Late Prairie	1947	Keck, George Fred	Elson, Leslie C. House	Braeside
430	DELL	LN	French Eclectic	1936	Simmons, Louis	List, A. G. House	Braeside
440	DELL	LN	French Eclectic	1936	Yost, L. Morgan	Springer, Winogene House	Braeside
266	DELTA	RD	Tudor Revival	1941	Van Bergen, John S.	Kurtz, Albert J. & Ema House	Braeside
270	DELTA	RD	Tudor Revival	1929	Braun, William T.	Fedderson, E. W. House	Braeside
326	DELTA	RD	International Style	1935	Van Bergen, John S.	Shaver, Mrs. J. W. House	Braeside
378	DELTA	RD	Late Prairie	1949	Klibanew, David Wm.		Braeside
1253	EASTWOOD	AVE	Mediterranean Revival	1926			West Side
1351	EASTWOOD	AVE	Colonial Revival	1928			West Side
1449	EASTWOOD	AVE	Ranch/Modern	1956	Robert Natkine (Whipple Ave.)		West Side
1520	EASTWOOD	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1935			West Side
1611	EASTWOOD	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			West Side
1635	EASTWOOD	AVE	Colonial Revival	1950s			West Side
1655	EASTWOOD	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1925			West Side
126	EDGECLIFF	DR	Queen Anne	c. 1890		Prallmere	Northeast
150	EDGECLIFF	DR	Gable Front	c. 1885			Northeast
2219	EGANDALE	RD	Tudor Revival	1926	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Adamson, Henry House	Northeast
2238	EGANDALE	RD	International Style	1956	Binkley, Roy	Fraerman, S. H. House	Northeast
2269	EGANDALE	RD	Tudor Revival	1927	Klaber, E. H. & E. A. Grunsfeld	Sonnenschein, Hugo House	Northeast
2340	EGANDALE	RD	French Eclectic	1929	Wolcott & Work	Marks, Harold M. House	Northeast
222	ELDER	LN	Tudor Revival	1931	Hobbs, Morris		Braeside

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Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
237	ELDER	LN	Dutch Colonial Revival	1937	Mann, William D.	Zillegan, George J. House	Braeside
1806	ELMWOOD	DR	Colonial Revival	1947			Sunset Terrace
1896	ELMWOOD	DR	Tudor Revival	1927	Vigeant, Xavier		Sunset Terrace
1911	ELMWOOD	DR	Modern	1954	Marling, Jules		Sunset Terrace
1940	ELMWOOD	DR	Craftsman / Tudor / Prairie influences	1927	Nimmons, George C.		Sunset Terrace
1974	ELMWOOD	DR	Modern	1961			Sunset Terrace
1975	ELMWOOD	DR	Modern	1957	Ovresat, Raymond C.		Sunset Terrace
883	FAIRVIEW	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Martin, Edgar	Keogh, Thomas E. House	Bob-O-Link
901	FAIRVIEW	RD	Tudor Revival	1933	Sailor, Homer Grant	Dana, George B. House	Bob-O-Link
917	FAIRVIEW	RD	International	1953	Goldstein, S. S.	Gable, Morris I. House	Bob-O-Link
951	FAIRVIEW	RD	Ranch	1953	Rogers, Paul	Fuchs, Robert F. House	Bob-O-Link
1230	FERNDALE	AVE	Spanish Colonial Revival	1925			West Side
1281	FERNDALE	AVE	Tudor Revival	1939			West Side
1732	FIRST	ST	Commercial style	1925	Johnson, G.		Central District
367	FLORA	PL	Split-Level	1941	Gliato, A. L.	Daris, M. L. House	Green Bay Corridor
1210	FOREST	AVE	Colonial Revival	1938	Mann, W.D.		South Central
1345	FOREST	AVE	Colonial Revival	1929	Webster		South Central
1442	FOREST	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1913	Seyfarth, Robert E.		South Central
1458	FOREST	AVE	Tudor Revival	1930			South Central
1559	FOREST	AVE	Classical Revival	c. 1895			Central District
1564	FOREST	AVE	Second Empire	c. 1870			Central District
1569	FOREST	AVE	Italianate	c. 1870			Central District
1835	GARLAND	AVE	Colonial Revival	1949			West Side
1174	GLENCOE	AVE	Tudor Revival	1925			Bob-O-Link
1275	GLENCOE	AVE	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
511	GREEN BAY	RD	Bungalow	1926		Gotaas, Birger House (spec)	Green Bay Corridor
545	GREEN BAY	RD	Late Prairie	1938		Goodstein, Mildred House	Green Bay Corridor
647	GREEN BAY	RD	Mediterranean Revival	1926		Heinricks, William C. House	Green Bay Corridor
655	GREEN BAY	RD	Tudor Revival	1931		Manesse, DeWitt J. House	Green Bay Corridor
759	GREEN BAY	RD	Tudor Revival	1931		Reuter House	Green Bay Corridor
987	GREEN BAY	RD	Colonial Revival	1946		Silverstine, Leon House	Bob-O-Link
1175	GREEN BAY	RD	Tudor Revival	1924			Bob-O-Link
1352	GREEN BAY	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			Bob-O-Link
1385	GREEN BAY	RD	Tudor Revival Cottage	1924		Rebling, S.T. House	Bob-O-Link
1467	GREEN BAY	RD	Ranch	1949	Houlihan, Raymond	Iverson, O. House	Bob-O-Link
1521	GREEN BAY	RD	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
1590	GREEN BAY	RD	Italian Renaissance	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
1611	GREEN BAY	RD	Italianate	c. 1875			Central District
693-699	GREEN BAY	RD	Townhouses	1952	Schwartz, Milton	Country Club Apartments	Green Bay Corridor
470	GROVELAND	AVE	Tudor Revival	1929	Kaulihan, R. F.	Delaney, P. J. House	Braeside
487	GROVELAND	AVE	Tudor Revival	1928	Van Bergen, John S.	Watts, Raymond & May T. House	Braeside
550	GROVELAND	AVE	Tudor Revival	1928	Prather, Fred	Fabian, Victor House	Braeside
561	GROVELAND	AVE	French Eclectic	1929	Thompson, Magnus	Allen, J. Rex House	Braeside
959	HARVARD	CT	Colonial Revival	1952	Jones & Duncan		Sunset Terrace
1514	HAWTHORNE	LN	French Eclectic	c. 1920			Central District
1540	HAWTHORNE	LN	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			Central District
