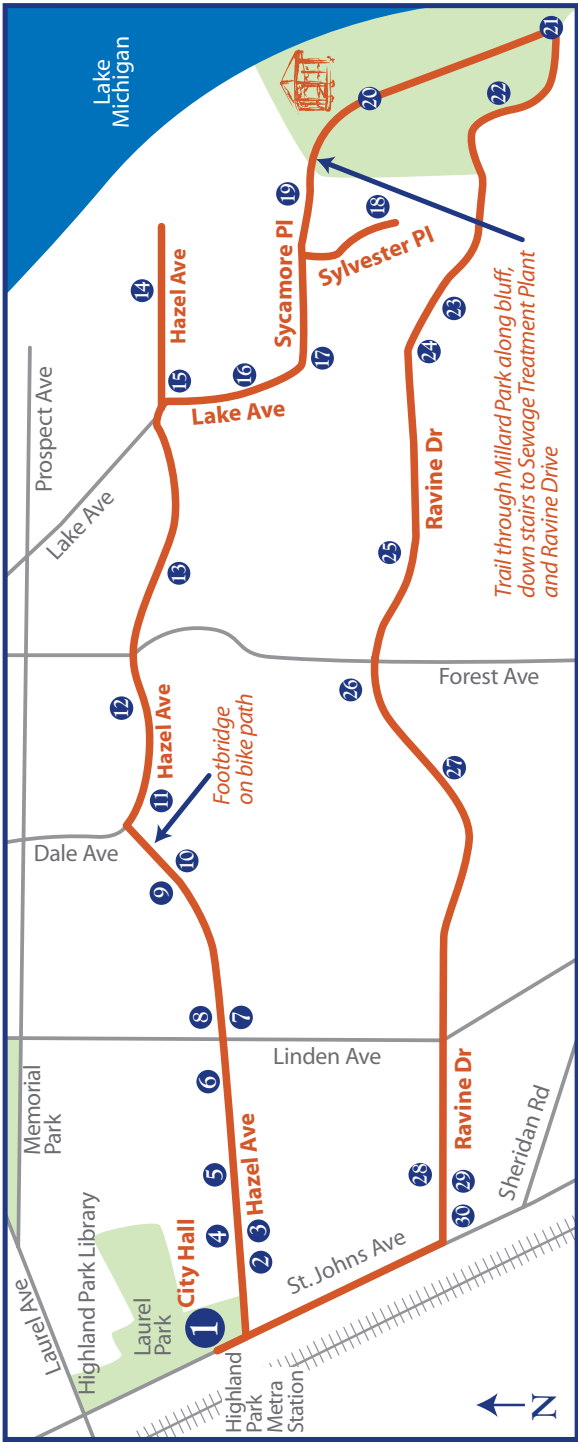


Hazel – Ravine Walking Tour

Walking
Tour 2

City of Highland Park, Illinois



Walking Tour Map

no.	address	year built	style
1	1707 St. Johns Ave	1928	Colonial Revival
2	500 Hazel Ave	1871	Italianate
3	490 Hazel Ave	1885	Queen Anne
4	493 Hazel Ave	1941	Classic Revival
5	461 Hazel Ave	1872	Italianate
6	423 Hazel Ave	1871	Second Empire
7	390 Hazel Ave	1899	Colonial
8	389 Hazel Ave	1905	Palladian Influence
9	333 Hazel Ave	1873	Italianate
10	330 Hazel Ave	1890	Coach House
11	276 Hazel Ave	1920	Plantation Style
12	259 Hazel Ave	1892	Queen Anne
13	186 Hazel Ave	1915	Tudor Revival
14	61 Hazel Ave	–	International
15	1729 Lake Ave	1924	Colonial Revival

no.	address	year built	style
16	1689 Lake Ave	1906	Prairie Style
17	130 Sycamore Place	–	Log Cabin Gate House
18	1623 Sylvester Place	1893	Log Cabin
19	53 Sycamore Place	1913	Tudor
20	Millard Park		Prairie School Landscaping
21	Sewage Treatment Facility	1935	Industrial
22	Ravine Drive		Historic Landscape
23	144 Ravine Drive	1909	Arts & Crafts
24	154 Ravine Drive	1909	Colonial
25	219 Ravine Drive	1925	Mediterranean
26	303 Ravine Drive	1908	Jans Jensen Landscape & Colonial
27	344 Ravine Drive	1918	Tudor Revival
28	511 Ravine Drive	1946	Late Prairie
29	520 Ravine Drive	1925	Colonial Revival
30	550 Ravine Drive	1870	Italianate



Learn more
about these
homes by calling
847-266-2394.
Podcast also
available.

THE CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

promotes the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the community by protecting the City's architectural heritage. Preservation efforts began with the formation of the Highland Park Historic Preservation Committee in 1979, as well as the designation of four National Register Districts. The Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission has incorporated an exciting multimedia element into the historic walking tours. If you see a mobile phone icon  by a house on the tour list, that means there is a recorded historical narrative for that property. The narrative will share interesting historical and architectural facts that will bring each property to life as you view it from the street.

