

## PUBLIC NOTICE

In accordance with the statutes of the State of Illinois and the ordinances of the City of Highland Park, a Regular Meeting of the *Historic Preservation Commission* of the City of Highland Park is scheduled to be held at the hour of 7:30 p.m., Thursday, March 13, 2014, at Highland Park City Hall, 1707 St. Johns Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois, during which meeting there will be a discussion of the following:

City of Highland Park  
Historic Preservation Commission  
**Thursday, March 13, 2014**  
1707 St. Johns Avenue, City Hall  
**7:30 p.m.**

### **REGULAR MEETING AGENDA**

- I. **Call to Order**
- II. **Roll Call**
- III. **Approval of Minutes**
  - A. February 13, 2014
- IV. **Scheduled Business**
  - A. Certificate of Appropriateness – 1120 Ridgewood
    - Roof Improvements
- V. **Discussion Items**
  - A. Amendments to Chapter 24 “Historic Preservation”
- VI. **Business From the Public**
- VII. **Other Business**
  - A. Next meeting scheduled for April 10, 2014
- VIII. **Adjournment**

**City of Highland Park**  
**Historic Preservation Commission**  
**Minutes of February 13, 2014**  
**7:30 p.m.**

**I. Call to Order**

Chairman Fradin called to order the Regular Meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission at 7:30 p.m. in the Pre-Session Room at 1707 St. Johns Avenue, Highland Park, IL.

**II. Roll Call**

*Members Present:* Fradin, Temkin, Thomas, Bramson, Becker, Curran

*Members Absent:* Rotholz

*City Staff Present:* Cross, Sloan

*City Council Members Present:* Anthony Blumberg

*Ex-Officio Members Present:* Johnas

*Student Commissioners Present:* Carlson, Theodasakis, Oviedo, Fraerman

*Others Present:* Brett Boehm (1000 Wade), Jean Sogin, Cal Bernstein, Jonathan Aron (211 Maple / 950 Dean), Jerry Meister

**III. Approval of Minutes**

- Commissioner Curran made a motion to approve the minutes of January 9, 2014 as submitted. Seconded by Commissioner Bramson. Approved 6-0.

**IV. Scheduled Business**

**A. Determination of Significance – 1000 Wade - *Continued***

Staff introduced the new documentation submitted by the homeowner. Chairman Fradin indicated the materials referenced the improvements desired for a full and complete renovation of the home, not the essential improvements necessary to make the house livable. He asked if there were problems with the house. Owner Brett Boehm indicated the house had some evidence of mold and deterioration. Chairman Fradin asked if any photographs were available showing the mold and deterioration. Mr. Boehm stated there were not, indicating they bought the house with the understanding it was not in livable condition and at the end of its life cycle.

Commissioner Thomas indicated it would be helpful to have costs related to a basic renovation that would bring the house back to a habitable condition. Commissioner Curran added that the information presented to the HPC doesn't show items that would be a necessity to restore the home. Many items on the list are the same things you'd put into a new construction project, not a restoration. Mr. Boehm indicated they purchased the house for \$760,000, which was less than the prospective cost to rehabilitate the existing structure.

1 Commissioner Becker stated that just because a building is old does not mean it needs to be torn down.

- 2
- 3 • Commissioner Becker made a motion to deny the home owner's request
- 4 • Motion did not receive a second
- 5

6 Staff reminded the Commission that no motion was necessary because the demolition delay was  
7 already in place. If no additional action was taken by the HPC at the meeting, then the delay would  
8 simply remain in place until it expires.

9  
10 Commissioner Bramson indicated this was a difficult situation because the realtor selling the property  
11 presented it to the current owner as a tear-down. She reiterated the lack of education in the real estate  
12 community regarding Highland Park's preservation regulations.

13  
14 The home owner indicated he would not return with additional information for the HPC. Instead he  
15 would be waiting out the delay.

### 16 17 18 **B. Determination of Significance – 211 Maple Avenue**

19 Staff summarized research about the house and its architects. Citizen advisor Susan Benjamin stated  
20 the house is better described as a Modern Style house rather than a Split Level. Ex-Officio member  
21 Axelrod indicated the landscaping is striking. Commissioner Bramson agreed, noting the house  
22 appeared to have been designed specifically for the property. Commissioner Temkin asked if the  
23 house was empty. Jonathen Eron, the contract purchaser, indicated it was empty; the owner died 2-3  
24 years ago.

