

Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois:

Bob-O-Link Survey Area A Summary and Inventory



Prepared for the
City of Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission
by Granacki Historic Consultants
2006

Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois:
Bob-O-Link Survey Area
A Summary and Inventory

City of Highland Park

1707 St. Johns Ave.
Highland Park, IL 60035
(847) 432-0800

Michael Belsky, Mayor

Historic Preservation Commission

Daniel W. Kahn, Chair
Elayne Baum
James Fraerman
Julie Friedman
Elliott Miller
David Robbin
Mary Seyfarth
Jean Sogin

Lawrence Silberman, City Council Liaison
Mike Evans, Park District Liaison
Julia Johnas, Library Liaison
Leah Axelrod, Citizen Advisor
Susan Benjamin, Citizen Advisor
Larry Shure, Staff Liaison

Prepared for the Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission by:
Granacki Historic Consultants
1105 West Chicago Ave., Suite 201
Chicago, IL 60622

2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN HIGHLAND PARK	1
OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY	2
SURVEY METHODOLOGY	3
MAP OF SURVEY AREA.....	4
EVALUATION CRITERIA	5
NATIONAL REGISTER RATINGS	6
LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS	7
HISTORY OF THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA	9
MAJOR INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA	13
BOB-O-LINK GOLF CLUB	13
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH AND SCHOOL.....	15
LINCOLN SCHOOL	15
LINCOLN PARK	16
PROMINENT ARCHITECTS REPRESENTED IN THE SURVEY AREA.....	16
HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLE ARCHITECTS	17
PIONEERS OF THE MODERN PERIOD.....	18
ARCHITECTS OF POST-WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENT	19
ARCHITECTURE IN THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA.....	21
19 TH -CENTURY HOUSING STOCK.....	23
19 TH -CENTURY HIGH STYLES	23
19 TH -CENTURY VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES.....	24
HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES FROM THE 1920S THROUGH THE 1940S.....	25
COLONIAL REVIVAL.....	25
TUDOR REVIVAL	27
FRENCH ECLECTIC.....	28
OTHER REVIVAL STYLES	30
HIGH STYLES NOT BASED ON HISTORIC PRECEDENT	31
CRAFTSMAN AND CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW.....	31
PRAIRIE.....	33
INTERNATIONAL STYLE.....	34
LATER 20 TH -CENTURY STYLES	36
POPULAR 20 TH -CENTURY HOUSE TYPES	37
RANCH.....	37
OTHER POPULAR 20 TH -CENTURY HOUSE TYPES.....	39
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING TYPES	41
OTHER STRUCTURES.....	41
SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS IN THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA	44
CONCLUSION.....	45
DESIGNATE MORE BUILDINGS AS INDIVIDUAL LANDMARKS.....	45
DESIGNATE LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS	46
PRESERVING THROUGH EDUCATION.....	46
ESTABLISHING INCENTIVES FOR PRESERVATION.....	47

BIBLIOGRAPHY	48
CREDITS	51
APPENDIX A: SAMPLE SURVEY FORM	
APPENDIX B: SIGNIFICANT-RATED RESOURCES IN THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA	
APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES	

INTRODUCTION

The community of Highland Park, located on Chicago's North Shore, is notable for the character of its residential architecture, ranging from late-19th-century cottages and high-style homes to the minimalist designs of 20th-century architects. Although containing at least a sampling of most styles and types, the Bob-O-Link area was generally developed later than areas of Highland Park east of the railroad tracks. Very few homes (just 5%) date from the 19th-century, while the overwhelming majority were built from the 1920s through the 1950s. This accounts for the rich collection of historic revival styles that dominated 1920s construction, and modernist examples of high styles and ranch types from the late 1940s and early 1950s. Development occurred in a scattered fashion, with larger subdivisions being resubdivided at later dates, and homes from different time periods being built next to one another.

Granacki Historic Consultants was retained in 2005 to conduct an intensive field survey of the Bob-O-Link survey area. The purpose of the study has been to document and evaluate every structure in this section of the city to identify those that may be eligible for landmark designation. The survey is part of an ongoing effort by the City of Highland Park to identify architecturally and historically significant structures throughout the various neighborhoods of the city. This report summarizes the findings of that survey.

The Bob-O-Link survey area is 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. These boundaries describe a large survey area of approximately 435 acres. The area contains 700 parcels with 698 primary structures, one park, and one golf course. There are 264 secondary structures.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN HIGHLAND PARK

Highland Park has had a longstanding commitment to historic preservation. The Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission has been in operation for 20 years. In that time it has operated a local landmark program that to date has designated 57 individual landmarks and three historic districts. Of these, the following individual local landmark is within the survey area:

- 860 Bob-O-Link Road

Many of the city's structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, some individually, while others are part of the Highland Park Multiple Resource Area, listed in 1982-1983 as one of the first multiple resource submissions in an Illinois community. There are no properties individually listed on the National Register located within the survey area. However, one property within the survey area was included in the Highland Park Multiple Resource Nomination. It is the following:



- 750 Kimball Road, Kimball Estate Coach House

Over concern in recent years that the number of local designations has diminished, the Commission began a comprehensive survey program in 1999 to identify potential landmark structures throughout the community. Four intensive surveys have been completed to date. *Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois: A Summary and Inventory for the Central East Area and Central Avenue/Deerfield Road Area* was completed in 1999; *South Central Survey Area: A Summary and Inventory* in 2001; *Northeast Survey Area: A Summary and Inventory* in 2002; and *Braeside Survey Area: A Summary and Inventory* in 2004. This survey covers an inland area located to the west of the South Central survey area. With its completion, the area of the city that has been intensively surveyed will have expanded inland from the entire lakefront section of the city east of St. Johns Avenue to include two areas west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks. In addition, the entire area west of I-90 was surveyed as part of the *West Highland Park Reconnaissance Survey: A Summary and Inventory* in 2000.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

Historic preservation benefits the community as a whole, as well as the individuals who own and use historic properties. The following are the principal objectives of this survey:

To heighten public awareness of the richness of the historic architectural resources in Highland Park

Residents can appreciate how their community has contributed to the overall development of the North Shore and the Chicago metropolitan area when they are aware of local architecture and history. This can include knowledge of the architecturally and historically significant homes around them—the architectural styles, prominent architects’ work, dates of construction, known local historical figures residing in the area, and the general patterns of community growth. Documentation of the community’s architectural and historic heritage can be, and already has been, used in a variety of ways. The material gathered in this survey can be a valuable addition in creating educational programming; books; articles; walking, bus, and bike tours; and exhibitions.

To identify architecturally and historically significant structures and neighborhoods as landmarks and districts to encourage their preservation

Many owners may not realize the exceptional architectural and/or historical value of their homes. Development pressures in many areas of the region, particularly the North Shore, make some properties seem attractive for demolition and redevelopment. Recognition of what is special about the city’s building stock through the designation of buildings as landmarks can increase the value of historic properties and may make it easier to sell preservation. When necessary, designation can also provide the city with tools to prevent demolition or inappropriate alterations through the building permit review process imposed by the preservation ordinance. This will ensure that future generations of Highland Park citizens can enjoy the enduring aesthetic and cultural values of structures with significant architecture and history.



To assist individual property owners in maintaining and improving their homes and to provide economic incentives for preservation

Many owners of historic properties may not realize the historic features that make their buildings special. In some cases this has led to inappropriate modernizations that remove or cover up character-defining features, or unsympathetic additions that overpower or obscure the original character of the house. This survey will assist property owners in identifying and preserving their homes' critical features. With landmark designation, owners of landmark properties who rehabilitate their buildings may be eligible for property tax incentives.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

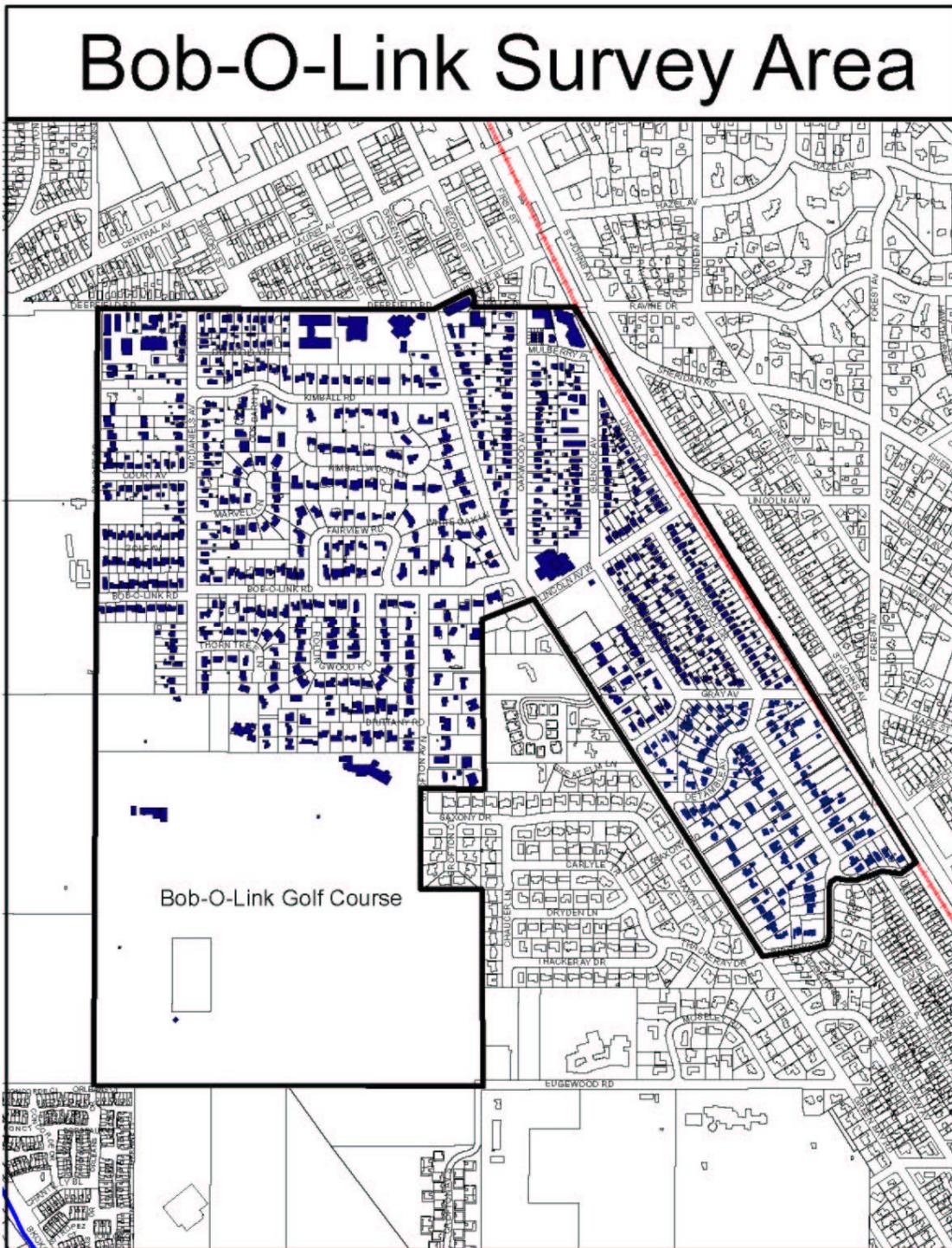
Every principal structure and most secondary structures on every street within the survey area have been viewed and evaluated by a team of field surveyors. A complete database by property address has been created, as well as an individual data form with one black and white photograph for each principal structure and one for each secondary structure in the survey area. The database and individual data forms both include the following information: use, condition, integrity, architectural style, construction date, architect or builder when known, architectural features, alterations, and a significance rating. Binders with a complete set of forms are archived at the City of Highland Park Department of Community Development.

Several ways of collecting information were used to complete the database and data form for each principal structure surveyed. (See sample survey form in Appendix A.) The surveyor recorded most items based on observation in the field—use, architectural style, description of architectural features, and any alterations. The surveyor also estimated a date of construction and indicated it with a “c.” Available building permit records in the offices of the City of Highland Park were used to verify construction and alteration dates, and information from them was recorded on the back of the forms. A variety of published texts, walking tours, and guidebooks on Highland Park architecture were also consulted, and these are listed in the bibliography.

The main sources used to determine architectural styles were *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester (1991) and *American House Styles: A Concise Guide*, by John Milnes Baker (1994) for high-style buildings, and *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* by John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer (1989) for vernacular building types. Descriptions of specific architectural features relied on the *Old-House Dictionary* by Steven J. Phillips (1992).



MAP OF SURVEY AREA



In the field, the surveyor made a judgment on the integrity and the significance of each structure based on specific evaluation criteria. The survey forms were later reviewed in the office so that an individual building could be evaluated within the context of the city as a whole. The forms have also been reviewed by representatives of the Historic Preservation Commission.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

All principal buildings in the area surveyed were evaluated for local architectural significance using the criteria for architectural significance as stated in the Highland Park Ordinance. An "S" indicates that a building would 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, generally more than 50 years old. Although the local ordinance uses only contributing and non-contributing ratings, the use of a significant ("S") rating in this survey is a way of distinguishing from among contributing buildings those that are exceptional. Since there is no age limit in the local ordinance, buildings less than 50 years old with exceptional architectural merit could be ranked "S." An "NC" would be a building that does not contribute to the time period of significance for a local historic district.

Integrity, that is, the degree of original design and historic material remaining in place, was factored into the evaluation. No building was considered locally significant if it had more than minor alterations. Similarly, buildings that might otherwise be considered contributing because of age and historic style, but that have been greatly altered, were ranked as non-contributing. Buildings were evaluated primarily for their architectural significance, with historical significance, known in only a few cases, being a secondary consideration. It is possible that a building could be elevated to a locally significant ranking and thus considered for individual local landmark designation by the Historic Preservation Commission if additional historic research identifies an association with important historical figures or events. For some buildings whose significant historic features have been concealed or altered, they might also be re-ranked as locally significant if unsympathetic alterations are removed and significant historic features restored.

Next, all principal and secondary structures on a property were analyzed for potential National Register listing. A "Y" (Yes) indicates that the surveyed building likely would be a good candidate for individual listing on the National Register (or, in some cases, has already been listed on the National Register). An "N" (No) indicates that it would not. "Criteria" refers to the National Register criteria that were considered. Only criterion "C," architectural significance, was used in evaluating potential National Register eligibility. Criteria "A" and "B," which refer to historical events and persons, were not considered. For the question of contributing to a National Register district, a "C" building would be a good contributing building in a National Register historic district. An "NC" building would not.

The other notations under "listed on existing survey" include IHSS, which indicates the building was included in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, completed by the State Historic



Preservation Office in the early 1970s; and HPL, which indicates the building has been designated a local landmark.

Architectural integrity is evaluated by assessing what alterations to the original historic structure have occurred. Structures were considered unaltered if all or almost all of their historic features and materials were in place. Minor alterations were those considered by the field surveyor to be reversible. Generally, aluminum, vinyl, or other siding installed over original wood clapboard siding is considered a reversible alteration. Major alterations include irreversible changes and additions. These include porches and other architectural detailing that have been completely removed and for which there is no actual physical evidence or photo documentation to accurately reproduce them; window changes in which the original window opening size has been altered and there is no evidence of the original sash configuration and material; and large unsympathetic additions, visible from the street, that compromise the historic character of a house.

NATIONAL REGISTER RATINGS

A. INDIVIDUAL LISTING (Y)

- Must be a site, building, structure, or object that is at least 50 years old (unless it has achieved exceptional significance) and meets one of the following criteria: (a) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (c) be architecturally significant, that is, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. It must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association from the date of construction or period of significance.

B. CONTRIBUTING TO A HISTORIC DISTRICT (C)

- Age. Must have been built or standing during the period of historic significance or be at least 50 years old or older (built before 1956).
- Integrity. Any building that possesses enough integrity to still be identified with the period of historic significance.

C. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)

- Age. Any building or secondary structure built after the period of significance or less than 50 years old (built in 1956 or later).
- Integrity. Any structure that has been so completely altered after the period of significance that it is no longer recognizable as historic.



LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

A. SIGNIFICANT (S)

- **Age.** There is no age limit, although if it is less than 50 years old (built in 1956 or later), it must be of exceptional importance.
- **Architectural Merit.** Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following areas: embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape style; is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect; has elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are significant; has design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative; is a fine example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity. (This is a summary of the criteria for architectural significance as stated in Section 24.025 of *Chapter 24: Historic Preservation*, an ordinance amending the Highland Park Code of 1968.) Any structure ranked significant automatically contributes to the character of a historic district.
- **Integrity.** Must have a high degree of integrity: most architectural detailing in place, no historic materials or details covered up, no modern siding materials, no unsympathetic and/or overpowering additions; only minor porch alterations permitted. In some rare cases, where a particular structure is one of the few examples of a particular style, more leniency in integrity was permitted.

B. CONTRIBUTING TO A HISTORIC DISTRICT (C)

- **Age.** Must be at least 50 years old (built before 1956).
- **Architectural Merit.** May fall into one of two groups: (a) Does not necessarily possess individual distinction, but is a historic building (over 50 years old) with the characteristic stylistic design and details of its period; or (b) possesses the architectural distinction of a significant structure but has been altered. If the alterations are reversed (for example, siding is removed or architectural detail is restored based on remaining physical evidence), it may be elevated to significant.
- **Integrity.** May have a high degree of integrity, but be of a common design with no particular architectural distinction to set it apart from others of its type. May have moderate integrity: if it has been altered, it must be in some ways that can be reversed. Must possess at least one of the following: original wall treatment, original windows, interesting architectural detail, and readily recognizable and distinctive historic massing.



C. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)

- Age. Most buildings less than 50 years old (built in 1956 or later).
- Integrity. Any building at least 50 years old whose integrity is so poor that most historic materials and details are missing or completely covered up or any building over 50 years old that has unsympathetic alterations that greatly compromise its historic character. Poor integrity was present if all of these factors were missing: original shape, original wood siding, original windows (especially if window openings were also changed), and original architectural detail and trim.



HISTORY OF THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA

Although the Bob-O-Link survey area is immediately adjacent to some of the oldest platted sections of Highland Park, most of its development did not occur until some 30 years after the Highland Park Building Company was organized in 1867. The company hired landscape architects Cleveland and French to lay out a large section of the new community, stretching from Lake Michigan west to the railroad tracks, all the way south to Cedar Avenue. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway had initiated commuter service in 1855 and its tracks formed the eastern edge of what was to become the Bob-O-Link area. The Highland Park station was at Laurel and St. John's Avenue, and the Highland Park Building Company built a hotel at the corner of Ravine Avenue (the extension of Deerfield Road) and St. John's. Both the hotel and the depot were located at the northeast corner of the present survey area. On the northern edge of the survey area, Deerfield Road itself also dates from 1855. The residential neighborhood immediately north of Deerfield and west of the railroad tracks, in the triangular section formed by Central Avenue, grew up with commercial development and modest homes on narrow lots parallel and perpendicular to the tracks.

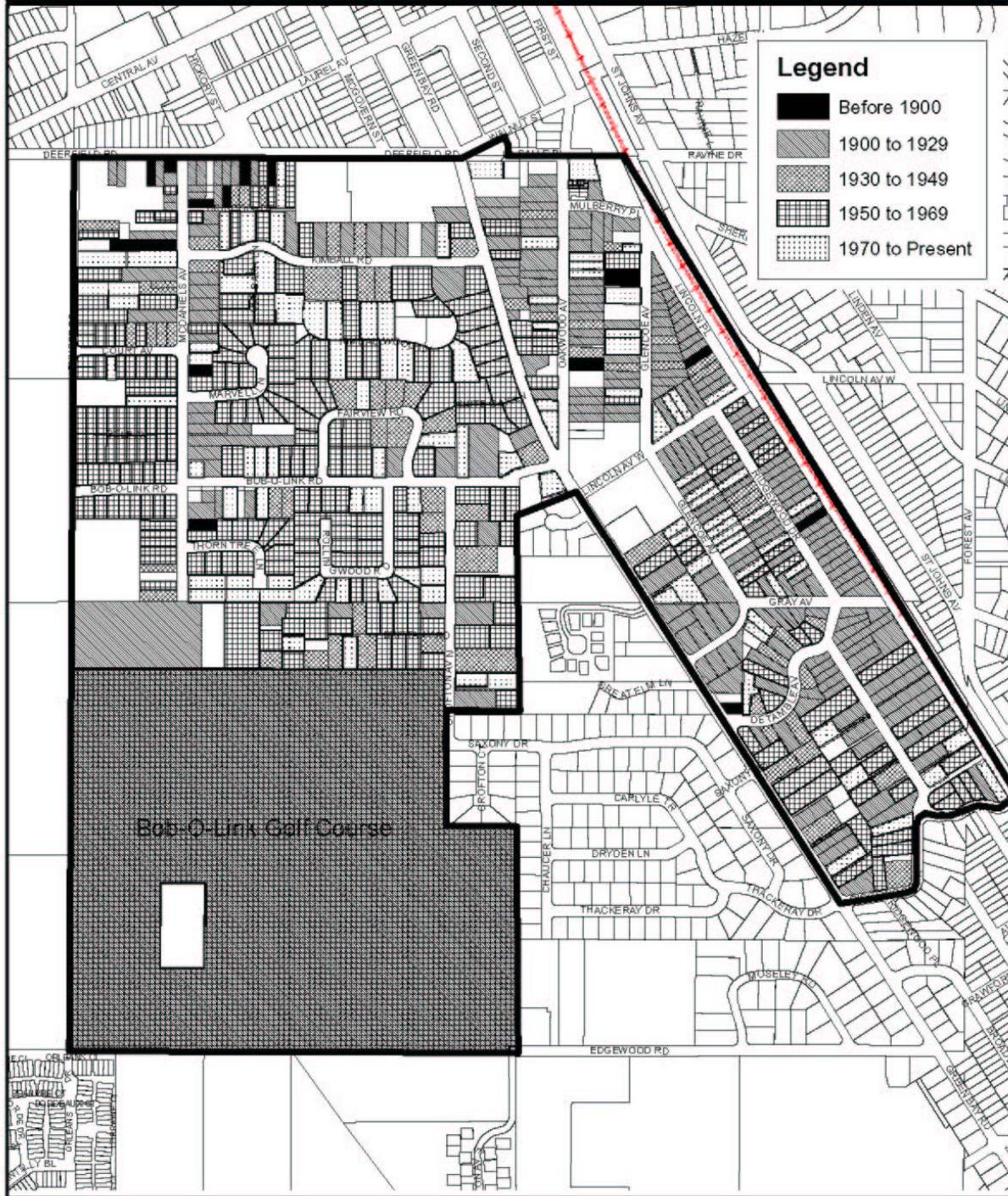
Accordingly, within the Bob-O-Link survey area, the earliest housing stock is located in close proximity to these transportation routes. Subsequent development occurred in stages at a greater distance from these routes. Early subdivided areas were resubdivided, resulting in a development pattern with a mixture of housing types and periods of construction throughout the neighborhood. In the mid-20th century, development blossomed in the central and western portions of the survey area, sections that had remained large estates or farms, due in part to their relative inaccessibility. A map from the turn of the century shows large parcels owned by Ellen Gallagher, who held a 160-acre farm that became Bob-O-Link Golf Club; Ada Venables, who held 80 acres stretching approximately from Deerfield Road to Brittany Road; and A. Benedict, whose property included 10 acres in the area, which today is Marvell Lane.