1570	HAWTHORNE	LN	Prairie	1925	Van Bergen, John	Kline, Wilson House	Central District
1575	HAWTHORNE	LN	International	1961	Keck & Keck		Central District
50	HAZEL	AVE	French Eclectic	1924			Central District
185	HAZEL	AVE	French Eclectic	1926	Steenhill (probably Mann)		Central District
186	HAZEL	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1915	Tallmadge and Watson		Central District
197	HAZEL	AVE	Queen Anne	c. 1895			Central District
200	HAZEL	AVE	Georgian Revival	c. 1909	Pond & Pond		Central District
448	HAZEL	AVE	Ranch	1950			Central District
1037	HILLCREST	AVE	Tudor Revival	1927			West Side
1078	HILLCREST	AVE	French Eclectic	1927			West Side
1103	HILLCREST	AVE	Tudor Revival	1927			West Side
1906	HOLLY	RD	Tudor Revival	1928			West Side
1643	HUNTINGTON	LN	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			West Side
2595	HYBERNIA	DR	Tudor Revival	1926			West Side
86	INDIAN TREE	DR	Italian Renaissance	1926			Green Bay Corridor
154	INDIAN TREE	DR	Tudor Revival	1928	Brown, William T. (Chicago)		Green Bay Corridor
156	INDIAN TREE	DR	Tudor Revival	1925		Magnussen, B. House	Green Bay Corridor
170	INDIAN TREE	DR	French Eclectic	1938	Swanson, A. P. & Assoc.	Baker, Dr. C. R. House	Green Bay Corridor
218	IVY	LN	Spanish Colonial Revival	1935	Steinbach, J.	Massey, Richard House	Braeside
248	IVY	LN	Tudor Revival	1926		Paulson, P. A. House	Braeside
678	JUDSON	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1900			Braeside
746	JUDSON	AVE	One Part Commercial Block	1926		Yopp Brothers Building	South Central
787	JUDSON	AVE	Late Prairie	c. 1945			South Central
798	JUDSON	AVE	Tudor Revival	1925		Wetzler, W. H. House	South Central
811	JUDSON	AVE	International Style	1980s			South Central
904	JUDSON	AVE	Tudor Revival	1930	Peterson, Ivan R.	Holt, Herbert H. House	South Central
911	JUDSON	AVE	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1915			South Central
919	JUDSON	AVE	Tudor Revival	1928			South Central
937	JUDSON	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			South Central
981	JUDSON	AVE	Italian Renaissance Revival	1927		Faith, George M. House	South Central
999	JUDSON	AVE	Bungalow	c. 1925			South Central
1000	JUDSON	AVE	Craftsman	1927		Peyrand, F. E. House	South Central
750	KIMBALL	RD	Coach House	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
765	KIMBALL	RD	French Eclectic	1927	Keck, George Fred, etc.		Bob-O-Link
787	KIMBALL	RD	French Eclectic	1927			Bob-O-Link
799	KIMBALL	RD	French Eclectic	1929	Keck, George Fred		Bob-O-Link
833	KIMBALL	RD	French Eclectic	1928	Keck, George Fred		Bob-O-Link
843	KIMBALL	RD	Colonial Revival	1938	Mann, William D.	Goudie, L. G.	Bob-O-Link
851	KIMBALL	RD	French Eclectic	1929	Keck, George Fred		Bob-O-Link
852	KIMBALL	RD	Colonial Revival	1939	Hodgdon, Frederick	Kimball, W.W. & D.W. House	Bob-O-Link
865	KIMBALL	RD	French Eclectic	1929	Keck, George Fred		Bob-O-Link
775	KIMBALLWOOD	LN	Ranch	1952	Jones & Duncan	Vinyard, E.L. house	Bob-O-Link
655	KINCAID	ST	French Eclectic	1930			Braeside
1535	KNOLLWOOD	LN	Georgian Revival	c. 1925			Central District
1553	KNOLLWOOD	LN	Ranch	1955	Weber, Bertram A.	Keim, Edwin House	Central District
1689	LAKE	AVE	Prairie	1906	Wright, Frank Lloyd	Millard, George Madison House	Central District
1707	LAKE	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1915			Central District
1729	LAKE	AVE	Colonial Revival	1924		Onderdonk, Holmes House	Central District

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Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
1764	LAKE	AVE	Classical Revival	c. 1915			Central District
1894	LAKE	AVE	Shingle	c. 1900			Central District
1923	LAKE	AVE	Prairie	1905	Wright, Frank Lloyd	Adams, Mary W. House	Central District
1997	LAKE	AVE	Contemporary	1997	Gluck, Peter		Central District
611	LAKE COOK	RD	Colonial Revival	1929	Verkes, Wallace F.	Mayer, Elizabeth House	Green Bay Corridor
633	LAKE COOK	RD	Split-Level	1938	Fortin, J. T.	Franklin, J. W. House	Green Bay Corridor
33	LAKESIDE	PL	Tudor Revival	1930	Apfelbach, Henry J.	MacKay, Alexander G. House	Braeside
40	LAKESIDE	PL	Tudor Revival	1928	Sanford, Trent E.		Braeside
60	LAKESIDE	PL	French Eclectic	1930	Allison, Lyman J.	Abbs, W. E. House	Braeside
90	LAKESIDE	PL	Tudor Revival	1935	Betts, William B.	Straub, George W. House	Braeside
110	LAKESIDE	PL	Colonial Revival	1936	Dean & Dean	Clough, Sherman D. House	Braeside
135	LAKESIDE	PL	Art Moderne	1936	Dubin, Henry	Savin, William H. House	Braeside
165	LAKESIDE	PL	French Eclectic	c. 1940			Braeside
170	LAKESIDE	PL	French Eclectic	1937	Braun, William T. & Jones L.C.	Engelland, E. F. House	Braeside
185	LAKESIDE	PL	Art Moderne	1946	Yost, L. Morgan	Weigle, Maurice S. House	Braeside
205	LAKESIDE	PL	French Eclectic	1928	Lovell & Lovell	Squier, G. K. House	Braeside
229	LAKESIDE	PL	Colonial Revival	1947	Weber, Bertram A.	Gottlieb, Robert House	Braeside
353	LAKESIDE	PL	Colonial Revival	1936	Betts, William B.	Engelbrecht, Edwin House	Braeside
366	LAKESIDE	PL	Colonial Revival	1937	Lichtmann, Samuel	Klemperer, Mrs. Dorothy House	Braeside
450	LAKESIDE	PL	Tudor Revival	1927	Beman, Spencer S.		Braeside