25  
26 Chairman Fradin asked the Commission to consider the landmark standards. Commissioner Curran  
27 indicated Standard #5 would be satisfied because of the association with architect L.Morgan Yost.  
28 Commissioner Temkin suggested #4 was satisfied. Citizen Advisor Benjamin agreed.

- 29
- 30 • Commissioner Curran made a motion finding the house satisfies landmark standards 4,5,  
31 and 6.
- 32 • Seconded by Commissioner Temkin
- 33 • Vote: 5-1 Motion passes (Fradin voting Nay)
- 34

35 City staff noted the effect of the vote and the period within which a letter of appeal must be submitted  
36 to the City Manager.

### 37 38 **C. Determination of Significance – 1653 McGovern Street**

39  
40 Staff presented historical research on the property, noting the house may have originally been  
41 constructed in the 1880's – 1890's. It has been altered many times since, including conversion to a  
42 multi-family structure in 1959. Developer Mike Gaylor told the Commission about the proposed new  
43 multi-family building proposed for construction on the property when the existing house is  
44 demolished.

45  
46 Chairman Fradin asked if any Commissioners felt the structure satisfied any landmark standards.

- 47
- 48 • Commissioner Bramson made a motion finding the house does not satisfy any landmark  
49 standards
- 50 • Seconded by Commissioner Becker
- 51 • Vote: 6-0

- Motion passes

**D. Preliminary Discussion about Landmark Designation – 950 Dean Avenue**

Cal Bernstein discussed a potential development project on the property and asked the Commission about interest in designating structures on the property as local landmarks. Specifically, the Jensen landscaping and studio would be preserved. The principle structure on the house is a nice Ranch style house, but would not be included in the landmark nomination.

The Commission expressed support for a landmark nomination. Commissioner Bramson stated that language about landscaping and property maintenance should be included in the nomination.

**IV. Discussion Items**

Chapter 24 Amendments: City Councilman Blumberg discussed details related to task forces and the role a Task Force would play in working on amendments to Chapter 24. Commissioner Curran asked if the Task Force could consider changes to Chapter 170 in the City Code, too. The Commission agreed they should. Commissioners Thomas and Temkin volunteered to act as the two Task Force members.

**V. Business from the Public**

Members of the public were present to discuss School District 112 and their facility planning process.

**VI. Other Business**

**VII. Adjournment**

Chairman Fradin adjourned the meeting at 9:30 pm.

*1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Reisler-Feingold Home*

**Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness**

TO:	The Historic Preservation Commission
DATE:	March 13, 2014
FROM:	Andy Cross, Planner II
SUBJECT:	Roof Repair on 1120 Ridgewood Drive

**PETITIONERS / OWNERS:**

Paul R. Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

**PROPERTY LOCATION:**

1120 Ridgewood Drive

**STRUCTURE**

Reisler – Feingold House  
Style: Prairie Modern  
Built: 1958  
Original Architect: Arthur  
Dennis Stevens

**HISTORIC STATUS:**

Local Landmark (2009)

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:**

Not applicable

**BACKGROUND OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY**

The Reisler-Feingold home is an example of the Prairie Modern design and was set in a woodland landscape that has been maintained by Landscape Architect Stephen Christy since 1987. Maintenance of the home and its architectural elements has been exemplary. Christy's landscape work on this project emphasizes the native woodland in which the house was originally sited. Christy has made use of indigenous material, and has added flowers to the property.

The Reisler-Feingold House is an excellent example of a house designed to meet the needs of the owner. Earl Reisler, his wife and children, and his wife's brother, Emanuel Feingold, lived together in the house prior to Mr. Feingold's passing. The house layout is modular, and allowed for the privacy of the Reisler family as well as for Mr. Feingold. It is constructed of 8" x 16" concrete block with raked joints, and horizontal redwood siding, which, along with the broad eaves, accentuate the horizontal line and orients the house to the land. The floors of the lower two levels are ceramic-tiled concrete and contain radiant heat. There is Philippine mahogany woodwork throughout the interior. All lighting is recessed. The bathrooms are constructed of Travertine marble. The L-shaped living room has windows on all sides. Ribbons of clerestory windows are located high up just under the eaves. There is a breakfast terrace screened by evergreens.

