

Architectural Resources in Highland Park, Illinois: Green Bay Corridor Survey Area A Summary and Inventory

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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 Green Bay Corridor survey area was generally developed later than areas of Highland Park east of the railroad tracks. Only five of the total 700 primary structures date from before 1920, while the overwhelming majority was built from the 1920s through the 1950s. This accounts for the rich collection of Craftsman style homes and historic revival styles that dominated 1920s construction, and modernist examples of high styles and ranch types from the late 1940s and early 1950s. The area was subdivided in two phases, the first in occurring 1916 and the second occurring between 1924 and 1926.

Granacki Historic Consultants was retained in 2006 to conduct an intensive field survey of the Green Bay Corridor 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 Green Bay Corridor survey area is bounded on the north by Ridgewood Road and Ravinia Drive and on the west by Green Bay Road. The eastern boundary runs primarily along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks, but jogs east at Lambert Tree Avenue to encompass the Ravinia Festival Park. The southern boundary runs along County Line Road. These boundaries describe a large survey area of approximately 224.32 acres. The area contains 702 parcels with 700 primary structures, two parks, and the Ravinia Festival Grounds. There are 333 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 over 20 years. In that time it has operated a local landmark program that to date has designated 57 individual landmarks and three historic districts. There are no individual local landmarks located within the Green Bay Corridor survey area.

Many of the city's structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as part of a historic district. Most of these historic properties are part of the Highland Park Multiple Resource Area, listed on the National Register in 1982-1983 as one of the first multiple property submissions in an Illinois community. With the exception of the Ravinia Park Historic District (which is listed on the National Register under the Highland Park Multiple Resource Area), there are no properties located within the survey area that have been listed on the National Register.



Out of concern that the number of local designations had diminished, the Commission began a comprehensive survey program in 1999 to identify potential landmark structures throughout the community. Five 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; *Braeside Survey Area: A Summary and Inventory* in 2004; and *Bob-O-Link Survey Area: A Summary and Inventory in 2005*. This survey covers an inland area located just south of the Bob-O-Link 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 three 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.



MAP OF SURVEY AREA



HISTORY OF HIGHLAND PARK

The earliest settlers in Highland Park were Irish and German farmers who first arrived in the late 1830s. In the 1840s and 1850s two settlements at St. Johns and Port Clinton were formed along the lakeshore, but these settlements were eventually abandoned. It was the opening of commuter rail service along the Chicago and North Western railroad on January 1, 1855 that initiated the development of Highland Park as one of a string of railroad suburbs that were beginning to radiate from Chicago. Walter Gurnee, president of the railroad, had early on envisioned the area as a picturesque suburb of well-appointed mansions for wealthy businessmen who would commute to Chicago. In 1853, he had formed the Port Clinton Land Corporation to purchase large tracts of land from the Port Clinton area south to Central Avenue. Gurnee disregarded warnings that “men of means would not be attracted by ravines and lonely woods.” He placed the first train station along the C & NW commuter line at Central and First Streets, confident that the rustic beauty of his landholdings would lure affluent new residents to build homes there. However, the succeeding years saw only a scattering of small commercial buildings (including no fewer than eight saloons along Green Bay Trail), and a handful of houses grew up along the west side of the station. (Wittelle, p.33-36)

Significant residential growth did not really begin until the Highland Park Building Company was formed in 1867 by a group of Chicago businessmen. The company, headed by resident manager Frank Hawkins, purchased 1200 acres from Walter Gurnee and hired the landscape architecture firm of Cleveland and French to design the subdivision. The principals in the firm were H.W.S. Cleveland, who had been associated with Frederick Law Olmsted’s design for Central Park in New York City, and William M.R. French, a civil engineer and brother of the famous sculptor Daniel Chester French. Together with additional lands purchased south of what was to become Central Avenue, Cleveland and French eventually platted a large triangular shaped area which stretched along the lakefront from what is now Walker Avenue in the northern part of Highland Park, west to the eastern boundary of Highwood and Sunset Road, and south to Edgewood Road. Their design highlighted the area’s natural beauty. Trees were cleared only along streets and by the railroad tracks, and the winding streets were laid to take advantage of the dramatic views provided by the ravines. The Highland Park Building Company soon opened all the platted streets and built a fine hotel at the corner of St. Johns Avenue and Ravine Drive.

In 1869, the City of Highland Park was incorporated and Frank Hawkins became the municipality’s first mayor. Hawkins also retained his position as head of the Highland Park Building Company, which built Victorian Gothic Revival and Italianate houses on speculation and for specific clients. By the early 1900s, Highland Park had become a popular summer retreat for wealthy Chicagoans, who built large seasonal estates close to the lake, and was beginning to attract a sizeable number of year-round residents as well.



HISTORY OF THE GREEN BAY CORRIDOR SURVEY AREA

The first land within the Green Bay Corridor Survey area to be annexed into the City of Highland Park was the future site of the Ravinia Festival Park Grounds, east of the Chicago & North Western railroad tracks. Initially considered part of the community of Braeside, the 500 acres of land south of Roger Williams Avenue and east of the railroad was owned by a Baptist Sunday school teacher named Benjamin F. Jacobs. Jacobs subdivided the area in 1872 as the South Highland Addition, with the intention of developing a secluded Baptist colony named Ravinia there. This Baptist retreat struggled unsuccessfully to recruit members for several years before finally closing its doors; however, the natural beauty of the region, with its rugged ravines and unspoiled woodlands, attracted other residents to the area.

From the beginning, there were tensions between those like Jacobs who wanted to bring municipal improvements to the community and those who staunchly fought to retain Ravinia's rustic character. The Ravinia Improvement Society (RIS) was formed to further plans for a village and secure needed local improvements, such as paved streets and sidewalks, safe and stable bridges to span the ravines, and sewer and water systems. Lacking funds, the RIS hoped that the Bluff City Railway would pay for these improvements. When it did not, annexation to Highland Park was advanced as the best means to the desired ends, even though many Highland Park officials were concerned with the expenses of providing such services.

Throughout 1899, several attempts were made before the annexation issue finally passed in the Highland Park City Council. The annexed area stretched from the quarter section line just south of Cedar Avenue to Lake Cook Road, and from the railroad east to Lake Michigan.

Shortly after the annexation of Ravinia, A. C. Frost, the president of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, conceived the idea of opening an outdoor entertainment venue that would attract ridership on evenings and weekends. Frost hoped that the park would entice potential new residents to the area, who would then build homes in any of the communities along his railroad and become daily riders. Ravinia Park, located along the east side of the railroad just south of what is today known as Lambert Tree Road, opened on August 15, 1904, offering high-quality entertainment in a natural setting. The park's earliest facilities, designed by Arthur M. Lowrie, included a roofed pavilion and indoor theater, a casino for meal service, and large picnic grounds. The rustic Arts and Crafts architecture and furnishings fit seamlessly into the surroundings. As one guest commented, the park was "not a place of gilt and glare". (Witelle, 137). In 1911, local residents rallied against threats to convert Ravinia Park into an amusement ground and beer garden. The Ravinia Company was launched with the intention of saving the park for cultural programs, and stock was sold to the public. The park was managed by Mrs. Louis Eckstein until it closed in 1931. In 1944, Eckstein, who by then owned practically all of the stock, gave the park to the Ravinia Festival Association, which owns and operates it today.



Here Go the Last of These \$349 North Shore Lots!
 40x130 Feet Each! Worth Double!
TODAY!—THE BIG CLEAN-UP!
Come Out! Join the Crowds!!

The selling at Ravinia Highlands, for the past two weeks, has been cyclonic. We have been smashing all sales-records. And the enthusiasm of the buyers has been growing daily. But no wonder that this subdivision is such a sensational success—it is just what people want, and it is being sold at actually half its true value. Veteran real estate investors have been first to realize this fact, and have been the heaviest purchasers, while interest in the big bargain offerings at Ravinia Highlands increases every day.

Today the selling will be at fever heat, for we are getting down to the last of these bargain \$349 lots, and today will probably see the last of them bought up. Therefore, if you intend to get in on this—and want one of the extra choice bargains—act TODAY! Come out! Join the crowds!! See how much better this property is than we say. Prove by your own inspection of the property and its surroundings that Ravinia Highlands is worth just twice the price at which we are selling it.

BARTLETT'S RAVINIA HIGHLANDS
 IN THE ARISTOCRATIC HIGHLAND PARK - RAVINIA DISTRICT

Keep these four big points in mind: (1) THE LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—Ravinia Highlands lies in the center of the most fashionable and aristocratic section of the North Shore, with the exclusive title of "Green Bay Road" (one of Chicago's most luxurious addresses) to the north, and the "Crests of the North Shore" (exclusive title) to the south. In fact, part of our property lies within a U.S. corporate limit of Highland Park of Chicago.

Keep in mind (2) THE METEROLOGICAL ADVANTAGE OF THE SHORE PROPERTY—Money of the year. And every foot of North Shore property is worth more than its price. Forest (and beyond Ravinia Highlands) is in great demand and is being held at fancy prices. Each year the price goes up 10%, 15% and sometimes as much as 20% in certain sections. And the location of Ravinia Highlands is second to none among North Shore suburbs.

Times are Prosperous!—Everybody's Making Money!!—Why Don't You?

Keep in mind (3) THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—With its trolley daily and fast road-buses to the city on the Northwest Highway, the splendid service of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric, and its own stations at the entrance to our property. Don't forget, also, that Ravinia Highlands fronts on beautiful Green Bay Road—a full-extended drive that is one of the principal thoroughfares out of Chicago for motorists.

Fourth, and last, HEARD-OF-LOW PRICES. If you see Ravinia Highlands today, you will see its wonderful benefits, its surroundings, its location, its position and find out that surrounding property is being held at \$500 per acre wholesale, and if you will then stop to consider that you are buying for less than \$100 per acre, and the extra profit you will realize, you will see that the price is the price of the future. You will never see the like again.

40x130 ft. **\$349** Lots as low as **\$349**

TERMS 10% DOWN BALANCE MONTHLY NO INTEREST FOR FIRST 2 YEARS

Surrounded by Homes and Estates Costing Fortunes and by Residence Property Held at as High as \$125 per front foot

Buy in Ravinia Highlands for investment, even though you never expect to make your home there—even though you are planning to permanently leave Chicago. You couldn't find a better investment if you searched the earth. Buy here, at today's low prices, and you can surely double your money in rapid fire time. 10% is all you need to pay down, and the terms on the balance are only \$2 monthly on every \$100, with no interest for first two years. At this rate you can probably arrange to take on and carry three or four of these bargain lots at \$349. But remember, we are getting down to the last of them, and today may be your final chance. Let nothing prevent your coming out TODAY!

All we ask of you is to come out and see for yourself—make a thorough investigation of conditions—and take our word for the rest. Remember, we are probably better represented in real estate values than any other firm in town—and our 15 years of success in developing subdivisions enables us to pretty accurately forecast the future of different properties—particularly the properties into which we place our own money.

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 CHICAGO'S LARGEST REAL ESTATE OPERATORS
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 SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PLAN.

Chicago Daily Tribune, July 16, 1916

The majority of the land west of the railroad tracks in the Green Bay Corridor Survey Area (comprising all of the survey area except for Ravinia Park) was subdivided in two major phases by two prominent Chicago real estate developers. The approach of these developers reflected differing ideologies in selling residential property. The first phase of development began in 1916, when Frederick H. Bartlett & Company purchased 105 acres between the C& NW Railway and Green Bay Road, extending south of Roger Williams Avenue to Blackstone Place. Bartlett was an Illinois native who first opened his real estate company's office in 1900. The firm initially concentrated its efforts on the south side of Chicago, platting large subdivisions in Hyde Park, Chicago Lawn, and Clearing between 1909 and 1912. The success of these initial projects permitted the company to expand into new areas, including north side suburbs. By early 1916, F. H. Bartlett & Company was selling "Bartlett Bonds" to fund improvements to its new "big bargain subdivisions" along the North Shore. Bondholders were given the option of applying their bonds towards the purchase of lots at a 5% discount, and were permitted to buy two weeks before the general public. (*Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1916)

Bartlett subdivided his land along the edge of Highland Park into 10 blocks containing 389 lots. The subdivision was platted on a straight grid, with major streets running north-south parallel to the railroad, and east-west cross streets running perpendicular to the railroad. Bartlett named his subdivision "Ravinia Highlands", and in the months preceding the April 30th grand opening, the company embarked on an aggressive advertising campaign geared primarily towards speculative builders and real estate investors. Bartlett ran advertisements in the *Chicago Tribune* offering free transportation and luncheons at open houses, and generous financing terms at 10% down and a monthly balance of \$2 on every \$100. One advertisement urged: "We say to you: 'Buy Ravinia

Highlands!’ We say: ‘Plunge! Buy all you can of it! Load up on it—all you can possibly carry—every foot if it will make you money!’ (*Chicago Daily Tribune*, July 16, 1916) In June of 1916, Bartlett purchased additional land for his First Addition to Ravinia Highlands, which extended the district north along the Section Line and the railroad to Ravinia Road. Although U.S. entry into World War I stalled any significant building activity in these subdivisions until the 1920s, the city of Highland Park officially annexed the Ravinia Highlands on June 24, 1918. By the mid-1920s, houses were scattered throughout the subdivision.

The second major phase of development, begun in 1924 and encompassing the southern half of the survey area between Blackstone Place and County Line Road, was a distinctive contrast to Bartlett’s Ravinia Highlands. The subdivisions created during this phase featured a more naturalistic layout, with curvilinear streets and spacious, irregularly sized lots. The first subdivision south of Blackstone was platted in February of 1924 by developer Arthur Dunas. Dunas, who would go on to develop Sherwood Manor, Mundelein Manor, and Hawthorn Heights in Highland Park in 1926 and 1927, purchased the land between Ravinia Park and Green Bay Road and carved out a small grouping of three blocks (a total of 48 lots) along two curving streets (Plat Map, dated 2-18-1924). Just two months later, George C. Hield & Company purchased the land south of the park to County Line Road and developed the subdivision of Braeside. Like Bartlett, Hield operated a successful real estate business in Chicago and advertised extensively in the local papers. His strategy, however, differed from Bartlett’s in several ways. Hield employed landscape architects to design a subdivision that highlighted the natural features of the area, much as the Highland Park Building Company had done when planning the city itself. The design for Braeside, which took over a year to complete, featured “winding roads, broad parkways, and landscaping that so effectively harmonize with the natural wooded growth and rolling land.” In addition, the advertisements for Braeside spoke not to investors, but to potential

When Homes are Built at Braeside

When homes are built at Braeside, when landscape architects and engineers have finished their work on the winding drives and the spacious home sites, Braeside will still possess the tall forest trees and primitive natural beauty that so many residential communities have lost.

Situated in Highland Park, three blocks west of the Lake, one block west of Sheridan Road and within a block of the Chicago & Northwestern and North Shore line stations, Braeside has for years remained the property of an estate. From its point of vantage one hundred feet above Lake level this tract of rolling, wooded land has a delightful view of the beautiful Skokie Valley, and of the surrounding homes and gardens.

In this stretch of wooded land, once, as many old residents remember, a favorite spot for shooting deer, even now are standing the oddly shaped trees that when mere saplings were bent to mark old Indian trails.