The two earliest subdivisions in the survey area that still retain their original configuration date from the late 19th century. They are the small triangular parcel of land bounded by Walnut Street, Oakwood Avenue, and LaSalle Place north of Deerfield Road filed by Edwin Southwick in 1888, and Hamilton's Addition to Highland Park of 1894, which platted the eastern side of the triangular piece of land bounded by Green Bay Road, Oakwood Avenue, and Deerfield Road. These were followed in 1895 by Hamilton's Second Addition south of Deerfield Road and to the west of Green Bay Road, which is today the site of the Immaculate Conception Parish. Also dating from the 19th century is McDaniels Avenue on the western edge of the survey area. However, at the time, these areas remained sparsely developed. Thirteen residences from this era are found in these subdivisions.

The early years of the 20th century saw continued speculation in the area. The largest subdivision was G. L. Wrenn's Addition, platted in 1901, which included a large parcel between Green Bay Road and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway from Deerfield Road to Gray Avenue. These lots are long and narrow, typical of the denser neighborhoods of 19th-century Highland Park. This area too remained sparsely developed through 1910. Eventually 44 structures were built between



Bob-O-Link Survey Area



1900 and 1910 in the survey area and are predominantly located in Wrenn's Addition and along McDaniels Avenue.

The Kimball estate was the largest single parcel developed in the survey area during the first decade of the 20th-century. A large 45-acre tract, it was located south of present day Kimball Road along Green Bay Road. The land was purchased in 1910 by Curtis N. Kimball, president of the piano manufacturing company W. W. Kimball. A large house designed by architect W. A. Otis was constructed on the lot around 1908. The house was described by a contemporary writer as an "English Country Home," constructed of red brick with stone accents, a slate roof, and copper cornices [*The Real Estate and Building Journal*, January 2, 1909].

After the death of Curtis Kimball in 1936, the large manor home was demolished. In 1939, a Colonial Revival house was constructed on the property along Kimball Road for Curtis Kimball's sons and the remainder of the property was subdivided. Both this home at 852 Kimball Road and the coach house constructed for the estate at 750 Kimball Road survive today. The Kimballwood subdivision was platted in 1947 from the remaining property of the Kimball estate. The Kimballwood development was built up quickly, largely during the 1950s.

A number of public works projects were undertaken in the early years of the 20th century in Highland Park. In 1909, a contemporary publication reported the construction of a new water works, which had the capacity to pump three million gallons of water daily from Lake Michigan. The city had also recently improved sewer service at a cost of \$90,000. An electric plant was located in the city, and the majority of homes were reported to use electricity. Equally beneficial, the city was well connected by rail service, having tracks for an electric railroad as well as the Chicago and Northwestern [*The Real Estate and Building Journal*, January 2, 1909].

Between 1910 and 1919 most of the remaining area between the Chicago and Northwestern tracks and Green Bay Road south of Gray Avenue was developed. Three subdivisions were platted there during the era: the Ridgewood Park Subdivision, recorded in 1910, a parcel between Ravinia Road and Beech Street in 1912, and a plat for the northeast side of Ridgewood Avenue filed by John H. Sasser in 1917. Also filed in 1910 was Curtis Kimball's resubdivision of lands south of his estate. Nearly all this land had been first subdivided in 1895 as Hitch's Fairview Subdivision but remained undeveloped. Even after Kimball's resubdivision, much of it still remained undeveloped and would be resubdivided once again in bits and pieces from the 1920s forward.

The Bob-O-Link Golf Club, at the south end of the survey area, was created in 1917. The club was formed when a group of golfers from the Exmoor Club purchased the Bob-O-Link Farm in 1916. The clubhouse was built in 1917 and the club opened officially that same year. Despite the media attention that the club garnered, it did not immediately serve as an engine for development of the area. The course was enlarged in 1923 with the purchase of an additional 36 acres of land.

As construction activity boomed all across the country in the 1920s, it was also a period of more active growth for the survey area. Twelve subdivisions were recorded during the decade, several

of them again resubdividing old plats. Two were west of McDaniels Avenue—Golf Court Subdivision along present-day Court Avenue in 1923 and Highland Park Vista subdivision at the south end of McDaniels in 1925. The property was not significantly developed, however, until the 1950s. Canterbury’s Green Bay Road Subdivision was also recorded in 1923, replatting a section of Wrenn’s Addition, along Green Bay Road and Glencoe Avenue. Also in 1925, Walter W. Ross, the first president of the Bob-O-Link Golf Club, recorded his subdivision just north of the private golf course. The opening of this subdivision was announced in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* in 1926, which declared “all the improvements are in,” noting the inclusion of Brittany Road, a paved thoroughfare, through the development. The paper also noted the proximity of Sunset Valley Golf Course, a community course, to the subdivision. Hunter & Dawes, with offices in Chicago, were chosen as agents for the subdivision [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, August 29, 1926, p. B2.] Mr. Ross’ son, Ames, continued to build homes in the area during the decade.

Central portions of the survey area were also expanded during the 1920s. Just north of the Kimball Estate, the 1928 Kimball Subdivision platted land between McDaniels Avenue and Green Bay Road where a number of impressive historic revival-style homes were designed by the renowned modernist architectural firm of Keck and Keck. In 1929, immediately south of the Kimball Estate, Murray and Terry platted their Westview Subdivision along what is today known as Fairview Road. With all this heightened subdivision activity, approximately 166 structures were built in the Bob-O-Link area during the 1920s. The heaviest concentration was located between Green Bay Road and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks, south of Lincoln Avenue and north of Ridgewood Drive.

Home construction continued through the early 1930s, albeit at a slower pace, while new subdivision activity was dormant until 1939. Roughly 41 structures were built during the decade, many of them in subdivisions that were platted in the 1920s. The development occurred randomly throughout the Bob-O-Link area. The only concentration of structures from this era is in the Murray & Terry Westview Subdivision, where seven houses were built.

Not surprisingly, development in the area was slow during the Great Depression until the post-World War II years, when construction resumed to house returning veterans. Six subdivisions were platted in the years from 1946 until 1955, with the majority of growth occurring in the central and western portions of the survey area. An impressive 148 structures were built during those years. The type of development ranged from partitioning of small lots to large-scale, builder-driven projects. The Linda subdivision, platted in 1947 by Greta Lederer, was one example of the smaller developments of the era. Her first development, it included three lots along the south side of Bob-O-Link Road, an area that had had sewer problems [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, January 6, 1957, p. G3]. Bob-O-Link Woods, an example of larger-scale development, was platted in 1946 in the area around Rollingwood Road. It was rather quickly developed, almost entirely during the 1950s. The *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported in 1953 that the development would consist of 24 ranch houses, priced at approximately \$32,000 each [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 17, 1953, p. B11]. Many of these homes were designed by architect G. C. Parker working in conjunction with either Epp Construction Company or Northland Construction Company.



In 1953, Sunset View Builders was reported to have opened its new subdivision along Golf Avenue. Forty homes were planned for the project, 12 of which were nearly finished in May of that year. The residences, for which Adler & Maxon were agents, were priced at approximately \$25,000 each [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 17, 1953, p. B11]. The architect for many of these homes was Robert Brandt.

Large-scale housing development continued into the 1960s with the Orchard Terrace and Marvell Lane Subdivisions, both neglected parcels adjacent to McDaniels Avenue. Orchard Terrace Subdivision, recorded in 1962, platted the land on both sides of Bob-O-Link Road. It was developed by Orchard Terrace Home Builders, working in conjunction with architect A. J. Del Bianco. The project was reported to consist of 18 houses priced between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Orchard Terrace Builders was an affiliate of Gladstone Realty and, as such, the Orchard Terrace homes are nearly identical to the Gladstone Realty development in Mount Prospect of the same era [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, August 25, 1962, p. N_A5].

The Marvell Lane Subdivision was recorded in 1963 for property east of McDaniels Avenue, midway between Kimball and Bob-O-Link Roads. The subdivision was developed by Gold Seal Home Builders, working in conjunction with architects Weinper & Balaban. Four houses constructed in this project served as model homes to promote the development. These were illustrated in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* in March 1964, which noted that all four featured face brick and aluminum siding on the exterior. The article reported the development was conveniently located in relation to schools, country clubs, shopping, and a commuter rail station [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 21, 1964, p. S6].

Recent construction trends indicate that the teardown phenomenon is threatening historic homes in the survey area, particularly those from the recent past. For example, more than a third (nine) of the properties along Kimballwood Road have been demolished. These were all properties dating from the 1950s, among them the Marshall Graham house designed by Fitch, Schiller & Frank and featured in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* in 1955. Likewise, 20% (12) of the properties along Bob-O-Link Road have been demolished. The majority of these were constructed in the 1940s, although one dated from 1924.

MAJOR INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

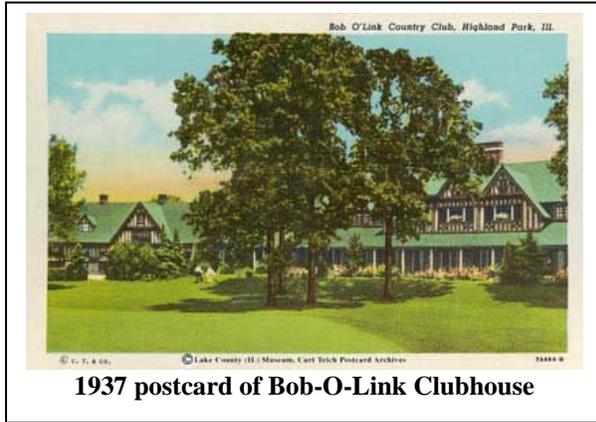
The Bob-O-Link area is home to the Bob-O-Link Golf Club, which opened in 1917, as well as several educational, religious, and social institutions.

BOB-O-LINK GOLF CLUB

The Bob-O-Link Golf Club was founded by a group of golfers from Highland Park's earliest country club, the Exmoor, which was dedicated in 1897. In 1916, they purchased William J. MacDonald's 125-acre "Bob-O-Link Farm" for a sum of \$93,000 [*The First Hundred Years*]. The Bob-O-Link Golf Club opened officially on April 4, 1917 as a family club, featuring an 18-hole golf course. By 1918 the club had 122 members, with the maximum number set at 300



[*Chicago Daily Tribune*, April 11, 1918, p. 11]. In October 1921, the members voted to change the club to an all-male membership. In 1923, an additional 36 acres of land were purchased and the present course was developed.



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 Bob-O-Link course is notable for its connections to some of the 20th century's most esteemed golf course designers. The initial design of the course was created by renowned course designer Donald J. Ross, a master of the

golden age of golf course design [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 25, 1916, p. 14]. Ross was born in Scotland in 1872 and began his career with an apprenticeship at the legendary St. Andrews golf course. He immigrated to the United States in 1899 and received his first North American commission at Pinehurst in North Carolina, where he remodeled and enlarged the course in 1901. During his career, he designed or remodeled almost 400 courses. He was known for his naturalistic approach to course design, which capitalized on the unique natural attributes of the local landscape.

Harry S. Colt and H. S. Allison, two respected designers from the early part of the 20th century, renovated the course in 1924. Harry S. Colt was a British lawyer who gave up his profession for the love of golf architecture. He began his career in London at the beginning of the century. H.S. Allison, also British, was a prolific designer and avid golfer who joined Colt's firm initially as an employee, later becoming an associate. In 1920, Colt and Allison authored a book titled *Golf Course Architecture*. They were among the first designers to include tree-planting plans for courses [Shackelford, p. 20]. Colt and Allison were active in the Chicago region. In addition to their work at the Bob-O-Link Club, they were responsible for designs at the North Shore Country Club in Glenview, Old Elm Club in Chicago, and Indian Hill in Winnetka.

Most recently, Rick Jacobson, golf course architect, has renovated the Bob-O-Link Golf Club. The renovation was a five-year project that included restoring both the original dimensions of the greens and the utility of the bunkers [www.cybergolf.com]. The club remains today a private course.



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH AND SCHOOL

Immaculate Conception Church and School occupies a location at Deerfield Avenue and Green Bay Road, which from 1853 was the home of St. Mary of the Woods Mission Church. The original church structure fell into disuse with the construction of a new church on Laurel Avenue in 1872, resulting in the structural failure of the building in the early 1890s. In 1907, Father Morrissey began a campaign to build a school to serve the church community, the children of which had been receiving instruction in the parish. His goal was realized in 1912 with the construction of a new school, renamed Immaculate Conception at its dedication.

The school opened with a class of 160 students, which rose to 175 by the end of the year. The following year, a high school was added. However, the building was destroyed by fire in 1916. At the recommendation of Archbishop Mundelein, a new building, intended to serve as both a school and a church, was to be erected. Construction began in 1916 on a combined church/school building, as well as a rectory, still standing today and used as the parish office.

Despite the closure of the high school in 1931, grammar school enrollment continued to grow throughout subsequent years such that by the late 1940s, overcrowding was becoming a concern. The church purchased one acre of adjacent land, formerly a city park, from the Park District of Highland Park in 1946. In 1947, they purchased an additional 5 ½ acres of Park District land at auction. In September 1954, a new school designed by architect Bruno Lunardi was dedicated [Wittelle, p. 190]. This was followed in 1961 by the addition of 12 more classrooms.

Throughout this time, church services were held in the 1916 structure until structural failures forced a move into the school's gymnasium. In December 1964, ground was broken for the construction of a new church. The first mass held within the structure was on May 14, 1966 [*The First Hundred Years*, Immaculate Conception Church].

Immaculate Conception Parish today includes three structures: the 1964 church, the 1954-1961 school, and a parish center (formerly the 1916 rectory).

LINCOLN SCHOOL

The Lincoln School dates from the early 20th century. It was dedicated on the centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909. The current school replaced the Fairview School, which was constructed in 1886 to serve the growing population in the south of Highland Park. Samuel Knox, George Vetter, and Joseph Stipe, school district board members, were instrumental in realizing the new school [Wittelle, p. 217]. The cost of the building was reported to be over \$30,000 [*Real Estate and Building Journal*, January 2, 1909].

A Classical Revival-style building, the Lincoln School contained eight classrooms at its opening. Continued growth of the school population in the 20th century necessitated several additional construction projects, including a 1924 auditorium and classroom addition and a 1928 second story addition. In 1936, art, science, and kindergarten classrooms were added, and in 1956, classrooms for the primary grades. A full renovation was undertaken in 1959 [*The First*



Hundred Years, School District 108]. Landscape plans for the school and for the adjoining Lincoln Park were drawn up in 1931 by Marshall Johnson, as well as an additional planting plan for the design of a school courtyard in 1944. There is no evidence that either of these designs was implemented [“Planting Plans for the Lincoln School and Park,” July 1931; “A Planting for the Court—Lincoln School,” October 1944—both plans at the Highland Park Department of Community Development]. The school is rated contributing, as well as listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

LINCOLN PARK

Lincoln Park is located at Lincoln Avenue and Green Bay Road, across from the Lincoln School. The park was created in 1928 with the purchase of two parcels of land. The property was acquired at a cost of \$69,000. In 1945, a bond issue was held to finance improvements in the park. A warming house for skaters was constructed during the same time period. It is a one-story brick building, rectangular in plan. It features a side gable roof, a front entry porch with square columns, and a rear covered patio. The structure retains some of its multilight wood awning windows. A part of the Park District of Highland Park, Lincoln Park today encompasses 4.32 acres. The park features two softball fields and a basketball court, as well as football and soccer fields. [Ralph Volpe, Executive Director, Park District of Highland Park, interview by author, Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 2005.]

PROMINENT ARCHITECTS REPRESENTED IN THE SURVEY AREA

Several of the homes in the Bob-O-Link area of Highland Park were designed by well-known and well-regarded architects, locally and, in some cases, nationally. There are architects who designed in the common historic revival styles of the 1910s and 1920s such as Colonial, Tudor, and Georgian Revival, early pioneers of the modern period from its roots in the Prairie School through to the International style, as well as architects who designed many of the city’s post-World War II developments. Some designers followed a strict interpretation of known styles, while others employed a more individualized expression. Highland Park is particularly noteworthy for acknowledged modern masterpieces.

The work of the following architects can be found in the survey area: Spencer Solon Beman; Frederick M. Hodgdon; Homer Grant Sailor; Robert E. Seyfarth; Dubin & Dubin; Keck & Keck; L. Morgan Yost; Henry L. Newhouse II; A. J. Del Bianco; Greta Lederer; and Weinpar & Balaban.



HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLE ARCHITECTS

Spencer Solon Beman (1887-1952) was a well-known designer of historical revival homes and Christian Science churches in the Chicago area. Beman was the son of one of Chicago's most important architects, Solon Spencer Beman (1853-1914), who designed the first planned industrial town in America at Pullman, Illinois. Following study at Oxford University and the University of Michigan, Spencer practiced architecture with his father until Solon's death in 1914. Continuing his father's associations with the Christian Science Church, Spencer designed numerous buildings for the church in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs. Spencer Beman also continued to design residences in the Highland Park area, the majority of which were in historic revival styles such as Colonial and Tudor Revival. Beman lived for over 30 years in Winnetka, and designed many residences in his hometown and nearby North Shore communities.

Located within the study area, the Etta C. Baker house, at 1243 Crofton Avenue, is an excellent example of Beman's work in the Colonial Revival style. The house was built in 1938.

Frederick M. Hodgdon (1894-1971) was the son of noted Chicago architect William Hodgdon. The elder Hodgdon and his firm Coolidge & Hodgdon were known for their designs of the Art Institute, Temple Shalom, and the medical school and hospital at the University of Chicago. Frederick Hodgdon was a member of Coolidge & Hodgdon until 1929, when he formed a partnership with Frederick Stanton. Their offices were located at 307 North Michigan Avenue. In addition to serving as a judge for the 1927 Tribune Tower competition, Hodgdon was the designer of the Michigan Shore Club and, in 1929, he submitted the winning design in the contest for the Highland Park City Hall. In 1934, he opened a branch office of his architectural firm at 250 East Main Street in Barrington, Illinois. Hodgdon lived in Highland Park with his wife and two sons.

The Colonial Revival W.W. & D. W. Kimball house, at 852 Kimball Road, is the only example of Hodgdon's work within the survey area. The house was built in 1939.

Homer Grant Sailor (1887-1968) graduated from the Armour Institute in 1911 and worked as one of the last draftsmen under Louis Sullivan before opening his own office at 6417 South Halsted Street in 1917. Sailor designed single-family residences and apartment buildings in the Englewood and Beverly Hills neighborhoods of Chicago, as well as in several suburban communities. Most of his residential works were in Prairie or revival styles. Sailor also designed several commercial and religious buildings in Chicago.

There are two houses located within the survey area that were designed by Sailor: the house at 887 Bob-O-Link Road, built in 1929 for W. S. Murray, is an example of his Colonial Revival design, while the George B. Dana house at 901 Fairview Road is a Tudor Revival design built in 1933.

Robert E. Seyfarth (1878-1950) was a prolific local architect who was born and educated in Blue Island, Illinois. After his graduation from the Chicago Manual Training School, he began working under George Maher, a prominent Prairie School architect. In 1909, Seyfarth opened

his own office in downtown Chicago, and two years later he built a house for himself at 1498 Sheridan Road in Highland Park. The one-story traditional house signified Seyfarth's departure from the Prairie School, and the architect's development of his own distinctive type of residential design. The house also served as a kind of advertisement to the residents of Highland Park, and within a few years, Seyfarth had established a thriving residential practice. During the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, Seyfarth designed homes for middle-class and upper-middle-class clients in Chicago and most of the surrounding suburbs, with the majority of his work concentrated in Glencoe, Winnetka, and Highland Park. His designs featured simple geometric forms combined with Colonial or Georgian inspired elements, and were admired for their graceful proportions, fine detailing, human scale, and charm.

At the time the National Register nomination was prepared (1982), there were 52 extant Seyfarth-designed residences in Highland Park, one of which is located in the Bob-O-Link survey area. The George Vetter house, at 650 West Lincoln Avenue, is a Tudor Revival design built in 1927.

PIONEERS OF THE MODERN PERIOD

The architectural firm of **Dubin & Dubin** began in 1932 with a partnership between **Henry Dubin** (1892-1963) and his brother **George Dubin** (1890-1958). Henry, who received his degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1915, moved to Highland Park in 1930. He resided first at 441 Cedar Avenue and later at 2350 Maple Lane. Henry designed both houses, and his International Style residence on Cedar Avenue, located outside the survey area, is considered one of Highland Park's most forward-looking and technologically innovative examples of this style. Henry Dubin's sons later joined the firm—Arthur, who earned his architecture degree from the University of Michigan, joined in 1950 and was followed in 1952 by David, who graduated from the University of Illinois.

The William J. Pathman house at 1240 Crofton Avenue, built in 1957, is an early example of a split-level home and features modernist details characteristic of the firm.

The architectural firm of **Keck & Keck** has received worldwide acclaim for its avant-garde International Style residences, as well as credit for being the first American firm to consistently apply solar principles to residential architecture. The brothers were born in Watertown, Wisconsin, and educated at the University of Illinois. During the peak of the careers of George Fred and William Keck in the 1930s through the 1950s, the firm designed several homes with innovative energy-efficient principles. These included vast expanses of glass facing south, flat roofs to retain a sheet of water that would evaporate and cool the interior, and radiant floor heating. Keck & Keck was selected to design the House of Tomorrow for the 1933-34 Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The firm received numerous awards for their work.

There are several homes affiliated with the Keck brothers in the survey area. The International Style residence at 956 Bob-O-Link Road, built in 1950, was designed by Keck & Keck. Six



additional houses, built much earlier, are the work of George F. Keck, designed in the French Eclectic style. They include the following: 809 Kimball Road (built 1928), 799 Kimball Road (built 1929), 851 Kimball Road (built 1929), 865 Kimball Road (built 1929), 833 Kimball Road (built 1928), and a residence designed by Keck & Faro that stands at 1167 Glencoe Avenue. It was built in 1927.

L. Morgan Yost (1908-1992) was born in Ohio and received his architectural degree from Ohio State University in 1931. He came to Chicago and opened his own office in 1932. Yost practiced privately and taught at both the University of Illinois and the Art Institute of Chicago for 20 years. In 1952, Yost formed a partnership with Darl Coder Taylor, which lasted until his retirement in 1970. Also in 1952, Yost was nominated a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Additionally, he served as the executive director of the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation. In this capacity, he was involved with the restoration of the Glessner House in 1968. There are two houses designed by Yost in 1940 within the Bob-O-Link survey area, both examples of the Colonial Revival style. These include the Webster McCown house, at 706 De Tamble Avenue, and the Ludwig Skog house, at 1281 Crofton Avenue.

Henry L. Newhouse II (1907-1964) was the son of Chicago architect Henry Newhouse. The younger Newhouse graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following the completion of his studies, he joined his father's firm, Newhouse & Burnham, Inc., which he continued following the death of his father. At the time of his death in 1964, Newhouse's architectural office was located at 737 North Michigan Avenue in Chicago. He was a member of both the Illinois Society of Architects and the American Institute of Architects.

There is one extant house designed by Newhouse in the survey area. It is the International Style B. Metzger house located at 767 White Oaks Lane.