A *porte cochere* connects the garage to the house and shelters the main entrance. The facade of this section of the house consists of alternating piers and windows, which allows for maximum transmission of light.

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL**

The previous owner, Emanuel "Manny" Feingold has passed on and the current owner, Paul Cox, has identified the need to make urgent repairs to the roof of the house. The repairs will not

change the roof form, but will address ongoing problems with leaks and deterioration. Mr. Cox has drafted a detailed project narrative, which is included in the attachments to this report. The narrative identifies the scope of work and why it's needed, photos of the existing roof, and details on the proposed materials to be used to repair it.

The roof repairs will not be evident from the street and will extend the useful life of the historic home.

### **POLICY**

The Feingold house at 1120 Ridgewood Drive is a Regulated Structure because of its status as a Local Landmark. Any Regulated Activity on the house, including repair of the structure, requires a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Historic Preservation Commission.

### **STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS**

The following are the Standards for Certificates of Appropriateness as listed in Section 24.030(D) of the City Code. These standards apply to modifications of all Regulated Structures within Historic Districts:

**(1) Height.** The height of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which it is visibly related.

**(2) Proportion of front facade.** The relationship of the width to the height of the front elevation of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which it is visually related.

**(3) Proportion of openings.** The relationship of the width to height of windows and doors of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which the building is visually related.

**(4) Rhythm of solids to voids in front facades.** The relationship of solids to voids in the front facade of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which it is visually related. .

**(5) Rhythm of spacing and structures on streets.** The relationship of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure or object to the open space between it and adjoining structures or objects shall be visually compatible with the properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which it is visually related.

**(6) Rhythm of entrance porches, storefront recesses and other projections.** The relationship of entrances and other projections of the proposed new Structure to sidewalks shall be visually compatible with the properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which it is visually related.

**(7) Relationship of materials and texture.** The relationship of the materials and texture of the façade of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in the structures to which it is visually.

**(8) Roof shapes.** *The roof shape of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with the structures to which it is visually related.*

*The proposed roof repairs will not impact the roof shape of the house at 1120 Ridgewood.*

**(9) Walls of continuity.** Facades and Property and site structures, such as masonry walls, fences, and landscape masses, shall, when it is a characteristic of the area, form cohesive walls of enclosure along a street, to ensure visual compatibility with the properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which such elements are visually related.

**(10) Scale of a structure.** The size and mass of a Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure in relation to open spaces, windows, door openings, porches, adjacent structures, and balconies shall be visually compatible with the properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which they are visually related.

**(11) Directional expression of front elevation.** A Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall be visually compatible with the properties, structures, sites, public ways, objects, and places to which it is visually related in its directional character, whether this be vertical character, horizontal character, or nondirectional character.

*(12) Destruction or alteration of the historic features. The distinguishing historic qualities or character of a Landmark Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure and its environment shall not be destroyed. The Alteration of any historic or material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.*

*No historic features on the house will be impacted by the proposed roof repairs.*

**(13) Archaeological and natural resources.** Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archaeological and natural resources affected by, or adjacent to any project.

**(14) Architectural Compatibility.** In considering new construction, the Commission shall not impose a requirement for the use of a single architectural style or period, though it may impose a requirement for compatibility.

**(15) Use compatibility.** Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure that requires minimal alteration of the Regulated Structure or a Contributing Regulated Structure and its environment, or to use a Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure for its originally intended purpose.

**(16) Maintenance of Time Period Appearance.** All Regulated Structures or Contributing Regulated Structures shall be recognized as products of their own time and so alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance than is properly attributable to the particular Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure that is being altered shall be discouraged. However, contemporary design for Alterations and additions to Regulated Structures or Contributing Regulated Structures shall not be discouraged when such Alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, visual, aesthetic, archaeological or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure, neighborhood or environment.