The development of Braeside as a community where fine homes may be built, has not been permitted to encroach upon the natural beauty of this rare location, and the result has been the creation of a community which in natural beauty, careful and artistic planning, in its rigid protective and exclusive restrictions is unsurpassed, we believe unequalled by anything obtainable on the North Shore.

Much of the work of preparing Braeside for residences has been completed, sidewalks, sewer, water, gas and electricity have been installed and paid for, contracts have been let for the concrete streets to be completed this spring, and we will soon begin construction of a number of homes of rare architectural beauty.

Residents at Braeside will have none of the inconvenience to which they would be submitted in the ordinary suburban community. No home site is more than three blocks from the stations, and there are sidewalks every foot of the way.

Downtown Chicago is reached in thirty-five minutes from Braeside; golf courses and beaches are nearby, and Ravinia Park adjoins the property on the North.

Those who know the North Shore will appreciate the scarcity of sites comparable to these, and know that what few remain available are held at prices considerably higher than at Braeside.

Braeside home sites will not be offered for purchase until some time in March, and further information will appear in this paper before that time, but if your building plans require immediate action advance information will be sent to you. Simply write to—

GEO. C. HIELD & COMPANY · Temple Building · Chicago
Established 1890

BRAESIDE—In Highland Park

Chicago Daily Tribune, March 3, 1925



residents. Hield & Company emphasized the exclusivity of the development as well as the natural beauty of the surroundings, both of which would be protected by restrictive covenants “which will forever bar all unsightly development, which will fix an appropriate minimum cost of homes to be constructed [later set at \$12,000], and which will ensure to residents there that their surroundings will always be of high character.” (*Chicago Daily Tribune*, April 14, 1925 and April 24, 1925.) Hield also built at least nine homes in the new subdivision, including the significant-rated buildings at 85 and 165 Blackhawk Road, 565 Cherokee Road, and 86 and 154 Indian Tree Drive.

The northwestern corner of the Green Bay Corridor survey area, bounded on the east by the First Addition to Ravinia Highlands, on the west by Green Bay Road, and on the north by Ridgewood Road, was originally platted in 1910 as part of the Ridgewood Park Subdivision. A portion of this corner was re-subdivided in 1926 into four large lots along Ridgewood Place as the Idle Hour Subdivision. This development was the last named subdivision to be platted in the survey area. Unlike the Bob-O-Link survey area directly north, which was carved into many subdivisions and continuously re-subdivided throughout the first half of the twentieth century, all of the subdivisions in the Green Bay Corridor retain their original configurations, despite the fact that the many of the homes within these subdivisions were built decades after the original platting.

Construction within the survey area was, for the most part, evenly spread throughout the major periods of 20th-century building, with most homes built singly or as part of a small handful of structures by one builder. No one developer or architect dominated construction, and there was no large scale speculative building in the survey area. The most intensive period of construction occurred between 1925 and 1929. In that five year period alone, 169 homes were built in the survey area. 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. An astounding 289 structures were built in the Green Bay Corridor survey area between 1946 and 1959.

PROMINENT ARCHITECTS REPRESENTED IN THE SURVEY AREA

Several of the homes in the Green Bay Corridor 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 and developers can be found in the survey area: Holabird & Root; Philip Duke West; Ivan R. Peterson; Henry Dubin; Philip A. Faro; A. J. Del Bianco, and developer Greta Lederer with architect Samuel Blumenthal.

HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLE ARCHITECTS

The firm of **Holabird and Root** grew out of the well-known and highly-regarded firm of Holabird and Roche, which was established in 1882 by William Holabird (1854-1923) and Martin Roche (1855-1927). Holabird and Roche, who had worked together under William Le Baron Jenney, achieved success early with their designs for Fort Sheridan near Highland Park and for the Tacoma Building (1889) in Chicago. The late 1800s saw a plethora of important Chicago commissions, including the Marquette Building, the Old Colony Building, and the Monadnock addition. The firm's biggest and most celebrated buildings, however, were built during the 1910s and 1920s, by which time William Holabird's son, John Augur Holabird (1886-1945) and John Welborn Root, Jr. (1887-1963), son of Daniel Burnham's partner, John Root, had taken over the firm. John Holabird was born in Evanston, Illinois and graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1907. In 1909, he resigned his commission and sailed to Paris to study architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts. There he met John Root, Jr., who had come to the École des Beaux-Arts after graduating with a degree in architecture from Cornell University. In 1918, both men had returned to Chicago and joined Holabird & Roche.

Holabird & Roche became Holabird & Root in 1928; shortly thereafter, the firm completed, among others, the Palmolive Building, the Chicago Daily News Building, and the Chicago Board of Trade building, which were considered among the best high-rise designs in the country. Root also designed houses and smaller residential buildings. The more impressive examples were completed before the firm transitioned to Holabird & Root.

The survey area contains one home designed by Holabird & Root. The Colonial Revival home at 171 Indian Tree Drive, completed in 1940 for owner O. G. Smith is a well-preserved, if typical, example of the style.

Philip Duke West (1905-1974), a local architect based in nearby Hinsdale, IL, received a degree in architecture from the University of Michigan in 1929. West was employed by several prestigious architects, including Holabird & Root, Philip Maher, and Schmidt, Garden & Erickson, before starting his own firm in Hinsdale during the late 1940s. West designed a number of prominent buildings in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, including the Hinsdale Police and Fire Station Building at 33 E. First Street (1935), the Sinnissippi Farm in Oregon, Illinois (1950), the Kankakee Daily Journal Building (1951), and the Oak Park YMCA (1953-54). In addition to his private practice, Philip West also served on the Hinsdale Plan Commission from 1950 to 1967, when he left Illinois to retire in Palm Desert, California. West designed one building in the Green Bay Corridor survey area, a Colonial Revival home at 166 Indian Tree Drive constructed in 1937.



Ivan Robert Peterson (1898-1985) was a Chicago area architect whose early to mid-twentieth century practice appears to have been devoted to residential design. Born on May 28, 1898 in Michigan to Canadian-born parents, Ivan spent much of his childhood on Chicago's north side. Although not much is known about Peterson's architectural training, he did receive his license to practice architecture in Illinois by 1925. By 1931, Peterson had moved to Highland Park and was a member of the Illinois Society of Architects. His move to the North Shore prompted more opportunities with his residential practice. He later relocated to Nile Center (Skokie) and settled in Glenview, becoming a member of the Village's plan commission by the mid-1950s. In January of 1954, one of Peterson's residential works was featured as the "Home of the Week" in the Chicago Tribune. The J. L. Ten Eyck House, a red brick Ranch type house situated on 1.5 acres in Northfield Township, featured an interesting mix of interior materials, including slate and bluestone floors and cypress and African mahogany paneling.

Peterson's residential designs followed the mainstream stylistic trends in architectural design that occurred during his career, from historic revivals to contemporary Ranches. The five homes that Peterson designed in the Green Bay Corridor survey area—a French Eclectic and a Tudor Revival cottage, a Bungalow with Tudor Revival detailing, a Colonial Revival, and a Gable-Front home, are typical examples of these trends.

PIONEERS OF THE MODERN PERIOD

Henry Dubin (1892-1963) received his degree in architecture at the University of Illinois in 1915 and moved to Highland Park in 1930. That year, he designed one of Highland Park's most forward looking and technically innovative early modern residences in 1930 at 441 Cedar, which he used as his own private residence. In 1932, Henry and his brother, George Dubin (1890-1958), formed the architectural firm of Dubin & Dubin. 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. Henry Dubin designed one home in the survey area, a split-level home at 610 Melody Lane. The house, commissioned for developer C. Scassaletti and constructed in 1935, is a rare early example of a split-level home and features modernist details characteristic of Dubin's work.

Philip Anthony Faro was born in Chicago in 1913, the only son of Italian immigrants Joseph and Josephine Faro. Faro studied architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) and operated a solo architectural practice out of his homes in South Chicago and in South Holland during the last half of the twentieth century. Faro designed primarily churches and schools on the southside of Chicago and in the south suburbs, including St. Jude the Apostle Church in South Holland. He died on October 27, 2001 of complications from Alzheimer's disease.

Faro completed two split-level homes, 765 and 771 Broadview, in the survey area in 1954 and 1955. Both houses were commissioned by developer/builder L. Jaffe.

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.

Bianco designed and built eight homes in Green Bay Corridor survey area, the earliest of which was a 1941 International Style residence at 568 Broadview. The remaining seven Bianco houses are Ranch, Split-Level, and Minimal Traditional homes built in 1954 and 1955.

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). 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 Green Bay 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.

In 1949, Greta Lederer teamed with architect Samuel Corman Blumenthal to build a group of homes in Highland Park. Blumenthal, who graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in architecture in 1943, worked in the firm of fellow Illini graduate Ralph E. Stoetzel during the late 1940s and early 1950s. By 1962, Blumenthal had opened his own practice, the Corman Blumenthal Company, at 612 North Michigan Avenue. Blumenthal designed seven Ranch and Colonial Revival style homes for Lederer on the 100 and 200 blocks of Green Bay Road. Six of these homes are still standing.



ARCHITECTURE IN THE GREEN BAY CORRIDOR SURVEY AREA

The Green Bay Corridor area of Highland Park was developed primarily during the first half of 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 turn of the 20th century through the 1960s. 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 676 residential structures in the survey area, 662 were constructed as single-family dwellings. Multifamily dwellings in the survey area include nine apartment buildings and five townhouses dating from the 1946 or later, as well as two commercial buildings (one dating from the 1930s, the other built within the past ten years) on Roger Williams Avenue that contain upper-floor residential units.

A number of nonresidential structures are located in the survey area. There are a total of 22 commercial structures within the survey area, all located along Roger Williams Avenue. These include 13 one-part commercial blocks dating from the mid- to late-1950s, five two-part commercial blocks constructed between the mid-1920s through 2000, and four freestanding commercial buildings, all constructed after 1965. Also included in the survey area is 692 Burton, a fire station dating from around 1930.

The Ravinia Park Festival grounds are included within the Green Bay Corridor survey area. However, because the structures and grounds associated with Ravinia Park Festival have been documented as part of a previous project, they were not surveyed for this report.

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. In the Green Bay Corridor Survey Area, architectural high styles consist primarily of 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 their 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 and early 20th-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. Less than half of 1% (five buildings) of the housing stock dates from before 1920. Of these, three can be characterized as 19th- and early-20th-century vernacular types. The two remaining homes are examples of the Queen Anne high style. Twentieth-century construction consists largely of popular types. Approximately 38% percent (265) of the structures from the 20th century are of high-style designs. This includes Colonial Revival (127), Dutch Colonial Revival (10), Spanish Colonial Revival (one), French Eclectic (19), Italian Renaissance (five), Mediterranean Revival (two), Tudor Revival (77), Craftsman (10), Late Prairie (two), Shed (one), International Style (four), and Contemporary (seven) styles. The remaining residences are classified as popular types, the Ranch being most prevalent (93), followed by the Split-Level (80), the Bungalow (82), and the Minimal Traditional (28).

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.

The entire development in the Green Bay Corridor survey area occurred during the 20th century. Of this, the majority of construction occurred during the 1920s and the 1940s through 1950s. 171 structures were built in the 1920s, 129 in the 1940s, and 208 in the 1950s. A few residences dating from the turn of the 20th century are scattered throughout the survey area. The largest and most impressive of these residences is the Queen Anne style home at 961 Ridgewood Road. The rest of these early homes 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 Bungalows and Craftsman-style homes and a small group of American Foursquares 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 slightly in the 1930s, these types of homes continued to be built, along with a number of French Eclectic and other common revival styles. One of the survey area's two Late Prairie homes, 545 Green Bay Road, was constructed in 1938. Following World War II, construction in the Green Bay Corridor area began to rebound, peaking in 1954 and 1955. This is one of the periods of greatest development for the survey area. 37 houses were built in 1954, followed by at least 32 in 1955.

The total number of significant structures in the survey area is 43, approximately 2.6% of all structures. There are 475 structures (68%) ranked contributing in the survey area, and 182 (26%) ranked non-contributing.

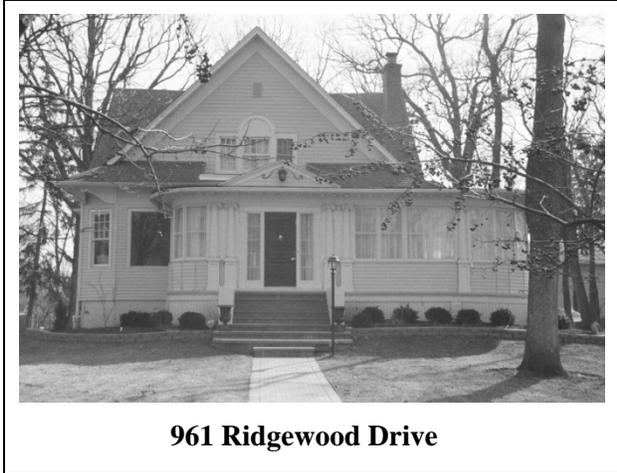
The following sections describe the high-style architecture, vernacular, and popular types in the Green Bay Corridor survey area. The examples of these styles and types chosen for illustration are, in most cases, those ranked locally significant. In some cases it was not possible to illustrate all the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

EARLY 20th-CENTURY HOUSING STOCK

There are few examples of early 20th-century housing in the Green Bay Corridor area, and the majority of those are vernacular types. However, there are two examples of the Queen Anne style, a common high-style architecture type from the late 19th century through the early 20th century. Of the 700 structures in the survey area, only 5 were built before 1920.

EARLY 20th-CENTURY HIGH STYLES

Queen Anne is a 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



961 Ridgewood Drive

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 two Queen Anne houses in the survey area. Both are later (c. 1900) variations of the style but feature the characteristic irregularity. The house 961 Ridgewood Drive features a cross gable roof with front & side pent roof gables; a front wraparound porch, and a Palladian window on the front façade. The second Queen Anne home in the survey area, 213 Ravinia Park Road, has been listed as non-contributing because of major additions

that have compromised the architectural integrity of the original structure.

EARLY 20th-CENTURY VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES

A small number of homes in the survey area (4 total) may be defined as early 20th-century vernacular house types. They range in construction date from c. 1900 to 1932. Unfortunately, often because of their simplicity, the historic character of many of these housing types has not been fully appreciated. Consequently, in many instances such homes have been greatly altered.

Some simple vernacular house types are based on general massing and overall floor plan. 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 two Gable Front houses in the district. Both are rated as contributing structures.

L-Form houses and cottages have an L-Plan as one single, integrated whole. The L-Form house is 2 ½ stories tall and has gable roofs that intersect at a right angle, with their roof ridges at the same height. There is one example of an L-Form house in the survey area, located at 789 Green Bay Road (c. 1900). The house is rated a contributing structure.

Side Gable houses and Side Gable cottages have gable-roofed ends at the sides of the structure. There is one example of a Side Gable cottage in the survey area, located at 875 Burton Avenue. The house dates from 1927 and is rated a contributing structure.

HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES FROM THE 1920s THROUGH THE 1940s

The Green Bay Corridor 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 378 examples (54%) 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 127 Colonial Revival, 77 Tudor Revival, and 19 French Eclectic homes.

