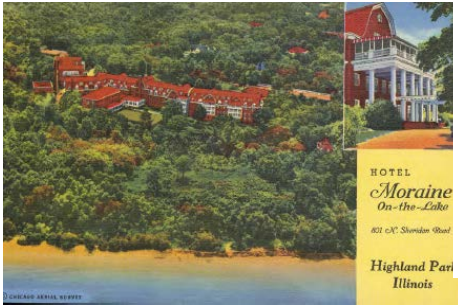




Highland Park Historic Homes Bike Tour

1 Moraine Park –Hotel Moraine



This was the site of Hotel Moraine On-the-Lake, an elegant hotel designed by W.W. Boyington with a landscape by Jens Jensen. Jensen's stonework can still be seen along the path leading down to the beach. The hotel was built in 1893 and boosted Highland Park's reputation as a resort community. Many guests rented rooms for the whole summer. By the 1960's it had deteriorated and it was purchased by the City in 1970 for park land. Information on the six sculptures can be found on the City's web site under the Cultural Arts Commission.

2 2693 Sheridan Road ♦ 1925 ♦ Local Landmark ♦ Samuel S. Holmes House



Robert Seyfarth designed this lakeside home for Samuel Holmes in 1925 along with landscape architect Jens Jensen. They designed the home to bridge the gully and take advantage of uninterrupted lake views. This Shingle Style home has some of Seyfarth's trademark details, like the floor-to-ceiling windows, inset dormers and prominent brick chimney, the cedar shake roof and cladding are also typical Prairie elements. Holmes was the City Attorney and was instrumental in re-routing through traffic on Sheridan Road, creating this cul-de-sac and allowing him to build this house.

3 126 Edgecliff Drive ♦ 1890



This home is a pristine example of a Queen Anne style home. The home's original architect is unknown, but it may have been designed by William Boyington. It was built in 1890 by a real estate developer who worked with Boyington. Common Queen Anne elements seen on this home include an asymmetrical front façade, expansive porch with decorative trim, irregular roof lines and different exterior building materials. The term "painted lady" was coined in the 1970's to describe this kind of house with intricate wood facades and numerous paint colors.

4 Town of St. Johns



This area is now Navy housing, built in 2000, but in 1847 it was a separate town. John Hettinger and John Peterman founded the town of St Johns on what is now the south part of Fort Sheridan. They built a commercial pier, a lumber mill, a brick yard, a machine shop and a furniture factory. The town was abandoned because of title disputes and all that remains is the street leading there, Saint Johns Avenue.

5 Fort Sheridan



In reaction to Chicago's labor unrest, culminating in the Haymarket Riot of 1886. In 1887, Chicago's business leaders, including Marshall Field, successfully lobbied for a military post, buying 632 acres and donating the land to the Defense Department. Construction at Fort Sheridan proceeded quickly under the direction of architects Holabird and Roche and landscape architect O.C. Simmonds. The distinctive yellow brick used throughout came from the quarries started by St. Johns. The Fort was de-commissioned in 1993.



6 **3543 Krenn Avenue ♦ 1891 ♦ Sweeney House**



This farm house style home, dating from about 1890, was the home of John Sweeney who farmed the 178 acres we now know as the Highlands. It's difficult to see the original house because of additions on both the north and south sides. Farmhouse homes that have survived often don't have a clear orientation to the street, since they were built prior to an established road network. In 1923 Sweeney sold his farm to developers.

7 **3268 Summit Avenue ♦ 1927**



From 1923-1932 the Sweeney Farm was owned by the Krenn-Dato Company which platted about 700 lots. Krenn-Dato would either sell vacant lots or build one of their model homes. However they only built 9 homes and sold 25 lots. Krenn-Dato was bankrolled by Edith Rockefeller McCormick, one of the wealthiest women in the country. This Tudor Revival home is a Krenn-Dato home. The half-timbering, brick & stucco façade and steep gables are all common Tudor Revival characteristics.

8 **818 Hill Street ♦ 1927**



This home was also built by Krenn-Dato for either Edwin Krenn or Edith Rockefeller. Its style, a combination of English Cotswold and Swiss chalet is unique in the area. The design choice may reflect the fact that Edith Rockefeller spent 8 years in Switzerland. Note the stone chimney, the eyebrow window and the use of heavy timbers. The large two car garage is original and was highly unusual in 1927.