460	LAKESIDE	PL	International Style	1954	Keck, George Fred & William	Van Gelder, Mark House	Braeside
471	LAKESIDE	PL	French Eclectic	1934	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Kidd, Alan R. House	Braeside
416	LAKESIDE MANOR	RD	Tudor Revival	1931	Sailor, Homer Grant	Grace, Stanley D. House	Braeside
444	LAKESIDE MANOR	RD	French Eclectic	1925		Lynn, Dr. Harold House	Braeside
46	LAKEVIEW	TER	Tudor Revival	1931	Braucher, Ernest N.		Braeside
65	LAKEVIEW	TER	Colonial Revival	1945	Dahlquist, C. L.	Ruby, Seymour House	Braeside
77	LAKEVIEW	TER	Colonial Revival	1927	Schimek, Alfred F.	Lyons, Andrew J. House	Braeside
96	LAKEVIEW	TER	Colonial Revival	1936	Gliatto, Leonard Anthony	Decker, Alice T. House	Braeside
22	LAKEWOOD	PL	Contemporary	1953	Schurecht, Inc.	Bederman, N. B. House	Braeside
25	LAKEWOOD	PL	International Style	1960	Newhouse, Henry L.	Caine, Hannah House	Braeside
91	LAKEWOOD	PL	French Eclectic	1936	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Gotschall, Walter L. House	Braeside
54	LAUREL	AVE	Tudor Revival	1930	Mann, William	Wood, General Robert E. House	Central District
67	LAUREL	AVE	Colonial Revival	1912		Carr, Robert F. House	Central District
80	LAUREL	AVE	Tudor Revival	1915	Tallmadge & Watson	Mott, John Greenville House	Central District
100	LAUREL	AVE	Tudor Revival Coach House	c. 1915	Tallmadge & Watson		Central District
111	LAUREL	AVE	Tudor Revival	1916	Dunning, N. Max	Mayor, Morton Roscoe House	Central District
133	LAUREL	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1895			Central District
162	LAUREL	AVE	Classical Revival	c. 1905			Central District
169	LAUREL	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1915			Central District
180	LAUREL	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			Central District
217	LAUREL	AVE	Italianate	c. 1905			Central District
268	LAUREL	AVE	Queen Anne	c. 1890			Central District
280	LAUREL	AVE	Prairie	c. 1910			Central District
290	LAUREL	AVE	American Foursquare	c. 1910			Central District
304	LAUREL	AVE	Victorian Gothic Revival	c. 1880			Central District
330	LAUREL	AVE	Collegiate Gothic Revival	1911	Frost, Charles S.	Highland Park Presbyterian Church	Central District
444	LAUREL	AVE	American Foursquare	c. 1905			Central District
844	LAUREL	AVE	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1900			Central District
7837	LAUREL	AVE	Gothic Revival Church	1927		Bethany United Methodist Church	Central District
2780	LAURETTA	PL	Apartment	1948	Jones & Duncan		Northeast
946	LILAC	LN	Craftsman	1925			West Side
950	LILAC	LN	Minimal Traditional	1951	Ray C. Houlihan, Chicago		West Side
1070	LINCOLN	AVE S	Italian Renaissance Revival	1926	Lantz & Christianson		South Central
1133	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	1950	Weber, Bertram		South Central
1148	LINCOLN	AVE S	Tudor Revival	1925		Clark, Walter House	South Central
1166	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	1925	Jones, W. C.	Greggo, Louis W. House	South Central
1167	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			South Central
1176	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	1926	Marshall, Benjamin H.		South Central
1202	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	1927	Olson & Urbain	Bray, John C. House	South Central
1225	LINCOLN	AVE S	Miesian	1950	Dunlap, William E.		South Central
1279	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	1927		Rice, Paul H.	South Central
1300	LINCOLN	AVE S	Craftsman	c. 1915			South Central
1305	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	c. 1920		McNeil House	South Central
1311	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			South Central
1312	LINCOLN	AVE S	Prairie School	c. 1915			South Central
1317	LINCOLN	AVE S	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			South Central
1353	LINCOLN	AVE S	Spanish Colonial Revival	1925		McNeil, Dr. House	South Central
1381	LINCOLN	AVE S	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1900			South Central
1089	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	1930	Mann, W. D.	Denzal, R. E. House	South Central
1136	LINDEN	AVE	French Eclectic	1928			South Central
1150	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	1941	Milman & Morphett	Mayer, Grace C. House	South Central
1161	LINDEN	AVE	Tudor Revival	1930	Braun, William T.	Sandord, James House	South Central
1170	LINDEN	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1925			South Central
1241	LINDEN	AVE	French Eclectic	1924		Lyman, C. Jones House	South Central
1245	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	1937	Huszagh, Ralph D.		South Central
1250	LINDEN	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
1281	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			South Central
1284	LINDEN	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
1321	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	1929	Webster		South Central
1360	LINDEN	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1910			South Central
1384	LINDEN	AVE	Prairie School	1905			South Central
1387	LINDEN	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1925			South Central