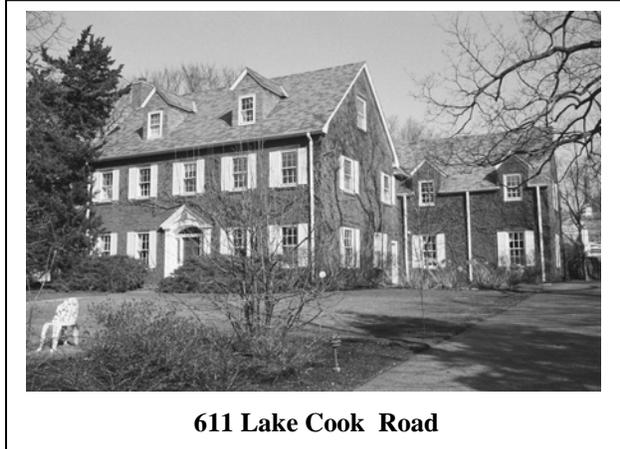
COLONIAL REVIVAL

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 multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.

The Colonial Revival style is by far the most prevalent of the revival styles in the survey area. Of the 127 structures in this style, the following five have been rated significant: 585 Cherokee Road, constructed in 1928; 611 Lake Cook Road, designed by Wallace F. Verkes and built in 1929; 544 Braeside Road, designed by Otis & Fuller and constructed in 1937; 559 Braeside



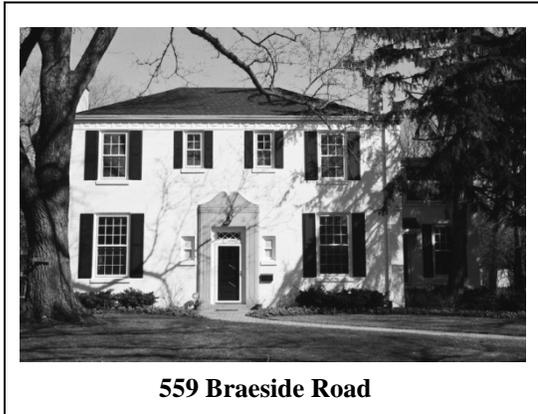
Road, designed by Vessley & Jones and built in 1937, and 651 Cherokee Road, constructed in 1948.



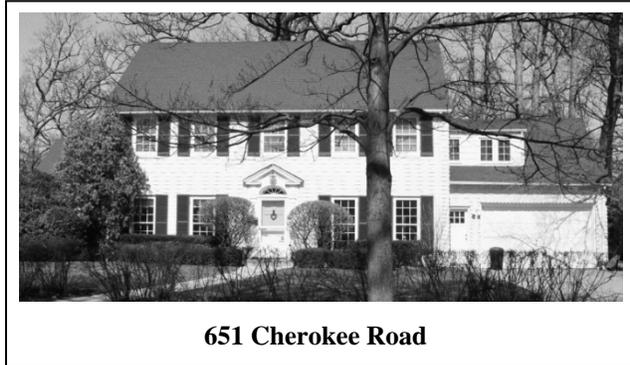
The structure at 611 Lake Cook Road is the most impressive Colonial Revival residence in the survey area. Architect Wallace F. Verkes incorporated many hallmarks of the style in his design for homeowner Elizabeth Mayer. The main massing of the house is side-gabled with a symmetrical front façade and Classical entry with fluted pilasters, leaded glass transom, and sidelights. The home retains its historic 6/6 double hung windows and slate tile roof. A 2-story northeast corner wing with front gable wall dormers mimics the features

of the façade. Overall, the home is an excellently preserved example of the Colonial Revival style.

A later example of Colonial Revival, the R. E. Hutchings house at 559 Braeside Road, shows the evolution of the style in the 1930s. The structure, built in 1937 and designed by architect Vessley



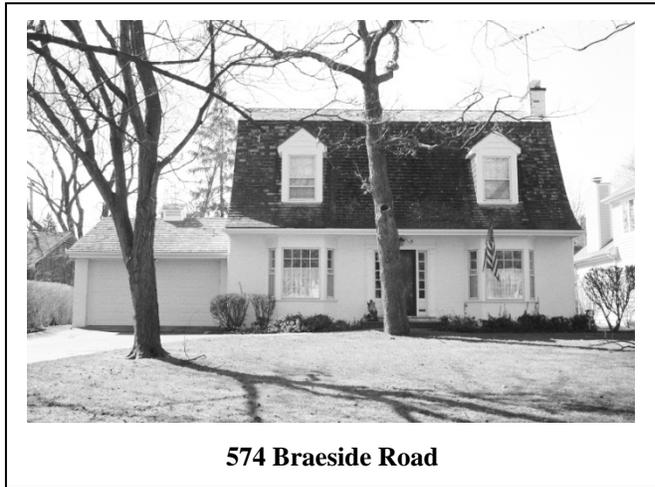
Jones, retains the axial symmetry of earlier Colonial Revival designs but is more linear and exhibits fewer details. An oversized, Art-Deco inspired entry surround with stylized Classical detailing in concrete dominates the façade, and a Greek key frieze runs beneath the hipped roof.



The Seymour B. Levy house, at 651 Cherokee Road, is an excellent, intact example of a 1940s Colonial Revival. Constructed in 1948, the home is a side gable structure with a symmetrical front façade clad in brick with a decorative basket weave pattern. The front façade features a classical front entry surround with a prominent triangular pediment, fluted pilasters, and fanlight. The home retains its historic wood windows.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL

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



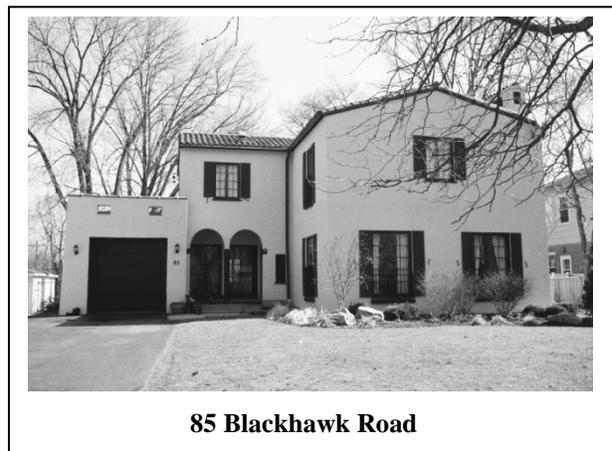
with the gambrel facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, while those with side-facing gambrels and a broad front dormer were very popular during the 1920s. There are 10 examples of the style in the survey area, including eight contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and one significant building at 574 Braeside Road.

The Jean R. Hull house at 574 Braeside Road is a charming, pre-World War II

Dutch Colonial Revival cottage designed by architect George Wolff. Constructed in 1939, the building features a steeply-pitched, flared gambrel roof with paired front window bays.

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, another sub-set of the Colonial Revival style, is fairly uncommon outside the southwestern 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 around the country, and some are found in Highland Park. The style is typified by low-pitched ceramic tile roofs, stucco wall surfaces, eaves with little or no overhangs, wrought iron work, and round-arched windows. Only one example of the style exists in the survey area, at 85 Blackhawk Road. The stucco house, a gable front structure with intersecting north side gable wing, features a ceramic tile roof, a round arched entryway, and wood casement windows, is rated significant as a rare example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in the survey area.



CAPE COD

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



647 Broadview Avenue

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. There are 19 examples of the Cape Cod in the survey area; 17 contributing structures, one non-contributing structure, and one significant structure, at 647 Broadview Avenue.

Designed by architect Louis Maier for Aage Schmidt and constructed in 1937, 647 Broadview Avenue is a textbook example of

a 1930s Cape Cod residence. The side-gabled roofline, symmetrical façade and front gable dormers are typical of the type. The elaborate classical surround on the centered front entry connect the modest house to other high style Colonial Revival residences in the survey area.

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



867 Broadview Avenue

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 77 examples of the style, 12 are rated locally significant. These include: the O.I. Knight house at 609 Broadview Avenue,

constructed in 1928; the Mosley house at 867 Broadview Avenue, completed in 1924; the J. Galassini house at 666 Burton Place, constructed in 1935; the William Sanderson house at 137 Blackhawk Road, designed by William J. Braun and completed in 1927; and the W. C. Becker house at 171 Blackhawk Road, designed by Arthur Swanson & Associates and constructed in 1938.

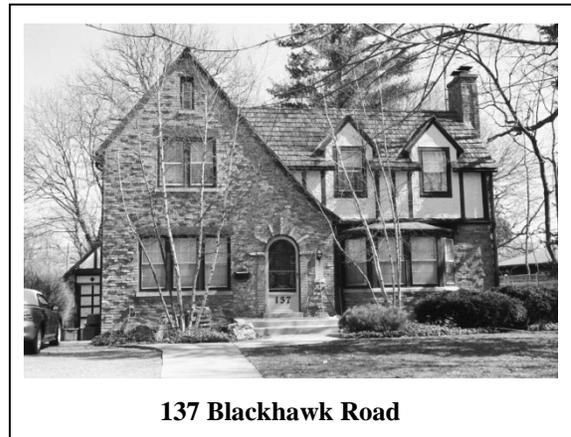
The residence at 867 Broadview Avenue, constructed in 1924 for the Mosely family, is an imposing, grand manor-inspired Tudor Revival residence. The stucco-clad house features an irregular plan with a dramatically flared hipped roof, multiple gables with decorative half-timbering, and metal casement windows. A steeply pitched, asymmetrical gabled-bay on the east façade houses the main entryway. A screened porch, tucked under the swooping roofline, dominates the south façade. The house, set on a large lot with mature landscaping, is an impressive and well-preserved example of the Tudor Revival style.

The William Sanderson house at 137 Blackhawk Road is another notable example of the Tudor Revival style within the survey area. The building features an asymmetrical front bay intersected by a side gable wing. Distinctive skintled brickwork, decorative half-timbering, and gabled dormers enliven the

front
façade.



666 Burton Avenue



137 Blackhawk Road

The Tudor
Revival

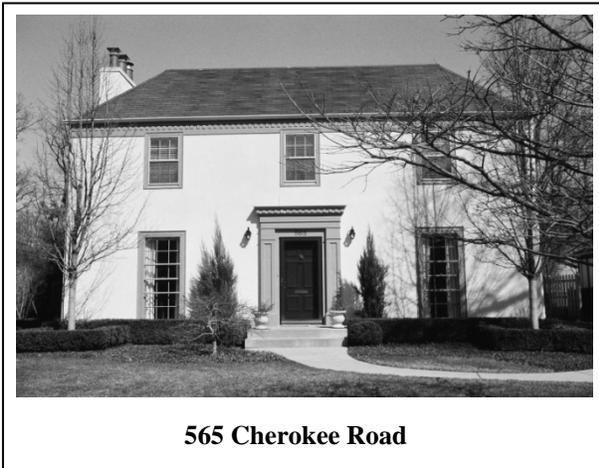
style was often utilized for more modest housing, as in the example of the J. Galassini house at 666 Burton Avenue. The building is a simplified rendering of the Tudor Revival style, with characteristic details—including a front end chimney, round arch entry, and rusticated stone detailing—intact.

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 École 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 19 French Eclectic-style houses in the survey area, thirteen are ranked contributing and six are ranked locally significant. The significant-rated houses are as follows: 177 Blackhawk Road, built in 1927; 526 Braeside Road, built in 1936; 568 Burton Place, constructed in 1930; 565 Cherokee Road, constructed in 1925; 170 Indian Tree Drive, built in 1938; and 520 Pleasant Avenue, built in 1931.

The residence at 565 Cherokee Road, built in 1925, is a fine, formal example of the symmetrical variation of French Eclectic. True to the style, the structure features a broad hipped roof with a wood dental frieze, square massing, and a symmetrical front façade. The house is clad in stucco, and ornamentation is concentrated on the centrally located front entry, which features a classical surround

The house at 520 Pleasant Avenue is a quaint example of the Norman subtype of the French Eclectic style. Constructed in 1931, the structure exhibits the L-shaped plan and steeply pitched gabled roof typical of the style. A rounded, stone-clad entry tower with a conical roof in the corner of the L holds the segmental arched entryway, which is echoed in the segmental arch dormer above the house's attached garage. The house retains its historic wood casement windows.



ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

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.



86 Indian Tree Drive

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 are five residential example of this style in the survey area; two are rated contributing, and three are rated locally significant.

86 Indian Tree Drive, built in 1926, is a fine example of Italian Renaissance architecture,

and the only example in the survey area that is stucco, instead of brick. The home features a hipped roof with ceramic tile and overhanging eaves. A prominent two-story front bay holds a first floor sun porch with French doors and blind round arches above. A round arch front entry canopy with carved brackets is placed just north of the projecting front bay. The house retains its historic wood windows.

HIGH STYLES NOT BASED ON HISTORIC PRECEDENT

In the first decades of the 20th century, some architects began designing buildings 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 4% (29 buildings) 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 10 Craftsman-style houses and 11 Craftsman Bungalows. Although none of the Craftsman style homes in the survey area are rated significant, all but one are considered contributing structures.

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.

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 two Late Prairie structures in the survey area, both



545 Green Bay Road

of which have been rated locally significant. These are the Mildred Goodstein residence at 545 Green Bay Road and the Alvin Richman residence at 472 Burton Avenue.



472 Burton Avenue

The Mildred Goodstein residence at 545 Green Bay Road is an excellent example of the Late Prairie style. The house, constructed in 1938, is a low, horizontal building with irregular massing and a flat roof. The inset entry porch is accented by a rounded, recessed flat roof. Bands of casement windows line the front facade. The prominently placed garage, originally a separate building, has since been attached to the main house.

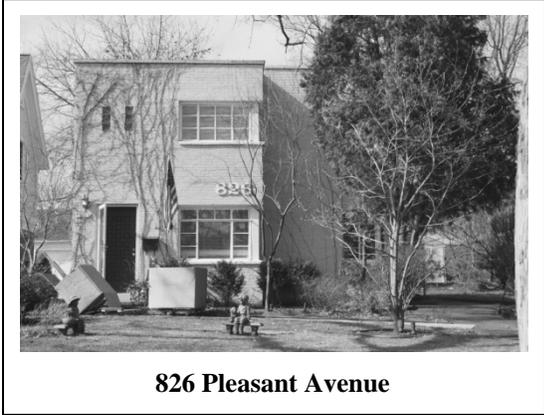
The residence at 472 Burton Avenue was designed by Alvin Richman as his own residence and constructed in 1963. Although not yet 50 years old, the house is architecturally significant as an impressive and thoughtfully-designed example of the Late Prairie style. Multiple planes of flat roofs emphasize the horizontality of the building's low, rambling massing. Richman used organic wall materials of brick and dark-stained wood; the high clerestory windows maintain privacy on the building's public facades. The cantilevered, flat-roofed canopy that extends over the front parking and entry spaces is a dramatic design element.

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.



826 Pleasant Avenue

There are four International Style residences in the survey area. Three are rating as contributing structures and one, the R. Rini House at 826 Pleasant Avenue, is listed as locally significant. The Rini House was designed by architect Louis Simon and built in 1949. The simple, geometric

massing, flat roofs, distinctive bands of casement windows that turn the corners of the building, and the lack of any superfluous ornamentation make this house an excellent example of an International Style residence in Highland Park.