ARCHITECTS OF POST-WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENT

A. J. Del Bianco (1911-1982) was one of the most prolific architects in the Chicago area during the mid-20th century. He was affiliated with large-scale development, both urban and suburban, during the era—perhaps most notably with the development of Elk Grove Village by Centex Corporation in the late 1950s. His association with Brickman Home Builders in Mount Prospect led to the construction of a number of his designs there in 1958. He was also involved with development in Villa Park, Arlington Heights, La Grange Park, Elmhurst, and the Southfield development at 87th Street and Harlem Avenue in Chicago. Additionally, his firm was a participant in the Housing Research Laboratory in Rolling Meadows, which opened in 1958 and featured 21 model houses built or finished with modern materials. Del Bianco was highly popular during the era, his name often attached to residential designs as a selling point. Moreover, his design for a 35-foot Chicago city lot was featured in *American Builder* magazine in 1952. His career was marred by scandal in the 1970s, when he was named in a lawsuit filed by a former showgirl, claiming he had misled her in a romantic affair.

There are 30 extant houses, primarily split-levels, designed by Del Bianco in the survey area. These are concentrated around Bob-O-Link Road and Golf Avenue in the area west of

McDaniels Avenue, an area developed by Orchard Terrace Home Builders, Inc. in the early 1960s.

Greta Lederer was a “serene looking woman who’s far from serene, a demon for work and a mass of contradictions” [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, June 6, 1957, p. G3]. She had a varied background, having been a stay-at-home mother, a model, a showgirl, and a developer. During a brief sojourn in Arizona, she built the first apartment building in a modern architectural style in the state. After her return to Illinois, she began building homes. Her first three were constructed at 1000, 990 and 976 Bob-O-Link Road. She became known for her luxurious constructions, which sold for as much as \$75,000 in 1957. Lederer favored the split-level for its openness, often incorporating interior balconies and spaces that were not firmly delineated. Multiple levels, large multilight windows, and patios were also considered signature elements of her houses. In the 1950s, she developed entire communities, namely Strawberry Hill, Westwood Acres, and Skokie Ridge.

The architectural firm **Weinpar & Balaban**, like that of A. J. Del Bianco, was involved in a number of large-scale developments in the mid-to-late 20th century. The partners received their architectural licenses in 1956 and 1957, respectively. Among their projects are the Wilmette West Townhomes in 1975, Hanover Terrace Apartments in Hanover Park in 1969, and Gross Point Towers in Skokie in 1974. They were also commissioned to design a high-rise apartment building on North Lake Shore Drive in 1972. The structure, at 80 stories tall and 1,200 units, would have been second only to the Hancock Tower as the tallest structure outside of the central downtown business district. It was never built.



ARCHITECTURE IN THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA

The Bob-O-Link area of Highland Park was developed primarily in the 20th century, more recently than some of the adjacent areas of the city. As a result, the character of its architecture is predominantly modern and reflects contemporary aesthetic notions of massing, plan, and ornamentation. The area features an aggregation of popular, vernacular, and high-style structures, dating from the late 19th century through the 20th. The area is chiefly residential and the majority of dwellings are single-family homes. Several multifamily dwellings are found in the area, and these date from the mid-to-late 20th century. Of the 690 residential structures in the survey area, 673 were constructed as single-family dwellings. Multi-family dwellings in the survey area include two duplexes and 15 apartment buildings dating from the 1960s or later, as well as eight buildings that were originally constructed as single-family houses but were later converted to multifamily.

A number of nonresidential structures are located in the survey area. Commercial structures include a freestanding commercial building located at 1575 Oakwood Avenue and a light-industrial loft building, dating from the early 20th century, located at 660 LaSalle Place. There are two schools within the survey area—Lincoln School, built in 1909, located at 711 West Lincoln Avenue and Immaculate Conception School located at 770 Deerfield Road. Additionally, there is one clubhouse located on the grounds of the Bob-O-Link Golf Club, constructed in 1917, and a field house, constructed in 1950, at 1280 Green Bay Road.

High-style architectural design is distinguished by its adherence to an overall aesthetic concept. As a result, high-style designs can be categorized according to stylistic similarities. These categories are determined according to overall massing, stylistic features, and architectural detailing. These structures were frequently, although not always, designed by an architect.

Some architectural high styles are based on historic precedents. These may include buildings from the 19th century that were loosely based upon styles from the past, such as Italianate and Queen Anne. It also includes the more literal historic revival styles that prevailed during the 1910s and 1920s, such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and others. Finally, it includes homes built during the last 30 years that are a conscious interpretation of historic styles. They are referred to in this report as Neo-Traditional because of a more literal use of historic elements.

Other high-style buildings, usually built during the early 20th century, make no reference to prior historic styles. Rather, they look to practical massing based on the function of the building, use of modern materials, and little, if any, ornament. The earliest of these is the Prairie Style, which Frank Lloyd Wright fathered in the early 1900s. Others date from the modern period, and include International Style and Contemporary. The survey area includes a number of examples of high-style residences from the 20th century, both historical revival styles and modernistic.

Nineteenth century vernacular types are characterized by their focus primarily upon a practical function rather than aesthetic considerations, although vernacular housing can display simple ornamental features. Vernacular structures were frequently constructed by a builder without the aid of an architect and tend to reflect local tastes at the time. Rather than adhering strictly to a

particular architectural style, the builder was free to use the visual features he chose. For the builder in the 1800s, the locale in which he was working largely determined the nature of the building, in respect not only to local tastes, but also to the type and amount of construction materials available to him. Vernacular buildings of this time period that are ornamented frequently display aesthetic elements of the Italianate or Queen Anne styles.

Twentieth-century popular types rely on the prevalence of architectural plan books and catalogs. Both the Bungalow and the American Foursquare are early examples of 20th-century popular housing types. The Bungalow, notable for its open interior plan and focus on efficient and economic use of space, was heavily promoted in architectural journals and catalogs. It remained popular from the beginning of the century through the 1930s. The American Foursquare, characterized by its square shape, broad eaves, and a hipped roof, was also popularized by pattern books from 1905 to 1940. The expansion of popular housing was further encouraged in the early 20th century by the government-sponsored “Own Your Own Home” movement, by which large numbers of young families were encouraged to move from their rented apartments to newly constructed housing. This kind of program was undertaken by the federal government through much of the early and mid-20th century in various forms, such as an architectural services office.

The development of popular housing in the mid-20th century was largely influenced by World War II. Material and labor shortages, as well as subsequent housing shortages following the war, fueled interest and investment in modern construction techniques and materials. The Ranch-type residence is perhaps most iconic of this period, although it has roots in the period between the wars. Numerous variations appear, borrowing stylistic elements particularly from the Colonial Revival or International styles. Additionally, types such as Minimal Traditional and Split-Level are associated with the period; the former originated in the 1930s while the latter developed beginning in the 1950s.

Within the survey area, 20th-century popular types are the most abundant. Only 2% (14) of the housing stock dates from the late 19th century. Of these, nine can be characterized as 19th-century vernacular types. Two high-style architectural designs from this early era are present in the Bob-O-Link area, Italianate and Queen Anne. Twentieth-century construction consists largely of popular types. Approximately 11% percent (78) of the structures from the 20th century are of high-style designs. This includes French Eclectic (17), International Style (15), Prairie (four), Late Prairie (three), Contemporary (37), and Shed (two) styles. The remainder of residences are classified as popular types, the Ranch being most prevalent (88), followed by the Split-Level (80).

There are 32 residential structures in the survey area for which no style or type could be identified, usually because the houses have been so extensively altered that their original historic character is no longer identifiable. Others are newer homes that do not fit into any established stylistic categories.



Ninety-five percent of development in the Bob-O-Link survey area occurred during the 20th century. Of this, the majority of construction occurred during the 1920s and the 1950s through 1960s. One hundred seventy-one structures were built in the 1920s, while 181 were erected in the 1950s. A few residences dating from the late 19th century are found in the survey area and are located primarily at its northern end, along Deerfield and Green Bay Roads, Mulberry Place, and McDaniels, Oakwood, Glencoe, and Lincoln Avenues. The oldest of these are estimated to date from around 1875 and are largely examples of vernacular housing. The remainder of the survey area developed in patterns consistent with the community of Highland Park and the United States as a whole. A large number of American Foursquare, Bungalows, and Craftsman-style homes were built in the early years of the century. A housing boom in the 1920s fueled the continued construction of these types of homes, as well as a large number of revival styles such as Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. Although housing construction slowed in the 1930s, two International Style houses were constructed in 1937, as well as a number of French Eclectic and other common revival styles. Following World War II, construction in the Bob-O-Link area began to rebound, peaking in 1952 and 1955. This is one of the periods of greatest development for the survey area. Twenty-six houses were built in 1952, followed by 30 in 1954, and 34 the following year. Housing construction reached another peak in 1964, with 23 houses constructed that year.

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.

The following sections describe the high-style architecture, vernacular, and popular types in the Bob-O-Link survey area, from both the 19th and 20th centuries. The examples of these styles and types chosen for illustration are, in most cases, those ranked locally significant. In some cases it was not possible to illustrate all the significant-ranked buildings in a particular style because there were several worthy examples.

19th CENTURY HOUSING STOCK

There are few examples of nineteenth century housing in the Bob-O-Link area, and the majority of those are vernacular types. However, there are several examples of common high style architecture in the survey area, namely Italianate and Queen Anne structures. Of the 698 structures in the survey area, only 14 were built before 1900.

19th-CENTURY HIGH STYLES

During the middle of the 19th century, popular taste shifted from the classically inspired architectural designs of the early century to more romantic historical models. The publication of the first pattern book in 1842 featured cottages inspired by historic medieval and renaissance European models. The resulting Gothic Revival and Italianate styles became widely popular during the latter half of the 18th century. The **Italianate style** consisted typically of a multistory



structure, featuring a low-pitched, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, under which decorative brackets were located. Windows were typically tall and long, adorned with decorative moldings above.

There are two examples of this style within the survey area, both estimated to date from around 1875. The residence at 942 Deerfield Road is typical of the style in its shape, roof type and the arrangement and shape of its windows. Another, located at 1413 Oakwood Avenue, features a common plan variation, wide overhanging eaves, and a first-floor bay window. These homes have not been illustrated, as they are not ranked significant due to alterations.

Queen Anne is another romantic style that became very popular at the end of the 19th century largely through its publication in pattern books. An expanding railroad network facilitated the construction of houses of this style by making precut millwork easily available. As a result, Queen Anne-style houses were built all over the country from around 1880 through the 1900s. They are typified by asymmetry and irregularity in massing and roof line, and are frequently constructed with gables, towers, dormers, and wings featuring full or wraparound porches. To add variety, wall surfaces often feature a combination of materials and patterning.

There are three Queen Anne houses in the survey area. All are later variations of the style but feature the characteristic irregularity. The house at 1492a Glencoe Avenue, c. 1890, features a side gambrel roof, with two projecting dormers. The house at 1477 Green Bay Road, c. 1900, features a dominant two-story octagonal bay capped with a front gable. The house at 1424 Lincoln Place, c. 1890, features a cross-gable roof and a second-story bay window. These houses have not been illustrated, as they are not ranked significant due to alterations.

19th-CENTURY VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES

A relatively small number of homes in the survey area (27 or 4%) may be defined as 19th century vernacular house types. They range in construction date from c. 1875 to the early decades of the 1900s. Unfortunately, often because of their simplicity, the historic character of many of these housing types has not been fully appreciated. Consequently, many have been greatly altered.

The **Gable Front** house and Gable Front cottage are vernacular house types from the late 19th and early 20th centuries characterized by roof type. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a Gable Front house or cottage, the gable end faces the street and is the front of the house. It is often a working-class home; usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front façade, and the front entry on the open end of the gable. Often the porch extends the full width of the front of the house. A Gable Front house is two or more stories tall, while a cottage is one to 1½ stories. The Gable Front type is the most common 19th-century vernacular type in the survey area. There are 22 examples of this type, three of which are Gable Front Cottages. Fifteen are rated contributing and seven are non-contributing.



The **Gambrel Front** house is similar to the Gable Front, except that the principal roof is a gambrel shape rather than a gable. A gambrel roof has two flat roof slopes on each side of a central ridge and each is at a different pitch. There is one Gambrel Front house located at 916 Driscoll Court, built c. 1920. The structure has been altered but does retain historic wood windows and a contributing detached garage. The structure is rated contributing.

The **Gabled Ell** is a vernacular type commonly built between 1870 and 1920. Floor plans were either L-shaped or T-shaped, with the projecting stem toward the street. Typically, there is an entrance with a small porch tucked into the interior corner of the ell. The survey area contains one example of the Gabled Ell house, built c. 1890, and ranked contributing.

HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES FROM THE 1920s THROUGH THE 1940s

The Bob-O-Link survey area, largely developed in the 1920s and the post-World War II era, has many houses designed in historic revival styles. Styles such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and French Eclectic became extremely popular in the 1920s. There are 143 examples (21%) of these styles in the survey area, constructed from the early years of the 20th century to the 1950s. The development of techniques that applied stone or brick veneer to wood framing facilitated styles previously built of more expensive materials such as solid stone. The survey area contains a large number of these styles, including 75 Colonial Revival, 36 Tudor Revival, and 17 French Eclectic homes.

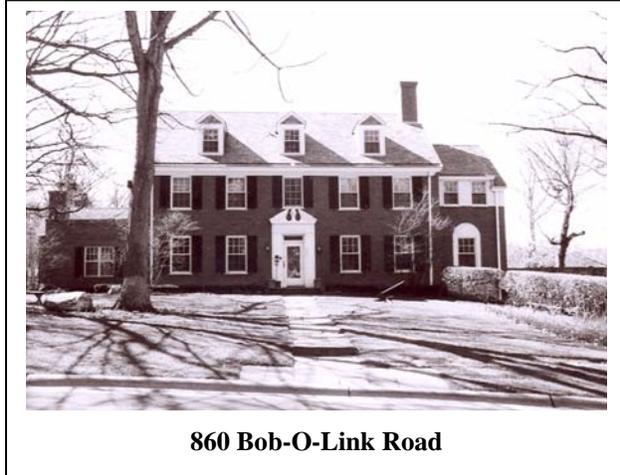
COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Colonial Revival style dates from the years following the 1876 United States Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia. As the excessive irregularity typical of the Queen Anne style lost its attraction, a more literal traditionalism began to take its place. Colonial Revival became the most popular historic revival style throughout the country between the World Wars and retained its popularity through the mid-1950s, as the country enjoyed a resurgence of patriotism after World War II. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations with early American 18th-century homes. The effects of the Depression and World War II led to a simplification of the style in the post-war era. Most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of classicism that dominated the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Many front façades feature projecting entrance porticos topped by a pediment. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multipane double-hung windows with shutters.

The Colonial Revival style is the most numerous of the revival styles in the survey area. Of the 75 structures in this style, nine have been rated significant. These are the following: 860 Bob-O-Link Road, a local landmark constructed c. 1930; 887 Bob-O-Link Road, designed by Homer Grant Sailor in 1929; 1189 Crofton Avenue, constructed in 1924; 883 Fairview Road, constructed in 1937; 987 Green Bay Road, constructed in 1946; 1352 Green Bay Road constructed c. 1925; 843 Kimball Road, designed by William D. Mann in 1938; 852 Kimball Road, designed by Frederick Hodgdon in 1939; and 1216 Ridgewood Drive, constructed in 1926.



Six of these have also been listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. These are the following: 887 Bob-O-Link Road; 1189 Crofton Avenue; 883 Fairview Road; 1352 Green Bay Road; 843 Kimball Road; and 1216 Ridgewood Drive.



860 Bob-O-Link Road

The structure at 860 Bob-O-Link Road is an excellent example of Post-World War II Colonial Revival architecture, constructed c. 1930. The residence dates from a period when architects and designers were attempting to more closely follow authentic Georgian and Adam-style homes. As such, the side-gabled house is strongly symmetrical, featuring double-hung, multipane windows that are five ranked, and the door is symmetrically balanced in the front façade. The heavily ornamented entrance, adorned with an elaborate broken pediment, is a hallmark of the Colonial Revival style—a stylistic liberty

popular with Colonial Revival designers. The house has been designated a local landmark.

A later example of Colonial Revival, the L. G. Goudie house at 843 Kimball Road, shows the evolution of the style in the 1930s. The structure, constructed in 1938 and designed by architect William D. Mann, begins to show the influence of modernism with its emphasis on linearity and minimalism. The side-gabled house retains the symmetry of earlier examples. The front façade features a full-height centered front gable with pediment.



843 Kimball Road

The fenestration of this residence follows a modern aesthetic, particularly evident in the large, first-floor bay windows. The house is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.



883 Fairview Road

The Thomas E. Keogh house, at 883 Fairview Road, is an excellent example of how far modernism could influence the Colonial Revival style. The residence, constructed in 1937 and designed by architect Edgar Martin, is strongly symmetrical. The shallow hipped roof has

minimal eaves, imparting a flat appearance to the façade. The house also features the window fenestration characteristic of the Georgian and Adam styles, five ranked and balanced with the door at the center of the façade. However, in this example, the architect has taken a cue from modernist aesthetics, limiting ornamentation to four medallions positioned under the second-floor windows and shutters at each window. The sole ornamentation of the entry consists of a multilight transom above the door. This structure is a wonderful example of the simplification of the Colonial Revival style found in the mid-20th century. The house is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

TUDOR REVIVAL

The Tudor Revival style is based on a variety of late medieval models prevalent in 16th-century Tudor England. Although there are examples dating from the mid-1890s, the style was particularly popular during the 1920s and early 1930s. Associated with the country's early English settlers, it was second in popularity throughout the country only to Colonial Revival. All sizes of English homes appealed to the American family. The English manor house served as a prototype for estate houses, and the Cotswold cottage offered a romantic alternative for those looking for comfort in a smaller home. Tudor Revival houses are typically brick, although stucco and stone-clad exterior walls are also common. Half-timbering, stucco panels outlined by wood boards, is another feature typical of the style. The style is further characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs and tall narrow casement windows with multiple panes or diamond leading.

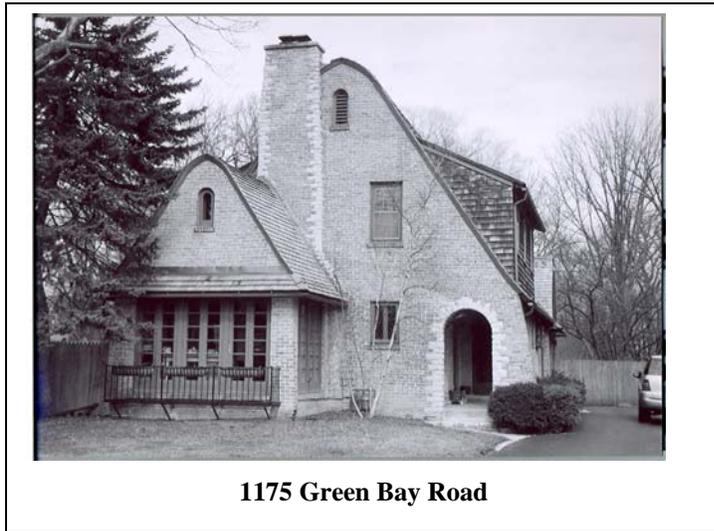
The Tudor Revival style is well represented in the survey area. Of the 37 examples of the style, seven are rated locally significant. Two of these structures are also listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey—1175 Green Bay Road and 901 Fairview Road, the latter designed by Homer Grant Sailor. The other locally significant structures include: 849 Bob-O-Link Road; 716 De Tamble Avenue; 1174 Glencoe Avenue; 1020 Ridgewood Drive, designed by Frank Barrett; and 1385 Green Bay Road.



849 Bob-O-Link Road

The residence at 849 Bob-O-Link Road, constructed in 1929, is an excellent example of the grand manor-inspired iteration of Tudor Revival. The house features the multiple front gables and steeply pitched roof common to the style. A key focal point of the front façade, the chimney, features brick corbelling at the top, an embellishment typical of the style. The cladding of the exterior of the house is a typical mixture of brick, wood and stucco half-timbering at the west or left side, and a stone entrance

surround. Also consistent with the style, the windows are multilight and diamond pane casements and include a three-sided oriel above the entrance. The residence is an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style, all the more impressive as it remains largely unaltered.



Another subtype of the style can be found at 1175 Green Bay Road. Constructed in 1924, the house is an example of the cottage-inspired variation of Tudor Revival. The house features multiple front gables, all steeply pitched. Additionally, the gable peak is slightly rounded, giving the impression of a thatched roof, which was another common element of the style. The wall cladding is a characteristic mixture of brick with stone accents. Windows are multilight and diamond pane casements. The house is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

FRENCH ECLECTIC

Although never as popular as Colonial or Tudor Revival, there are a number of fine French Eclectic homes in the survey area. The style was fashionable in the 1920s and 1930s, when many Americans who had served in France during World War I returned with first hand knowledge of French prototypes. In addition, numerous American architects who designed these homes had received training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and came back to America ready to put into practice what they had learned. The 1920s was a time when a number of photographic studies of modest French homes were published, both in architectural journals and in popular magazines, providing architects and builders with many models from which to draw.

There are two subtypes of French Eclectic architecture. The first is usually rectangular and symmetrical. In this type, the massive roof with its ridge paralleling the front of the house dominates, and the front and rear façades are symmetrical with a central entry. Frequently, wings are added to the sides of the main block. French classical manor houses provided the prototype. The second, more common subtype is asymmetrical, usually L-shaped in plan, with an off-center doorway frequently located in the corner in a prominent cylindrical tower topped by a steep conical roof. Sometimes these homes, patterned after rural Norman farmhouses in northwestern France, contain half-timbering. Stylistic features that characterize French Eclectic architecture include stucco or brick masonry walls and tall steeply pitched hipped or mansard roofs. Through-the-cornice dormers are common.

Of the 17 French Eclectic-style houses in the survey area, nine are ranked locally significant. Five of these were designed by the prominent architect George Fred Keck in the 1920s. The significant-rated houses are as follows: 930 Brittany Road; 1004 Brittany Road; 1190 Crofton Avenue; 787 Kimball Road; and 765 Kimball Road, 799 Kimball Road, 833 Kimball Road, 851

Kimball Road, and 865 Kimball Road, all designed by George F. Keck. Six of the houses were also listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. These are the following: 930 Brittany Road; 765 Kimball Road; 787 Kimball Road; 799 Kimball Road; 851 Kimball Road; and 865 Kimball Road.

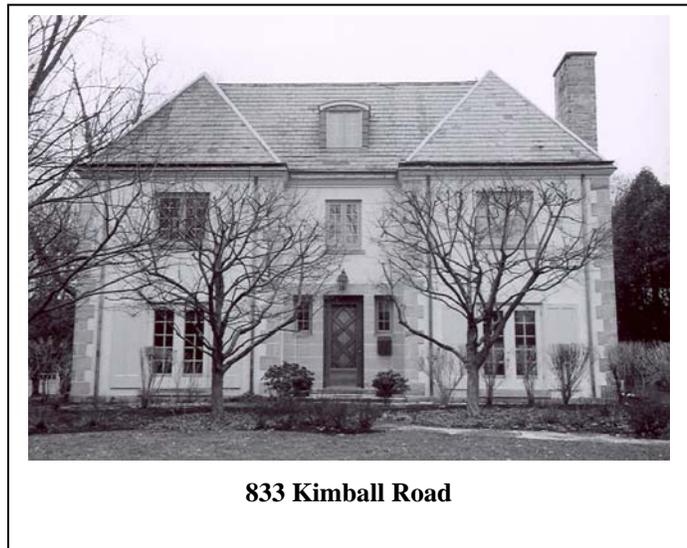


1004 Brittany Road

Located at 1004 Brittany Road, the speculative residence built by Ames W. Ross is a classic example of the symmetrical variation of French Eclectic. True to the style, the structure features a steeply pitched, hipped roof accentuated with through-the-cornice dormers. The fenestration is symmetrical with the entrance door centrally located and balanced within the façade. Ornamentation is minimal, limited to shutters flanking the first floors windows and a decorative metal grate below the central window.