1441	LINDEN	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1918	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Goelitz House	South Central
1474	LINDEN	AVE	Contemporary	1950	Holsman-Holsman, Klekamp Tayo		South Central
1610	LINDEN	AVE	French Eclectic	c. 1925			Central District
1615	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	1931			Central District
1635	LINDEN	AVE	Prairie	1925	Van Bergen, John	Lanzl, Haerman House	Central District
1643	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	1924			Central District
2064	LINDEN	AVE	American Foursquare	c. 1910			Northeast
2130	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1913	Seyfarth, Robert E.	McBride, George House	Northeast
2160	LINDEN	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	Seyfarth, Robert E.		Northeast
565	LYMAN	CT	Colonial Revival	1941	Weber, Bertram A.	Wilber, J. B. House	Braeside
589	LYMAN	CT	Colonial Revival	1938	Heino, Albert Frederic	Makelin, C. L. House	Braeside
151	MAPLE	AVE	International Style	1956	Keck & Keck	Misch, Robert D. House	Northeast

Table 7. Highland Park Properties Identified as Historically Significant in an Architectural/Historic Survey

Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
195	MAPLE	AVE	Tudor Revival	1924	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Bunnell, Mrs. John A. House (2nd)	Northeast
291	MARSHMAN	ST	Tudor Revival	1926	Van Bergen, John S. (addition)	Watson, Dudley Crafts Residence	South Central
327	MARSHMAN	ST	French Eclectic	1926			South Central
328	MARSHMAN	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1910	Buck, Lawrence	Buck, Lawrence Residence	South Central
369	MARSHMAN	ST	French Eclectic	1929	Bailes, Theodore P.	Maker, Charles W. House	South Central
434	MARSHMAN	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920		Albert Campbell House	South Central
1538	MC CRAREN	RD	Minimal Traditional	1946			West Side
1586	MC CRAREN	RD	Modern	1947			West Side
1658	MCGOVERN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1885			Central District
1670	MCGOVERN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1870			Central District
1704	MCGOVERN	ST	Tudor Revival Parish House	1928		Evangelical Church	Central District
1700	MEADOW	LN	Renaissance Revival	c. 1920			West Side
241	MELBA	LN	International Style	1959	Newhouse, Henry L.	Goldstein, Leo A. House	Northeast
610	MELODY	LN	Split-Level	1935	Dubin, Henry	Scasselletti, C. House	Green Bay Corridor
2426	MONTGOMERY	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			Northeast
2455	MONTGOMERY	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1900			Northeast
2490	MONTGOMERY	AVE	Georgian Revival	c. 1910			Northeast
183	MORAINE	RD	Colonial Revival	1914		Follansbee, Maria & Charles E. House	Northeast
184	MORAINE	RD	Queen Anne	1892	Boyington, W. W.	Montgomery, Palmer House	Northeast
217	MORAINE	RD	Four over Four	1901			Northeast
220	MORAINE	RD	Craftsman	1907		Buchanan, Gordon House	Northeast
245	MORAINE	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1915	Perkins, Frederick W.	Lafean, Wilbur L. House	Northeast
291	MORAINE	RD	Georgian Revival	1925		Kreuzkamp, A. J. House	Northeast
300	MORAINE	RD	French Eclectic	1925		Goodman, S. House	Northeast
368	MORAINE	RD	French Eclectic	1925		Ruwitich, S. House	Northeast
440	MORAINE	RD	Prairie School	c. 1910			Northeast
455	MORAINE	RD	Queen Anne	c. 1895			Northeast
1663	NORTHLAND	AVE	Colonial Revival	1948			West Side
1725	NORTHLAND	AVE	Colonial Revival	1946			West Side
1822	NORTHLAND	AVE	Ranch	1948			West Side
2720	OAK	ST	Tudor Revival	1931	Norling, E. C.		Northeast
2740	OAK	ST	Colonial Revival	1924		Wdell, John House	Northeast
2787	OAK	ST	Synagogue	1966			Northeast
2789	OAK	ST	Mission	c. 1900		Miralago	Northeast
144	OAK KNOLL	TER	Colonial Revival	1952	Cerny, Jerome Robert	Prizant, Jerome M. House	Braeside
145	OAK KNOLL	TER	International Style	1948	Tague, Robert Bruce	Frueh, Erne House	Braeside
149	OAK KNOLL	TER	Tudor Revival	1946	Houlihan, Ray F.	Strans, Edward E. House	Braeside
200	OAK KNOLL	TER	Colonial Revival	1941	Arnold, Robert S. & Assoc.	Zeitland, Nathan House	Braeside
378	OAKLAND	DR	Craftsman	c. 1915			Braeside
410	OAKLAND	DR	French Eclectic	1928	Shapbell, Clifford	Humrick, E. R. House	Braeside
45	OAKMONT	RD	Ranch	1952	Frazier & Raftery	Gordon, Bernard House	South Central
73	OAKMONT	RD	Tudor Revival	1928	Allen, J. R.	Randolph, Frank C. House	South Central
85	OAKMONT	RD	French Eclectic	1927	Klaber & Grunsfeld	Uhlmann, Richard House	South Central
94	OAKMONT	RD	Late Prairie	1946	McPherson, John V.	Falk, Dr. Alfred B. House	South Central
105	OAKMONT	RD	Italian Renaissance Revival	c. 1930			South Central
54	OAKVALE	RD	International Style	1950	Newhouse, H. L.	Kanrich, Nathaniel G. House	South Central
1471	OAKWOOD	AVE	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
1486	OAKWOOD	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
1666	OLD BRIAR	RD	Tudor Revival	1936			West Side
1725	OLD BRIAR	RD	Ranch/Contemporary	1948	H.E. Andersen, Chicago		West Side
1454	OLD DEERFIELD	RD	Gas Station	c. 1935			West Side