**(17) Significance of changes made in the course of time.** Changes that may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure and their environments. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.

**(18) Sensitivity to distinct features.** Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship or artistry, which characterize a Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure, shall be treated with sensitivity.

**(19) Repair to deteriorated features.** Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material need not be identical to but should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures;

**(20) Surface cleaning.** The surface cleaning of the Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historically, visually, aesthetically, culturally or archaeologically significant materials used in such Landmark, Regulated Structure, or a Contributing Regulated Structure shall not be undertaken;

**(21)** Wherever possible, additions or Alterations to a Regulated Structure or Contributing Regulated Structure shall be done in such manner that if such additions or Alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the Landmark, Regulated Structure, or Contributing Regulated Structure would not be impaired.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission discuss the proposed roof repairs and whether the standards listed above are satisfied. The Commission may approve the plans, or recommend changes to the plans to meet the standards listed above.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

- Project Narrative
- Photos of Existing Roof
- Photo of Proposed Replacement Shingle

## Description of Roofing Repair Project

*1120 Ridgewood Drive*

### Background:

The original roof on this home has lasted as long as it could and is in urgent need of repair. Presently there are several (at writing five) active leaks into the main areas of the home. Patching has taken this roof as far as it can go.

It is apparent that over time the roof has been problematic as it apparent that several leaks have been repaired through patching and sealing leaving some underlying damage to the roof structure which remains today.

The present homeowner wishes to replace the roof with modern materials which would leave visible areas of the home in a similar visual condition as today.

### Proposed Remediation:

Process: Tear off old roof, repair or replace underlying damages to roof structure (replacement of materials with like materials e.g. plywood etc.). Then new roofing materials to be installed.

Roofing Materials: The roof utilizes two materials as there are two different roof types involved in the home

#### 1) Flat Roof sections (majority of home):

- Currently Modified Bitumen roofing – unevenly colored dark & light grey material not visible unless standing on the roof.
- Proposed: A 50 mil thick White Thermoplastic (PVC) which is reinforced and customer fabricated. The material is FM and UL listed. It is proposed to use the White color membrane as it is an ENERGY STAR and LEED qualified product. As the flat roof is not visible from the ground this will not alter the appearance of the structure while lessening the environmental and energy impact of the home.

#### 2) Pitched roof sections:

Replace pitched roof section with similar colored shingles (see photo) – essentially no change to materials for the roof.

Contractor: All work to be performed by a licensed insured contractor under normal permitting process by City of Highland Park building department.

Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

Timing:

As the property is being actively damaged by the roof failures time is of the essence.

Supporting Photographs:

Exterior views of home:

From rear of home – best view of pitched roof and existing shingles



Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

View from front of house midway up south driveway.



Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

View from rear of home



Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

View from rear of home (continued)



Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

Pitched roof replacement shingles:

New roof shingles (left) against existing roof (on right)



Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035

Various views of leaks - currently have 5 active leaks



Paul Cox  
1120 Ridgewood Drive  
Highland Park, IL 60035



THE REISLER-FEINGOLD HOUSE  
1120 RIDGEMOOD DRIVE  
HIGHLAND PARK IL  
60035

In 1953 Earl and Rebecca Reisler and Rebecca's brother, Emanuel Feingold, purchased almost an acre of heavily-wooded land in Highland Park in what became 1120 Ridgewood Drive. They preserved the native landscape, removing only poison ivy, and set about seeking an architect to build a house for themselves and the Reisler daughters, Roni and Ellena.

Friends suggested they contact the Allen Friedmans who were in the process of building in Bannochburn a home designed for them by Frank Lloyd Wright. The Friedmans recommended Dennis Stevens, Wright's supervisor for this job. Dennis' abilities had impressed them.

Arthur Dennis Stevens was the youngest apprentice Wright ever had. In 1948, at the age of seventeen and still a high school senior, Stevens visited Wright at his studio in Wisconsin, Taliesin, to ask his advice about which college would give him the best possible education in architecture. Wright looked over Stevens' work and invited him to become an apprentice on the spot. Immediately upon completing high school, Stevens began his apprenticeship and served Wright until 1953.