You can access these narratives while on the walking tour by calling 847-266-2394 from your mobile phone. Alternatively, you can download the narratives from the Historical Preservation Commission's website, where they are stored as MP3 files. Then they can be uploaded to a mobile MP3 player and listened to anytime. The HPC's website can be accessed through the City's website at www.cityhpil.com.

For more information on the activities of the Historic Preservation Commission, and to link to walking tour podcasts, please visit our webpage at www.cityhpil.com. Meetings are held monthly and the public is encouraged to attend and get involved.



Special thanks for the dedicated effort of Commissioner Jean Sogin and to HPC Library Liaison Julia Johnas. Cell phone tour courtesy Danny Kahn.

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COMMUNITY HISTORY

The City of Highland Park, a community of over 31,000 residents, is found on Chicago's North Shore. Suburban development began in 1867 with the formation of the Highland Park Building Company. Landscape firm Cleveland & French platted 1,200 acres of ravine-cut wilderness with large home sites along Lake Michigan for the well-to-do and modest lots to the west for local merchants and workers. Highland Park grew as a summer retreat for wealthy Chicagoans, who built high style architect-designed residences. Land was annexed through the 1920s as Highland Park established itself as a year-round commuter suburb. Today the city is fully built, with a historic central business district that developed around the Chicago and North Western train station. There are master works by noted architects Frank Lloyd Wright, Howard Van Doren Shaw, John S. Van Bergen, and Tallmadge & Watson, with important works by local architects Robert Seyfarth, William Mann, and Henry Dubin. Award-winning modernists such as Keck & Keck designed several homes in Highland Park. There are classic pattern book Gothic Revival and Italianate houses by the Highland Park Building Company as well as simple vernacular housing types that contribute to the historic fabric of the community.



1. City Hall

1928 • Frederick Hodgdon
1707 St. Johns Avenue
This colonial revival building originally housed the Police, Jail, Park Board, and Health Department. The mayor's office and Council Chambers are still located upstairs.



5. Elisha Gray House

1872 • Italianate, architect unknown
461 Hazel Ave
Elisha Gray was a famous inventor who filed a patent for the telephone when he lived here in the late 1800's. This was his main house, and he built a laboratory nearby at 333 Hazel Ave.



6. Second Empire Style

1871 • architect unknown
423 Hazel Ave
The Mansard-style roof and tower are the key architectural features identifying this Second Empire house. The style dates back to 1860's France and was popular in the US around the time Ulysses S. Grant's presidency in 1869.



7. Wildwood

1899 • Colonial revival style, architect unknown
390 Hazel Ave
This house's name comes from the name of the summer family compound that used to occupy about half the block. Built by the Foreman family in the early 1900's, this house is the only one still standing of the original four.



9. Highland Park Building Company

1873 • architect unknown
333 Hazel Ave
Elisha Gray had this house built for use as a laboratory for state-of-the-art experimentation with telephones, electricity, and electrical engineering.



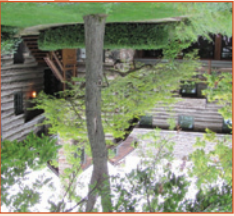
12. "Regua" House

1892 • Queen Anne style
259 Hazel Ave
Popular between 1880 and 1910, the style is characterized by asymmetry and various details, including towers and wrap-around porches. The rear coach house is prairie style.



16. George Millard House

1906 • Frank Lloyd Wright
1689 Lake Ave
George Millard ran Chicago's premiere bookstore when he and his wife commissioned Wright to design this house. Note the long deep eaves, rows of windows, and openness to nature – all characteristics of the Prairie Style.



18. Sylvester Millard House

1893 • W.W. Boyington
1623 Sylvester Place
This log house was custom designed by W.W. Boyington, who was an early Highland Park mayor and a prolific Chicago architect, best known for designing Chicago's 1869 Water Tower.



20. Millard Park, Prairie School Landscaping
This hidden treasure is a public park and offers beautiful landscaping and views of the Lake all year round. Sit in the gazebo or find a bench and enjoy the breezes!



21. Ravine Drive Sewage Treatment Plant,

1935 • North Shore Sanitary District
This colonial revival building was one of three plants in Highland Park that discharged waste water into Lake Michigan. This was prohibited by the Clean Water Act in 1972, so the plants were closed and the NSSD facility on Clavey Road was expanded. A Wildlife Preserve



22. Ravine Drive



Walking Tour 2
City of Highland Park, Illinois

28. Mabel McKee House
1925 • John Van Bergen
This international style house was designed with radiant heat under the floors and a flat roof that could be flooded with water to cool the house in the summer.



27. "Halecon Hall"
1918 • Louis Vade
344 Ravine Drive
Tudor Revival house was designed by French architect Louis Vade. It took three years to build and originally sat on a five-acre estate.



23. 144 Ravine Drive
1909 • Joseph Silsbee
These two houses were designed in 1909 by Joseph Silsbee, one of the first American-educated architects. 144 is characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style, while 154 is more in the Colonial style.



23. 144 Ravine Drive



24. 154 Ravine Drive

19. Metzel House
1913 • C.F. Johnson (architect)
53 Sycamore Place
O.C. Simons (landscape architect)