1495	OLD DEERFIELD	RD	Spanish Colonial Revival/Office	c. 1925			West Side
1300	OLD SKOKIE	RD	Bungalow	1927		Dal Ponte Interiros	West Side
1460	OLD SKOKIE	RD	Commercial/Animal Hospital	1941			West Side
325	ORCHARD	LN	Georgian Revival	1905	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Verde Vista	Northeast
381	ORCHARD	LN	Craftsman	c. 1875			Northeast
439	ORCHARD	LN	Colonial Revival	1926	Mann, W. D.	Gibson, W. A. House	Northeast
160	PARK	AVE	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1895			Central District
166	PARK	AVE	Wrightian	1950	Schweikher & Elting		Central District
229	PARK	AVE	Wrightian	1954	Dubin & Dubin	Dubin, Arthur D. House	Central District
233	PARK	AVE	Wrightian	1955	Dubin & Dubin		Central District
239	PARK	AVE	Wrightian	1954	Dubin & Dubin	Dubin, Martin David House	Central District
255	PARK	AVE	Craftsman	1912-14			Central District
357	PARK	AVE	Queen Anne	c. 1900			Central District
864	PARK	AVE W	Colonial Revival	1926			Sunset Terrace
1629	PARK	AVE W	Craftsman	c. 1910			West Side
119	PIERCE	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Anderson & Ticknor	Blomquist, Alfred Jr. House	Braeside
142	PIERCE	RD	Late Prairie	1928	Van Bergen, John S.	Braeside School	Braeside
235	PIERCE	RD	Tudor Revival	1935	Jacobs, Arthur	Jacobs, Hotense F. House	Braeside
190	PINE POINT	DR	International Style	1948	Dubin & Dubin	Kux, James J. House	Braeside
209	PINE POINT	DR	International Style	1937	Dubin, Henry	Greenberg, Morris House	Braeside
215	PINE POINT	DR	Tudor Revival	1935	Rabin, Charles F.	Swift, Mrs. Rodney B. House	Braeside
520	PLEASANT	AVE	French Eclectic	1931		Scasselati, C. House (spec?)	Green Bay Corridor
587	PLEASANT	AVE	Tudor Revival	1929	Grotz-Waeglein Co.	Capitani, Onorato House	Green Bay Corridor
826	PLEASANT	AVE	International Style	1949	Simon, Louis	Rini, R. House	Green Bay Corridor
2736	PORT CLINTON	RD	Ranch	1950	Gylleck, Elmer	Zagnoli, Sinesio House	Northeast
963	PRINCETON	AVE	Colonial Revival	1948			Sunset Terrace
966	PRINCETON	AVE	Modern	1951	Rogers, Paul & Josef Marion Gutnayer		Sunset Terrace
977	PRINCETON	AVE	French Eclectic	1929			Sunset Terrace
1073	PRINCETON	AVE	Contemporary	1955	Schiff, David		Sunset Terrace
1100	PRINCETON	AVE	Colonial Revival	1928			Sunset Terrace
65	PROSPECT	AVE	International	1963	Keck & Keck	Hirsch, Milton House	Central District
76	PROSPECT	AVE	Miesian	1960s			Central District
103	PROSPECT	AVE	International	1960s	Grunsfeld, Ernest A. III		Central District
162	PROSPECT	AVE	International	1959	Schwartz, Milton		Central District
315	PROSPECT	AVE	Victorian Gothic Revival	c. 1875		Haskin, Henry House	Central District
325	PROSPECT	AVE	Italianate	c. 1870			Central District
430	PROSPECT	AVE	Prairie	c. 1910			Central District
144	RAVINE	DR	Craftsman	c. 1915			Central District
170	RAVINE	DR	Tudor Revival	c. 1915			Central District
175	RAVINE	DR	Tudor Revival	c. 1925			Central District
212	RAVINE	DR	Craftsman	c. 1910			Central District
219	RAVINE	DR	Italian Renaissance Revival	c. 1925			Central District
256	RAVINE	DR	Tudor Revival	1925			Central District

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Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
303	RAVINE	DR	Georgian Revival	1908		Wean, Frank House	Central District
344	RAVINE	DR	Tudor Revival	1918-23	Pasquay, M.	Beatty, Ross James House (Halcyon Hall)	Central District
416	RAVINE	DR	Craftsman	c. 1915			Central District
417	RAVINE	DR	Tudor Revival	1925			Central District
426	RAVINE	DR	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			Central District
433	RAVINE	DR	Georgian Revival	1926			Central District
440	RAVINE	DR	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1925			Central District
500	RAVINE	DR	Tudor Revival	1928			Central District
511	RAVINE	DR	Wrightian	1946			Central District
530	RAVINE	DR	Italianate	c. 1870			Central District
1617	RAVINE	TER	Tudor Revival	1928			Central District
1627	RAVINE	TER	French Eclectic	c. 1920			Central District
1641	RAVINE	TER	Tudor Revival	1924			Central District
666	RICE	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			Braeside
681	RICE	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			Braeside
767	RICE	ST	Colonial Revival	1930	Grunsfeld, E. A.	Haessler, M. B. House	South Central
794	RICE	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
833	RICE	ST	Colonial Revival	1940	Weber, Bertram	Schonthal, Shirley	South Central
139	RIDGE	RD	Two Story	1963			West Side
181	RIDGE	RD	Colonial Revival	1939			West Side
284	RIDGE	RD	Two Story	c.1945			West Side
1135	RIDGE	RD	Gable Front	c.1895			West Side
1154	RIDGE	RD	Colonial Revival	1927			West Side
1177	RIDGE	RD	Ranch/Minimal	1959			West Side
1360	RIDGE	RD	Tudor Revival	1930			West Side
1461	RIDGE	RD	Ranch	1942	Jones & Duncan, Highland Park		West Side
1730	RIDGE	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1945			West Side
1924	RIDGE	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1940			West Side
2000	RIDGE	RD	Georgian Revival	1947			West Side
2300	RIDGE	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			West Side
2410	RIDGE	RD	Ranch/Modern	1952	Architecton (Colfax)		West Side