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. While there are seven Contemporary style homes in the survey area, none are rated significant. Three are listed as contributing structures, and four are rated non-contributing.

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 is one Shed style structure in the survey area. Because the house was built in the 1970s, it is considered a non-contributing structure.

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 five Mansard-style residences in the survey area, built between 1965 and 1984. All are rated non-contributing.

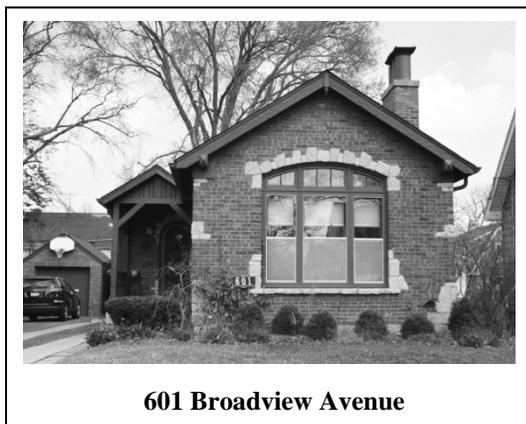
In the 1990s, public taste began to shift such that more literal interpretations of historic styles were favored. This survey labels these styles, which attempt to recreate well-known historic styles, as **Neo-Traditional**. Some of the most popular include Neo-Colonial, Neo-Tudor, and Neo-Queen Anne. There are 31 Neo-Traditional structures in the survey area, the majority of which were constructed within the past 15 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 two 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 92 examples. The Split-Level is also well represented, with 80 examples in the survey area. There are 68 Bungalows (not including Craftsman and Chicago-style Bungalows) in the survey area.

BUNGALOW



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 68 Bungalows located within the survey area. Sixty are rated contributing, six are rated non-contributing, and two, the Ivan R. Peterson House at 601 Broadview Avenue and the Birger Gotaas House at 511 Green Bay Road, are rated locally significant.

Both significant-rated bungalows in the survey area are examples of speculative housing, and both show the ease with which revival style detailing could be incorporated into the Bungalow.

The Peterson House at 601 Broadview, constructed in 1928, is a typical regional Bungalow form, with a long and narrow rectangular footprint, a low-lying roofline with overhanging eaves, grouped windows, and an offset entrance. However, the detailing—rusticated stonework along the window and door openings and along the edges of the front bay, a timber-framed entry porch covering a round arched front door—is Tudor Revival. Similarly, the house at 511 Green Bay Road, built in 1926, features Mediterranean detailing, such as a clay tile roof, stuccoed walls and a three-sided window bay with a copper roof, which sets the bungalow apart from others in the survey area.

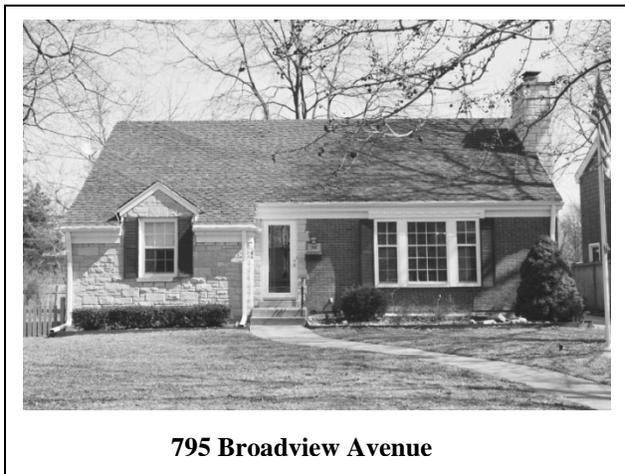


511 Green Bay Road

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. All 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.



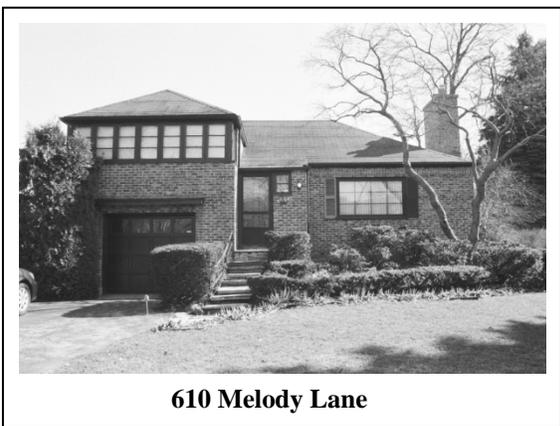
795 Broadview Avenue

There are 92 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. Practically all of these homes are architect-designed. Of the 92 Ranch-type houses, 14 are rated non-contributing. There are 77 contributing structures and one, the John Daniel Cummings House at 795 Broadview Avenue, rated locally significant.

795 Broadview Avenue, constructed in 1946, is a fine, early example of a Ranch house with Colonial Revival detailing. The residence features a side gable roof with cornice returns and a simple wood frieze. The front façade is clad in irregular stone and brick veneer, interrupted by a three-part window with scalloped trim. A stone chimney occupies the south elevation.

SPLIT-LEVEL

The Split-Level originated during the 1950s as a variant of the Ranch type. 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, 44 of which are rated contributing and three—the M. L. Daris House at 367 Flora Place, the J. W. Franklin House at 633 Lake Cook Road, and 610 Melody Lane—are rated locally significant.



610 Melody Lane

610 Melody Lane, constructed in 1935, is an early example of a Split-Level residence designed by noted local architect Henry Dubin (1892 – 1963). Dubin, who moved to Highland Park in 1930, designed residences throughout Highland Park on his own and as a partner with his brother, George, in the architectural firm of Dubin and Dubin. The one-and-one-half-story house features a hipped roof that is intersected by a two-story garage bay, forming the multi-level configuration typical of a Split-Level house. A shed-roof entry bay is located in the corner of this intersection. The

ribbon of windows running along the top of the garage bay and the simple brick walls devoid of decoration reveal the influence of the International Style in Dubin's design.

The J. W. Franklin House at 633 Lake Cook Road, constructed in 1938, is a very different interpretation of the Split-Level. Architect J. T. Fortin's design gives the house a charming, romantic feel with French Eclectic elements such as rustic stone walls, a flared mansard roof covered in slate tile, and a rounded entry tower.



633 Lake Cook Road

OTHER POPULAR 20th-CENTURY HOUSE TYPES

There are several other popular house types represented in the survey area. However, no examples 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 six examples of this type in the survey area. Although no houses of this type have been ranked significant, five of the six examples 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, these houses feature shallow eaves and little architectural detailing. 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 28 examples of this type in the survey area. Although none is rated significant, 22 of the 28 structures are rated contributing.

The **Chicago Bungalow** is a regional variation of the Bungalow form, designed to fit the constraints of dense urban neighborhoods. Because the average size of a Chicago residential lot is 25 feet by 125 feet, architects and builders designed Chicago Bungalows with long, narrow footprints and concentrated most of the architectural interest—projecting front bays, art glass windows, face brick, and limestone detailing—only on the street-facing façades. In response to the city's strict code regarding fire-proof construction after the Great Conflagration of 1871, Chicago Bungalows were built exclusively of brick. The popularity of this building type spread

well beyond the city limits. Consequently, many nearby suburbs are filled with Chicago Bungalows. There is one Chicago Bungalow located within the survey area. It is rated contributing.

Between 1908 and 1940, the mail order concern **Sears, Roebuck and Company** manufactured and sold more than 100,000 ready-to-assemble kit homes to eager families across the country. Sears offered approximately 450 different designs, ranging from austere four-room bungalows like “The Sumner” design (which cost as little as \$250 but did not include a bathroom), to elaborate designs based on popular architectural styles, such as “The Magnolia”, a palatial Neo-Classical that sold for more than \$5,000 in 1918, and “The Clyde”, a Queen Anne house with classical details and a large corner porch that was available through the 1910s. The Green Bay Corridor survey area contains four examples of Sears homes, including three bungalows and one Tudor Revival cottage. All of the homes are rated as contributing structures. The home at 501 Burton was built from the Sears plan known as “The Columbine”, which was produced from 1921 through 1929. Although the original colonial columns and wood porch supports have been removed and replaced with wrought iron, the house retains the original pedimented porch roof with flanking pergolas. The Tudor Revival cottage at 778 Pleasant, which was sold under the name “The Maplewood” during the early 1930s, remains much as it was when it was first built in 1930 for Charles H. Mobbs. The house features an asymmetrical front entry bay with round arched wood door, a front end brick chimney, and original wood windows.

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 five Raised Ranches within the survey area, all of which were constructed in the 1950s. Although none is rated significant, two of the five are rated contributing.

MULTIFAMILY HOUSING TYPES

Of the residential buildings within the Green Bay Corridor survey area, only fourteen (2%) are multifamily. Nine of these buildings are large multi-level apartment buildings and five are integrated townhouses; all are scattered throughout the survey area. Construction dates for these structures range from the 1940s to 2000. Three of these apartment buildings, dating from the mid-1940s to the mid-1950s, are rated contributing. The remaining six structures are considered non-contributing. Of the five townhouse buildings in the survey area, one is rated contributing, two rated non-contributing, and two are rated locally significant.



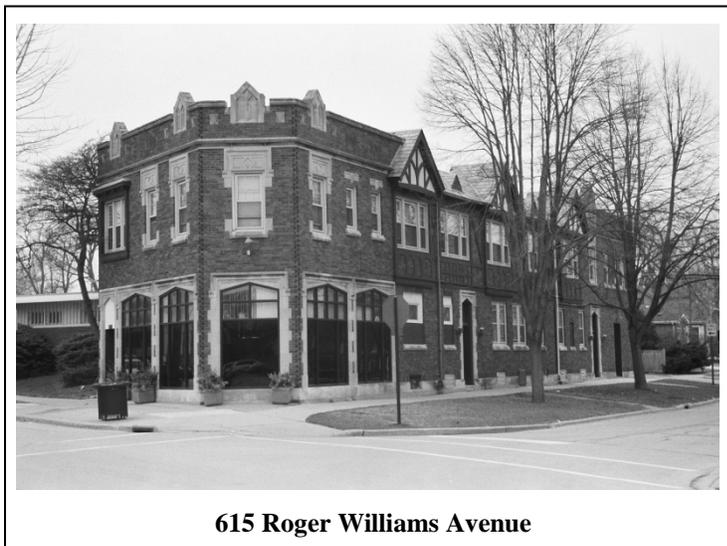
The Country Club Apartments, which encompasses the two townhome buildings at 693-699 Green Bay Road and 676-682 Roger Williams Road, were designed by noted local architect Milton Schwartz and constructed in the early 1950s. Both buildings are excellent examples of International Style multi-family housing. Each building houses four townhomes and features rectangular massing, a flat roof, and minimal detailing. Roman brick veneer cladding and grouped single light metal casement windows serve as the only decoration on the buildings. In these larger buildings, the influence of early-twentieth century industrial design on the International Style esthetic is more pronounced than in single family homes done in the same style.



676-682 Roger Williams Road

OTHER STRUCTURES

The survey area, while largely residential, does include 23 non-residential structures. Twenty-two of these are commercial buildings concentrated along Roger Williams Avenue. These include: four free-standing commercial buildings, 13 one-part commercial blocks, and five two-part commercial blocks, dating from c. 1925 to 2005. Of the commercial buildings in the survey area, 10 are rated contributing and 11 are rated non-contributing. The one-part commercial block at 615 Roger Williams Avenue is rated locally significant. Built circa 1930, this imposing Tudor Revival building features a rounded corner façade with Tudor arch storefront openings, brick parapet walls with elaborate stone detailing, and decorative half timbering along the east elevation.



615 Roger Williams Avenue

The building retains its historic first-floor wood windows and original Tudor-arch entryways on the east elevation. Despite replacement windows on second floor, this structure is the most significant commercial building in the survey area.

The remaining non-residential structure in the survey area is the Highland Park Fire Station No. 32, a quaint Tudor Revival building located at 692 Burton Avenue. Constructed in 1932, the building is rated a contributing structure.

There are two parks in the survey area—Brown Park, which runs between the Metra tracks and Burton Avenue south of Roger Williams Avenue, and Carroll F Snyder Park (formerly Burr Oak Park) on Pleasant Avenue south of Bellevue Place. Brown Park is primarily dedicated to active recreation and includes tennis courts, playground, and a baseball backboard. Snyder Park encompasses five acres of deciduous plantings, including the oldest Burr Oak in Highland Park, around a central playground area.



SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS IN THE GREEN BAY CORRIDOR SURVEY AREA



CONCLUSION

The Green Bay Corridor Survey Area displays a wide variety of architectural styles and types spanning over 90 years. As is true in so much of Highland Park, a number of them are designed by locally, and even nationally, known architects. The survey area contains a total of 702 properties with 700 principal structures and 333 secondary structures. If the entire survey area were designated a local historic district or a National Register district, 74% of the properties would contribute to the character of the historic district (6% significant and 73.4% or 475 contributing) and 182 (26%) would be non-contributing.

There are 43 properties that have been ranked locally significant for their architectural quality and integrity – 6% of the total. This percentage is much lower than those found in other surveys done in recent years, notably the South Central Survey area, with 23% of the total structures were significant, and 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.

INDIVIDUAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

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 Green Bay Corridor Survey Area has 43 significant-rated buildings, none of which is currently designated a local landmark or listed on the National Register. These properties should



be considered as potential candidates for landmark designation. Thirteen of the significant buildings not yet designated were considered noteworthy in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey (IHSS). To counteract development pressures to tear down historic houses and replace them with new houses, this report recommends a continued program of individual local landmark designations that would include many of these buildings. (See Appendix B for a complete list of significant-rated buildings.)

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

The survey area does not contain any concentrations of contributing and significant buildings that would be considered good candidates for designation as either local or National Register historic districts.

Regardless of the designation of individual landmarks or districts resulting from this project, the survey itself can be used as an important tool for owners and the city in any future building permit reviews. Awareness of the significant architectural features as well as the inappropriate alterations made over time to a property can guide owners to make changes that will fully express the historic beauty and character of their property.