The house is an excellent example of the style.

Designed by architect George Fred Keck in 1928, the structure at 833 Kimball Road is an example of the early work of the prominent modernist. The structure is strongly symmetrical, featuring a steeply pitched, hipped slate tile roof. The distinctive characteristic is the architect's approach to the massing of the front façade. Rather than creating a dominant central block flanked by hipped or gabled side wings, he has created two hipped roof bays and connected them with a saddle roof. A dormer with a segmental arch roof is located in this section. This is atypical of the French Eclectic style and a unique and distinguishing feature. The stucco cladding and decorative quoins are typical of the style. The fenestration, while also symmetrical, is somewhat simplified. The façade features a centrally located front entry, accented by a stonework surround and walls. Two multilight casement windows flank the door, while a set of French doors is located on either side of the entry.

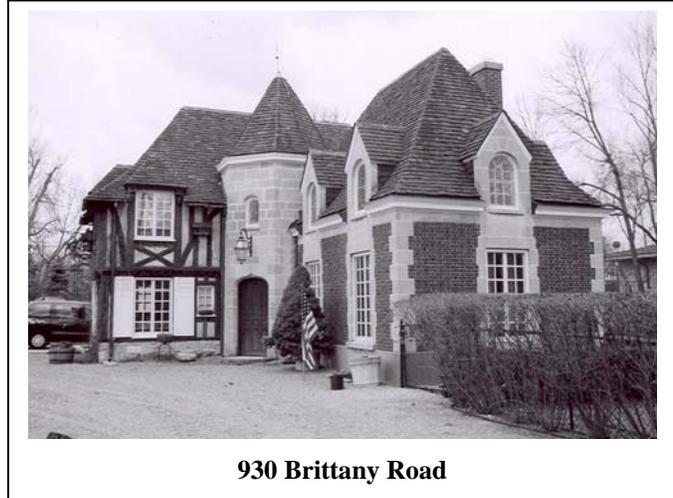


833 Kimball Road

The Ames W. Ross house, at 930 Brittany Road, is an excellent example of the Norman subtype of the French Eclectic style. Designed by architect Charles F. Klari Rabig and constructed in 1934, the structure features steeply pitched hipped roofs with flared ends and a polygonal tower,

The Ames W. Ross house, at 930 Brittany Road, is an excellent example of the Norman subtype of the French Eclectic style. Designed by architect Charles F. Klari Rabig and constructed in 1934, the structure features steeply pitched hipped roofs with flared ends and a polygonal tower,

capped with a conical roof and located between the front and side sections. Hipped wall dormers are incorporated on the front bay, while gable dormers are situated on the side wing. Decorative half timbering is located on the front bay, while brick and stone quoin detailing accent the side wing. The tower features stone cladding, a polygonal pane window and an ogee arch entrance. The structure retains historic wood casement windows. The house is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.



OTHER REVIVAL STYLES

There are several other historic revival styles represented in the survey area. However, no houses of these styles have been ranked significant.

The **Cape Cod** style house offered homebuyers a smaller but still traditional alternative to the typically two-story Colonial Revival-style house. Loosely patterned after early wooden folk houses of eastern Massachusetts, the Cape Cod house is a 1½-story version of the Colonial Revival style. It is characterized by a rectangular plan with a side gable roof, a central front entrance, and generally two or sometimes three front-facing dormers. There is frequently some classical detailing, such as multilight windows and classical door surrounds. Although no houses of this style in the survey area have been rated significant, all seven of the Cape Cod-style houses in the survey area are rated contributing.

The **Dutch Colonial Revival** style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, marked by a gambrel roof, with a double slope on each side of the roof. Generally faced in wood clapboard or shingles, it is derived from early Dutch houses built in the northeastern United States in the 18th century. Dutch Colonial Revival houses were built over a long period, as were other Colonial Revival homes—from the 1880s through the 1950s. Most have a symmetrical front façade and a classical entry portico. Those with the gambrel facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, while those with side-facing gambrels and a broad front dormer were very popular during the 1920s. There are 10 examples of the style in the survey area. Although none have been rated significant, all are rated contributing.

The **Classical Revival** style is characterized by a full-height porch, whose roof is supported by classical columns and topped by a pediment. Its façade is symmetrical, with a center entrance. A revival of interest in classical models began after the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which was attended by hundreds of thousands of visitors. The fair's planners mandated a classical theme, and when built, its buildings and public spaces were widely photographed. As



a result, the revival of classical styles became fashionable throughout the country into the 1920s. Because of the style's monumental nature, it was more typically used for public buildings such as banks and museums. There is one residential example of the style in the survey area. It was constructed in 1958 and is, therefore, ranked as non-contributing.

Although the **Italian Renaissance Revival** style was not as popular as other revival styles, there are examples found around the country, built between 1910 and 1930. This style differs from the earlier Italianate style in two basic ways: buildings constructed in this style were somewhat more literal interpretations of Italian architecture, and they were generally designed by architects rather than built from pattern books by local builders. Italian Renaissance Revival houses are usually constructed of brick or stone masonry. They are typically symmetrical with wings flanking the main body of the house. Roofs tend to be hipped with a low pitch and covered in ceramic tile. They have broad eaves that are supported by deep brackets. Upper-story windows are generally smaller and less elaborate than the large arched openings beneath them on the first floor. There is one residential example of this style in the survey area and it is rated contributing.

Spanish Colonial Revival architecture is fairly uncommon outside the southwestern United States and Florida, where Spanish Colonial construction actually occurred. It gained some popularity after the Panama California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. Spanish Colonial Revival homes of various sizes, built during the 1920s and 1930s, are scattered throughout the country, and some are found in Highland Park. Low-pitched ceramic tile roofs, stucco wall surfaces, eaves with little or no overhangs, wrought iron work, and round-arch windows and doorways typify the style. There are four examples of the style extant in the survey area. Although none is rated significant, three of the four residences are rated contributing.

HIGH STYLES NOT BASED ON HISTORIC PRECEDENT

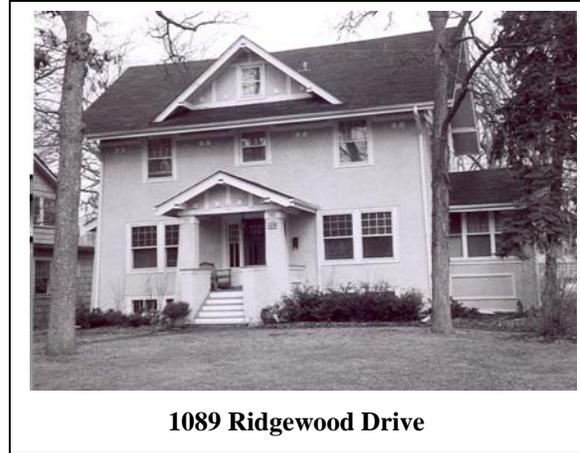
In the first decades of the 20th century, some architects began designing buildings in styles that bore no reference to prior historical architectural styles. The earliest of these, the Craftsman and Prairie styles, looked to other areas of inspiration than the past for stylistic ideas. With the Prairie style in particular, there was intent to create an architecture that fit more into the rhythm of the surrounding natural landscape. As the century progressed, modernism took hold, first with Art Deco, Art Moderne, and the International Style, and then with later variations. In the Craftsman, Prairie, and modernist styles, the pure expression of materials without unnecessary ornamentation was the dominant design feature. These styles account for 9% (57) of the residential construction in the survey area.

CRAFTSMAN AND CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW

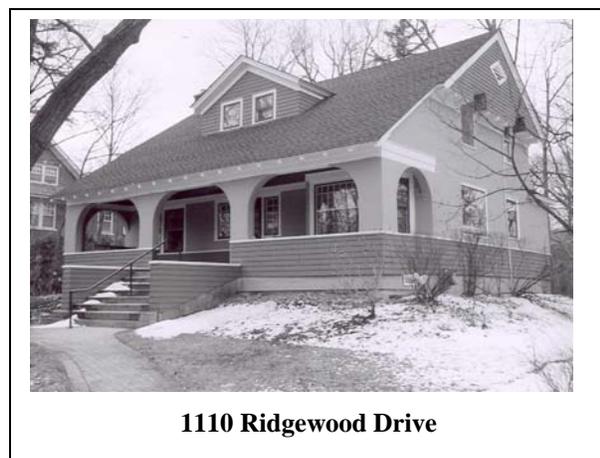
The Craftsman style developed around 1900 and was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts Movement and its American counterpart. The focus of the movement was a shift away from machine-made goods in favor of handcrafts and manual arts, a notion that was strongly influential to the style. As a result, the key characteristics of the Craftsman style, low pitched

roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed elements such as bracing and rafter tails, give the impression of a less polished, more rustic construction. Greene & Greene are recognized as the primary proponents of the style in the United States. The two architects, who were brothers, practiced in California from the 1890s to the mid 1910s. Their designs were widely published in architectural journals, as well as women's interest magazines. The flurry of interest in the style led to the publication of numerous pattern books. The popularity of the style was augmented during the early years of the century with the publication of *The Craftsman* magazine by Gustav Stickley, which offered home designs, tips, and plans.

Within the survey area, there are 22 Craftsman-style houses and 13 Craftsman Bungalows. Of the houses, four are rated locally significant. These include 827 Bob-O-Link Road; 1486 Oakwood Avenue; 1089 Ridgewood Drive; and 1139 Ridgewood Drive. All are listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Of the bungalows, four are rated locally significant. They are the following: 1275 Glencoe Avenue; 1521 Green Bay Road; 1471 Oakwood Avenue; and 1110 Ridgewood Drive, which is also listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.



The residence at 1089 Ridgewood Drive is an interesting example of the Craftsman style. The house features a side gable roof, common in roughly a third of Craftsman-style houses, particularly those found in the midwestern and northeastern United States. The structure bears a number of stylistic elements typical of Craftsman houses, including the characteristic wood decorative accents such as exposed rafters and brackets. The front façade also features a large gable dormer, whose pitch is repeated in the gabled front entry porch. Both of these gable ends are accented with minimal stick work. The front entry porch features flared porch columns and a stucco knee wall. Fenestration is symmetrical and the double-hung, 12/1 windows are also typical of the style. The house is listed in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

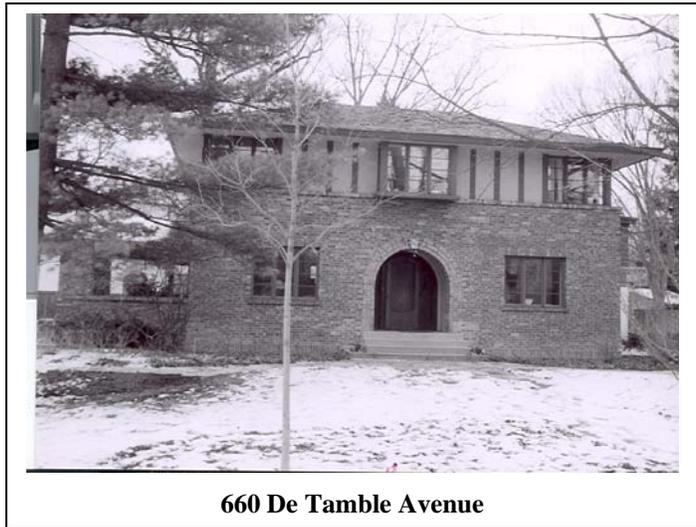


The Craftsman Bungalow located at 1110 Ridgewood Drive is a fine example of Craftsman features combined with the smaller bungalow form. The house features a side gable roof, which is accented at the gable ends with pent walls and horizontal supports underneath. The sloping roof expanse is broken by the inclusion of a front gable dormer. A full-width porch spans the length of the front façade, featuring wide arched openings and solid knee walls, finished with shingles. The house retains its historic multilight windows. The rustic

detailing, such as exposed rafter tails and mixed wall cladding, combined with the low profile of the bungalow make this an excellent example. The house is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

PRAIRIE

The Prairie School style of architecture is frequently regarded as America's first indigenous residential architectural style. It takes its inspiration not from historical precedents but from the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie. The style originated in the Midwest with Frank Lloyd Wright and his associates. They were inspired by the idealistic movements of the late 19th century, such as the House Beautiful and Arts and Crafts movements, and sought to create an architecture that functioned in concert with the landscape. The dominant characteristics of the style are its weighty horizontality and massive quality. Prairie-style structures frequently feature low-pitched or flat roofs with broad overhanging eaves, flat stucco or brick wall treatment, casement windows (frequently leaded) clustered in horizontal bands, and brick detailing in geometric patterns on the exterior.

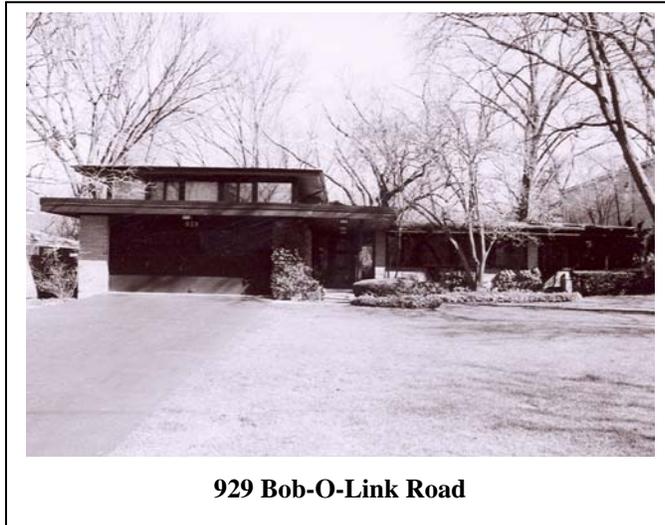


There are four Prairie-style structures in the survey area, one of which is rated locally significant, as well as listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. It is the James L. Whitehouse residence, at 660 De Tamble Avenue.

The James L. Whitehouse residence is an elegant iteration of the Prairie style. Constructed in 1939, it postdates the peak of popularity for the style and shows the influence of contemporary trends in residential architecture. It is rectangular in plan, with a one-story porch at the east side of the house. It features a hipped roof, square brick supports, and brick knee walls. True to the Prairie style, the house features a low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, while the wall cladding is entirely of brick and stucco. Polychromatic brickwork is located on the first floor, while the second is finished with stucco and vertical wood timbering. The house retains its historic three-part metal casement windows with header sills and flat stretcher lintels. A projecting window bay is located at the second floor. The front entry is centrally located in the façade and accented with an arched opening. The house is listed in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

Although the Prairie style fell from favor in the 1920s, it remained somewhat influential through the 1950s. **Late Prairie** has been used to describe these later buildings whose form is low and

horizontal. However, unlike modernist styles such as Miesian or International, they incorporate natural materials such as the wood siding and stone that Prairie-style architects preferred. There are three Late Prairie structures in the survey area, two of which have been rated locally significant. These are the Richard P. Posner residence at 929 Bob-O-Link Road and the Richard Singer residence at 1045 Brittany Road.



929 Bob-O-Link Road

The Richard P. Posner residence at 929 Bob-O-Link Road is an excellent mid-century example of the Late Prairie style. The house was constructed in 1953 and designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Fitch, Schiller & Frank. An article in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* on May 15, 1955 noted the structure's resemblance to the Ranch style. However, the residence was built on a sloping lot, so that its multiple stories are largely obscured when viewed from the front façade. The house bears the characteristic horizontality of the Prairie style, coupled with the overhanging eaves and naturalistic wall cladding. Yet,

the prominence of the garage and the configuration of the windows betray its mid-century origins.

An excellent example of the style, the house features irregular massing and multiple levels, topped by a flat and very shallow gable roof with overhanging eaves. Wall cladding consists of Roman brick and vertical wood siding. Rows of single-pane picture windows alternating with paired casement windows and an arrangement of single pane clerestory windows add interest, as well as a modern aesthetic touch, to the structure.

INTERNATIONAL STYLE

The International Style is immediately distinguishable by its minimalism. In lieu of surface ornament, interest is created through manipulation of the plastic form of the structure, asymmetry, and fenestration. In the early 20th century, a group of avant-garde architects began manipulating the technological advances in steel, iron, and reinforced concrete construction, which allowed the exterior skin to function as a non-structural element of the building. Façades assumed new shapes, incorporating rounded projections or geometric voids within the plane. Cantilever projections were common, made possible by the structural framing system. Windows became larger, frequently extending from floor to ceiling or from one façade around to the next. Wall materials were typically smooth surfaces such as stucco, frequently void of ornament or chromatic variation. Windows, commonly metal casements, were set flush with the wall.



The International Style originated in Europe during the 1910s and 1920s among architects such as Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe, and Oud and Rietveld. These modernists were seeking to create a simple, unadorned architecture for the masses. At a time of health and sanitation concerns, as well as housing shortages, they used mass production and modern technology as a means to provide inexpensive housing. The style arrived in the United States in the 1930s with the immigration of several of the style's chief proponents. While the steel structural frame was too costly for most small domestic projects, the influence of the International Style philosophy remained. The notion of a house's functionality, designed in a manner that was conducive to a high quality of life with minimal encumbrance, was a guiding principle of International Style design.



956 Bob-O-Link Road

There are 15 International Style residences in the survey area. Four of these are listed as locally significant. These are the Arthur I. Caplin house at 956 Bob-O-Link Road, designed by Keck & Keck; the Morris I. Gable house at 917 Fairview Road; the Kenneth London house at 1070 Ridgewood Drive; and the residence at 1017 Court Avenue designed by Theodore Lamb. This residence is also listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

The Arthur I. Caplin residence, at 956 Bob-O-Link Road, was constructed in 1950. It was designed by renowned modernist architects George Fred and William Keck. True to the



1070 Ridgewood Drive

International Style, the house is low to the ground, a one-story structure with a U-shaped floor plan. It features a shallow shed roof, which rises slightly toward the front over the west wing of the structure. Somewhat atypical is the architects' use of a boxed overhang at the roofline, an unusual element in International Style houses. The house also features louvered vents at the single-light awning windows, a signature feature of Keck & Keck designs.

Built in 1954, the Kenneth London residence, at 1070 Ridgewood Drive, is an interesting example of the International Style. The house was designed by architects Barancik, Conte & Associates. The building is low to the ground, a one-story T-plan residence. The structural system of the house is made apparent

through the exterior skin. The house features a flat roof and a large front porch, which is cantilevered from the main body of the structure, creating a carport underneath. The façade is a mass of perpendicular lines, accentuated by the architects' use of vertical wood wall cladding on the exterior, an uncommon material in International Style constructions. Tall single-pane windows with fixed windows below are accented with horizontal board panels.

LATER 20TH-CENTURY STYLES

A style loosely termed **Contemporary** emerged in the United States around 1940 that incorporated some of the tenets of modernism but with less rectangular form. Some variations feature gabled roofs and the naturalistic touches popular in the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Overhanging eaves are combined with minimal ornamentation in this style. The Contemporary style was popular primarily for architect-designed residences and fell from favor around 1980.

There are 35 Contemporary-style residences in the survey area, one of which is rated locally significant. It is the Norman Perlmutter house at 1255 Crofton Avenue, constructed in 1964 and designed by Morton Balaban. In keeping with the Contemporary style, the house is beautifully landscaped, and this landscaping is an essential element of the structure's design. In 1972, the house was featured in the *Readers Digest Practical Guide to Home Landscaping*.

The **Shed** style developed circa 1960 as a result of the works of architects Robert Venturi and Charles Moore. The dominant characteristic of the style is the roofline, a conglomeration of shed roofs oriented in multiple directions. The resulting appearance gives the impression of a number of independent forms, united only by their proximity to each other. The structures are frequently finished with wood board cladding, applied diagonally, vertically, or horizontally. Windows are typically small and positioned asymmetrically. There are two Shed styles structures in the survey area; both were built in the 1990s and are non-contributing structures.

Another style that originated in the early 1960s is the **Mansard** style. The dominant feature of this style is the mansard roof, slightly sloping upper walls that are covered with shingles or other roof materials. The Mansard style was particularly popular in the late 1960s and early 1970s, but continued into the 1980s. There are two Mansard-style residences in the survey area. One, constructed in 1950, is rated contributing, while the second, constructed c. 1965, is rated non-contributing.

Beginning in the late 1970s, after an extended period of modernism in architectural design, some architects began referring once again to historical styles in their work. The design movement was christened **Post-Modernism**, as it sought to reintroduce personal interpretations of historical references and decorative architectural features to an architectural language that had been stripped to its bare essentials in the International and Miesian idioms. Key to the Post-Modern style is treatment of elements of historic styles, which were frequently borrowed, stylized, and exaggerated. Within the survey area, there are two Post-Modern residences, both rated non-contributing.



In the 1990s, public taste began to shift such that more literal interpretations of historic styles were favored. This survey labels these styles, which attempt to recreate well-known historic styles, as **Neo-Traditional**. Some of the most popular include Neo-Colonial, Neo-Tudor, and Neo-Queen Anne. There are 71 Neo-Traditional structures in the survey area, many of which were constructed within the last five years. All are rated non-contributing.

There are 32 structures within the survey area that are classified as “no style”. Many of these are historic structures that have been altered so extensively that their original character cannot be determined. Although some were built more recently, they do not possess common stylistic features that would permit them to be classified in an established style or type. All but 11 of these structures are rated non-contributing.

POPULAR 20TH-CENTURY HOUSE TYPES

Popular 20th-century house types are well represented in the survey area, the most common being from the mid-century. The earliest types are the American Foursquare and the Bungalow. With the arrival of the 1950s, the Ranch and Split Level became popular. The Ranch is the most numerous of the popular 20th-century housing types in the survey area, with 88 examples. The Split-Level is also well represented, with 80 examples in the survey area.

RANCH

The Ranch house dates from 1932, when Cliff May, a San Diego architect, consciously created a building type that he called “the early California Ranch house.” They were low-slung vernacular buildings that followed the contour of the land. Using the Spanish hacienda or “rancho” as inspiration, May designed many Ranch houses throughout the West. Ranch-type houses, typically sited on wide plots of land, became popular in the late 1940s and 1950s, concurrent with the growth of the automobile industry.

Characteristics of the Ranch house include a long, low front façade, frequently incorporating a front-facing garage door. The structures are usually asymmetrical and have one of three low-pitched roof types—cross-gabled, hipped, or side-gabled. Wall-cladding materials are usually brick or wood, or a combination thereof. Roofs commonly are constructed allowing an overhang. Porches or patios are notable for their more private location at the rear of the residence, in contrast to the front porch common in earlier construction. The Ranch type is frequently finished with elements of styles as diverse as the historically inspired Colonial Revival style to the modernist International Style.

There are 88 Ranch-type houses in the survey area, the majority of which were constructed during the 1950s, as part of the large-scale development common to the era. Many of them are architect-designed. Of the 88 Ranch-type houses, 29 are rated non-contributing. There are 56 contributing structures and three are rated locally significant. These are the Robert F. Fuchs



residence at 951 Fairview Road, designed by Paul Rogers; the O. Iverson residence at 1467 Green Bay Road, designed by Ray Houlihan; and the E. L. Vinyard house at 775 Kimballwood Lane, designed by Jones & Duncan.