2700	RIDGE	RD	Colonial Revival	1936	C. Walcott		West Side
2730	RIDGE	RD	Ranch	1956	Fitch, Schiller & Frank, Chicago		West Side
2780	RIDGE	RD	Dutch Colonial Revival	1936			West Side
1704	RIDGELEE	RD	Ranch/Colonial Revival	1941			West Side
961	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Queen Anne	c. 1900			Green Bay Corridor
985	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Tudor Revival	1926		Mehren, G. F. House	Green Bay Corridor
1020	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Tudor Revival	1928	Barrett, Frank	Roush, H.L. House	Bob-O-Link
1070	RIDGEWOOD	DR	International	1954	Barancik, Conte & Assoc.	London, Kenneth House	Bob-O-Link
1089	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Craftsman	c.1915			Bob-O-Link
1110	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925			Bob-O-Link
1139	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Craftsman	c. 1920			Bob-O-Link
1216	RIDGEWOOD	DR	Colonial Revival	1926		Klemp, A.G. House	Bob-O-Link
45	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Beach House	1950s			South Central
85	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Late Prairie	1949	Dubin & Dubin		South Central
240	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	International Style	1962	Newhouse, Henry L.	D'Ancona, Alfred Jr. House	Braeside
281	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1915			South Central
326	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Contemporary	1950	Ettington & Weinper	Rosen, Sol House	Braeside
481	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1925			South Central
615	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1930			Green Bay Corridor
447-467	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Two Part Commercial Block	1937	Armstrong, Furst and Tilton		South Central
676-682	ROGER WILLIAMS	AVE	Townhouses	c. 1950			Green Bay Corridor
2616	ROSLYN	LN	Colonial Revival	1924			Northeast
2628	ROSLYN	LN	Tudor Revival	c. 1930			Northeast
2734	ROSLYN	LN	Mission	1922		Carlson, H. J. House	Northeast
1632	SECOND	ST	American Foursquare	c. 1895			Central District
1650	SECOND	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			Central District
25	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			Braeside
41	SHERIDAN	RD	French Eclectic	1929	Adler, David	Strauss, Melvin Coach House	Braeside
43	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1927		Ekington, E. J. House	Braeside
51	SHERIDAN	RD	Art Moderne	1936	Levy, Alex L.	Herzog, Myron E. House	Braeside
60	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1925		Gonslaves, George F. House	Braeside
84	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Laesa, E. L.	McGlasson, Oscar B. House	Braeside
120	SHERIDAN	RD	French Eclectic	1938	Mann, William D.	Pease, C. H. House	Braeside
158	SHERIDAN	RD	French Eclectic	1940	Houlihan, Ray F.	Sessions, E. O. House	Braeside
272	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Betts, William B.		Braeside
273	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1935			Braeside
315	SHERIDAN	RD	International Style	1950	Barancik, R. M.	Lawrence, A. Charles House	Braeside
320	SHERIDAN	RD	Contemporary	1949	Barancik, R. M.		Braeside
431	SHERIDAN	RD	International Style	1953	Mandel, Ernest E.		Braeside
432	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1941	Betts, William B.	Godfrey, Floyd House	Braeside
499	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1946	Beman, Spencer S.	De Leuw, Charles E. House	Braeside
650	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1925	Grunsfeld, Ernest Jr.	Florsheim, Harold House	Braeside
680	SHERIDAN	RD	Spanish Colonial Revival	1924		Rosin, George House	Braeside
777	SHERIDAN	RD	Late Prairie	1949	Friedman, Alshuler, Sincere	Alschuler, Rose House	South Central
803	SHERIDAN	RD	Contemporary	1961	Dart, Edward D.	Rosenberg, Laura House	South Central
834	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1929		Hart, Abraham S.	South Central
883	SHERIDAN	RD	Tower	1931		North Shore Sanitary District Tower	South Central
909	SHERIDAN	RD	International Style	1957	Dubin & Dubin		South Central
919	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	1948	Cerny, Jerome Robert	Wyle, Roy E. House	South Central
970	SHERIDAN	RD	Italian Renaissance Revival	1915	Shaw, Howard Van Doren	George Pick House	South Central
1011	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	1927		Grossman House	South Central
1014	SHERIDAN	RD	Post Modern	1980s	Tigerman, Stanley		South Central
1080	SHERIDAN	RD	Craftsman	c. 1910			South Central
1081	SHERIDAN	RD	Spanish Colonial Revival	1928		Lipson, Jos. House	South Central
1120	SHERIDAN	RD	Classical Revival	1940	Alderman, W. N.	Baughman, R. U. House	South Central
1169	SHERIDAN	RD	Italian Renaissance Revival:Gate House	c. 1910	Mayo, Ernest		South Central
1237	SHERIDAN	RD	French Eclectic	1926	Adler, David	Robert Mandel House, Coach House	South Central
1249	SHERIDAN	RD	French Eclectic	1926	Adler, David	Robert Mandel House	South Central
1374	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	1923			South Central