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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
Emily Ramsey, Research 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 Jason Berry, staff liaison to the Highland Park Preservation Commission, and Larry Shure, past 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	<input type="text"/>
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"/>
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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	<input type="text"/>		
ALTERATIONS	<input type="text"/>		

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	<input type="text"/>
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LANDSCAPE	<input type="text"/>
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PHOTO INFORMATION

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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 GREEN BAY CORRIDOR SURVEY AREA





STREETNO: 601
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: BROADVIEW
 HISTNAME: Peterson, Ivan R. House (spec?)
 BEGINYEAR: 1928
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT: Peterson, Ivan R.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS: Tudor Revival
 STYLE: Bungalow
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGEID: [Images/Broadview601.jpg](#)



STREETNO: 511
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: GREEN BAY
 HISTNAME: Gotaas, Birger House (spec)
 BEGINYEAR: 1926
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT:
 RATING: S
 DETAILS: Mediterranean Revival
 STYLE: Bungalow
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGEID: [Images/GreenBay511.jpg](#)



STREETNO: 647
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: BROADVIEW
 HISTNAME: Schmidt, Aage House
 BEGINYEAR: 1937
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT: Maier, Louis
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Cape Cod
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGEID: [Images/Broadview647.jpg](#)



STREETNO: 544
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: BRAESIDE
 HISTNAME: Churchill J. C. House
 BEGINYEAR: 1937
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT: Otis & Fuller*
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGEID: [Images/Braeside544.jpg](#)



STREETNO: 559
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: BRAESIDE
 HISTNAME: Hutchins, R. E. House
 BEGINYEAR: 1937
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT: Vessley - Jones
 RATING: S
 DETAILS: Art Deco
 STYLE: Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGEID: [Images/Braeside559.jpg](#)



STREETNO: 585
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: CHEROKEE
 HISTNAME: McGann, James House
 BEGINYEAR: 1928
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT:
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGEID: [Images/Cherokee585.jpg](#)





STREETNO 651
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME CHEROKEE
 HISTNAME Levy, Seymour B. House
 BEGINYEAR 1948
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID Image0/Cherokee651.jpg
 ImageID 330



STREETNO 611
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME LAKE COOK
 HISTNAME Mayer, Elizabeth House
 BEGINYEAR 1929
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT Verkes, Wallace F.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID Image0/LakeCook611.jpg
 ImageID 331



STREETNO 574
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BRAESIDE
 HISTNAME Hull, Jean R. House
 BEGINYEAR 1939
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT Wolff, George
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Dutch Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Image0/Braeside574.jpg
 ImageID 332



STREETNO 177
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BLACKHAWK
 HISTNAME Sanderson, William House
 BEGINYEAR 1927
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE French Eclectic
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Image0/Blackhawk177.jpg
 ImageID 333



STREETNO 526
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BRAESIDE
 HISTNAME Swanson, Paul House
 BEGINYEAR 1936
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT Setterbert, William N.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE French Eclectic
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID Image0/Braeside526.jpg
 ImageID 334



STREETNO 568
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BURTON
 HISTNAME Acker, William J. House
 BEGINYEAR 1930
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT Flizkowski, John S.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS Tudor Revival
 STYLE French Eclectic
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Image0/Burton568.jpg
 ImageID 335





STREETNO

DIRECTION

PLA_NAME

HISTNAME

BEGINYEAR

INTEGRITY:

ARCHITECT

RATING:

DETAILS

STYLE

SURVEYED:

PHOTOID

IMAGEID



STREETNO

DIRECTION

PLA_NAME

HISTNAME

BEGINYEAR

INTEGRITY:

ARCHITECT

RATING:

DETAILS

STYLE

SURVEYED:

PHOTOID

IMAGEID



STREETNO

DIRECTION

PLA_NAME

HISTNAME

BEGINYEAR

INTEGRITY:

ARCHITECT

RATING:

DETAILS

STYLE

SURVEYED:

PHOTOID

IMAGEID



STREETNO

DIRECTION

PLA_NAME

HISTNAME

BEGINYEAR

INTEGRITY:

ARCHITECT

RATING:

DETAILS

STYLE

SURVEYED:

PHOTOID

IMAGEID



STREETNO

DIRECTION

PLA_NAME

HISTNAME

BEGINYEAR

INTEGRITY:

ARCHITECT

RATING:

DETAILS

STYLE

SURVEYED:

PHOTOID

IMAGEID



STREETNO

DIRECTION

PLA_NAME

HISTNAME

BEGINYEAR

INTEGRITY:

ARCHITECT

RATING:

DETAILS

STYLE

SURVEYED:

PHOTOID

IMAGEID







STREETNO: 86
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: INDIAN TREE
 HISTNAME:
 BEGINYEAR: 1926
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT:
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Italian Renaissance
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGID:



STREETNO: 472
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: BURTON
 HISTNAME: Richman, Alvin House
 BEGINYEAR: 1963
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT: Richman, Alvin
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Late Prairie
 SURVEYED: IHSS (P), listed as 476
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGID:



STREETNO: 545
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: GREEN BAY
 HISTNAME: Goodstein, Mildred House
 BEGINYEAR: 1938
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT:
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Late Prairie
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGID:



STREETNO: 647
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: GREEN BAY
 HISTNAME: Heinrichs, William C. House
 BEGINYEAR: 1926
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT:
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Mediterranean Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGID:



STREETNO: 961
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: RIDGEWOOD
 HISTNAME:
 BEGINYEAR: c. 1900
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT:
 RATING: S
 DETAILS:
 STYLE: Queen Anne
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGID:



STREETNO: 795
 DIRECTION:
 PLA_NAME: BROADVIEW
 HISTNAME: Cummings, John Daniel House
 BEGINYEAR: 1946
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)
 ARCHITECT: Markel, Charles H.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS: Colonial Revival
 STYLE: Ranch
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID:
 IMAGID:







STREETNO 85
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BLACKHAWK
 HISTNAME
 BEGINYEAR 1925
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Spanish Colonial Revival
 SURVEYED:

PHOTOID
 ImageID ImageBlackhawk41.jpg 170



STREETNO 367
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME FLORA
 HISTNAME Daris, M. L. House
 BEGINYEAR 1941
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Gliato, A. L.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Split-Level
 SURVEYED:

PHOTOID
 ImageID ImageFlora267.jpg 160



STREETNO 633
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME LAKE COOK
 HISTNAME Franklin, J. W. House
 BEGINYEAR 1938
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Fortin, J. T.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS French Eclectic
 STYLE Split-Level
 SURVEYED:

PHOTOID
 ImageID ImageLakeCook633.jpg 162



STREETNO 610
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME MELODY
 HISTNAME Scassalletti, C. House
 BEGINYEAR 1935
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Dubin, Henry
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Split-Level
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)

PHOTOID
 ImageID ImageMelody610.jpg 162



STREETNO 693-699
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME GREEN BAY
 HISTNAME Country Club Apartments
 BEGINYEAR 1952
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Schwartz, Milton
 RATING: S
 DETAILS International Style
 STYLE Townhouses
 SURVEYED:

PHOTOID
 ImageID ImageGreenBay693-699.jpg 162



STREETNO 676-682
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME ROGER WILLIAMS
 HISTNAME
 BEGINYEAR c. 1950
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS International Style
 STYLE Townhouses
 SURVEYED:

PHOTOID
 ImageID ImageRogerWilliams676-682.jpg 162







STREETNO 137
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BLACKHAWK
 HISTNAME Sanderson, William House
 BEGINYEAR 1927
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Braun, William J.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Images/Blackhawk137.jpg
 IMAGEID 14



STREETNO 165
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BLACKHAWK
 HISTNAME
 BEGINYEAR 1927
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Images/Blackhawk165.jpg
 IMAGEID 15



STREETNO 171
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BLACKHAWK
 HISTNAME Becker, W. C. House
 BEGINYEAR 1938
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Swanson, Arthur & Assoc.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Images/Blackhawk171.jpg
 IMAGEID 16



STREETNO 609
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BROADVIEW
 HISTNAME Knight, O. I. House
 BEGINYEAR 1928
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Images/Broadview609.jpg
 IMAGEID 112



STREETNO 867
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BROADVIEW
 HISTNAME Mosely House (spec)
 BEGINYEAR 1924
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID Images/Broadview867.jpg
 IMAGEID 121



STREETNO 666
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME BURTON
 HISTNAME Galassini, J. House
 BEGINYEAR 1935
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID Images/Burton666.jpg
 IMAGEID 142





STREETNO 655
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME GREEN BAY
 HISTNAME Manesse, DeWitt J. House
 BEGINYEAR 1931
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID
 ImageID Images\GreenBay\655.jpg



STREETNO 759
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME GREEN BAY
 HISTNAME Reuter House
 BEGINYEAR 1931
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID
 ImageID Images\GreenBay\759.jpg



STREETNO 154
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME INDIAN TREE
 HISTNAME
 BEGINYEAR 1928
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Brown, William T. (Chicago)
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID
 ImageID Images\IndianTree\154.jpg



STREETNO 156
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME INDIAN TREE
 HISTNAME Magnussen, B. House
 BEGINYEAR 1925
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED: IHSS (HD)
 PHOTOID
 ImageID Images\IndianTree\156.jpg



STREETNO 587
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME PLEASANT
 HISTNAME Capitani, Onorato House
 BEGINYEAR 1929
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT Grotz-Waegel Co.
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED:
 PHOTOID
 ImageID Images\Pleasant\587.jpg



STREETNO 985
 DIRECTION
 PLA_NAME RIDGEWOOD
 HISTNAME Mehren, G. F. House
 BEGINYEAR 1926
 INTEGRITY: Addition(s)

ARCHITECT
 RATING: S
 DETAILS
 STYLE Tudor Revival
 SURVEYED: IHSS (O)
 PHOTOID
 ImageID Images\Ridgewood\985.jpg





STREETNO	615	ARCHITECT	
DIRECTION		RATING:	S
PLA_NAME	ROGER WILLIAMS	DETAILS	Tudor Revival
HISTNAME		STYLE	Two Part Commercial Block
BEGINYEAR	c. 1930	SURVEYED:	
INTEGRITY:	Addition(s)	PHOTOID	ImagaeRomeWilliams1.jpg
		imageID	326

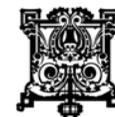


APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES



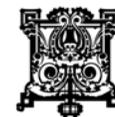
Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
ALVIN	577	Raised Ranch	1963	NC	Harding, Joseph House (spec?)	Singer, R.
ALVIN	601	Split-Level	1960	NC	Ableman, Harold House (spec?)	Nito, Peter
ALVIN	575	Minimal Traditional	1954	C		
BELLEVUE	540	No style	1926	NC	Tagliapietra, John House	
BELLEVUE	566	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Parenti, Antony House	
BELLEVUE	575	Ranch	1958	NC	Peroni, Pietro House (spec?)	Mazzetta, Al
BLACKHAWK	221	Ranch	1954	C		Rosen, Nathan R.
BLACKHAWK	26-28	Apartment	1946	NC		Polito, Frank
BLACKHAWK	203	Ranch	c. 1950	C		
BLACKHAWK	165	Tudor Revival	1927	S		
BLACKHAWK	171	Tudor Revival	1938	S	Becker, W. C. House	Swanson, Arthur & Assoc.
BLACKHAWK	177	French Eclectic	1927	S	Sanderson, William House	
BLACKHAWK	185	Ranch	1951	C		Maiwurm, R. H.
BLACKHAWK	156	Ranch	1951	C	Salomon, Kurt J. House	Feinstein, E. M.
BLACKHAWK	212	Split-Level	1954	C	Kent, M. K. House	Johnson, H.
BLACKHAWK	40-42	Apartment	1946	NC		Polito, Frank
BLACKHAWK	211	Split-Level	1954	C		Rosen, Nathan R.
BLACKHAWK	101	Ranch	1951	C		Maiwurm, R. H.
BLACKHAWK	145	International Style	1957	C	Moses, Irving House (spec?)	Moses, Irving
BLACKHAWK	93	Ranch	1951	C		Maiwurm, R. H.
BLACKHAWK	153	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	NC		
BLACKHAWK	85	Spanish Colonial Revival	1925	S		
BLACKHAWK	77	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Christopher, Nicholas House	Neebe, John
BLACKHAWK	96	Ranch	1954	C		Hirsch, R.
BLACKHAWK	69	Colonial Revival	1931	C	Simon, J. W. House	
BLACKHAWK	137	Tudor Revival	1927	S	Sanderson, William House	Braun, William J.
BLACKSTONE	653	Tudor Revival	1927	C		
BLACKSTONE	670	Italian Renaissance	c. 1930	C		



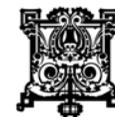
Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BLACKSTONE	571	Colonial Revival	1929	C	Bradwell, Hattie House	
BLACKSTONE	582	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	NC		
BLACKSTONE	605	Ranch	1950	C	Busscher, Arnold House (may be spec)	Forsyth, M.
BLACKSTONE	650	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Larson, Leonard C. House	
BLACKSTONE	671	Ranch	1957	C		Silbert, Martin
BRAESIDE	526	French Eclectic	1936	S	Swanson, Paul House	Setterbert, William N.
BRAESIDE	596	Colonial Revival	1937	C	Jensen, Leo House	Nelson, Joseph A.
BRAESIDE	595	Colonial Revival	1925	C		
BRAESIDE	518	Colonial Revival	1926	C		
BRAESIDE	534	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Gardner, A. B. House	Peterson, Ivan R.
BRAESIDE	541	Neo-Colonial	1964	NC		Singer, R. S.
BRAESIDE	544	Colonial Revival	1937	S	Churchill J. C. House	Otis & Fuller*
BRAESIDE	553	Colonial Revival	1950	C	Fireston, S. F. House	Schnur, James
BRAESIDE	554	Ranch	1948	C	Seeman, Edward House	Fredrick, Erwin
BRAESIDE	559	Colonial Revival	1937	S	Hutchins, R. E. House	Vessley - Jones
BRAESIDE	574	Dutch Colonial Revival	1939	S	Hull, Jean R. House	Wolff, George
BRAESIDE	575	Colonial Revival	1950	C	Bork, Albert House	Schnur, James
BRAESIDE	585	Ranch (altered)	1954	NC	Cole, Robert House	Lauzon, Charles W.
BRAESIDE	503	Ranch	1951	C		Maiwurm, R. H.
BRAESIDE	584	Neo-Traditional	1992	NC		Estes, Gerald A.
BRAESIDE	500-502	Apartment	1946	C		Polito, Frank
BRAESIDE	564	Ranch	1950	C	de la Torre, Angel House	Eppenstein, James
BROADVIEW	640	Colonial Revival	1948	C		
BROADVIEW	643	Cape Cod	1933	C	Halverson, Ellis C.	
BROADVIEW	644	Neo-Colonial	1967	NC		Grethen, Jerry
BROADVIEW	647	Cape Cod	1937	S	Schmidt, Aage House	Maier, Louis
BROADVIEW	650	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Jones, P. W. House	Steinbach, J. G.
BROADVIEW	653	Ranch	1950	C	Rizzalo, Dominic House	Rizzalo, Dominic
BROADVIEW	661	Bungalow	1952	C	Dinelli, Peter House	Lunandi, Bruno