1467 Green Bay Road

Constructed in 1949, the O. Iverson residence, at 1467 Green Bay Road, is a classic example of a small Ranch house with excellent integrity. The influence of the Colonial Revival style is evident, particularly in the multilight shuttered windows. The one-story house is rectangular in form, with an attached garage at the south end, which is mirrored on the opposite end by a wing. The residence features a side gable roof with no overhang and decorative fascia board. The exterior is clad with brick and stone veneer. A large multilight picture window is located prominently on the front façade. The house is

rated locally significant.

The O. Iverson house was designed by Ray F. Houlihan, who was involved with a number of suburban developments during the era. In 1947, he was appointed county architect for Cook County, a position he held until his death in 1955. He constructed a number of residences in Highland Park, including one using the Lu-Re-Co system for home construction. Lu-Re-Co, a system of wall panel framing designed to be constructed in the lumberyard, was developed by the Lumber Dealers Research Council in an attempt to compete with the prefabricated housing industry. Ray Houlihan's Lu-Re-Co house stands at 1380 Glencoe Avenue. It is rated contributing.

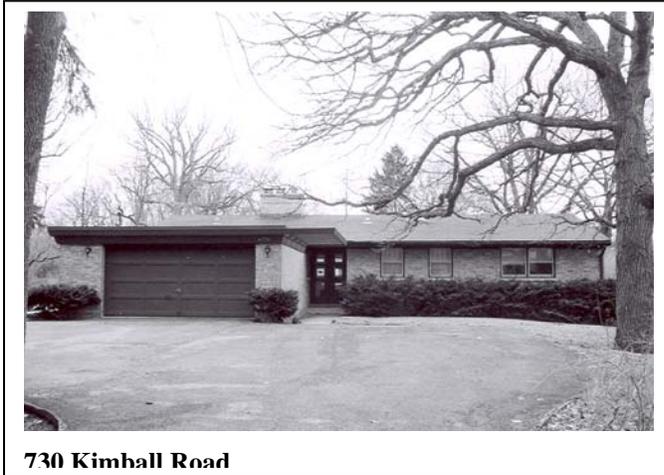
The Nathan Corwith residence, at 828 Kimballwood Lane, is an excellent example of the sprawling Ranch type popular in the early 1950s. Constructed in 1951 and designed by architects Jones & Duncan, the residence features a long and low profile. The form of the house is balanced; the two-car garage incorporated into the main form of the house mirrors the gable front wing at the opposite end. Detailing of the residence is inspired by the Colonial Revival style. The house was featured in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* on March 22, 1954. Characterized as



828 Kimballwood Lane

“modern conservative,” the article described the house as modern in “efficiency and work saving

features” while Colonial in its décor [*Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 22, 1954, p. 9]. The exterior featured white painted brick wings and yellow board and batten siding on the central portion. The floor plan positioned the bedrooms in the wing and living area at the rear of the house. A porch was incorporated behind the garage. The house today remains largely intact. A rear one-story addition was constructed in 1981. The house is rated locally significant.



The Daniel L. Saslow residence, at 730 Kimball Road, was also featured in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* as the “Home of the Week,” August 27, 1955. Constructed in 1954 and designed by architect James C. Schnur, the house is a characteristic example of the type. It is a one-story brick residence of low, horizontal massing, the floor plan of which follows an L shape. It features a low pitched, side gable roof, which becomes a flat roof over the projecting garage wing. The front-facing garage door dominates the façade

and the front door is nestled into an L behind it. A wooden trellis projects from the right side of the garage wing. It is rated contributing.

OTHER POPULAR 20th-CENTURY HOUSE TYPES

There are several other popular house types represented in the survey area. However, no houses of these types have been ranked significant.

American Foursquare houses are simple, usually symmetrical houses that began to appear at the turn of the last century. The house is typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms, one in each corner. The house is usually two to 2½ stories tall and two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width porch with classical or squared-off columns and piers, and overhanging eaves. Plan book and catalog companies featured many Foursquare designs between 1900 and 1925. There are 21 examples of this type in the survey area. Although no houses of this type have been ranked significant, 20 of the 21 examples are rated contributing.

The **Bungalow** is an informal house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country. Although it evolved from the Craftsman heritage, Bungalows may incorporate various other stylistic features. They became so popular after 1905 that they were often built in quantity by contractors/builders. Plan books and architectural journals published plans that helped popularize the type for homeowners and builders. Bungalows are one- or 1½ story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad and deep front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Exterior materials can be brick with cut stone trim, or frame. Essential to the design of the structure is a focus on the efficient and

economic use of interior space achieved by opening up the floor plan. Interiors often include many built-in features such as bookshelves, cabinets, and utility items like ironing boards. There are 47 Bungalows in the survey area. Although none is rated significant, 43 are rated contributing.

The **Minimal Traditional** is a mid-century housing type that developed as a simplification of historic styles. Generally with a front-facing gable section integrated with a longer section, eaves are small and architectural detail is at a minimum. This type of house was built in great numbers in the years immediately before and after World War II, especially in large tract-housing developments. There are 13 examples of this type in the survey area. Although none is rated significant, 11 of the 13 structures are rated contributing.

The **Raised Ranch** type emerged in the years following World War II as a response to a growing need for affordable housing. The Raised Ranch shares its linear form and horizontal emphasis—the houses are never more than 1½ stories—with the more traditional Ranch houses, which also became popular in suburban areas around the same period. However, the Raised Ranch has a finished basement with living space below. A slightly raised roof leaves space to finish at a later date. In areas of varied topography such as Highland Park, they are often built into the edge of a landscape with partially hidden sections. There are four Raised Ranches within the survey area, all of which were constructed in the 1950s. Although none is rated significant, two of the four are rated contributing.



999 Marvell Lane

The **Split-Level** type originated during the 1950s as a variant of the Ranch style. As such, it borrows from the Ranch the overhanging eaves, low-pitched roof, and horizontal emphasis. However, the Split-Level incorporates a two-story section met at mid-height by a one-story wing into the form of the structure. Also common to the type is the inclusion of a prominent garage in the main façade. Three levels of interior space are created by this plan and correspond to a family's need for quiet living areas, noisy living areas, and sleeping areas. Exterior treatments

commonly include Colonial Revival-style detailing. Wall cladding materials span a wide range and can be mixed. There are 80 examples of this type in the survey area, none of which is rated significant. Of the Split Level homes, 29 are rated contributing.

The Split-Level houses in the survey area designed by Weinper & Balaban are concentrated in the area of Marvell Lane. The development was featured in the *Chicago Tribune*, March 21, 1964, as four of the houses were open for inspection as model homes. These include 1009 and 999 Marvell Lane. Two of



976 Bob-O-Link Road

the Split-Levels built by Greta Lederer still stand today, at 976 and 990 Bob-O-Link Road.

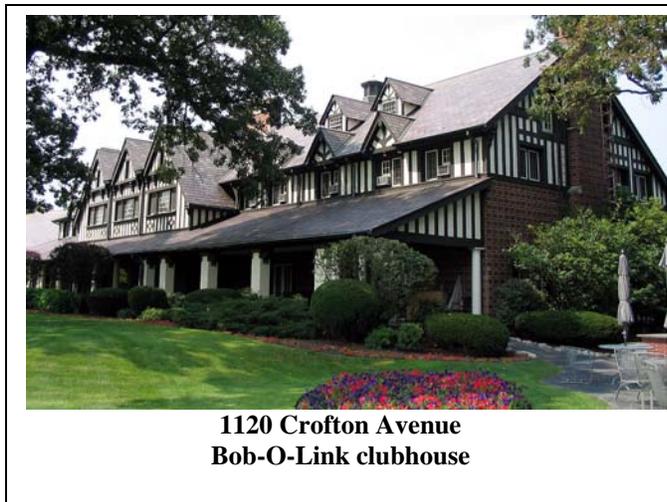
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING TYPES

Of the 690 residential buildings within the Bob-O-Link survey area, only 25 (approximately 4%) are multifamily. Of the 25, eight are buildings that were originally built as single-family dwellings. Buildings that were constructed as multifamily residential include 15 apartment buildings and two duplexes, all located at the northern edge of the survey area. Construction dates for these structures range from the 1960s to the present day. All are rated non-contributing.

OTHER STRUCTURES

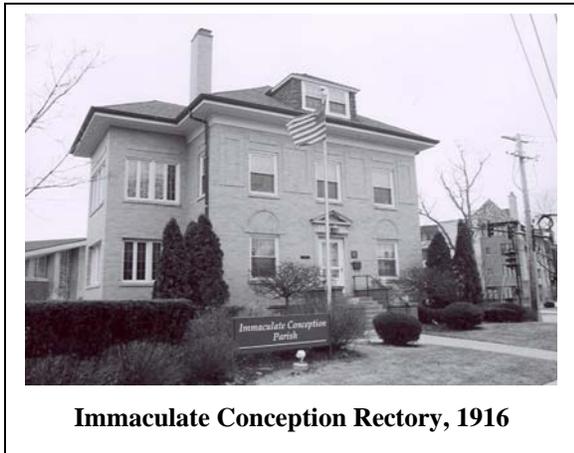
The survey area, while largely residential, does include several non-residential structures. One of these is a freestanding commercial building located at 1575 Oakwood Avenue. It is a one-story building, L-shaped in plan, estimated to have been constructed around 1980. It is rated non-contributing. The second is an industrial loft building located at 660 LaSalle Place, estimated to date from c. 1915. It is a multistory brick building, accented with brick corbelled pilasters and a stone and brick panel above the entrance. It is rated contributing.

The survey area includes several buildings associated with recreational activities. The Bob-O-



Link Clubhouse, located at 1120 Crofton Avenue, is a Tudor Revival-style structure designed by architects Brown & Wolcott. It was constructed in 1917, concurrent with the opening of the golf course. It features a side gable roof with lower front gables, punctuated by hipped and shed roof dormers. Decorative half timbering is located under the gables and on the second floor. A covered entry is located on the front façade. The structure retains historic 8/8 double-hung windows. It is rated significant.

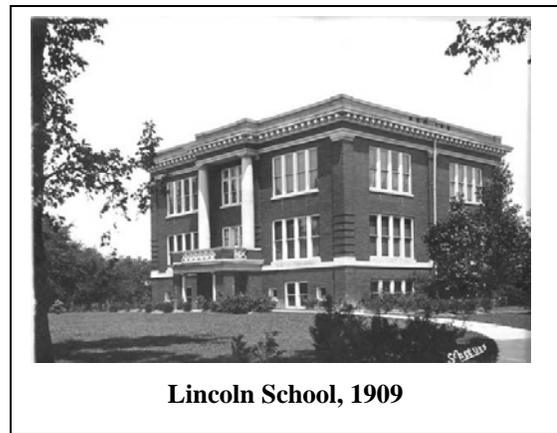
The Lincoln Park Field House was constructed c. 1950. It features a side gable roof, front entry porch with square columns, some wood awning windows, and a rear covered patio. It is rated contributing. Landscape plans for the park were designed by Marshall Johnson in 1931, but were never implemented.



Immaculate Conception Rectory, 1916

Two religious structures are located in the survey area. These include the Immaculate Conception church and rectory (now parish center) building. The church is a Contemporary-style building, featuring a central aluminum spire and brick and stone cladding. It was constructed in 1964 and rated non-contributing. The rectory is an Italian Renaissance Revival-style structure, constructed in 1916. It is rectangular in plan with a two-story bay located at the south side. Constructed of cream brick, it features a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, punctuated by hipped roof

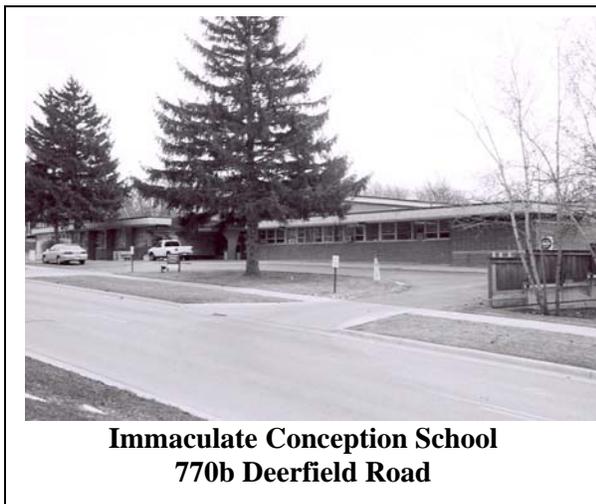
dormers on the north and south sides. A dentil cornice and frieze are situated under the eaves. Decorative brick panels and rounded arches with crosshatch brick accent the first-floor windows, while the entry surround is topped with a triangular pediment. It is rated significant and listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.



Lincoln School, 1909

There are two schools located within the survey area. One is the Lincoln School, a public elementary school located at 711 West Lincoln Avenue. It is a Classical Revival-style building,

constructed in 1909. The original eight-room structure features a brick and stone parapet and ornamental brick pilasters with brick banding and stone capitals, accented by a stone stringcourse at base and top. A one-story front entry bay, from which rounded columns extend to the roof, is located on the west elevation. The building has had numerous additions through the years to accommodate increasing enrollments. Projects were undertaken in the 1920s, 1930s and 1950s. The school is rated contributing.



**Immaculate Conception School
770b Deerfield Road**

The second educational building in the survey area is the Immaculate Conception School,

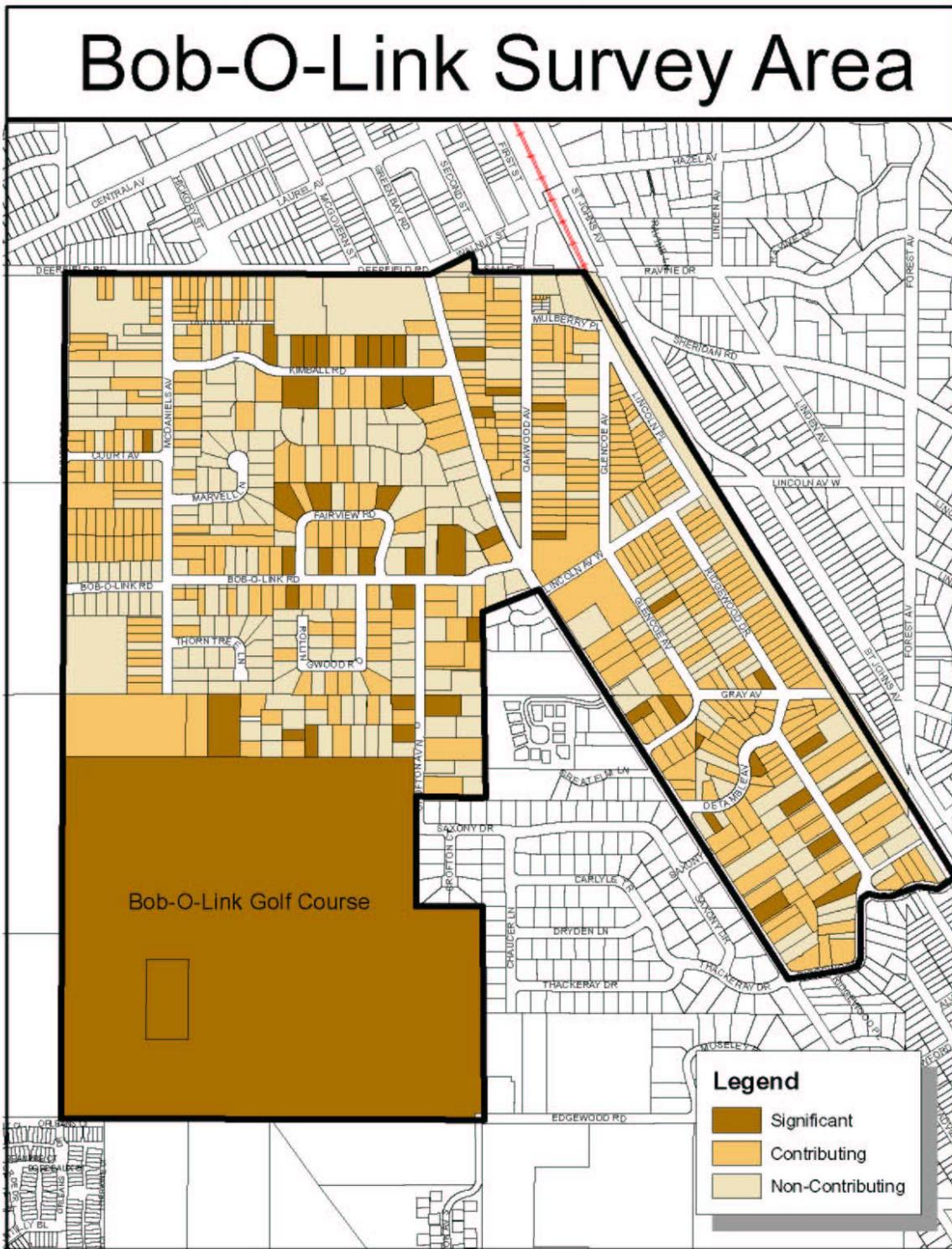
located at 770 Deerfield Road. A Contemporary-style building constructed in 1954, it is rated non-contributing.



There is one park in the survey area—Lincoln Park, located across from the Lincoln School at the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Green Bay Road. It encompasses 4.32 acres of land and is primarily dedicated to active recreation. The park includes two softball fields and basketball courts, as well as football and soccer fields. A warming house, discussed above, was constructed in the post-World War II era. It is currently used as a storage facility for the softball fields [Ralph Volpe, interview by author].



SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS IN THE BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA



CONCLUSION

The Bob-O-Link Survey Area displays a wide variety of architectural styles and types spanning over 100 years. As is true in so much of Highland Park, a number of them are designed by locally, and even nationally, well-regarded architects. The survey area contains a total of 700 properties with 698 principal structures and 264 secondary structures. If the entire survey area were designated a local historic district, 59% of the properties would contribute to the character of the historic district (7% significant and 52% or 362 contributing) and 290 (41%) would be non-contributing. If a National Register historic district were created here, 408 properties, or 58%, would be contributing, and 292 properties, or 42%, non-contributing. A National Register district generally does not include anything less than 50 years old.

There are 48 properties that have been ranked locally significant for their architectural quality and integrity – just 7% of the total. This is not as high as in other surveys done in recent years, notably the South Central Survey area in which 23% of the total structures were significant, nor in the Central East survey area where 31% were ranked locally significant. That may be due, in part, to the fact that there are many mid-century structures in the survey area whose architectural merit has not yet been fully appreciated.

DESIGNATE MORE BUILDINGS AS INDIVIDUAL LANDMARKS

There are two choices for landmark designation: listing on the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a local Highland Park landmark. The advantage of National Register listing is recognition and prestige for the community within the city itself and in the larger region. No protection against alteration or demolition is offered, however, with inclusion on the National Register.

The most important tool at the hands of the preservation commission today is the ability to designate buildings as local landmarks, whether individual structures or districts with concentrations of historic buildings. The advantage of local designation is that the city has control over future alterations to a designated property through the permit review process. This can ensure that the character of a historic neighborhood and of individual significant structures remains consistent. Adjacent property owners are not harmed by inappropriate alterations to landmark properties around them. Most importantly, local designation has the power to prevent demolition of designated structures. These advantages apply whether properties are individually listed as landmarks or are contributing buildings within historic districts.

Both types of designations, National Register and local, allow homeowners to participate in tax incentive programs. Owner-occupants of residential, one- to six-unit, designated landmark buildings or contributing buildings in a historic district may be eligible for a freeze on the assessed value of their property for up to 12 years. The freeze is available to any homeowner who spends 25% of the Assessor's Fair Market Value on a rehabilitation that meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.



The Bob-O-Link Survey Area has 48 significant-rated buildings, of which only one is currently designated a local landmark and one other is listed on the National Register. The others should be considered as potential candidates for landmark designation. Twenty-two of the significant buildings not yet designated were considered noteworthy in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. To counteract development pressures to tear down historic houses and replace them with new houses, this report recommends an increased program of individual local landmark designations that would include many of these buildings. (See Appendix B for a complete list of significant-rated buildings.)

In addition to local significance, there is one property that could be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

- The Bob-O-Link Clubhouse, 1120 Crofton Avenue, designed by Brown & Wolcott in 1917, is an excellent Tudor Revival-style country club structure with very good integrity.

DESIGNATE LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The entire survey area is probably not a good candidate for designation as either a local or a National Register historic district. However, there is a possibility that a smaller area, encompassing a collection of historic revival-style homes on Kimball Road, could be designated as a local historic district: between 765 and 865 Kimball Road on the north side of the street, and between 750 and 852 Kimball Road on the south side of the street. Of the 16 properties on this part of the street, 10 are architecturally significant, including the former coach house on the Kimball Estate and five homes designed by typically modernist architects Keck & Keck. The benefit of local designation in this area is that it will give the city oversight responsibilities for any alterations or new construction that is proposed in the future that could adversely affect the character of the area. Unfortunately, there are two structures in the middle of this district that are already non-contributing.

PRESERVING THROUGH EDUCATION

To be effective in saving the architectural heritage of Highland Park, the commission should continue to encourage homeowners to consider local landmark or National Register designation. Encouragement could come through educational programming and publications.

Some ideas for educational programming:

- Target “newcomers” to Highland Park by initiating a program that informs realtors and potential new residents about the history and architecture of the area, important historic properties, and the benefits of local landmark or National Register designation.
- Counter teardowns by hosting a program and producing printed material on sensitive additions to historic buildings that are built in ways that accommodate the changing housing tastes and space needs of today’s homebuyers.



- Continue to sponsor lectures or publications on historic architecture, technical topics specific to historic property owners such as historic windows, or incentives for historic preservation.

ESTABLISHING INCENTIVES FOR PRESERVATION

Although there are already federal and state incentives for historic preservation, Highland Park could effectively encourage historic preservation by establishing local economic incentives, administrative incentives, and technical assistance programs for historic property owners. When tied to a promotional program, these types of incentives will help to build support for historic preservation in Highland Park.

Examples of incentives:

- Offer local landmark owners permit fee waivers for rehabilitation work.
- Establish a revolving loan fund for purchase and exterior rehabilitation of local landmark properties. Applications could be reviewed and approved by the commission.
- Work with local banks to provide low-interest loan funds for the rehabilitation of locally designated landmark properties.
- Investigate ways to offer greater zoning flexibility to landmark owners whose work has no negative impact on a building's character-defining features. In Aspen, Colorado, the historic preservation commission worked toward greater zoning flexibility in the following areas: side, rear, and front yard setbacks; minimum required distance from buildings; variances for maximum floor areas and site coverages; and parking space requirements. In Highland Park, flexibility would be especially desired when building new additions to local landmarks, especially in areas where varying topography results in unbuildable areas under current zoning codes.
- Offer design or technical assistance programs to landmark property owners in planning and undertaking improvements, possibly through the donation of services from local experts.

Although Highland Park has long been in the forefront of historic preservation activities on the North Shore, important historic resources continue to be lost. The community must continue to try new programs and approaches if it wishes to save its heritage for future generations.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places. The Preservation Press.

Ancestry.com. *Biographies of Notable Americans*, 1904 [database online]. Orem, UT: MyFamily.com, Inc., 1997.

Baird & Warner, Inc. *Baird and Warner, Inc., 1855-1980: Celebrating 125 Years in Real Estate*. Chicago: Baird & Warner, Inc., 1980.

Baker, John M. *American House Styles: A Concise Guide*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1994.

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

Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1981.

Brooks, H. Allen. *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1972.

Buchbinder-Green, Barbara. *Green Bay Road Historic District National Register Nomination*. July 7, 1995.

Chicago Daily Tribune. March 22, 1954, p. 9.