1375	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1919	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Churchill House	Central District
1379	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1935			Central District
1384	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1920			South Central
1391	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			Central District

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1428	SHERIDAN	RD	Italian Renaissance Revival	1927		Pearl, Wm. House	South Central
1440	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1896		Myers, Samuel M. House	South Central
1445	SHERIDAN	RD	Prairie	1902	Wright, Frank Lloyd	Ward Willis House	Central District
1448	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	1927		Seidenbecker, H. G. House	South Central
1498	SHERIDAN	RD	Dutch Colonial Revival	1910	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Seyfarth House	South Central
1499	SHERIDAN	RD	Queen Anne	c. 1895		Beatty, Ross James House	Central District
1502	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1923	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Speed House	South Central
1512	SHERIDAN	RD	Craftsman	c. 1915			South Central
1523	SHERIDAN	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			Central District
1957	SHERIDAN	RD	International Style	1950	Weber, Bertram A.	Legion Memorial Hall	Central District
1991	SHERIDAN	RD	Georgian Revival	1924	Brown, Arthur C.	Highland Park Woman's Club	Central District
2031	SHERIDAN	RD	School	1924, 1927	Mann, W. D.	Elm Place School	Northeast
2130	SHERIDAN	RD	Italianate	1871			Northeast
2146	SHERIDAN	RD	Mission	c. 1920			Northeast
2175	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			Northeast
2275	SHERIDAN	RD	Classical Revival	1938	Mann, W. D.	Bloomfield, Andrew House	Northeast
2295	SHERIDAN	RD	Georgian Revival	c. 1920			Northeast
2300	SHERIDAN	RD	Late Prairie	1963	Fridstein & Fitch	Hoffman, Jack House	Northeast
2576	SHERIDAN	RD	Georgian Revival	c. 1915			Northeast
2693	SHERIDAN	RD	Tudor Revival	1928	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Holmes, Samuel House	Northeast
1211	SHERWOOD	RD	Spanish Colonial Revival	1926			West Side
1439	SHERWOOD	RD	Cape Cod	1946			West Side
1440	SHERWOOD	RD	Colonial Revival	1947			West Side
1468	SHERWOOD	RD	Split Level	1953	Marshall P. Lieb, Chicago		West Side
1476	SHERWOOD	RD	Colonial Revival	1941	Ralph Huszagh, Chicago		West Side
2860	SKOKIE	HWY	L Form House	c. 1890			West Side
1851	SOUTHLAND	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1925			West Side
735	ST JOHNS	AVE	Freestanding	1961		Ravinia House	South Central
881	ST JOHNS	AVE	Bungalow	1925			South Central
887	ST JOHNS	AVE	Tudor Revival	1926			South Central
959	ST JOHNS	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1925			South Central
985	ST JOHNS	AVE	Late Prairie	1980s	Kupritz, Phil		South Central
1151	ST JOHNS	AVE	Tudor Revival	c. 1920			South Central
1401	ST JOHNS	AVE	Italianate	c. 1880			South Central
1651	ST JOHNS	AVE	Gable Front	c. 1890			Central District
2401	ST JOHNS	AVE	Ranch	1956	Dubin & Dubin	Rosenblum, Paul House	Northeast
2419	ST JOHNS	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1910			Northeast
2575	ST JOHNS	AVE	Prairie School	1925		Garland, C. M. House	Northeast
2595	ST JOHNS	AVE	International Style	1969	Keck & Keck	Besser, Daniel House	Northeast
723-733	ST JOHNS	AVE	Two Part Commercial Block	1928	Gatterdam, Fred	Luebke, Harry S. House	South Central
241	SUMAC	RD	Colonial Revival	1928			West Side
247	SUMAC	RD	Tudor Revival Cottage	1928			West Side
256	SUMAC	RD	Colonial Revival	1930			West Side
337	SUMAC	RD	Tudor Revival	c.1935			West Side
343	SUMAC	RD	Split Level	c.1945			West Side
357	SUMAC	RD	Tudor Revival	1928			West Side
364	SUMAC	RD	Tudor Revival	1928			West Side
1381	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Ranch/Modern	1949	Jones & Duncan, Highland Park		West Side
1431	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Cape Cod	1950	Jones & Duncan, Highland Park		West Side
1437	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Cape Cod	1950	Jones & Duncan, Highland Park		West Side
1770	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Cape Cod	c. 1935			West Side
1850	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Cape Cod	c. 1935			West Side
1900	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Colonial Revival	c. 1935			West Side
1938	SUNNYSIDE	AVE	Craftsman	c. 1920			West Side
1818	SUNSET	RD	Contemporary	1955	Citation Builders Corp. (Roy M. Schoenbrod)		Sunset Terrace
1882	SUNSET	RD	Modern	1955	Comm, Daniel		Sunset Terrace
1904	SUNSET	RD	Tudor Revival	1927			Sunset Terrace
1916	SUNSET	RD	Tudor Revival	1928	Bowen, Howard		Sunset Terrace
1623	SYLVESTER	PL	Log Construction	1893	Boyington, W.W.	Millard, Sylvester House	Central District
340	TEMPLE	AVE	Bungalow	c. 1910			Northeast
409	TEMPLE	AVE	Enframed Block	1936	Flinn, R. W. & D. D. Corrough		Northeast
65	VINE	AVE	International Style	1963	Schaffner, Arnold	Factor, Jerome House	Northeast
371	VINE	AVE	Gable Front	c. 1890			Northeast