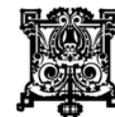
Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BROADVIEW	617	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Raedeker, Alvin House	Hetherington, M.
BROADVIEW	664	Colonial Revival	1927	C		
BROADVIEW	667	Chicago Bungalow	1929	C	Bierworth, Chester House	
BROADVIEW	670	Tudor Revival	1927	C		
BROADVIEW	673	Bungalow	1924	C	Van Deusen, Charles House	
BROADVIEW	676	Bungalow	1951	C	Root, Lyle House	Root, Lyle
BROADVIEW	677	Ranch	1955	C		Schoenbrod, Roy M.
BROADVIEW	680	American Foursquare (altered)	1926	NC	Richmond, Pauline House	Braucher, E. N.
BROADVIEW	688	Ranch	1949	C	Franzese, Joe House	Lunardi, Bruno
BROADVIEW	658	Minimal Traditional	1946	C	Cimbalo, Jack	
BROADVIEW	601	Bungalow	1928	S	Peterson, Ivan R. House (spec?)	Peterson, Ivan R.
BROADVIEW	577	Ranch	1952	C	Lewis, Irving J. House	Wilson, William
BROADVIEW	578	Cape Cod	1946	C	Okey, Alfre W. & Shirely C. House	
BROADVIEW	584	Bungalow	1952	C		Bennet, Ed Jr.
BROADVIEW	585	Tudor Revival	1925	C	Kollmer, D. house	
BROADVIEW	590	Tudor Revival	1927	C	Beyer, Paul G. House	
BROADVIEW	591	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Florin, Hilda House	Braucher, Ernest A.
BROADVIEW	623	Bungalow	1948	C		
BROADVIEW	600	Bungalow	1927	C	Wilson, Kenneth B. House	Fielder, Fred A.
BROADVIEW	620	Tudor Revival	1927	C	Gamlin, Howard N. House	
BROADVIEW	604	Bungalow	1925	C	Rustou, Harry H. House	
BROADVIEW	608	Raised Ranch	c. 1970	NC		
BROADVIEW	609	Tudor Revival	1928	S	Knight, O. I. House	
BROADVIEW	611	Split-Level	1954	C	Ariano, Joseph House	Dewey & Pavlovich
BROADVIEW	614	Tudor Revival	1925	C		
BROADVIEW	750	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	C	Smythe, E. J. House	Fairclough, S. D.
BROADVIEW	594	Bungalow	1927	C	Bradwell, Hattie House	
BROADVIEW	835	Minimal Traditional	1939	C	Delhaye, George House	
BROADVIEW	745	Tudor Revival	1926	C	Rogers, W. Lincoln House	
BROADVIEW	866	Tudor Revival	1925	C	Mosely, Carlton House (spec)	



Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BROADVIEW	863	Split-Level	1956	C	Salzman, Marshall House	Salzman, Marshall
BROADVIEW	859	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Dufva, Alex House	Olson & Urbain
BROADVIEW	574	Minimal Traditional	1948	C		
BROADVIEW	856	Split-Level	1955	C	Gore, James S. House	Salzman, A. L. & Sons, Inc.
BROADVIEW	869	Colonial Revival	1958	NC	Baldauf, John House	Lackner, Herman H.
BROADVIEW	848	Split-Level	1955	C	Polkoff, Alexander House	Rosen, Nathan R.
BROADVIEW	806	Tudor Revival	1925	C	Ugolini, Marco House	
BROADVIEW	829	Ranch	1955	C		Hirsch, Robert
BROADVIEW	824	Neo-Traditional	2007	NC	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	
BROADVIEW	819	Contemporary	1961	NC	Gasparini, A. E. House	Deri
BROADVIEW	816	Colonial Revival	1947	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	
BROADVIEW	810	Colonial Revival	1947	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	
BROADVIEW	809	No Style (altered)	1925	NC		
BROADVIEW	853	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Peterson, Arnold House	
BROADVIEW	775	Minimal Traditional	1954	C	Donnelly, Thomas V. House	Geiger, John
BROADVIEW	807	Ranch	1949	C		Lunardi, Bruno
BROADVIEW	754	Bungalow	1927	C		
BROADVIEW	756	Bungalow	c. 1925	C		
BROADVIEW	759	Colonial Revival	1950	NC		
BROADVIEW	762	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Zabel, Theodore J. House	Johnson, Robert Ulysses
BROADVIEW	765	Split-Level	1954	C	Jaffe, L. House (spec?)	Faro, Philip A.
BROADVIEW	867	Tudor Revival	1924	S	Mosely House (spec)	
BROADVIEW	771	Split-Level	1955	C	Jaffe, L. House (spec?)	Faro, Philip A.
BROADVIEW	749	Colonial Revival	1946	C	McGinnis, L. House	
BROADVIEW	780	Chicago Georgian	1950	C	Carey, Walter J. House	Luther & Christensen
BROADVIEW	784	Split-Level	1976	NC		Le Noble, Rabin
BROADVIEW	785	No Style (altered)	1939	NC	Peard, Jeannette House	Loewenstein, Edward
BROADVIEW	794	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Ariano, Joseph House	Houlihan, Raymond
BROADVIEW	795	Ranch	1946	S	Cummings, John Daniel House	Markel, Charles H.



Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BROADVIEW	803	Bungalow	1950	C	Evensen, Erling House	Forsyth, Malcolm
BROADVIEW	770	No style	1945	NC	Peard, A. W. House	Benkert, Ernst A.
BROADVIEW	417	No style	1964	NC		Strougal, Edward
BROADVIEW	461	Dutch Colonial Revival	1929	C	Gotaas, Arne House	
BROADVIEW	460	Tudor Revival	1926	C	MacArthur, Florence House	
BROADVIEW	457	Split-Level	1959	NC		
BROADVIEW	454	Contemporary	1957	C		Shayman & Salk
BROADVIEW	451	No Style (altered)	1925	NC	Mueller, G. V. House	
BROADVIEW	450	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Buscher, James House (spec?)	
BROADVIEW	445	Tudor Revival	1926	C		
BROADVIEW	444	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Buscher, John House (spec?)	
BROADVIEW	441	Mansard	1970	NC		Stahl, Harold A.
BROADVIEW	440	French Eclectic	1938	C	Brusscher, A. House	
BROADVIEW	437	Bungalow (altered)	1925	NC	Ream, Lyle House	
BROADVIEW	434	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Rebecchini, Marcello House	
BROADVIEW	433	French Eclectic	1936	C	Stenman, Gustave E. House	
BROADVIEW	464	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	C	Giescke, Walter G. House	
BROADVIEW	692-704	Townhouses	c. 1960	NC		
BROADVIEW	861	Split-Level	1955	C		Salzman, A. L. & Sons, Inc.
BROADVIEW	569	Ranch	1957	C	Luster, Geraldine House	Wilson, W. C.
BROADVIEW	870	Ranch	1958	NC	Garino, Louis House	Mazzetta, Al
BROADVIEW	841	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Dalhaye, George	
BROADVIEW	788	Colonial Revival	1949	C		
BROADVIEW	427	Split-Level	1966	NC	Weubbenhorst, Gunther House	Swanson, Robert C.
BROADVIEW	706-710	Townhouses	c. 1960	NC		
BROADVIEW	423	Craftsman	1923	C	Wurm, W. W. House	Rae, Robert
BROADVIEW	735-739	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1975	NC		
BROADVIEW	599	Craftsman Bungalow	1929	C	Tobiasson, Claudius House	
BROADVIEW	534	Ranch	1948	C		Schnur, James C



Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BROADVIEW	405	Minimal Traditional	1951	C	Wiegel, David House	Fisher, Joseph
BROADVIEW	411	Tudor Revival	1930	C	Golaas, Birger House	
BROADVIEW	428	Ranch	1953	C	Glassbert, Sidney	Dewey & Pavlovich
BROADVIEW	732-740	Townhouses	c. 1950	C		
BROADVIEW	555	Tudor Revival	1927	C	Norvik, August	
BROADVIEW	535	Split-Level	1975	NC		Ostrom
BROADVIEW	540	Minimal Traditional	1948	C		Lackner, Herman H.
BROADVIEW	541	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC		
BROADVIEW	545	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	C	Bacik, George House	
BROADVIEW	546	No style	1985	NC		Guerrant, Steve
BROADVIEW	550	Tudor Revival	1933	C	Bondesson, Oscar P. House	
BROADVIEW	511	Ranch	1954	C		Schnur, James
BROADVIEW	554	No style	1950	C		Lackner, Herman H.
BROADVIEW	564	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC		
BROADVIEW	558	Colonial Revival	1948	C		Lackner, Herman H.
BROADVIEW	561	Bungalow	1948	C		Lackner, Herman
BROADVIEW	465	Colonial Revival	1946	C	Robertson, Donald House	
BROADVIEW	565	Bungalow	1957	C		Holland, John
BROADVIEW	424	Colonial Revival	1930	C	Farraro, N. D. House	Bishop, Richard E.
BROADVIEW	568	International Style	1941	C	Devlick, Gerrit J. House	Del Bianco, A.J.
BROADVIEW	551	Colonial Revival	1949	C		Schnur, James
BROADVIEW	474	Colonial Revival	1948	C		Schnur, James
BROADVIEW	473	Colonial Revival	1948	C		Schnur, James S.
BROADVIEW	477	Raised Ranch	1960	NC		Nitto, Peter
BROADVIEW	480	No Style (altered)	1946	NC		
BROADVIEW	481	French Eclectic	1928	C	Beson, Mrs. Peter House	
BROADVIEW	484	Ranch	1956	C	Scalabrini, Silvio C. House	Dewey & Parlovich
BROADVIEW	487	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Forberg, Amelio N. House	Fairclough, S. D.
BROADVIEW	499	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Yarger, Greig O House	
BROADVIEW	500	Cape Cod	1941	C	Leuer, Herman House	Mann, W. D.



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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BROADVIEW	504	Bungalow	1927	C		
BROADVIEW	505	Bungalow	1926	NC		
BROADVIEW	510	Chicago Bungalow (altered)	1931	NC	Sage, Walter House	Sammons, W. E.
BROADVIEW	490	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C	Christensen, Mrs. Mary House	
BROADVIEW	470	Colonial Revival	1948	C		
BURTON	888	Bungalow	1928	C	Weis, John House	
BURTON	860	Bungalow	1929	C	Abbott, Edward House	Kandl, Norman W.
BURTON	865	Tudor Revival	1924	C	Murray, J. F. House	
BURTON	866	Ranch	1959	NC	Herbert, George House	Hirsch & Lowenstein
BURTON	871	Minimal Traditional	1959	NC	Siennerth, Stephen House	Braun, Gustav
BURTON	872	Minimal Traditional	1957	C	Galassini, Guido House	Mazzetta, Al
BURTON	875	Side gable Cottage	1927	C	McKenno, Thomas House	
BURTON	878	No Style (altered)	1935	NC	Rappold, John House	Vatallo, Vaino
BURTON	879	Bungalow	1928	C	Carroll, James House	Sears Roebuck
BURTON	885	Split-Level	1952	C	Scassellati, C. House (spec)	Lunardi, Bruno
BURTON	889	Split-Level	1952	C	Scassellati, C. House (spec)	Lunardi, Bruno
BURTON	852	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Lemme, W. House	
BURTON	832	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C	Maata, Arvid House	
BURTON	892	Bungalow	1928	C	Giese, George House	Sears Roebuck
BURTON	882	Bungalow	1924	C	Stroud, Fred House	
BURTON	849	Bungalow	1926	C	Ori, Louis House	
BURTON	848	Minimal Traditional	1953	C	Modern House Builders	Modern Home Builders
BURTON	845	Craftsman Bungalow	1927	C	Ferraro, P. G. House	
BURTON	842	Ranch	1954	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Pavlivich, James
BURTON	839	Minimal Traditional	1956	C	Peterson, Robert L. House	Ratner, Harold L.
BURTON	666	Tudor Revival	1935	S	Galassini, J. House	
BURTON	833	Bungalow	1951	C	Ariano, Joe House (spec)	Dewey & Pavlovich
BURTON	895	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C		
BURTON	831	Minimal Traditional	1954	C	Bettamin, John House	Jones & Duncan
BURTON	825	Garage (altered)	1924	C		



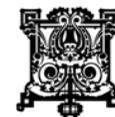
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BURTON	821	No style	1959	NC	Tagliapietra, Frank House	
BURTON	676	Cape Cod	1941	C	Giometti, Louis House	
BURTON	672	Bungalow	1926	C	McVay, Dan F. House	
BURTON	692	Fire Station	c. 1930	C		
BURTON	836	Split-Level	1986	NC		Schreibert, Roland
BURTON	980	Ranch	1958	NC	Herbert, George M. House	Hirsch & Lowenstein
BURTON	997	Bungalow	c. 1920	C		
BURTON	964	Ranch	1954	C	Stine, Arnold D. House	Fitch, Schiller & Frank
BURTON	967	Bungalow	c. 1925	C		
BURTON	970	Bungalow	1924	C	Cimbalo, Charles House	
BURTON	973	Bungalow	1926	C	Cimbalo, Jack House	
BURTON	960	No style (altered)	1958	NC	Crowley, Lawrence W. House	Brown, J.
BURTON	977	No style (altered)	1956	NC	Galassini, Guido House	Mazzetta, Al
BURTON	957	Bungalow	1931	C	Hertzberger, Oliver House	
BURTON	983	Ranch	1959	NC	Galassini, Guido House (spec)	Mazzetta, Al
BURTON	984	Bungalow	1925	C	James, R. House	
BURTON	987	Bungalow	1925	C	Botker, B. F. House	
BURTON	990	Bungalow	1925	C	Sutherland, Thomas House (spec?)	
BURTON	1010	Split-Level	1959	NC		Braun, Gustave
BURTON	642	Craftsman	1926	C		
BURTON	976	Ranch	1955	C	Quirk, Thomas J. House	Strougal, Edward
BURTON	940	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Wahlstrom, David House	Wahlstrom, David
BURTON	901	Minimal Traditional	1955	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	
BURTON	904	Bungalow	1929	C	Boilini, Louis House	Koster, John L.
BURTON	910	Bungalow	1925	C	Erickson, Hilmer House	
BURTON	913	Bungalow	1931	C	Abbott, Freeman House	
BURTON	917	Minimal Traditional	1950	C	Belmonti, Fred House	Lunardi, Bruno
BURTON	963	Tudor Revival	c. 1940	C		
BURTON	935	Bungalow	1924	C	Norton, Fred House	
BURTON	900	Minimal Traditional	1941	NC	Breakwell, Robert House	Mann, H. D.



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BURTON	941	Ranch	1953	C	Iddolito, James House	Lunardi, Bruno
BURTON	946	Bungalow	1936	NC	Husenetter, D. D. House	
BURTON	947	No style	1928	NC	Whatley, Virgil House	Bowan, Howard
BURTON	953	Bungalow	c. 1925	C		
BURTON	954	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C	Swanson, Sture House	
BURTON	956	Craftsman	1929	C	Pederson, Niels House	
BURTON	929	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Maitland, John K. House	
BURTON	436	Tudor Revival	1927	C	Larson, T. A. House	
BURTON	482	No Style	c. 2000	NC	Taglia Pietra, Battista House	
BURTON	479	Split-Level	1959	NC	Charack Lawrence House (spec)	Strougal, W.
BURTON	476	Split-Level	1957	C	Lawton, Harold E. Jr. House	Lawton, Harold E. Jr.
BURTON	475	Split-Level	1959	NC	Charack, Lawrence House (spec)	Strougel, E.
BURTON	472	Late Prairie	1963	S	Richman, Alvin House	Richman, Alvin
BURTON	469	Split-Level	1959	NC	Charack, Lawrence House (spec)	Strougal, E.
BURTON	461	Craftsman	1952	C	Bell, Edgar Donaco House	Bell, Edgar Donaco
BURTON	457	Split-Level	1957	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Dewey & Pavlovich
BURTON	451	Bungalow	1953	C	Carani, Battista House	Carani, Battista
BURTON	450	Bungalow	1948	C	Schwandt, Gunter W. House	
BURTON	447	Dutch Colonial Revival (altered)	1929	NC	Zagnoli, G. House	
BURTON	446	Tudor Revival	1930	C	Schwennecker, Henry House	
BURTON	483	Split-Level	1957	C	Haudek, J. F. House	Kampf, Anton E.
BURTON	442	Ranch	1955	C		Schoenbrod, Roy M.
BURTON	460	Minimal Traditional	1939	C	Geigerich, A. W. House	
BURTON	430	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C	Lundgren, Carl House	
BURTON	429	Ranch	1955	C		Nitto, Peter J.
BURTON	425	Split-Level	1970	NC	Joseph, Lawrence K. House	Braun, Gustav
BURTON	421	Italian Renaissance	1926	S	Yopp, L. P. House (spec)	
BURTON	420	Ranch	1940	C	Buchroeder, Walter M. House	Pirola, Louis
BURTON	403	Ranch	1980	NC		Santini, Toni
BURTON	509	No style	1950	NC		Smith, George S.