Leaving Taliesin, Stevens joined the Army Corps of Engineers and, while on duty, designed the NATO base in Vicenza, Italy. Following his military career, Stevens joined with architect Donald Erickson in 1955.

Stevens designed the Reisler-Feingold house in 1958 and it was completed in 1959. Inasmuch as the drawings were prepared under the direct supervision of Erickson, Erickson was recorded as the architect of record. Stevens acquired his own architectural license in 1965 and still practices today.

The Reisler-Feingold residence is an excellent example of a house designed to reflect the owners' desire for privacy and the enjoyment of the landscape. Set back among oaks and hickories, the house in summer is barely visible from the street. It was sited to take full advantage of the landscape but required only a minimum removal of trees during construction.

#### FEATURES

The house is built of concrete blocks with raked joints, 8" by 16", to a module of 32" by 64", and has a bedroom wing of horizontal redwood siding. Wide roof overhangs are scaled to screen the sun in summer while admitting sunshine in winter. This, in addition to shade provided by trees plus excellent cross-ventilation, has created a minimal use of air conditioning.

Glass walls in the living room enhanced by redwood mullions take full advantage of the landscape while the surrounding large L-shaped terrace repeats the modular footprint of the house itself. The porte cochere provides complete privacy from the street, shade, and becomes another area for entertaining in inclement weather. The entrance, flanked by alternating masonry piers and windows, allows a vista through the house to the surrounding wooded grounds. A breakfast terrace is adjacent to a perennial garden.

Other features include:

- A ribbon of clerestory windows, located just below the eaves, provides both light and privacy in the gallery adjoining the upstairs bedrooms.
- Radiant heat in the floors and ceiling creates an interior with no visible grates or fixtures.
- Interior woodwork and panelling is of Philippine Mahogany throughout with Honduras mahogany added.
- Bathrooms contain original Crane fixtures, even to the original porcelain utility sink. Bathroom walls and floors are of travertine and white Thossos marble.
- Interior and exterior hardware include original olive knuckle hinges.
- Vinyl floors were updated to ceramic tile with quarter inch wide aluminum feature strips repeating the 32" by 64" module.
- Rain Chains from Japan direct water from the roof to an underground drainage system developed by Stephen Christy.

Stevens has recently returned to design a detached storage shed to match the house, and also to enlarge the entry doors and add refinements such as dentil moldings to the exterior fascia.

The grounds at 1120 Ridgewood Drive have been designed and maintained since 1987 by landscape architect Stephen Christy, known for his expertise in handling Midwest landscapes. Christy's work emphasizes the native woodland, which he has completely restored. An author of many publications and winner of numerous awards for his work, Stephen Christy has served as the Executive Director of the Lake Forest Open Lands Association. At the Reisler-Feingold residence he has been refining and developing the woodland continually. In 1992 the Historic Preservation Commission of Highland Park gave 1120 Ridgewood Drive a Landscape Restoration Award.

The house is furnished in Mid-20th Century furniture of the period, mostly Dunbar designed by Edward Wormley. Other designers include Isamu Noguchi, Alvar Aalto, Charles Pollock, John Stuart and Borge Morgensen of Denmark. Custom built-ins of zebrawood, birdseye maple, kitchen of anigre and breakfast table of olive ash burl were made by Keith Clayton of Chicago.

The house has passed from Earl and Rebecca Reisler to Emanuel Feingold and will subsequently be owned by the Reisler daughters. Feingold, who has had a long and distinguished career as an interior designer, continues to refine the house in keeping with its original design using authentic pieces of the time the house was built.

June 2009

STREET #

DIRECTION

STREET

STREET TYPE

PIN

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATING

POTENTIAL IND NR? (Y or N)

CRITERIA

Contributing to a NR DISTRICT?

Contributing secondary structure?

Listed on existing SURVEY?