Chicago Daily Tribune. June 6, 1957, p. G3.

Chicago Daily Tribune. March 21, 1964, p. S6.

Davis, Joe. "Shots on the Links." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. April 11, 1918, p. 11.

Davis, T. G. "National Golf Association May Disqualify Many Clubs." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 25, 1916, p. 14.

Ebner, Michael H. *Creating Chicago's North Shore*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1988.

Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society, 1992.

Grese, Robert E. *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.



Highland Park by Foot or Frame, an Architectural and Historical Odyssey, 1980.

Highland Park: The First Hundred Years, 1969.

“Highland Park to Get Two New Home Projects.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 17, 1953, p. B11.

Illinois Rural Survey Manual, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1987.

Jakle, John A., Bastian, Robert W., and Meyer, Douglas K. *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley*. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1989.

“Jacobson Continues Renovations at Chicago Area Courses” (article at www.cybergolf.com).

“Launch Project for Individualized Homes in Highland Park.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. August 25, 1962, p. NA5.

Marquis, Albert Nelson, ed. *The Book of Chicagoans: A Biographical History of Leading Living Men of the City of Chicago*. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company, 1911.

Massey, James C., and Maxwell, Shirley. “Early Colonial Revival.” *Old House Journal*, March-April 1990.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Miller, Arthur. *Lake Forest Classical and Prairie School Architects*. Lake Forest, Illinois: Lake Forest College, unpublished manuscript, 1997.

Nathan, JoAnn, dir. *Highland Park, IL Historic Landscape Survey Final Report*, 1988.

National Register Nomination, Historic Resources of Highland Park.

“New Subdivision Opens in Highland Park Area.” *Chicago Daily News*. August 29, 1926, p. B2.

Newton, Norman T. *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971.

H. R. Page & Company. *Illustrated Atlas of Lake County, Illinois*. Chicago: H. R. Page & Company, 1885.

Perkins, Margery Blair. *Evanstonia: An Informal History of Evanston and Its Architecture*. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1984.

Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture 1600 to 1940*. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1992.

Poppeliers, John C. *What Style Is It?* Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1983.

The Real Estate and Building Journal. January 2, 1909.

Rosen, Roslyn. "Meet Greta, Blonde Builder of Suburbs." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. January 6, 1957, p. G3.

Rudolph's 1909 Map of Highland Park. Highland Park Public Library.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1900-1947. Microfilm Collection of Highland Park Public Library.

Shackelford, Geoff. *The Golden Age of Golf Design*. Chelsea, MI: Sleeping Bear Press, 1999.

Truax, Eva Egan. *Notes on the History of Highland Park, Illinois*. North Shore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1920.

Withey, Henry F. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Wittelle, Marvyn. *Pioneer to Commuter: The Story of Highland Park*. The Rotary Club of Highland Park, 1958.

Zukowsky, John, ed. *Chicago Architecture and Design 1923-1993*. Chicago, Illinois: The Art Institute of Chicago, 1993.



CREDITS

This report was prepared by Granacki Historic Consultants, 1105 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622, under contract to the City of Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission. The individual data forms for each building surveyed are in binders on file with the Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission in the Community Development Department.

Project staff included:

Victoria Granacki, Project Director
Lara Ramsey, Field Surveyor and Project Staff
Kristen Twedt-Mottier, Researcher and Writer

Many thanks to the Highland Park Preservation Commission, the Building Division of the Highland Park Department of Community Development, the Highland Park Public Library, the Highland Park Historical Society, and the residents of Highland Park who assisted us on this project. Special thanks to Larry Shure, staff liaison to the Highland Park Preservation Commission.



APPENDIX A: SAMPLE SURVEY FORM



City of HIGHLAND PARK

ILLINOIS URBAN ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

STREET #	<input type="text"/>	
DIRECTION	<input type="text"/>	
STREET	<input type="text"/>	
ABB	<input type="text"/>	
PIN	<input type="text"/>	
LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATING	<input type="text"/>	
POTENTIAL IND NR? (Y or N)	<input type="text"/>	
CRITERIA	<input type="text"/>	
Contributing to a NR DISTRICT?	<input type="text"/>	
Contributing secondary structure?	<input type="text"/>	
Listed on existing SURVEY?	<input type="text"/>	

GENERAL INFORMATION

CATEGORY	<input type="text"/>	CURRENT FUNCTION	<input type="text"/>
CONDITION	<input type="text"/>	HISTORIC FUNCTION	<input type="text"/>
INTEGRITY	<input type="text"/>	REASON for SIGNIFICANCE	
SECONDARY STRUCTURE	<input type="text"/>		
SECONDARY STRUCTURE	<input type="text"/>		

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION	<input type="text"/>	PLAN	<input type="text"/>
DETAILS	<input type="text"/>	NO OF STORIES	<input type="text"/>
DATE of construction	<input type="text"/>	ROOF TYPE	<input type="text"/>
OTHER YEAR	<input type="text"/>	ROOF MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
DATESOURCE	<input type="text"/>	FOUNDATION	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL (current)	<input type="text"/>	PORCH	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL 2 (current)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL (original)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL 2 (original)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW TYPE	<input type="text"/>
		WINDOW CONFIG	<input type="text"/>
SIGNIFICANT FEATURES			
ALTERATIONS			

GRANACKI HISTORIC CONSULTANTS, 2004



HISTORIC INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME	<input type="text"/>
COMMON NAME	<input type="text"/>
PERMIT NO	<input type="text"/>
COST	<input type="text"/>
ARCHITECT	<input type="text"/>
ARCHITECT2	<input type="text"/>
BUILDER	<input type="text"/>
ARCHITECT SOURCE	<input type="text"/>

HISTORIC INFO

LANDSCAPE

PHOTO INFORMATION

ROLL1	<input type="text"/>
FRAMES1	<input type="text"/>
ROLL2	<input type="text"/>
FRAMES2	<input type="text"/>
ROLL3	<input type="text"/>
FRAMES3	<input type="text"/>
DIGITAL PHOTO ID	<input type="text"/>

SURVEY INFORMATION

PREPARER	<input type="text"/>
PREPARER ORGANIZATION	<input type="text"/>
SURVEYDATE	<input type="text"/>
SURVEYAREA	<input type="text"/>



APPENDIX B: SIGNIFICANT-RATED RESOURCES IN THE
BOB-O-LINK SURVEY AREA



<p>827 BOB-O-LINK RD Craftsman c. 1905 Spertus, Maurice House</p>	
<p>849 BOB-O-LINK RD Tudor Revival 1929</p>	
<p>860 BOB-O-LINK RD Colonial Revival c. 1930</p>	
<p>887 BOB-O-LINK RD Colonial Revival 1929 Murray, W. S. House (spec) Sailor, Homer Grant</p>	
<p>929 BOB-O-LINK RD Late Prairie 1953 Posner, Richard P. House Fitch, Schiller & Frank</p>	
<p>956 BOB-O-LINK RD International 1950 Caplin, Arthur I. House Keck & Keck</p>	
<p>930 BRITTANY RD French Eclectic 1934 Ross, Ames W. House Kari Rabip, Charles F.</p>	

<p>1004 BRITTANY RD French Eclectic 1932 Ross, Ames W. House (spec)</p>	
<p>1045 BRITTANY RD Late Prairie 1959 Singer, Richard House Friedman, Robert</p>	
<p>1017 COURT AVE International Style 1937 Lamb, Theodore</p>	
<p>1120 CROFTON AVE Tudor Revival – Club House Bob-O-Link Club House Brown & Wolcott</p>	
<p>1189 CROFTON AVE Colonial Revival 1924 Swift, R. House</p>	
<p>1190 CROFTON AVE French Eclectic 1927 Ross, Walter W. House</p>	
<p>1255 CROFTON AVE Contemporary 1964 Perlmuter, Norman House Balaban, Morton</p>	

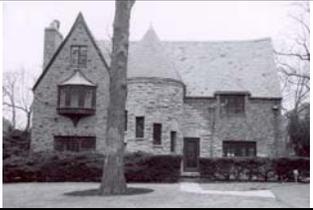


<p>660 DETAMBLE AVE Prairie 1939 Whitehouse, James L. House</p>	
<p>716 DETAMBLE AVE Tudor Revival 1927 Erickson, Carl House</p>	
<p>883 FAIRVIEW RD Colonial Revival 1937 Keogh, Thomas E. House Martin, Edgar</p>	
<p>901 FAIRVIEW ED Tudor Revival 1933 Dana, George B. House Sailor, Homer Grant</p>	
<p>917 FAIRVIEW RD International 1953 Gable, Morris I. House Goldstein, S. S.</p>	
<p>951 FAIRVIEW RD Ranch 1953 Fuchs, Robert F. House Rogers, Paul</p>	
<p>1174 GLENCOE AVE Tudor Revival 1925</p>	

<p>1275 GLENCOE AVE Craftsman Bungalow c. 1920</p>	
<p>987 GREEN BAY RD Colonial Revival 1946 Silverstine, Leon House</p>	
<p>1175 GREEN BAY RD Tudor Revival 1924</p>	
<p>1352 GREEN BAY RD Colonial Revival c. 1925</p>	
<p>1385 GREEN BAY RD Tudor Revival Cottage 1924 Rebling, S. T. House</p>	
<p>1467 GREEN BAY RD Ranch 1949 Iverson, O. House Houlihan, Ray</p>	
<p>1521 GREEN BAY RD Craftsman Bungalow c. 1920</p>	



<p>1590 GREEN BAY RD Italian Renaissance 1916</p>	
<p>750 KIMBALL RD Coach House c. 1920</p>	
<p>765 KIMBALL RD French Eclectic 1927 Keck, George Fred</p>	
<p>787 KIMBALL RD French Eclectic 1927</p>	
<p>799 KIMBALL RD French Eclectic 1929 Keck, George Fred</p>	
<p>833 KIMBALL RD French Eclectic 1928 Keck, George Fred</p>	
<p>843 KIMBALL RD Colonial Revival 1938 Goudie, L. G. House Mann, William D.</p>	

<p>851 KIMBALL RD French Eclectic 1929 Keck, George Fred</p>	
<p>852 KIMBALL RD Colonial Revival 1939 Kimball, W. W. & D. W. House Hodgdon, Frederick</p>	
<p>865 KIMBALL RD French Eclectic 1929 Keck, George F.</p>	
<p>775 KIMBALLWOOD LN Ranch/Colonial 1952 Vinyard, E. L. House Jones & Duncan</p>	
<p>828 KIMBALLWOOD LN Ranch/Colonial 1951 Corwith, Nathan House Jones & Duncan</p>	
<p>1471 OAKWOOD AVE Craftsman Bungalow c. 1920</p>	
<p>1486 OAKWOOD AVE Craftsman c. 1920</p>	



<p>1020 RIDGEWOOD DR Tudor Revival 1928 Roush, H. L. House Barrett, Frank</p>	
<p>1070 RIDGEWOOD DR International 1954 London, Kenneth House Barancik, Conte & Assoc.</p>	
<p>1089 RIDGEWOOD DR Craftsman c. 1915</p>	

<p>1110 RIDGEWOOD DR Craftsman Bungalow c. 1925</p>	
<p>1139 RIDGEWOOD DR Craftsman c. 1920</p>	
<p>1216 RIDGEWOOD DR Colonial Revival 1926 Klemp, A. G. House</p>	





APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
BOB-O-LINK		760	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		777	Ranch	1948	C	"Rosenheim, Harold"	"Benkert, Ernst"	"Clow, Harry"
BOB-O-LINK		779	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		780	Contemporary		NC		Tigerman, Stanley	
BOB-O-LINK		798	International	1954	C	"Klein, Harvey S. House"		"Cohan, W. B."
BOB-O-LINK		810	Post-Modern	1954	NC	"Bunnberg, Harold House"	"Parker, G.C."	
BOB-O-LINK		827	Craftsman	c. 1905	S	Spertus, Maurice House		
BOB-O-LINK		832	Split-Level	1955	C	"Kramer, R. House"	"Banks, Charles"	"Nilsson, Adolf"
BOB-O-LINK		839	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		849	Tudor Revival	1929	S	Murry & Terry (spec)		"Murry, W. S. & Co."
BOB-O-LINK		860	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	S			
BOB-O-LINK		870	Neo-Colonial	1976	NC		"Carpman, Ira"	"Shaf, R. Development"
BOB-O-LINK		887	Colonial Revival	1929	S	"Murray, W. S. House (spec)"	"Sailor, Homer Grant"	"Murray, W. S."
BOB-O-LINK		888	International	1953	C	"Herzog, Melvin House"	"Goldstein, S. S."	"Blors, A. Frank"
BOB-O-LINK		905	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		910	Contemporary	c. 1995	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		920	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		921	Split-Level	1953	C	"Renneker, Dr. Richard E. House"	"Havsner, Robert O."	"Klein, John"
BOB-O-LINK		929	Late Prairie	1953	S	"Posner, Richard P. House"	"Fitch, Schiller & Frank"	"Posner, Richard P."
BOB-O-LINK		930	Colonial Revival	1950	C	"Fox, Arthur House"	"Fox, Arthur"	"Bork, A."
BOB-O-LINK		946	Contemporary	c. 1950	C			
BOB-O-LINK		956	International	1950	S	"Caplin, Arthur I. House"	Keck & Keck	Gateway Construction
BOB-O-LINK		966	Ranch	1952	C	"Krichiver, David M. House"	"Schnur, James"	"Woll, L. N."
BOB-O-LINK		969	Ranch	1952	C	"Isenstein, Marvin House"	"Shoyer, Robert L."	"Isenstein, Marvin"
BOB-O-LINK		976	Ranch	1948	C	"Markin, David House"		"Trend Homes, Inc."
BOB-O-LINK		977	Ranch	1951	C	"Palmer, Howard House"	"Marling, J. H."	"Palmer, Howard"
BOB-O-LINK		990	Ranch	1948	C	"Lederer, Greta House"		"Trend Homes, Inc."
BOB-O-LINK		991	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		997	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		1000	Contemporary	c. 1995	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		1007	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		1008	Prairie	c. 1910	C			
BOB-O-LINK		1015	Split-Level	1950	C	"Kaplan, Dr. J. F. House"	"Kaplan, Dr. J. F."	"Kaplan, Dr. J. F."
BOB-O-LINK		1020	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		1023	Minimal Traditional	1952	C	"Polumbo, Michael House"	Jones & Duncan	"Seegren, E. A."
BOB-O-LINK		1032	Bungalow	1924	C	"Minder, Ernest House"		"McKerley, William"

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
BOB-O-LINK		1035	Colonial Revival	1926	C	"Blank, Joe A. House"		Ideal Construction Company
BOB-O-LINK		1040	Craftsman Bungalow	1928	C	"Siles, Joe House"		"Bronson, Carl"
BOB-O-LINK		1055	Contemporary	c. 1995	NC			
BOB-O-LINK		1083	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Blders
BOB-O-LINK		1086	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1093	Split-Level	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1094	Neo-Colonial	1962	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1100	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1101	Split-Level	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1107	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1110	Split-Level	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1117	Ranch	1963	NC			Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1118	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1123	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1126	Split-Level	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1131	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1136	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BOB-O-LINK		1139	Split-Level	1965	NC	"Engler, Barnet C. House"	"Kampf, Anton"	Robinson Construction Co.
BOB-O-LINK		1144	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Orchard Terrace Home Builders
BRITTANY		929	Contemporary	1955	C	"Jacobson, David M."	"Kampf, Anton"	Vam Construction Company
BRITTANY		930	French Eclectic	1934	S	"Ross, Ames W. House"	"Klari Rabip, Charles F."	"Ross, Ames W."



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
BRITTANY		940	Contemporary	1965	NC	"Mazer, R. House"	"Friedman, Robert L. & Assoc."	Larson-Stoneberg Blders
BRITTANY		941	Ranch	1959	NC	"Jacobs, Marvin House"	Hirsch & Lowenstein	"Jacobs, Marvin"
BRITTANY		956	Classical Revival	1958	NC	"Robbins, Samuel A. House"	Fottlik-Rose Associates	"Connelly, Frank B."
BRITTANY		959	Contemporary	1955	C	"Distelheim, Irving H. Hosue"	"Kampf, Anton"	B & E Construction Co.
BRITTANY		965	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Sternbert, Jerome House"	"Miller, Herbert M."	Vam Construction
BRITTANY		970	Ranch	1958	NC	"Fine, Sidney House"	Schiller & Frank	Pickus Construction
BRITTANY		975	Ranch	1958	NC	"Dolgin, Norman House"	Schiller & Frank	Pickus Construction
BRITTANY		987	Colonial Revival	1939	C	"Mahan, Robert B."	"Ross, James Wolcott"	"Tackett, W. C."
BRITTANY		994	Post-Modern	c. 1985	NC			
BRITTANY		1003	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		"Singer, Robert"	Designer Building Corp
BRITTANY		1004	French Eclectic	1932	S	"Ross, Ames W. House (spec)"		"Ross, Ames W."
BRITTANY		1005	French Eclectic	1927	C	"Ross, Walter W. House"		
BRITTANY		1016	Colonial Revival	1938	C	"Ross, Ames W. House (spec?)"	"Rubig, Karl K."	"Ross, Ames W."
BRITTANY		1017	Contemporary	1967	NC	"Morris, Robert House"	"Rethen, Jerry G."	"Podolsky, Charles & Sons"
BRITTANY		1018	Ranch	1959	NC	"Blumenthal, Dr. S."	"Comm, Comm & Moses"	Gamm Construction
BRITTANY		1030	Split-Level	1955	C	"Winick, Burton V. House"	"McClure, Hugh M."	"Beller, Rubin Inc."
BRITTANY		1041	French Eclectic	1927	C		"Singer, Robert S."	Design Building Corp
BRITTANY		1045	Late Prairie	1959	S	"Singer, Richard House"	"Friedman, Robert"	"Singer, Richard"
BRITTANY		1047	Ranch (altered)	1954	NC	"Strauss, E. E. House"	"Marks, Edward"	"Hemphill, C. A."
BRITTANY		1048	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	"Walters, E. W. House"	"Huszagh, R. D."	"Lindenberg, A."
BRITTANY		1057	Colonial Revival	1940	C	"Alford, J. R. House"		"Bradley, A. P."
BRITTANY		1058	Contemporary	1959	NC	"Friedman, Robert L. House"	"Friedman, Robert L."	Horizon Homes
BRITTANY	W	986	Colonial Revival	1937	C	"Ross, A. W. House (spec)"		Schless Construction
COURT		1017	International Style	1937	S		"Lamb, Theodore"	Merrell Associates
COURT		1020	Ranch	1953	NC	"Pasquiesi, Dante House"	"Pasquiesi, Dante"	"Pasquiesi, Dante"
COURT		1024	Colonial Revival	1950	C	"Sullivan, Richard House"	"Sullivan, Richard"	"Sullivan, Richard"
COURT		1025	International Style	1937	C		"Lamb, Thomas"	"Merrell Associates, Inc."
COURT		1032	Ranch	1952	C	"Soper, John H. House"	"Maiwurm, R. H."	"Soper, John H."
COURT		1033	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Vena, Giocchino House"		"Vena, Giocchino"
COURT		1040	Split-Level	1952	C	"Brown, Jerome House"	"Brown, Jerome"	"Brown, Jerome"
COURT		1041	Minimal Traditional	1949	C	"Goffo, Frank House"	Jones & Duncan	"Goffo, Frank"
COURT		1048	Colonial Revival	1950	C	"Orsi, Florio House"	"Swanson, Arthur"	"Orsi, Florio"
COURT		1049	Ranch	1954	C	"Bernardi, Bernard House"	"Pavlovich, James"	"Bernardi, Bernard"

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
COURT		1055	No Style	1953	NC	"DeRose, Eugene House"	"Brown, Jerome"	"DeRose, Eugene"
COURT		1056	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC			
COURT		1065	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Goldman, L. M. Jr. House"	"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Goldman, L.M.Jr."
COURT		1066	Minimal Traditional	1951	C	"Vena, Bill House"	"Houlihan, R."	"Vena, Bill"
COURT		1076	Ranch	1953	C	"Behrens, Edward L."	"Houlihan, Ray"	"Behrens, Edward L."
COURT		1077	Ranch	1952	C	"Cortesi, Otto House"	"Cortesi, Otto"	"Cortesi, Otto"
CROFTON		1111	Late Prairie	1966	NC	"Goldstein, Mr. & Mrs. Donald House"	Weinper & Balaban	Micro Builders
CROFTON		1117	Tudor Revival	c. 1910	C			
CROFTON		1120	Tudor Revival - Club House	1917	S	Bob-O-Link Club House	Brown & Wolcott	
CROFTON		1125	Ranch	1975	NC	"Dolins, Louis House"	"Ostrom, B."	"Dolins, Louis"
CROFTON		1135	Ranch	1977	NC	"Dolins, Max House"	"Ladewig, William"	Oneltriem
CROFTON		1148	Ranch	1964	NC		"Braunn, Gustan"	Peerless Home Builders
CROFTON		1149	Colonial Revival	1941	C	"Klee, Joan H. House"	"Holmes, Kenneth E."	"Schweitzer, William E. & Co."
CROFTON		1167	Ranch	1960	NC		"Braun, Gustav"	Peerless Home Builders
CROFTON		1175	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Braun, Gustav"	"Peerless Home Builders, Inc."
CROFTON		1181	Contemporary	1962	NC		"Braun, Gustav"	Peerless Home Builders
CROFTON		1189	Colonial Revival	1924	S	"Swift, R. House"		"Brown, W. J."
CROFTON		1190	French Eclectic	1927	S	"Ross, Walter W."		"Ross, Ames W."
CROFTON		1210	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
CROFTON		1211	Split-Level	1950	NC	"Woll, William C. M. House"		Nelson Brothers
CROFTON		1213	Mansard	c. 1965	NC			
CROFTON		1222	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
CROFTON		1240	Split-Level	1957	NC	"Pathman, William J. House"	Dubin & Dubin	Pathman Construction Co.
CROFTON		1243	Colonial Revival	1938	C	"Baker, Etta C. House"	"Beman, S. S."	Nelson Brothers
CROFTON		1254	Ranch	1956	NC		"Bales, Robert"	"Birchwood Builders, Inc."
CROFTON		1255	Contemporary	1964	S	"Perlmutter, Norman House"	"Balaban, Morton"	"Pekin, Ben"
CROFTON		1265	Tudor Revival	c. 1920	C			
CROFTON		1269	Neo-Colonial	1965	NC	"Ludwig, Richard D. House"	Rabin-Lenoble	Klas Construction Co.
CROFTON		1270	Colonial Revival	1948	C	"Keogh, Edward House"	"Cauley, E. W."	"Keogh, Edward"
CROFTON		1281	Colonial Revival	1940	C	"Skog, Ludwig House"	"Yost, L. Morgan"	"Skog, Ludwig"