1000	WADE	ST	Tudor Revival	1927		Wolff, Allen House	South Central
1050	WADE	ST	L-Form	c. 1890			South Central
1166	WADE	ST	Tudor Revival	1939	Larson, Emil L.	Poston, W. S. House	South Central
1178	WADE	ST	Tudor Revival	1925			South Central
1179	WADE	ST	International Style	1959	Comm, Comm & Moses	Jastromb, Dr. Marshall House	South Central
1184	WADE	ST	Prairie School	1927	Van Bergen, J. S.	Van Bergen, Mrs. W. F. House	South Central
1380	WAVERLY	RD	Colonial Revival	1950s			Central District
1401	WAVERLY	RD	Miesian	1959	Grunsfeld, Ernest A. III		Central District
1412	WAVERLY	RD	French Eclectic	1937			Central District
1415	WAVERLY	RD	Ranch	1936	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Kittermaster House	Central District
1418	WAVERLY	RD	Georgian Revival	1933	Grunsfeld, Ernest, Jr.	Lowenthal, Richard House	Central District
1419	WAVERLY	RD	Tudor Revival	1928	Shaw, Howard Van Doren		Central District
1425	WAVERLY	RD	Georgian Revival	1930	Heun, Arthur	Loeb, Ernest House	Central District
1426	WAVERLY	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1910	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Glidden House	Central District
1427	WAVERLY	RD	Georgian Revival	1929	Heun, Arthur	Loeb, Allen M. House	Central District
1436	WAVERLY	RD	International	1952	Keck & Keck	Kunstadter, Sigmund House	Central District
1441	WAVERLY	RD	Tudor Revival	1929			Central District
1442	WAVERLY	RD	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	Seyfarth, Robert E.	Mahler House	Central District
1446	WAVERLY	RD	Ranch	1954	Eppenstein, James		Central District
1447	WAVERLY	RD	Tudor Revival	c. 1925			Central District
1450	WAVERLY	RD	Prairie	1902	Wright, Frank Lloyd	Ward Willis Gardener's Cottage & Stable	Central District
1451	WAVERLY	RD	Craftsman	c. 1910	Perkins, Dwight		Central District
974	WILDWOOD	LN	Colonial Revival	1931	Zook, R. H.		South Central
991	WILDWOOD	LN	Tudor Revival	1928		Hecker, C. B. & Elizabeth R. House	South Central
1001	WILDWOOD	LN	Spanish Colonial Revival	1926	Mann, William D.	Chatwin, C. L.	South Central
895	WINDSOR	RD	Tudor Revival	1929			West Side
2370	WOOD PATH	LN	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1910	Riddle & Riddle	Pfanstiel, Carl House	Northeast
2441	WOODBIDGE	LN	International Style	1956	Newhouse, Henry L.	Harris, Irving B. House	Northeast
2445	WOODBIDGE	LN	Tudor Revival	1929		Stein, Lawrence House	Northeast
2479	WOODBIDGE	LN	French Eclectic	1937	Klafter, David Saul	Mandel, Fred L. House	Northeast
207	WOODLAND	RD	Tudor Revival	1925			Braeside

Table 7. Highland Park Properties Identified as Historically Significant in an Architectural/Historic Survey

Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Style of Architecture	Built	Architect	Historic Name	Survey Area
219	WOODLAND	RD	Tudor Revival	1927	Zook & McCaughey	Elms, Willard F. House	Braeside
233	WOODLAND	RD	Tudor Revival	1925		McDonough, E. E. House	Braeside
241	WOODLAND	RD	Tudor Revival	1929	Houlihan, Hauser & Marks	Krueger, Edward William House	Braeside
258	WOODLAND	RD	French Eclectic	1929	Cerny, Lynch & Skinner	Clark, Harold A. House	Braeside
290	WOODLAND	RD	Tudor Revival	1939	Huszagh, Ralph D.	Jennings, John F. House	Braeside
321	WOODLAND	RD	Tudor Revival	1929	Fairclough, Stanley D. (Bud)	Browne, Christy House	Braeside
349	WOODLAND	RD	Colonial Revival	1937	Granger & Bollenbacher	Bollenbacher, John C. House	Braeside
379	WOODLAND	RD	French Eclectic	1926		Bentley, B. B. House	Braeside
381	WOODLAND	RD	French Eclectic	1927	Granger & Bollenbacher	Venning, Frank L. House	Braeside
401	WOODLAND	RD	International Style	1935	Eppenstein, James T.	Weinfeld, Dr. Gustave House	Braeside
450	WOODLAND	RD	Bungalow	1924	Van Bergen, John S.	Geयो, F. F. House	Braeside
456	WOODLAND	RD	Prairie School	1930	Van Bergen, John S.	Geयो, Mrs. Frank House	Braeside
845	YALE	LN	International Style	1956	Taylor, Crombie		Sunset Terrace
850	YALE	LN	Tudor Revival	1928			Sunset Terrace
867	YALE	LN	Tudor Revival	1925			Sunset Terrace
873	YALE	LN	Colonial Revival	1925			Sunset Terrace
877	YALE	LN	Tudor Revival	1925			Sunset Terrace
880	YALE	LN		1959	HOSCO-Bruns (B. J. Bruns)		Sunset Terrace
889	YALE	LN		1952	Jones & Duncan		Sunset Terrace
914	YALE	LN	Minimal Traditional	1950	Jones & Duncan		Sunset Terrace
						Total	675

Supporting Historic Materials

The Preservation Plan & appendix drew information from supporting materials & documents that were not able to be included as attachments to this plan due to size limitations. However, the materials are included on the City's Historic Preservation website as additional historic materials as resources. The City encourages you to visit the Historic Preservation homepage and browse through the following documents:

- Landmark Preservation Committee Multiple Resource Nomination Project (1982)
- Fort Sheridan Cultural Resource Management Plan (1997)
- Ordinance No. 10-97 Linden Park Place Local Historic District
- Ordinance No. 103-99 Vine Linden Maple Local Historic District
- Ordinance No. 03-02 Belle Avenue Local Historic District
- Ordinance No. 55-2018 Voluntary Landmarking