9 **3121 Dato Avenue ♦ 1927 ♦ Kenneth Lacy House**



This Tudor revival house may have been Krenn-Dato's first model home. Unfortunately, the Great Depression caused the company to fold and terminate future construction plans. The first owner was Kenneth Lacy, who served as President of Lighting Products Inc., and was the founder and first president of the Old Elm Civic Association. He also served as a city commissioner in the 1950's.

10 **3107 Dato Avenue ♦ 1928 ♦ Stonemeade**



Like its next door neighbor, this English Tudor home was a Krenn-Dato model. Its timbering, dormer shapes and multiple exterior materials are distinct English Tudor elements.



11 3080 Dato Avenue ♦ 1959



This modernist house was designed by Huebner & Henneberg in 1959. The front façade is striking because of the thin, Roman style brick, the translucent front door and the lack of windows. High style design in this period often emphasized privacy and emphasized views to the back.

12-15 Skidmore & Owings Homes 2864, 2865, 2875, 2872 Greenwood



These small homes were built in 1937, the depth of the Depression. All four were designed by Louis Skidmore & Nathaniel Owings. Their firm, now known as SOM is one of the largest and most respected architecture, planning & engineering firms in the world. They designed the Sears Tower and John Hancock Center and the Burj Khalifa, the tallest building in the world. But in 1937 they were a struggling young firm and these four homes, built by one developer, showcased their design versatility; 2864 is a farmhouse style, 2865 is Art Deco, 2875 is a New England Salt Box, and 2872 is Colonial Revival.

16 409 Temple Ave ♦ 1936



The Labor Temple is the headquarters for Local 152 of the building trades. The motto over the doorway “laborare est orare” means “work is prayer”. This commercial structure was built in 1936, a time when many in the building trades were out of work. The front façade is large stone blocks with a framed, recessed center entrance, large block structure and recessed entry are the most notable characteristics. The building has a large meeting room/auditorium which at one time also served as a movie theater.

17 2687 Logan Street ♦ 1875



This Second Empire style home was built in 1875. Its pattern slate roof, with windows in the roof’s boxy shape are characteristic of the style. However the style is usually associated with very large homes & structures rather than one of this size.

18 2600 St. Johns Avenue ♦ 1924 ♦ George R. LaShelle House



This Tudor Revival home is an excellent, early example of the Tudor Revival style. It was built in 1924 for George R. LaShelle, who was a financial advisor for Morris & Co., a meat packer later absorbed by Armour & Co. The false half-timbering, tinted stucco, overlapping gable eaves and irregular massing are some of the characteristics of the style.

19 **2575 St. Johns Avenue ♦ 1920 ♦ CM Garland House**



This Prairie School home was built in 1920 but the architect and landscape architect are unknown. Its Prairie School elements include horizontal lines and the way it takes advantage of its ravine site. Its varying flat roofs, wide overhangs, and stonework are other identifiable characteristics. Garland was a construction engineer and his firm also designed industrial buildings. The house suggests a strong Van Bergen influence.

20 **220 Moraine Road ♦ 1907 ♦ Buchanan House**



This Arts & Crafts/Craftsman home was built in 1907. “Arts and Crafts” was primarily an English movement whereas “craftsman” was primarily American, most often seen in small bungalows. The house was built for Gordon Buchanan and his wife, Amanda Diven. Buchanan was a coal company executive. Its wood frame construction, steep front-facing gables and half-timbering exhibit Tudor Revival features. But the wood bands separating the 1st & second-story floors, ornamental rafters supporting the roof overhangs and side gables are craftsman features.

21 **2480 Sheridan Road ♦ 1892**



Originally addressed as 184 Moraine Road, this Queen Anne style was built in 1892 on a 30 acre site. It was designed by W. W. Boyington for William Montgomery. Boyington was a prominent architect, he designed the Chicago Water Tower and was mayor of Highland Park from 1875-79. Montgomery subdivided the property and the house now has 1.4 acres. Its prominent turret roof, wraparound porch, different window patterns & sizes, and asymmetrical floor plan are characteristic of the Queen Anne style.