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
DE TAMBLE		635	Mansard	1950	C	"Martin, Harold House"	"Bailey, Lee"	"Scassellati, C."
DE TAMBLE		639	Colonial Revival	1952	C	"Breakwell, Robert"	"Anderson, H. A."	"Mathe, C. H."
DE TAMBLE		643	Colonial Revival	1946	C	"Marks, Charles L."		"Schreiber, Charles"
DE TAMBLE		655	Colonial Revival	1924	C	"Brigham, Edith C. House"		"Wigginton, Jason"
DE TAMBLE		660	Prairie	1939	S	"Whitehouse, James L. House"		"Whitehouse, James L."
DE TAMBLE		661	Tudor Revival	1930	C	"Josephson, J. M. House"	"Mann, William D."	"Josephson, J. M."
DE TAMBLE		665	French Eclectic	1926	C	"Timm, Robert F. House"		"Braun, Leo & Co."
DE TAMBLE		669	Split-Level	1959	NC		"Baruch, Jacques Z."	Peerless Homes
DE TAMBLE		675	French Eclectic	c. 1920	C			
DE TAMBLE		676	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C			
DE TAMBLE		681	No Style	c. 1960	NC			
DE TAMBLE		684	Colonial Revival	1939	C	"McGinnis, Lawrence House"	"Glistto, L. A."	"McGinnis, Lawrence"
DE TAMBLE		696	French Eclectic	1924	C	"Moran, Clifford House"		"Carbonacqi, Joe"
DE TAMBLE		706	Colonial Revival	1940	NC	"McCown, Webster House"	"Yost, L. Morgan"	"McCown, Webster"
DE TAMBLE		715	Tudor Revival	1930	C	"Martin, Robert W. House"	"Kandl, Norman N."	"Hebble, Joseph"
DE TAMBLE		716	Tudor Revival	1927	S	"Erickson, Carl House"		"Erickson, Carl"
DE TAMBLE		723	Neo-Colonial	1977	NC	"Baker, Michael"	"Burch, Burch & Burch"	
DE TAMBLE		726	Neo-Colonial	1962	NC	"Charak, Lawrence House"	"Lawton, Harold"	"Poplar Homes, Inc."
DE TAMBLE	W	670	Tudor Revival	1928	C	"Vetter, Arthur House"		
DEERFIELD		770a	Contemporary - Church	1965	NC	Immaculate Conception Church		
DEERFIELD		770b	Contemporary - School	1954	NC	Immaculate Conception		
DEERFIELD		800	Apartment	c. 1995	NC			
DEERFIELD		830	Minimal Traditional	1952	C	"Dalla Valla, Frank"	"Houlihan, Ray"	"Dalla Valla, Frank"
DEERFIELD		838	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
DEERFIELD		844	Gable Front	c. 1890	NC			
DEERFIELD		848	Colonial Revival	1954	C		"Pasquesi, David J."	"Pasquesi, David J."
DEERFIELD		856	Colonial Revival	1927	C	"Cortese, Dominick House"		"Cortese, Dominick"
DEERFIELD		862	Gable Front	c. 1890	NC			
DEERFIELD		874	American Foursquare	c. 1915	C			
DEERFIELD		880	Gable Front	c. 1900	NC			
DEERFIELD		884	American Foursquare	c. 1900	C			
DEERFIELD		898	American Foursquare	c. 1900	C			
DEERFIELD		904	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
DEERFIELD		928	L-Form	c. 1880	C			
DEERFIELD		932	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
DEERFIELD		942	Italianate	c. 1875	C			
DEERFIELD		950-958	Apartment	c. 1995	NC			
DEERFIELD		964	American Foursquare	c. 1920	C			
DEERFIELD		970	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
DEERFIELD		1000-1034	Apartment (2 buildings)	c. 1975	NC			
DRISCOLL		853	Ranch	1955	C	"Brandonisio, Arthur House"	Aladdin Company	"Brandonisio, Arthur"
DRISCOLL		861	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	NC			
DRISCOLL		869	Ranch	1957	NC	"Sordyl, Stephen"		L. C. Modern Home Builders
DRISCOLL		873	No Style	1939	NC	"Cortesi, William"		"Cortesi, William"
DRISCOLL		881	Cape Cod	1952	C	"Cortesi, Dominick House"	"Houlihan, Ray"	"Cortesi, Dominick"
DRISCOLL		889	Minimal Traditional	1939	C	"Finlay, James Jr. House"		"Olson, D. Construction Co."
DRISCOLL		897	Bungalow	1930	C	"Cortesi, William House"	"Koster, John"	"Cortesi, William"
DRISCOLL		903	Gable Front	c. 1890	NC			
DRISCOLL		909	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1900	C			
DRISCOLL		916	Gambrel Front	c. 1920	C			
FAIRVIEW		871	International	1958	NC	"Breskin, Neal House"	"Schwartz, Milton"	"Scassellati, C. & Sons"
FAIRVIEW		873	Neo-Colonial	1970	NC	"Rosenzweig, Robert"	"Ritter, Victor L."	Kennedy Brothers
FAIRVIEW		875	Colonial Revival	1940	C	"Ross, George House"	"Huszagh, Ralph D."	Power Construction Co.
FAIRVIEW		877	Split-Level	1960	NC	"Elson, A. House"	Hirsch & Lowenstein	Hirsch & Lowenstein
FAIRVIEW		882	Colonial Revival	1939	C	"Smalley, B.M. House"	"Walker, Willard"	"Davies, John H."
FAIRVIEW		883	Colonial Revival	1937	S	"Keogh, Thomas E. House"	"Martin, Edgar"	Northwestern Realty & Bldg.
FAIRVIEW		885	Colonial Revival	1937	C	"Biggert, Philip C. House"	"Mittelbusher, Edwin H."	"Biggert, Philip C."
FAIRVIEW		886	Colonial Revival	1937	C	"Falcon, Joseph V. House"	Otis & Fuller	"Falcon, Joseph V."
FAIRVIEW		887	Colonial Revival	1937	C	"Washburn, W.M. House"	"Schmidt, F. B."	"Jackson, A. L. & Co."
FAIRVIEW		889	Neo-Traditional	1974	NC		"Murphy, William D."	Lowell Homes Corporation
FAIRVIEW		892	Ranch	1953	C	"Lipski, Arthur Z. House"	"Roeber, Walter K."	"Lipski, Arthur Z."
FAIRVIEW		900	No Style	1953	C	"Kiver, M.S. House"	Sugarman & Ziven	Sugarman & Ziven
FAIRVIEW		901	Tudor Revival	1933	S	"Dana, George B. House"	"Sailor, Homer Grant"	Murray Construction
FAIRVIEW		907	Ranch	1954	C	"Kahn, Earle J. House"	"Niotes, D. J."	"Stowe, Jack"
FAIRVIEW		917	International	1953	S	"Gable, Morris I. House"	"Goldstein, S. S."	"Frank, A. Builders"
FAIRVIEW		930	Split-Level	1953	C	"Bay, Herbert E. House"	"Edidin, David"	Lauer & Son
FAIRVIEW		931	Ranch	1951	C	"Cushner, Charles House"	"Marling, Jules H."	"Cushner, Charles"
FAIRVIEW		935	No Style	1950	NC	"Harper, John House"		"Bork, A."
FAIRVIEW		951	Ranch	1953	S	"Fuchs, Robert F. House"	"Rogers, Paul"	"Gutnayer, J. M."
FAIRVIEW		950	Split-Level	1959	NC	"Cholden, Sidney L. House"	Fischer & Shaffer	"Cholden, Sidney L."
GLENCOE		1157	Tudor Revival	1926	C			"Canterbury, R. C."



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
GLENCOE		1158	Tudor Revival	1925	C			"Canterbury, R. C."
GLENCOE		1167	French Eclectic	1927	C		Keck & Faro	"Canterbury, R. C."
GLENCOE		1168	Tudor Revival	1925	C			"Canterbury, R. C."
GLENCOE		1173	Tudor Revival	1927	C			"Canterbury, R. C."
GLENCOE		1174	Tudor Revival	1925	S			"Canterbury, R. C."
GLENCOE		1177	Contemporary	c. 1995	NC			
GLENCOE		1190	Tudor Revival	1926	C			"Canterbury, R. C."
GLENCOE		1191	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
GLENCOE		1207	No Style	1951	C	"Wilson, Charles H. House"	"Houlihan, Ray"	"Sawusch, Harold Construction"
GLENCOE		1213	No Style	1955	NC	"Wilson, Charles house"		Hall-Krumbach Builders
GLENCOE		1218	Tudor Revival	1926	C	"Beals, Major F. L. House"		"Brown, W. J."
GLENCOE		1219	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
GLENCOE		1225	Bungalow	1927	C	"Koebelin, R. L. House"		"Segert, Edward"
GLENCOE		1228	Colonial Revival	1928	C	"Cole, E. R. House"	"Bowen, Howard"	"Cole, E. R."
GLENCOE		1233	Tudor Revival	1925	C	"Pearson, A. House"		"Laing, E. M."
GLENCOE		1238	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
GLENCOE		1239	Vacant		NC			
GLENCOE		1243	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
GLENCOE		1248	Ranch	1952	C	"Loewy, Lucile E. House"	"Miller, Henry"	Jursich and Zimmerman
GLENCOE		1251	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
GLENCOE		1257	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
GLENCOE		1258	Ranch	1953	C		"Hastrey, Harold K."	Louis Homes
GLENCOE		1263	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
GLENCOE		1266	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
GLENCOE		1271	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1274	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
GLENCOE		1275	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	S			
GLENCOE		1281	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
GLENCOE		1287	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
GLENCOE		1295	American Foursquare	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1303	Neo-Traditional	c. 2004	NC			
GLENCOE		1359	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC			
GLENCOE		1364	Craftsman	c. 1910	C			
GLENCOE		1372	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
GLENCOE		1380	Ranch	1955	C	"Epstein, David House"	Lu-Re-Co Homes/ Ray Houlihan	Epstein
GLENCOE		1385	Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Blemiehl, R. C. House"		Zimmer & Huber
GLENCOE		1386	Contemporary	Unknown	NC			
GLENCOE		1394	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
GLENCOE		1395	Tudor Revival	c. 1925	C			

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
GLENCOE		1402	Bungalow	1924	C	"Larson, Axel R. House"		"Banson, Carl"
GLENCOE		1403	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
GLENCOE		1410	Minimal Traditional	1949	C	"Carani, Carl House"		"Carani, Carl & Sons"
GLENCOE		1411	No Style	1947	C	"Gallagher, William H. House"		"Gallagher, William H."
GLENCOE		1418	American Foursquare	c. 1900	C			
GLENCOE		1419	Craftsman	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1424	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
GLENCOE		1425	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1433	Bungalow	1932	C	"Galloway, James House"	"Kandl, Norman W."	Riforpiato Construction
GLENCOE		1440	Ranch	1976	NC		"Basil, Lawrence P."	Fontana & Fontanini
GLENCOE		1441	Cape Cod	1928	C	"Murphy, H. G. House"	"Koster, John H."	"De Bona, M."
GLENCOE		1448	American Foursquare	c. 1915	C			
GLENCOE		1449	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1450-1456	Apartment	c. 1980	NC			
GLENCOE		1455	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
GLENCOE		1463	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1471	Tudor Revival	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1478	Apartment	1977	NC		"Schrieber, Roland"	"Temple, Eugene"
GLENCOE		1479	Craftsman	1925	C	"Rigden, L. R. House"		"Laing, Edward"
GLENCOE		1487	Bungalow	c. 1915	C			
GLENCOE		1492a	Queen Anne	c. 1890	C			
GLENCOE		1492b	Apartment	1965	NC			
GLENCOE		1499	No Style	c. 1910	C			
GLENCOE		1504	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
GLENCOE		1506-1508	Apartment	1966	NC		"Burch, Edward L."	"Turrin, J. V."
GLENCOE		1514	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
GLENCOE		1518	Bungalow	c. 1930	C			
GLENCOE		1524	Under Construction		NC			
GOLF		1054	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1055	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1062	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1063	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
GOLF		1070	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1071	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1078	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1079	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1086	Split-Level	1955	C	"Mutchnik, M. House"	"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1087	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, R. L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1092	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1093	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1100	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1101	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1106	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1107	Ranch	1952	C		"Brandt, Robert L."	Highland Park Builders
GOLF		1114	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GOLF		1115	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
GRAY		574	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
GRAY		625	Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Erickson, John W. House"		"Ugolini, Marco"
GRAY		628	Tudor Revival	1929	C	"Witten, Marion House"		"Witten, Marion"
GRAY		635	Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Berube, Joseph J. House"		"Berube, Joseph J."
GRAY		642	Bungalow	1924	C			Lake County Construction Co.
GRAY		643	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
GRAY		650	Tudor Revival Cottage	1926	C			Thorsch & Co.
GRAY		651	American Foursquare	c. 1900	C			
GRAY		660	Colonial Revival	1926	C	"Berube, J. J. House"		"Berube, J. J."
GREEN BAY		955	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC			
GREEN BAY		957	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	NC			
GREEN BAY		969	Colonial Revival	1928	C			Zimmer & Huber
GREEN BAY		979	Colonial Revival	1928	C			Zimmer & Huber
GREEN BAY		985	Split-Level	1955	C	"Morony, Patrick House"	"Moroney, Patrick"	"Morony, Patrick"

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
GREEN BAY		987	Colonial Revival	1946	S	"Silverstine, Leon House"		"Bork, Albert"
GREEN BAY		1001	Italian Renaissance	c. 1925	C			
GREEN BAY		1015	Ranch	1955	C	"Janoff, Melvin B. House"	Dewey & Pavlovich	"Parasi, Edward J."
GREEN BAY		1029	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Vatz, C. William House"	"Mucha, Theodore"	Gutnayer & Associates
GREEN BAY		1035	Ranch	1949	C	"Curotto, William House"	Jones & Duncan	Scassellati & Sons
GREEN BAY		1045	French Eclectic	1938	C	"Curotto, William J. House"		Frederickson & Company
GREEN BAY		1055	Ranch	1951	C	"Ettington, Paul House"	"Ettington, Paul"	"Ettington, Paul"
GREEN BAY		1101	Gable Front	c. 1890	C			
GREEN BAY		1123	Tudor Revival	1924	C			"Canterbury, R. C."
GREEN BAY		1135	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
GREEN BAY		1161	Craftsman	c. 1910	C			
GREEN BAY		1175	Tudor Revival	1924	S			"Canterbury, R. C."
GREEN BAY		1185	Spanish Colonial Revival	c. 1925	NC			
GREEN BAY		1201	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
GREEN BAY		1209	Contemporary	c. 2000	NC			
GREEN BAY		1211	Craftsman	c. 1915	C			
GREEN BAY		1223	Ranch	1954	C	"Princus, Jacob T. House"	"Hayes, Joseph C."	"Princus, Jacob T."
GREEN BAY		1233	Ranch	1948	C	"Boehm, Elsy W. House"	Jones & Duncan	"Boehn, B. J."
GREEN BAY		1280	Field House	1950	C	Lincoln Park Field House		
GREEN BAY		1352	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	S			
GREEN BAY		1357	Neo-Colonial	c. 1975	NC			
GREEN BAY		1371	Neo-Colonial	c. 1970	NC			
GREEN BAY		1385	Tudor Revival Cottage	1924	S	"Rebling, S. T. House"		"Wood, C. W."
GREEN BAY		1399	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Balaban, Morton"	"Ariano, Joseph Construction Co"
GREEN BAY		1414	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Braun, Gustav"	Peerless Home Builders
GREEN BAY		1417	Prairie	c. 1910	C			
GREEN BAY		1428	Ranch	1956	NC	"Godow, Lionel M. House"	"Pavlovich, James"	Northbrook Construction Co.
GREEN BAY		1431	Ranch	1951	C	"Inman, Darwin House"	Home Graf Plan?	"Inman, Darwin"
GREEN BAY		1445	Ranch	1955	C	"Schneider, Hugo Jr."	"Houlihan, Raymond"	Elstrom Construction Co.
GREEN BAY		1459	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
GREEN BAY		1467	Ranch	1949	S	"Iverson, O. House"	"Houlihan, Ray"	"Bork, A."
GREEN BAY		1477	Queen Anne	c. 1900	C			
GREEN BAY		1487	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
GREEN BAY		1495	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
GREEN BAY		1501	Tudor Revival	1928	C	"Werhane, Charles House"		"Cabonargi, J."
GREEN BAY		1509	Split-Level	1960	NC	"Ableman, Harold House"	"Nitto, Peter J."	"Ableman, Harold"
GREEN BAY		1521	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	S			
GREEN BAY		1530	Ranch	c. 1960	NC			
GREEN BAY		1531	Split-Level	1959	NC	"Santi, Marco House"	"Santi, Marco"	"Santi, Marco"
GREEN BAY		1539	Ranch	1958	NC	"Santi, Tsaia House"	"Mazetta, Al"	"Santi, Tsaia"
GREEN BAY		1546	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
GREEN BAY		1549	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1900	NC			
GREEN BAY		1557	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
GREEN BAY		1571-1593	Apartment	c. 1975	NC			
GREEN BAY		1590	Italian Renaissance	1916	S			
KIMBALL		730	Ranch	1954	C	"Saslow, Daniel L. House"	"Schnur, James C."	"Saslow, Daniel L."
KIMBALL		739	Colonial Revival	1939	C	"Schmid, Karl M."	"Schmid, Karl M."	"Ruggles, W. G. Associates"
KIMBALL		745	Neo-Traditional	1976	NC		"Foss, A. J."	"Foss, A. J."
KIMBALL		750	Coach House	c. 1920	S			
KIMBALL		765	French Eclectic	1927	S		"Keck, George Fred, etc."	"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		787	French Eclectic	1927	S			"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		788	Ranch	1953	C	"Finch, Harold N. House"	"Ekstrand, Shad & West"	"Kidera, Edward J."
KIMBALL		799	French Eclectic	1929	S		"Keck, George F."	"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		800	Colonial Revival	1948	C	"Thomson, John H. House"	"Huszach, Ralph"	"Davies, John H. and Son"
KIMBALL		809	French Eclectic	1928	C		"Keck, George F."	"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		810	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	C			
KIMBALL		821	Colonial Revival	1937	C	"Allen, James L. House"	"Schmidt, Frederick B."	"Jackson, A. L."
KIMBALL		830	Split-Level	1957	NC	"Goldberg, Stanley J. House"	Alf & Shraw	Oak Park Construction
KIMBALL		833	French Eclectic	1928	S		"Keck, George Fred"	"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		843	Colonial Revival	1938	S	"Goudie, L. G."	"Mann, William D."	"Dahl, Harold V."
KIMBALL		851	French Eclectic	1929	S		"Keck, George F."	"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		852	Colonial Revival	1939	S	"Kimball, W. W. & D. W. House"	"Hodgdon, Frederick"	"Sollitt, Sumne S."
KIMBALL		861	Split-Level	1957	NC	"Reaney, Dr. B. V. House"	Jones & Duncan	"Reaney, Dr. B. V."
KIMBALL		865	French Eclectic	1929	S		"Keck, George F."	"Canterbury, R. C."
KIMBALL		876	Colonial Revival	1952	C	"Fell, Newman"	"Marx, Edward"	"Hemphill, C. A."
KIMBALL		881	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
KIMBALL		891	Ranch	1951	C	"Kennedy, John House"	"Frerick, I. G."	"Stromberg, B."
KIMBALL		899	Contemporary	c. 2000	NC			
KIMBALL		915	Cape Cod	1951	C	"Kellener, J. F."	Marx & Lutz	"Crabb, James"
KIMBALL		925	Shed	c. 1990	NC			
KIMBALL		939	Cape Cod	1935	C	"Pruph, Mrs. N.H. House"	"Cummings, R."	"Olsen, A."

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
KIMBALL		940	Cape Cod	1940	C	"Brownlee, R. H. House"	"Dahlquist, Clarence L."	
KIMBALLWOOD		775	Ranch	1952	S	"Vinyard, E. L. house"	Jones & Duncan	"Vinyard, E. L."
KIMBALLWOOD		781	Ranch (altered)	1950	NC	"Woodbridge, W. W. House"	"Peterson, Ivan"	"Salmend, A. F."
KIMBALLWOOD		788	Ranch	1953	C	"Goldman, Louis M. Jr. House"	Jones & Duncan	"Burtow, James"
KIMBALLWOOD		790	Ranch	1954	C	"Klein, Milton P. House"	"Hirsch, Robert A."	Power Construction
KIMBALLWOOD		794	Ranch	1950	C	"Nathan, Samuel House"	"Schnur, James"	"Bork, A."
KIMBALLWOOD		796	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	"Michelson, Julius"	"Anderson, H. E."	"Bork, Albert"
KIMBALLWOOD		800	Contemporary	1957	NC	"Goldsholl, Morton"	"Schnur, James"	"Woll, L. N. & Co."
KIMBALLWOOD		804	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Weiss, James House"	"Babbin, Robert"	"Natkin, Bob"
KIMBALLWOOD		807	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
KIMBALLWOOD		810	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	"Chaimson, Samuel M. House"	"Newhouse, Henry L."	"Chaimson, Samuel M."
KIMBALLWOOD		816	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	"Graham, Marshall House"	"Fitch, Schiller & Frank"	"Graham, Marshall"
KIMBALLWOOD		817	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	"Mitchell, Helen House"	"Dahlquist, C. L. & Assoc."	
KIMBALLWOOD		822	Ranch	1952	C	"Klein, Bernard S. House"	"Burch, Edward L."	"Klein, Bernard S."
KIMBALLWOOD		823	Shed	1990	NC		"Goldberg, J.M."	"Green, Martin B."
KIMBALLWOOD		827	Contemporary	1952	C	"Graham, Harold House"	"Steinberg, E.P."	"Goodman, E."
KIMBALLWOOD		828	Ranch	1951	S	"Corwith, Nathan House"	Jones & Duncan	"Corwith, Nathan"
KIMBALLWOOD		833	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC	"Bass, Charl B. House"	"White, L."	"Churchman, L. A."
KIMBALLWOOD		834	Contemporary	c. 2000	NC	"Dobrofsky, Phil House"	"Meyer, Eugene"	Gale Wood Construction
KIMBALLWOOD		840	Ranch	1952	C	"Dierking, Eugene E. House"	Jones & Duncan	