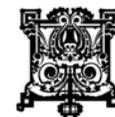
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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
BURTON	655	Park	c. 1930?	C		
BURTON	433	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	C		
BURTON	427	Tudor Revival	c. 1925	C		
BURTON	855	Ranch	1952	C	Schlabowske, Roland House	Schlabowske, Roland
BURTON	660	Bungalow	1938	C	Cortesi, Otto House	
BURTON	654	No style (altered)	1953	NC	Ryan, Edward D.J. House	Maiwurm, R. H.
BURTON	443	Craftsman Bungalow	1930	C	Kiefer, Peter House	
BURTON	612	No Style?	1946	C	Kositchek, Donald M. House	Turk, Harry E.
BURTON	558	Cape Cod	1946	C	Ariano, Joe House (spec)	
BURTON	564	Cape Cod	1946	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	
BURTON	568	French Eclectic	1930	S	Acker, William J. House	Flizkowski, John S.
BURTON	588	No Style (altered)	1950	NC	DeMartini, Roy House	DeMartini, Roy
BURTON	590	Split-Level	1976	NC		Ostram, B.
BURTON	552	Split-Level	1955	C	Zimbroff, Arthur House (spec)	
BURTON	492	Ranch	1951	C	Gotaas, Sverke House (spec)	Forsythe, M. C.
BURTON	606	Dutch Colonial Revival	1927	C	Mehan, Thomas	
BURTON	454	Raised Ranch	1955	C	Korschak, Sidney House	Dewey & Pavlovich
BURTON	618	Neo-Traditional	1985	NC		Leavitt, Jay
BURTON	628	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Edman, S. G. House	Anderson, Walter G.
BURTON	632	Minimal Traditional	1958	NC	Peterson, Robert E. House	Mazzatta, Al
BURTON	636	No Style (altered)	1947	NC	Gotaas, Birger House (spec)	Rackuer, Herman
BURTON	648	Ranch	1953	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Hirsch, Robert
BURTON	600	French Eclectic	1928	C	Fay, Benjamin W. House	Stoddard, H
BURTON	505	Split-Level	1959	NC	Charack, Lawrence House (spec)	Strougal, E.
BURTON	616	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	C	Hagberg, Lidia House	
BURTON	546	Split-Level	1955	C	Zimbroff, Arthur House (spec)	
BURTON	498	Split-Level	1955	C	Korschak, Sidney House (spec)	Dewey & Pavlovich
BURTON	502	Neo-Traditional	2004	NC		Heiberg, Renata
BURTON	493	Mansard	1969	NC		Stahl, Harold A.
BURTON	508	French Eclectic	1927	C	Chucci, Dominick House	



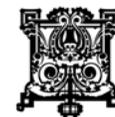
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BURTON	512	American Foursquare	1927	C	Boilini, Louis House	
BURTON	515	Neo-Traditional (altered)	c. 1925	NC		
BURTON	522	Cape Cod	1945	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Lunardi, B.
BURTON	528	Cape Cod	1945	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Lunardi, B.
BURTON	532	Ranch (altered)	1948	NC	Gotaas, Birger House (spec)	Lackner, Herman
BURTON	542	Minimal Traditional	1948	C	Brush, Mary L. House	Better Homes & Gardens
BURTON	501	Bungalow	1927	C	Rizzolo, Dominic House	Sears Roebuck
CHEROKEE	629	Colonial Revival	1948	C	Lipman, Harold S. House	
CHEROKEE	650	Colonial Revival	1933	C	Nielson, Emil House	
CHEROKEE	565	French Eclectic	1925	S		
CHEROKEE	600	Colonial Revival	1946	C	D'Sinter, Herbert House	
CHEROKEE	593	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	NC		
CHEROKEE	585	Colonial Revival	1928	S	McGann, James House	
CHEROKEE	575	Neo-Traditional (altered)	c. 1930	NC		
CHEROKEE	572	Neo-Traditional	1995	NC		Hartshorne & Plunkard
CHEROKEE	562	Italian Renaissance	1926	S	Sonderson, William House	
CHEROKEE	556	Colonial Revival	1937	C	McClellan, James E. House	
CHEROKEE	555	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Heiser, William J. House	
CHEROKEE	545	Colonial Revival	1953	C	Monticello, G. House	Johnson, Harry
CHEROKEE	550	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Vyse, Arthur F. jr. House	
CHEROKEE	507	Ranch	1951	C		Maiwurm, R. H.
CHEROKEE	584	Colonial Revival	1950	C	van Goldman, A. House	Weber, Bertram A.
CHEROKEE	506	Ranch	1951	C		Maiwurm, R. H.
CHEROKEE	651	Colonial Revival	1948	S	Levy, Seymour B. House	
CHEROKEE	540	French Eclectic	1926	C		
COUNTY LINE	511-513	Apartment	1946	C		Polito, Frank
FLORA	372	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Nelson, Joseph A. House	Nelson, Joseph A.
FLORA	390	No Style (altered)	1940	NC	Zuver, Kenneth House	Yost, L. Morgan
FLORA	337	Cape Cod	1947	C	Kellow, G. A. House	
FLORA	373	Colonial Revival	1950	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Moroney, B. T.



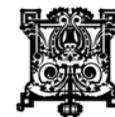
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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
FLORA	367	Split-Level	1941	S	Daris, M. L. House	Gliato, A. L.
FLORA	366	Colonial Revival	1937	C	Chodd, R. A. House	
FLORA	359	Ranch	1953	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Hayes, Joseph (Glencoe)
FLORA	358	Tudor Revival	1934	C	Thomas, W. R. House	Kennedy
FLORA	353	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925	C	Dumas, Arthur House	
FLORA	350	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Ariano, Joe House (spec)	Seburn?, James C.
FLORA	345	Ranch	1955	C		Fitch, Schiller, & Frank
FLORA	340	Colonial Revival	1945	C	Bork, Albert House (spec)	
FLORA	380	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Copp, H. F. House	Salzman, J.
GREEN BAY	365	Shed Style	c. 1975	NC		
GREEN BAY	269	Split-Level	1954	C		Shayman & Salk
GREEN BAY	277	Split-Level	1954	C		Del Bianco, A. J.
GREEN BAY	375	Split-Level	1965	NC	Tucker, Richard House (spec)	Footlick & Ross
GREEN BAY	287	Split-Level	1965	NC	Hirsch, William House (spec?)	Footlick & Ross
GREEN BAY	317	Colonial Revival	1941	C	van Hecke, C. B. House	
GREEN BAY	325	Split-Level	1957	C		Shayman and Salk
GREEN BAY	333	Split-Level (altered)	1955	NC		Stahl, Harold
GREEN BAY	339	Split-Level	1958	NC		Shayman & Salk
GREEN BAY	345	Split-Level	1965	NC	Tucker, Richard House (spec)	Footlick & Ross
GREEN BAY	261	Split-Level	1954	C		Del Bianco, A. J.
GREEN BAY	361	Split-Level	1959	NC		Braun, Gustav
GREEN BAY	165	Ranch	1949	C	Lederer, Greta House (spec)	Blumenthal, Samuel
GREEN BAY	351	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Gotaas, Sverre House (spec)	
GREEN BAY	251	Gable Front	c. 1900	C		
GREEN BAY	225	Ranch	1949	C	Lederer, Greta House (spec)	Blumenthal, Samuel
GREEN BAY	211	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Lederer, Greta House (spec)	Blumenthal, Samuel
GREEN BAY	203	Colonial Revival	1949	NC	Lederer, Greta House (spec)	Blumenthal, Samuel
GREEN BAY	195	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC	Lederer, Greta House (spec)	Blumenthal, Samuel
GREEN BAY	523	Contemporary	1960	NC	Richman, Alvin House (spec?)	Richman, Alvin



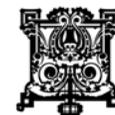
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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
GREEN BAY	175	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC		
GREEN BAY	125	Ranch	1948	C	Sorg, Frank House	
GREEN BAY	117	Colonial Revival	1946	C	Giesete, Walter G. House	
GREEN BAY	111	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Amsteen, Walter House	
GREEN BAY	103	Tudor Revival	1926	C		
GREEN BAY	55	Split-Level	1957	C		Shayman & Salk
GREEN BAY	45	Split-Level	1956	C		Shayman & Salk
GREEN BAY	33	Ranch	1947	C	Nemeroff, I. H. House	
GREEN BAY	183	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Lederer, Greta House (spec)	Blumenthal, Samuel
GREEN BAY	789	L-Form	c. 1900	C		
GREEN BAY	655	Tudor Revival	1931	S	Manesse, DeWitt J. House	
GREEN BAY	661	Craftsman	1926	C	Menoni, A. House (spec?)	
GREEN BAY	665	Tudor Revival	1930	C	Rebling, S. T. House	
GREEN BAY	673	Ranch	1954	C	Boss, Edith House	Priest, Leland
GREEN BAY	683	Split-Level	1959	NC	Steiner, Frank House	Braun, Gustav
GREEN BAY	687	Split-Level	1958	NC	Busscher, Arnold J. House (spec?)	Crosby, William S. House
GREEN BAY	735	Split-Level	1959	NC	Steiner, Frank House	Braun, Gustav
GREEN BAY	747	Colonial Revival	c. 1970	NC		
GREEN BAY	759	Tudor Revival	1931	S	Reuter House	
GREEN BAY	769	Cape Cod	1926	C	De Bona, M. House (spec?)	
GREEN BAY	647	Mediterranean Revival	1926	S	Heinricks, William C. House	
GREEN BAY	781	Split-Level	c. 1955	C		
GREEN BAY	741	Split-Level	1959	NC	Steiner, Frank House	Braun, Gustav
GREEN BAY	803	Cape Cod	1940	C	Moseley, Marion L. House (spec?)	
GREEN BAY	815	Ranch	1957	C	Chagios, Chris House	Jones, Duncan & Norman
GREEN BAY	825	Ranch	1953	C	Moseley, George C. House (spec?)	Stoetzec, R.
GREEN BAY	829	Ranch	1953	C	Moseley, George C. House (spec)	Stoetzec, Ralph
GREEN BAY	885	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Frank, Ira Jr. House	
GREEN BAY	693-699	Townhouses	1952	S	Country Club Apartments	Schwartz, Milton



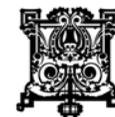
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GREEN BAY	845	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC		
GREEN BAY	517	Neo-Colonial	1967	NC		Rabin & LeNoble
GREEN BAY	409	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C		
GREEN BAY	481	Split-Level	c. 1955	C		
GREEN BAY	773	Ranch	1957	C		Shayman & Salk
GREEN BAY	551	Neo-Colonial	c. 1960	NC		
GREEN BAY	451	Split-Level	1959	NC	Ableman, Harold House	Johnson, Harry
GREEN BAY	439	No Style (altered)	1957	NC	Ward, William House	Henderson, C. C.
GREEN BAY	753	Mansard	c. 1970	NC		
GREEN BAY	641	Split-Level	1964	NC		
GREEN BAY	465	Colonial Revival	1948	C	Rizzolo, Dominic House (spec?)	
GREEN BAY	467	Neo-Traditional	1998	NC		Welch, Steve
GREEN BAY	477	Colonial Revival	1941	C	McGinnis, Lawrence House	
GREEN BAY	511	Bungalow	1926	S	Gotaas, Birger House (spec)	
GREEN BAY	531	Bungalow	1925	C	Saunders, Ernest House	
GREEN BAY	443	Split-Level	1955	C	Korshak, Sidney House (spec)	Dewey & Pavlovich
GREEN BAY	545	Late Prairie	1938	S	Goodstein, Mildred House	
GREEN BAY	463	Neo-Traditional	1998	NC		Welch, Steve
GREEN BAY	555	Minimal Traditional	1962	NC		Ross, Don
GREEN BAY	427	Colonial Revival	1946	C	Fabbri, Fulvio House	
GREEN BAY	565	Bungalow	1925	C		
GREEN BAY	421	Colonial Revival	1946	C	Fabbri, Reno House (spec?)	
GREEN BAY	575	Split-Level	c. 1970	NC		
GREEN BAY	581	Minimal Traditional	1949	C	Ludwig, William House	Jones & Duncan
GREEN BAY	589	Ranch	1955	C	Holm, Rudolph A. House (spec)	Dewey & Pavlovich
GREEN BAY	597	Ranch	1955	C	Holm, Rudolph A. House (spec)	Dewey & Pavlovich
GREEN BAY	621	Ranch	1954	C	Olson, Norman House	Rambert, Thomas
GREEN BAY	629	Craftsman	1925	C	Streich, Pearl M. House	
GREEN BAY	635	Split-Level	1964	NC		
GREEN BAY	535	Bungalow	1941	C	Ryan, Ben E. House	



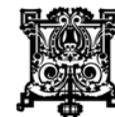
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HIGHLAND	690	Ranch	1958	NC		Dewey-Pavlovick
HIGHLAND	616	Split-Level	c. 1960	NC		
HIGHLAND	685	Split-Level	1962	NC	Fox, Phillip House	Braun, Gustav
HIGHLAND	670	Ranch	1958	NC	Brandess, Leo House	Braun, Gustav
HIGHLAND	636	Ranch (altered)	1941	NC	Enchelmayer, Carl. L. House	Wiitala, Vaino
INDIAN TREE	176	Neo-Traditional	2005	NC		Goldbert Downey
INDIAN TREE	164	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Houk, Walter House	Slupkowski, J. (Chicago)
INDIAN TREE	166	Colonial Revival	1937	C		West, Philip Duke
INDIAN TREE	167	Colonial Revival	1951	C	Hirsch, Richard R. House (spec?)	Whalley & Gould
INDIAN TREE	168	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Looney, Charles C. House	Travelletti, R. P.
INDIAN TREE	170	French Eclectic	1938	S	Baker, Dr. C. R. House	Swanson, A. P. & Assoc.
INDIAN TREE	171	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Smith, O. G. House	Holabird & Root
INDIAN TREE	175	Colonial Revival	1937	C	Kohlhase, Edwin A. House	Chatten, M.
INDIAN TREE	177	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Welch, David T. House	Marx, E. W.
INDIAN TREE	178	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Linville, William D. & P. E. House	Schnur, James
INDIAN TREE	179	Colonial Revival	1948	C		Sachtleben & Weinper
INDIAN TREE	160	Tudor Revival	1935	C	Sharp, N. S. House	Gregori, Raymond
INDIAN TREE	174	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Engelhard, Oscar House	
INDIAN TREE	122	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Babcock, William J. House	
INDIAN TREE	71	Ranch	1949	C	Bloom, William House	Schnur, James C.
INDIAN TREE	42	Ranch	1949	C	Ariano, Joe House (spec)	Johnson, Clarence
INDIAN TREE	66	Ranch	1951	C		Schwall, Lawrence
INDIAN TREE	158	Neo-Traditional	2007	NC		Archicraft, Inc.
INDIAN TREE	43	Colonial Revival	1948	C	Zimbhoff, Arthur House	Sachtleben & Weinper
INDIAN TREE	15	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Daly, Mrs. G. House	James, I. H.
INDIAN TREE	76	Ranch	1951	C		Schwall, Lawrence
INDIAN TREE	92	Colonial Revival	1947	C	Lytton, William H. House	
INDIAN TREE	125	French Eclectic	1945	C	Richardson, W. E. House	Balluff, Louis N.
INDIAN TREE	130	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Jester, Paul V. House	Evans, Floyd
INDIAN TREE	140	Tudor Revival	1936	NC	Mohr, John A. House	Evans, Floyd