## GENERAL INFORMATION

CATEGORY  CURRENT FUNCTION

CONDITION  HISTORIC FUNCTION

INTEGRITY  REASON for SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY STRUCTURE

SECONDARY STRUCTURE

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

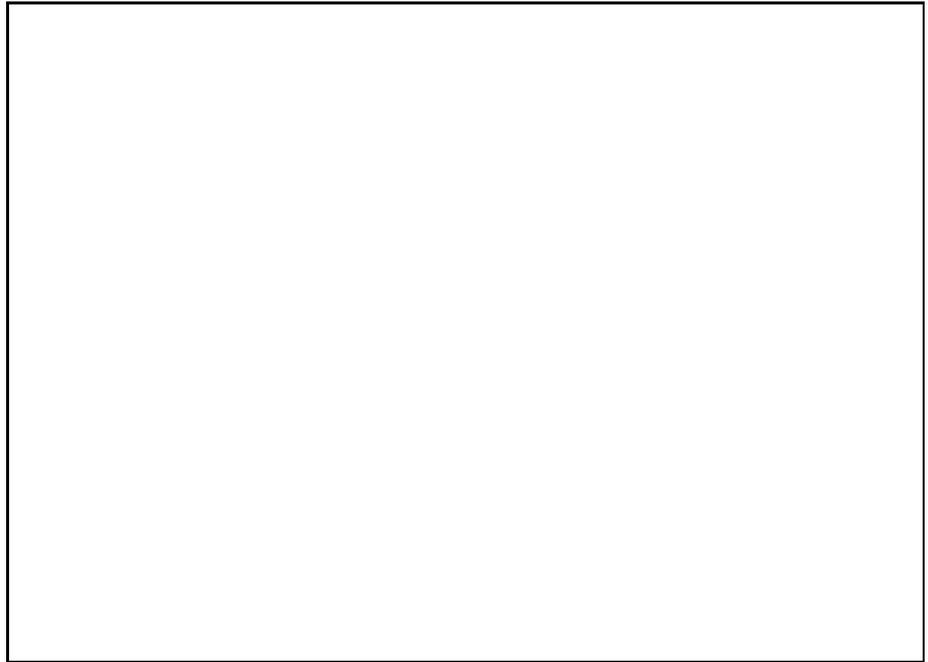
ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION	<input type="text" value="International"/>	PLAN	<input type="text" value="irregular"/>
DETAILS	<input type="text"/>	NO OF STORIES	<input type="text" value="1"/>
DATE of construction	<input type="text" value="1958"/>	ROOF TYPE	<input type="text" value="Flat"/>
OTHER YEAR	<input type="text"/>	ROOF MATERIAL	<input type="text" value="Not visible"/>
DATESOURCE	<input type="text" value="building permit"/>	FOUNDATION	<input type="text" value="Concrete - block"/>
WALL MATERIAL (current)	<input type="text" value="Wood"/>	PORCH	<input type="text" value="Front entry"/>
WALL MATERIAL 2 (current)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW MATERIAL	<input type="text" value="Wood"/>
WALL MATERIAL (original)	<input type="text" value="Wood"/>	WINDOW MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL 2 (original)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW TYPE	<input type="text" value="sliding"/>
		WINDOW CONFIG	<input type="text" value="Single pane"/>

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

ALTERATIONS

**HISTORIC INFORMATION**

<b>HISTORIC NAME</b>	Reisler, Earl
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	
<b>PERMIT NO</b>	9963
<b>COST</b>	36634
<b>ARCHITECT</b>	Erckson, Don
<b>ARCHITECT2</b>	
<b>BUILDER</b>	Stevens, Arthur Dennis
<b>ARCHITECT SOURCE</b>	building permit



<b>HISTORIC INFO</b>	
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<b>LANDSCAPE</b>	Midblock on west side of residential street; front driveway; setback is farther back than houses at south end of street; mature trees
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**PHOTO INFORMATION**

<b>ROLL1</b>	01
<b>FRAMES1</b>	02
<b>ROLL2</b>	
<b>FRAMES2</b>	
<b>ROLL3</b>	
<b>FRAMES3</b>	
<b>DIGITAL PHOTO ID</b>	K:\Historic Preservation\SU

**SURVEY INFORMATION**

<b>PREPARER</b>	Lara Ramsey
<b>PREPARER ORGANIZATION</b>	Granacki Historic Consultants
<b>SURVEYDATE</b>	2/23/2005
<b>SURVEYAREA</b>	Bob-O-Link