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
KIMBALLWOOD		844	Ranch	1955	C	"Lirtzman, Max House"	"Goldstein, S."	Concrete Constructors
KIMBALLWOOD		845	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	"Kissilove, Jack M. House"	"Goldstein, Seymore S."	Robinson Builders
KIMBALLWOOD		848	Split-Level	1959	NC	"Bass, Saul Z. House"	"Handler, Ronald"	"Bass, Saul Z."
KIMBALLWOOD		850	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC	"Sokolsky, Burton"	"Schaffner, Arnold"	"Schaffner, Arnold"
LASALLE		632-650	Apartment	c. 2003	NC			
LASALLE		660	Industrial - Loft	c. 1915	C			
LINCOLN		1400	No Style	1988	NC			
LINCOLN		1402	American Foursquare	1922	C	"De Santo, Dominic House"		
LINCOLN		1408	Bungalow	1928	C	"De Santo, Dominic House"		"De Santo, Dominic"
LINCOLN		1412	Bungalow	c. 1930	C			
LINCOLN		1420	Tudor Revival	1937	NC	"Bell, Arthur House"		"Bell, Arthur"
LINCOLN		1424	Queen Anne	c. 1890	C			
LINCOLN		1432	American Foursquare	c. 1905	C			
LINCOLN		1438	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
LINCOLN		1446	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
LINCOLN		1450	Craftsman	1926	C			"Brown, W. J."
LINCOLN		1458	American Foursquare	1925	NC			"Brown, W. J."
LINCOLN		1464	Craftsman	c. 1925	C			
LINCOLN		1470	Bungalow	c. 1915	C			
LINCOLN		1472	Bungalow	c. 1915	C			
LINCOLN	W	600	Minimal Traditional	1957	NC	"Delhaye, George W. House"		Lake County Modern Home Blders
LINCOLN	W	621	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
LINCOLN	W	629	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
LINCOLN	W	635	Neo-Traditional	1985	NC		"Goldbert, James"	Sundance Homes
LINCOLN	W	642	No Style	c. 1920	C			
LINCOLN	W	645	Neo-Traditional	1985	NC		"Goldbert, James"	Sundance Homes
LINCOLN	W	650	Tudor Revival	1927	C	"Vetter, George House"	"Seyfarth, Robert"	"Cabonargi, Joseph"
LINCOLN	W	651	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
LINCOLN	W	658	Craftsman	c. 1915	C			
LINCOLN	W	664	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
LINCOLN	W	670	American Foursquare	c. 1915	C			
LINCOLN	W	711	Classical Revival - School	c. 1909	C			
MARVELL		942	Ranch	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		943	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		946	Contemporary	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
MARVELL		949	Split-Level	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	"Gold Seal Home Builders."
MARVELL		950	Contemporary	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		954	Contemporary	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	"Gold Seal Home Builders"
MARVELL		955	Split-Level	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	"Gold Seal Home Builders"
MARVELL		958	Split-Level	1963	NC		Weinper & Balaban	"Gold Seal Home Builders"
MARVELL		962	Split-Level	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	"Gold Seal Home Builders"
MARVELL		966	Split-Level	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		970	Split-Level	1963	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		979	Ranch (altered)	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		980	Contemporary	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		989	Neo-Colonial	1963	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		990	Split-Level	1964	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		999	Split-Level	1963	NC		Weinper & Balaban	Gold Seal Home Builders
MARVELL		1009	Split-Level	1963	NC		Weinper & Balaban	"Gold Seal Home Builders"
MC DANIELS		1160	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
MC DANIELS		1202	Minimal Traditional	1948	C	"Boilini, Henry House"		"Boilini, Henry"
MC DANIELS		1212	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A.J."	Peerless Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1219	Neo-Colonial	1977	NC		Rabin & LeNoble	Brandess Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1221	Contemporary	1977	NC		Rabin & LeNoble	Brandess Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1226	Bungalow	1930	C	"Jurhend, Herman House"		"Jurhend, Herman"
MC DANIELS		1231	Split-Level	1961	NC		"Leib, Marshall D."	M & R Builders
MC DANIELS		1236	Split-Level	1954	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	Peerless Home Builders



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
MC DANIELS		1242	Ranch (altered)	1954	NC		"Del Bianco, A."	Peerless Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1250	Minimal Traditional	1954	C		"Del Bianco, A."	Peerless Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1258	Minimal Traditional	1954	C		"Del Bianco, A."	Peerless Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1259	Ranch	1954	C	"Walrath, Richard M"	"Carstens, Milton S."	"Walrath, Richard M."
MC DANIELS		1266	Colonial Revival	1950	C		"Dickey, D. E."	Community Builders
MC DANIELS		1267	Gable Front	c. 1890	NC			
MC DANIELS		1283	No Style	1927	NC	"Bradford, James House"		
MC DANIELS		1288	Split-Level	c. 1960	NC			
MC DANIELS		1330	Contemporary	c. 1960	NC			
MC DANIELS		1335	Gable Front cottage	c. 1900	C			
MC DANIELS		1338	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
MC DANIELS		1345	Gable Front	c. 1920	C			
MC DANIELS		1349	Bungalow	c. 1910	NC			
MC DANIELS		1355	Gable Front	c. 1920	C	"Bock, N. J. House"		"Bock, N. J."
MC DANIELS		1363	No Style	c. 1925	NC			
MC DANIELS		1368	Split-Level	1955	C		"Del Bianco, A. J."	"Red Seal Homes, Inc."
MC DANIELS		1373	No Style	c. 1900	NC			
MC DANIELS		1378	Contemporary	c. 1995	NC			
MC DANIELS		1386	Ranch	1954	C		"Rambert, Thomas"	Modern Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1394	Ranch	1954	C		"Rambert, Thomas"	Modern Home Builders
MC DANIELS		1405	Tudor Revival	c. 1890	C			
MC DANIELS		1408	Ranch (altered)	1951	NC	"Gesso, Ben House"	Houlihan Raymond	
MC DANIELS		1415	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
MC DANIELS		1425	Split-Level	1976	NC		"Norman, Robert"	
MC DANIELS		1436	Ranch (altered)	1947	NC	"Hogstedt, Hugo House"		Cross Town Builders
MC DANIELS		1437	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
MC DANIELS		1441	Minimal Traditional	1961	NC		Duncan & Jones	"Vena, Frank"
MC DANIELS		1450	American Foursquare	c. 1900	C			
MC DANIELS		1451	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
MC DANIELS		1462	Neo-Colonial	c. 1960	NC			
MC DANIELS		1464	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	NC			
MC DANIELS		1465	Colonial Revival	1927	C	"Orsi, Ettore House"		"Orsi, Ettore"
MC DANIELS		1474	Bungalow	c. 1930	C			
MC DANIELS		1476	Neo-Traditional	1989	NC		"Patel, Herendra"	Marco Home Builders

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
MC DANIELS		1477	No Style	c. 1900	NC			
MC DANIELS		1482	Bungalow	c. 1930	NC			
MC DANIELS		1489	Prairie	c. 1920	C			
MC DANIELS		1492	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
MC DANIELS		1516	L-Form	c. 1890	C			
MC DANIELS		1524	Bungalow (altered)	c. 1925	NC			
MC DANIELS		1533	Bungalow	1925	C	"Bernardo, Stafano House"		"Ugolini, Marco"
MC DANIELS		1534	Apartment	c. 1965	NC			
MC DANIELS		1536-1538	Duplex	1963	NC		"Mack, Ronald"	"Ariano, Joseph Construction"
MC DANIELS		1540-1544	Duplex	1962	NC		"Mack, R. E."	"Ariano, Joseph Construction"
MC DANIELS		1545	Neo-Traditional	1964	NC	"Morelli, Guy House"	"Mazzetta, A. J."	"Morelli, Guy"
MC DANIELS		1552	No Style	c. 1910	C			
MC DANIELS		1555	Gabled Ell	c. 1890	C			
MC DANIELS		1560	No Style	1924	NC	"Williams, George House (spec)"		"Cabonargi, Joe"
MC DANIELS		1561	Bungalow	1925	C	"Williams, George House (spec)"		"Cabonargi, Joe"
MC DANIELS		1566	No Style	c. 1955	NC			
MC DANIELS		1569	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
MC DANIELS		1572	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
MC DANIELS	N	1500	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
MULBERRY		611	L-Form	c. 1900	NC			
MULBERRY		612	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
MULBERRY		622	Colonial Revival	1927	C	"Sweetlaud, M. D. House"		"Ugolini, Marco"
MULBERRY		625	Apartment	1960	NC		"Handler, Ronald"	Universal Builders
MULBERRY	W	600	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
MULBERRY	W	601	Apartment	c. 1995	NC			
MULBERRY	W	604	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
OAKWOOD		1365	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
OAKWOOD		1373	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1900	C			
OAKWOOD		1379	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
OAKWOOD		1385	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Rubly, A.H. House"		"McCord, Charles"
OAKWOOD		1401	Vacant		NC			
OAKWOOD		1413	Italianate	c. 1875	C			
OAKWOOD		1425	Bungalow	c. 1930	C			
OAKWOOD		1426	Ranch	1951	C	"Ronzani, Don House"	Jones & Duncan	"Ronzani, Don"
OAKWOOD		1430	Minimal Traditional	1950	C	"Amendola, Fortunado House"	"Houlihan, Raymond"	Durfield Construction
OAKWOOD		1435	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
OAKWOOD		1440	Ranch	1953	C	"Inman, Darwin E. House"	"Brown, J."	"Inman, Darwin E."



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
OAKWOOD		1443	Gable Front	c. 1910	C			
OAKWOOD		1448	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC			
OAKWOOD		1449	No Style	1932	NC			
OAKWOOD		1456	Bungalow	c. 1930	C			
OAKWOOD		1457	Craftsman	c. 1920	C			
OAKWOOD		1464	Bungalow	1926	C	"Werhane, Charles W. House"		"Wellov, M."
OAKWOOD		1465	Craftsman	c. 1915	C			
OAKWOOD		1471	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	S			
OAKWOOD		1474	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
OAKWOOD		1477	Craftsman	c. 1910	C			
OAKWOOD		1478	Gable Front	c. 1910	NC			
OAKWOOD		1485	Bungalow (altered)	c. 1925	NC			
OAKWOOD		1486	Craftsman	c. 1920	S			
OAKWOOD		1494	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C			
OAKWOOD		1495	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
OAKWOOD		1501	Neo-Traditional	c. 2004	NC			
OAKWOOD		1508	Colonial Revival	c. 1900	NC			
OAKWOOD		1509	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
OAKWOOD		1519	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1915	C			
OAKWOOD		1520	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
OAKWOOD		1529	Craftsman Bungalow	1927	C	"Yowell, A. W. House"		
OAKWOOD		1530	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
OAKWOOD		1538	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C			
OAKWOOD		1544	Duplex	c. 1970	NC			
OAKWOOD		1546	No Style	c. 1930	C			
OAKWOOD		1554	Craftsman	c. 1915	C			
OAKWOOD		1564	Craftsman	c. 1915	C			
OAKWOOD		1574 - 1576	Colonial Revival	c. 1900	C			
OAKWOOD		1575	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1980	NC			
OAKWOOD		1601	Apartment	c. 1985	NC			
OLD BARN		1470	International	1956	NC	"Jessop, W. S. House"	"Hirsch, Robert A."	"Fields, J.M. Company"
OLD BARN		1471	Ranch	1955	C	"Atlas, Edward House"	Dewey & Pavlovich	"Atlas, Edward"
OLD BARN		1474	No Style	1955	NC	"Field, John M. House (spec?)"	"Hirsch, Robert A."	"Field, John M."
OLD BARN		1484	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
OLD BARN		1488	Neo-Colonial	c. 1960	NC			
OLD BARN		1505	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
RAVINIA		551	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	NC			
RAVINIA		561	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RAVINIA		571	Raised Ranch	1955	C		"Mikolajczyk, H. L."	"Idyllic Homes, Inc."
RAVINIA		581	Split-Level	1955	C		"Mikolajczyk, H. L."	"Idyllic Homes, Inc."
RAVINIA		595	Raised Ranch	1954	C	"Ovanoff, J. C. House"	"Mikolajczyk, H. L."	"Ovanoff, J. C."



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
RIDGEWOOD		934	Craftsman Bungalow	1928	C	"Howard, Jaye & Stephanie House"	"Morison, James R. M."	"Pickus, N.W. & Son"
RIDGEWOOD		940	International Style	1954	C	"Paul, Stanley"	"Schoenbrod, Roy M. & Assoc."	Miller Builders
RIDGEWOOD		952	Dutch Colonial Revival	1948	C	"Richland, Arthur H. Jr. House"	"Weber, Bertram"	Stade Construction Company
RIDGEWOOD		984	Split-Level	1955	C	"Sachs, James F. House"	"Friedman, Robert L."	"Sachs, James F."
RIDGEWOOD		994	No Style	1954	NC	"Goeden, Layah, S."		Addison construction
RIDGEWOOD		1004	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC	"Silverman, A. House"	"Salzman, A.L. & son"	"Salzman, A. L. & Son"
RIDGEWOOD		1020	Tudor Revival	1928	S	"Roush, H. L. House"	"Barrett, Frank"	"Huggins, W. C."
RIDGEWOOD		1021	Ranch	1959	NC	"Ableman, Harold House"	"Nitto, Peter J."	"Ableman, Harold"
RIDGEWOOD		1030	Neo-Colonial	1965	NC		"Murphy, William"	"Bandalin, Allen C."
RIDGEWOOD		1040	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1043	Contemporary	1967	NC		Rabin-LeNoble	Sim Construction
RIDGEWOOD		1045	Contemporary	1985	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1047	Neo-Colonial	1978	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1048	Split-Level	1959	NC		"Braun, Gustav"	Peerless Home Builders
RIDGEWOOD		1051	Craftsman	c. 1915	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1058	Spanish Colonial Revival	c. 1930	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1059	Contemporary	1954	C	"Bank, Mrs. Saul"	"Salzman, A .L. & Sons"	"Salzman, A. L. & Sons"
RIDGEWOOD		1060	Ranch	1985	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1067	Colonial Revival	1926	C			"McLay, Jason A."
RIDGEWOOD		1069	Colonial Revival	1926	C	"Murphy, Mrs. D. House (spec?)"		"McLay, Jason A."
RIDGEWOOD		1070	International	1954	S	"London, Kenneth House"	"Barancik, Conte & Assoc."	"London, Kenneth"
RIDGEWOOD		1077	International	1956	NC	"Gamze, Maurice G."	"Walton, Lewis"	"Gamze, Maurice G."
RIDGEWOOD		1080	Contemporary	1965	NC	"Loschky, George House"		Horcher Brothers Construction
RIDGEWOOD		1086	Colonial Revival	1924	C	"Aiston, H. B. House"		"Lundstrum, John A."
RIDGEWOOD		1089	Craftsman	c. 1915	S			
RIDGEWOOD		1098	Colonial Revival	1924	C	"Tomhagen, Dr. House"		"Stevens, George"
RIDGEWOOD		1099	Colonial Revival	1924	C			"Schwalbach, George"
RIDGEWOOD		1100	No Style	1975	NC		"Arvidson, Donald"	Bradfordt Co.
RIDGEWOOD		1110	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	S			



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
RIDGEWOOD		1111	No Style	1925	NC			"Schwalbach, George"
RIDGEWOOD		1119	Colonial Revival	1924	C	"Lillie, A. R. House"		"Krumbach, William"
RIDGEWOOD		1120	International	1958	NC	"Reisler, Earl"	"Erckson, Don"	"Stevens, Arthur Dennis"
RIDGEWOOD		1127	Contemporary	1952	C	"Kapes, Jack House"	"Kroeber, W."	"Kapes, Jack"
RIDGEWOOD		1130	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1135	Tudor Revival	c. 1925	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1138	Spanish Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1139	Craftsman	c. 1920	S			
RIDGEWOOD		1144	Tudor Revival	1925	C			"Kollmer, D."
RIDGEWOOD		1147	Tudor Revival	1925	C	"Delhay, George House"		"Delhay, George"
RIDGEWOOD		1150	Spanish Colonial Revival	1925	C			"Kollmer, D."
RIDGEWOOD		1155	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1156	Tudor Revival	1925	C			"Kollmer, D."
RIDGEWOOD		1163	Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Johnson, A. J. House"		"Johnson, A. J."
RIDGEWOOD		1179	Tudor Revival	1924	C	"Erickson, Carl House"		"Erickson, Carl"
RIDGEWOOD		1180	Colonial Revival	1939	C	"Smith, Samuel S."	"Fisher, Joseph G."	Ahlstrand & Carlson
RIDGEWOOD		1188	Tudor Revival	1929	C	"Witten, John House"		"Witten, John"
RIDGEWOOD		1189	Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Strenger, Edward House"		"Brown, W. J."
RIDGEWOOD		1197	Bungalow	1924	C			"Norrlen, Edward"
RIDGEWOOD		1205	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1211	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1216	Colonial Revival	1926	S	"Klemp, A. G. House"		"Klemp, A. G."
RIDGEWOOD		1217	Colonial Revival	1925	C	"Gallagher, Fred House"		Zimmer & Huber
RIDGEWOOD		1223	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1228	Tudor Revival	1927	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1231	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1234	Neo-Traditional	2004	NC	"Nestrick, J. W. House"		"Nestrick, J.W."
RIDGEWOOD		1237	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1242	No Style	c. 1950	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1243	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1246	Bungalow	1924	C	"Gibbs, S. C. House"		"Gibbs, S. C."
RIDGEWOOD		1249	No Style	c. 1915	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1250	No Style	1957	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1255	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1260	Neo-Traditional	c. 2003	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1263	Gable Front	c. 1880	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1268	No Style	c. 1925	NC	"Erickson, J. W. House"		"Erickson, J. W."
RIDGEWOOD		1271	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1274	Bungalow	1924	C	"Hanson, Montague W. House"		"Hanson, Montague W."

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
RIDGEWOOD		1275	Neo-Colonial	c. 1970	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1280	Craftsman	1924	C	"Root, Harold House"		"Root, Harold"
RIDGEWOOD		1283	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1287	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1288	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1292	Tudor Revival	1931	C			"Brown, W. J."
RIDGEWOOD		1293	Gable Front	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1300	Cape Cod	1949	C	"Del Santo, Anthony House"		"Del Santo, Anthony"
RIDGEWOOD		1303	Gable Front	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1308	Gable Front	1949	C	"Del Santo, Anthony"		
RIDGEWOOD		1309	Cape Cod	1927	C	"Harry, Elliott House"		Ugolioni
RIDGEWOOD		1312	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1317	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1318	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
RIDGEWOOD		1321	Split-Level	1967	NC		"Mozzetta, A."	Ariano Construction
RIDGEWOOD		1326	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1329	No Style	1967	NC		"Grethen (?), Jerry"	Ariano Construction Co.
RIDGEWOOD		1330	No Style	c. 1950	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1333	No Style	1925	NC			"Brown, W. J."
RIDGEWOOD		1338	No Style	c. 1900	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1339	Tudor Revival	1927	C			"Brown, W. J."
RIDGEWOOD		1344	Dutch Colonial Revival	1924	C	"Hanson, John House"		"Hanson, John"
RIDGEWOOD		1345	Ranch	1953	C	"Cope, William B. House"	Aladdin Company	"Cope, William B."
RIDGEWOOD		1350	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1351	Craftsman	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1356	Craftsman	1924	C			"Brown, W. J."
RIDGEWOOD		1361	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
RIDGEWOOD		1364	Craftsman	c. 1925	C			
ROLLINGWOOD		906	Split-Level	1955	C	"Nilsson, Adolf House"	"Banks, Charles E."	"Nilsson, Adolf"
ROLLINGWOOD		907	Split-Level	1954	C		"Parker, G. C."	Northland Construction Company
ROLLINGWOOD		908	Split-Level	1954	C	"Hammer, R. A. House"	"Parker, G. Charles"	Northland Construction
ROLLINGWOOD		911	International Style	1954	C	"Wessen, Lionel House"	"Schwartz, Milton"	Scassellati & Son



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
ROLLINGWOOD		912	Split-Level	1954	C	"Katzman, L. House"	"Parker, G. C."	Northland Construction
ROLLINGWOOD		913	Split-Level	1955	C		"Parker, Guy C."	Epp Construction Co.
ROLLINGWOOD		914	Split-Level	1954	C	"Hartmann, H. House"		"Hartmann, H."
ROLLINGWOOD		917	Contemporary	1956	NC	"Friedman, Robert House (spec?)"	"Friedman, Robert"	"Friedman, Robert"
ROLLINGWOOD		918	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
ROLLINGWOOD		920	Ranch	1955	C	"Feldstein, Dr. Louis House"	"Rosen, Nathan R."	"Zimbroff, Arthur"
ROLLINGWOOD		922	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
ROLLINGWOOD		926	Split-Level	1954	C	"Eisenstien, H. House"	"Butler, Jerome"	"Eisenstein, H."
ROLLINGWOOD		928	International Style	1954	C	"Shutan, Melvin House"	Fishman & Alschuler	Robinson Builders
ROLLINGWOOD		932	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
ROLLINGWOOD		934	Contemporary	1954	C			The Simoir Company
ROLLINGWOOD		935	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC	"Caplan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred House"	Weinper & Balaban	Chesterfield Builders
ROLLINGWOOD		936	Neo-Traditional	c. 1995	NC			
ROLLINGWOOD		938	Split-Level	1956	NC		"Parker, Guy C."	Epp Construction Co.
ROLLINGWOOD		940	Ranch	1955	C		"Parker, Guy C."	Epp Construction Co.
ROLLINGWOOD		945	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Richards, Haskell House"	Whalley & Gould	"Richards, Haskell"
ROLLINGWOOD		946	Split-Level	1956	NC		Parker & Woolridge	Epp Construction Co.
ROLLINGWOOD		947	Ranch	1955	C		"Koenig, P."	Northland Construction Company
ROLLINGWOOD		948	Split-Level	1956	NC	"Linz, William House"	"Fitch, Schiller, & Frank"	"Linz, William"
ROLLINGWOOD		949	Split-Level	1956	NC		"Parker, Guy C."	Epp Construction Co.
ROLLINGWOOD		950	Ranch	1959	NC	"Brody, C. House"	"Friedman, Robert L."	"Brody, C."

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
SUNSET		1405	Ranch	1953	C	"Volpendesta, Tony House"	"Hasskarl, J."	"Davis, A."
SUNSET		1445	Ranch	1953	C		"Cortesi, John"	"Cortesi, John"
SUNSET		1455	Split-Level	1958	NC		"Jones, Duncan & Norman"	"Cortesi, John"
SUNSET		1467	Split-Level	c. 1960	NC			
SUNSET		1475	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
SUNSET		1495	Neo-Colonial	1968	NC		"Mazzetta, A. & J. Duncan"	
SUNSET		1507	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC			
SUNSET		1529	Split-Level	1955	C	"Venturi, Domenic House"	"Venturi, Domenic"	"Venturi, Domenic"
SUNSET		1535	Minimal Traditional	c. 1945	C			
THORN TREE		1107	Neo-Colonial	1970	NC		"Foss, Arne"	Northern Illinois Construction Co.
THORN TREE		1108	Neo-Colonial	c. 1975	NC			
THORN TREE		1111	Neo-Colonial	1975	NC		"Foss, Arne"	Northern Illinois Construction
THORN TREE		1112	Contemporary	1975	NC		"Foss, Arne"	Northern Illinois Construction
THORN TREE		1115	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		"Wengerhoff, Albert L."	Phoenix Construction Corp.
THORN TREE		1123	Contemporary	1964	NC	"Greene, Benjamin House"	"McMasters, D. W."	"Greene, Arthur J. Const."
THORN TREE		1129	Split-Level	1968	NC		"Dahlquist, R. C"	
THORN TREE		1133	Split-Level	1962	NC			M & R Builders
THORN TREE		1139	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		"Wengerhoff, Albert L."	Phoenix Construction Corp.
THORN TREE		1142	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		"Wengerhoff, Albert L."	Phoenix Construction Corp.
THORN TREE		1145	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		"Wengerhoff, Albert L."	Phoenix Construction Corp.
THORN TREE		1151	Split-Level	1962	NC		"Leib, Marshall D."	"M. R. Builders"
THORN TREE		1152	Raised Ranch	1959	NC		"Leib, Marshall D."	M. R. Builders
THORN TREE		1166	Split-Level	1959	NC		"Leib, Marshall"	M. R. Builders
WALNUT		654	Apartment	1979	NC		"Booth, Nagle, & Hartray"	"Corrigan, E. W. Construction"
WHITE OAKS		766	Ranch	1959	NC	"Ettinger, Ralph Sr. House"	Hirsch & Lowenstein	"Ettlinger, Ralph"
WHITE OAKS		767	International Style	1962	NC	"Metzger, B. House"	"Newhouse, H. L."	"Metzger, B."
WHITE OAKS		776	Ranch	1956	NC	"Bloomstein, Max Jr. House"	"Hayes, Joseph C."	"Bloomstein, Max Jr."
WHITE OAKS		783	Raised Ranch	1956	NC	"Shepard, Irving House"	Hirsch & Lowenstein	"Shepard, Irving"



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	STYLE	DATE	RATING	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT	BUILDER
WHITE OAKS		786	Ranch	1956	NC	"Kant, Herbert House"	Hirsch & Lowenstein	"Kant, Herbert"