Green Bay Corridor Inventory

PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
INDIAN TREE	145	Contemporary	1952	C	Pascal, Samuel House	Addis, Irving M.
INDIAN TREE	146	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Strauss, Marshall E. House	Schaffner, Arnold
INDIAN TREE	150	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Phister, H. F. House	
INDIAN TREE	154	Tudor Revival	1928	S		Brown, William T. (Chicago)
INDIAN TREE	156	Tudor Revival	1925	S	Magnussen, B. House	
INDIAN TREE	86	Italian Renaissance	1926	S		
LAKE COOK	549	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Mulvihill, A. F. House	Salzman, S. L.
LAKE COOK	621	Ranch	1954	C	Baumann, Stephen House	Stade, C. E.
LAKE COOK	633	Split-Level	1938	S	Franklin, J. W. House	Fortin, J. T.
LAKE COOK	611	Colonial Revival	1929	S	Mayer, Elizabeth House	Verkes, Wallace F.
LAKE COOK	593	Ranch	1953	C	Morrison, Arthur H. House	Mandel, Ernest
LAKE COOK	585	Italian Renaissance	c. 1925	C		
LAKE COOK	575	Neo-Colonial	1969	NC		Grethen, Jerry
LAKE COOK	559	French Eclectic	1935	C	Fielder, Adrienne P. House	Bretts, William B.
LAKE COOK	537	Split-Level	1954	C	Christopher, Nick House	Boles, Robert
LAKE COOK	533	Colonial Revival	1948	C		Sachteleben & Weinper
LAKE COOK	565	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C		
LESLEE	293	Split-Level	1955	C		Shayman & Salk
LESLEE	286	No style	1954	NC		Del Bianco, A. J.
LESLEE	299	Split-Level	1955	C		Shayman & Salk
LESLEE	261	Split-Level	1955	C		Levin, Jack Martin
LESLEE	267	Split-Level	1955	C		Levin, Jack Martin
LESLEE	254	Contemporary	1987	NC		
LESLEE	255	Neo-Traditional	1984	NC		Rabin & LeNoble
LESLEE	243	Ranch (altered)	1954	NC		Levin, Jack
LESLEE	275	Split-Level (altered)	1955	NC		Shayman & Salz
LESLEE	298	Split-Level	1955	C		Del Bianco, A. J.
LESLEE	283	Split-Level	1955	C		
LESLEE	272	Split-Level	1954	C		Shayman & Salk



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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
MELODY	646	Colonial Revival	1942	C	Carzioli, Louis House	
MELODY	610	Split-Level	1935	S	Scasselleti, C. House	Dubin, Henry
MELODY	664	Neo-Colonial	c. 1960	NC		
MELODY	639	Ranch	1952	C	Bruno, Frank House	Lunardi, Bruno
MELODY	638	Bungalow	1926	C		
MELODY	630	Tudor Revival	1927	C		
MELODY	620	Cape Cod	1950	C	Padderud, E. House	Neebe, John
MELODY	576	Colonial Revival	1929	C	Huck, Jack House	
MELODY	665	Colonial Revival	1931	C	Schweitzer, E. C. House	Hetherington
MELODY	570	Ranch	1956	C	Kooperman, Edwin B. House	Comm, Comm & Moses
MELODY	604	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Herbst, Carl E. House	
MELODY	582	Colonial Revival	1950	NC	Olson, Paul House (spec?)	Johnson, Harry
MELODY	583	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Howell, W. S. House	
MELODY	586	Cape Cod	1935	C	Wright, C. M. House	Hooper, W. T.
MELODY	587	Ranch	1955	C		Del Bianco, A. J.
MELODY	590	Colonial Revival	1950	C	Hornung, K. E. House	Hornung, K. E.
MELODY	594	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Converse, A. Burnham House	Beukert, Ernst
MELODY	598	Craftsman	1925	C	Schwitzer, Minnie House	Koenig, Fred
MELODY	600	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Tilly, Carl A. House	
MELODY	603	Colonial Revival	1936	NC	Chodd, Ray A. House	Noonan, Clifford
PLEASANT	839	Split-Level	1975	NC	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Mozzetta, Al
PLEASANT	812	Ranch	1952	C	Mathisen, Olaf House	Blumenthal, C.
PLEASANT	814	Minimal Traditional	1967	NC	Joyes, R. House	Jones & Duncan
PLEASANT	819	Ranch	1956	C		Modular Homes
PLEASANT	822	Neo-Traditional	1949	NC	Ariano, Joesph House (spec)	Houlihan, R.
PLEASANT	823	Bungalow	c. 1925	C		
PLEASANT	826	International Style	1949	S	Rini, R. House	Simon, Louis
PLEASANT	852	Bungalow	1924	C	Hull, W.E. House	
PLEASANT	827	Bungalow	1958	NC	Herbert, George M House	Hirsch & Lowenstein
PLEASANT	846	Neo-Traditional (altered)	1924	NC	Maechtle, M. House	



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PLEASANT	836	Colonial Revival	1948	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Better Homes & Gardens
PLEASANT	851	Ranch	1959	NC	Herbert, George M. House	Lawton, Harold Jr.
PLEASANT	842	Tudor Revival	1926	C	Brandt, Mrs. A. W. House	
PLEASANT	735 - 741	Apartment	1982	NC		
PLEASANT	811	Bungalow	c. 1925	C		
PLEASANT	833	Split-Level	1952	C	Friedman, Marvin R. House	Mandel, Ernest M.
PLEASANT	774	No style	c. 1925	NC		
PLEASANT	670	Split-Level (altered)	1954	NC		Shayman & Salk
PLEASANT	673	Mansard	c. 1965	NC		
PLEASANT	674	Colonial Revival	1947	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	National Plan Company
PLEASANT	684	Bungalow	c. 1930	C		
PLEASANT	906	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Goechner, A. House	
PLEASANT	750	Neo-Traditional	2002	NC		
PLEASANT	853	Ranch	1954	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Del Bianco, A. J.
PLEASANT	760	Neo-Colonial	1967	NC		Grethen, Jerry
PLEASANT	768	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C	Benson, Alfred House	
PLEASANT	806	Ranch	1954	C	Stine, Arnold D. House (spec?)	Fitch, Schiller & Frank
PLEASANT	778	Tudor Revival	1930	C	Mobbs, Charles H. House	Sears Roebuck
PLEASANT	781	Craftsman	1925	NC	Orrico, Eugene House	
PLEASANT	784	Ranch	1954	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Pavlovich, James
PLEASANT	790	Minimal Traditional	1957	C	Cassel, Louis House	Mazzetta, Al
PLEASANT	794	American Foursquare	1928	C	Caffrey, Frank House	
PLEASANT	800	Craftsman	1924	C	Maeggiorin, Joe house	
PLEASANT	805	Bungalow	c. 1925	C		
PLEASANT	764	Ranch	1967	NC		Mataya, J.
PLEASANT	864	Bungalow	1927	C	Norgren, Walter House	
PLEASANT	899	Bungalow	1942	NC	Kenyon, Richard W. House	Jillson, B. (Chicago)
PLEASANT	940	Neo-Colonial	1961	NC	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Meyer, M. B. Eginering
PLEASANT	943	Bungalow	1924	C	MacArthur, C. R. House	
PLEASANT	949	Chicago Bungalow	1930	C	Bruno, F. House	



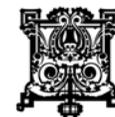
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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
PLEASANT	482	Split-Level	c. 1955	C		
PLEASANT	486	Tudor Revival	c. 1930	C		
PLEASANT	517	Bungalow	1946	C		Houlihan, Raymond
PLEASANT	928	Colonial Revival	1950	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Schnur, J. C.
PLEASANT	835	Tudor Revival	c. 1925	C		
PLEASANT	927	Tudor Revival (altered)	1927	NC	Pearson, O. C. House	
PLEASANT	930	French Eclectic	1941	C	Lagneau, C. Marcel House	Whalley, S. E.
PLEASANT	937	Bungalow	c. 1930	C		
PLEASANT	745 - 751	Apartment	1982	NC		
PLEASANT	755 - 761	Apartment	1982	NC		
PLEASANT	-	Park	c. 1930	C	Burr Oak Park	
PLEASANT	697-701	One Part Commercial Block	1958	C		
PLEASANT	667	Tudor Revival	1930	C	Edwards, William House	Bruns, B. J.
PLEASANT	649	Neo-Traditional	2004	NC		
PLEASANT	891	Split-Level	1955	C		Shayman & Salk
PLEASANT	861	Tudor Revival	1927	NC	Delhaye, Josph House	
PLEASANT	865	American Foursquare	1925	C	Ponsi, G. Vito House	
PLEASANT	871	American Foursquare	1928	C	Miller, A. House	
PLEASANT	875	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Thompson, James A. House	
PLEASANT	878	Tudor Revival	1932	C	Riggio, John A. House	
PLEASANT	881	Craftsman	1924	C	Lorimer, Gordon House	
PLEASANT	882	Colonial Revival	1946	C	Sanders, L. A. House	Johnson, Harry
PLEASANT	931	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Erickson, Eric house	
PLEASANT	888	Split-Level	1953	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Pavlovich, J.
PLEASANT	860	Neo-Traditional	1927	NC	Oman, Carl House	
PLEASANT	896	Ranch	1950	C	Belmont, John House	Belmont, John
PLEASANT	902	No style (altered)	1937	NC	Cutter, Larry House	Newhouse & Burnham
PLEASANT	566	No style (altered)	1954	NC	Saltzman, Allen House	Johnson, Harry N.
PLEASANT	910	Cape Cod (altered)	1941	C	Snyder, Iola House	Bodholdt, A.
PLEASANT	917	Colonial Revival	1924	C	Olson, Axel House	



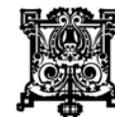
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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
PLEASANT	920	Colonial Revival	1946	C	McGinnis, L. T. House	
PLEASANT	921	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Vanermeulen, William House	Heritage, Wade D.
PLEASANT	885	Bungalow	1927	C		
PLEASANT	498	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Houlihan, Raymond
PLEASANT	528	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Maiman, Matt J. House	Olson, Albert
PLEASANT	470	Mansard	1984	NC		Patel, Harendra M.
PLEASANT	471	Colonial Revival	1947	C	Gotaas, Sverre House (spec)	
PLEASANT	478	Ranch	1955	C		Shayman & Salk
PLEASANT	479	Minimal Traditional	1954	C		Del Bianco, A. J.
PLEASANT	485	Colonial Revival	1941	C	Gotaas, Sverre House (spec)	Bernherth, Ernst
PLEASANT	492	Tudor Revival	1940	C	Nelson, M House	
PLEASANT	465	Colonial Revival	1949	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Houlihan, Raymond
PLEASANT	497	Neo-Traditional	1991	NC		Pieczonka, W.
PLEASANT	460	Bungalow	1928	C	Bradwell, Hattie House (spec)	Fielder, Fre Abbott
PLEASANT	502	Minimal Traditional	1950	C	Amendola, Edmund D. House	Jones & Duncan
PLEASANT	503	Bungalow	1950	C	Ariano, Joe House (spec)	Lunardi, Bruno
PLEASANT	507	Neo-Traditional	2007	NC		
PLEASANT	508	Colonial Revival	1955	C	Peterson, Lorraine House	Jones & Dunkin
PLEASANT	457	Colonial Revival	1948	C	Nelson, Franklin V. House	Presto, William
PLEASANT	511	Neo-Traditional (under construction)	2007	NC		
PLEASANT	525	Colonial Revival	1950	C	Ariano, J. House (spec)	
PLEASANT	495	No style	c. 1950	NC		
PLEASANT	426	Tudor Revival	1936	C	Schmitt, Otto House	Peterson, Ivan R.
PLEASANT	456	Split-Level	1957	C		Shayman & Salk
PLEASANT	453	Cape Cod	1946	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	
PLEASANT	450	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Merfeld, G. M. House	
PLEASANT	447	Colonial Revival	1939	C	McGinnis, Lawrence House	
PLEASANT	446	No style	1966	NC	Levin, Carol House	Rabin-LeNoble
PLEASANT	440	Bungalow	1929	C	Knackstadt, Louis House	Johnson, Robert Ulysses



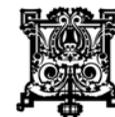
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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
PLEASANT	435	Gable Front	1932	C	Gamlin, H. N. House	Peterson, Ivan R.
PLEASANT	466	Bungalow	1928	C	Bradwell, Hattie House (spec)	
PLEASANT	431	Bungalow	1961	NC		Nitto, Peter
PLEASANT	520	French Eclectic	1931	S	Scassellati, C. House (spec?)	
PLEASANT	423	Cape Cod (altered)	1938	NC	Romer, J. F. House	
PLEASANT	420	Minimal Traditional	1950	C		
PLEASANT	419	French Eclectic	1940	C	Hedlund, Alfred House	Peterson, Ivan R.
PLEASANT	411	Colonial Revival	1946	C	Robertson, Donald House	Stoetzel, Ralph
PLEASANT	570	Minimal Traditional	1948	C	Giese, George House	
PLEASANT	407	French Eclectic	1929	C	Wilson, Kenneth B. House	
PLEASANT	666	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Drobnick, J. J. House	
PLEASANT	434	Cape Cod	1937	C	Menne, Walter J. House	
PLEASANT	609	Tudor Revival	1929	C	Scassellati, C. House (spec?)	
PLEASANT	630	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Burkhardt, Fred W. House	
PLEASANT	531	Ranch	1951	C	Wippel, Frank House	Anderson, H. E.
PLEASANT	641	Neo-Traditional	2003	NC		
PLEASANT	514	Tudor Revival	1937	C	Limbert, R. A. House	
PLEASANT	640	Tudor Revival	1926	NC	Sutherland, Thomas House	
PLEASANT	637	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	NC		
PLEASANT	636	Colonial Revival	1947	C	Bork, Albert House (spec)	Houlihan, Raymond
PLEASANT	604	Colonial Revival	1928	C	Abernathy, George E. House	
PLEASANT	606	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Huck, Jack House	
PLEASANT	601	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Rogan, Harry House	Betts, William B.
PLEASANT	612	French Eclectic	1939	C	Hammond, G. John House	
PLEASANT	613	Tudor Revival	1927	C	Thomson, Alex House	
PLEASANT	616	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925	C	Koch, Dr. A. F. House	
PLEASANT	617	Craftsman Bungalow	1927	C		
PLEASANT	622	Split-Level	1957	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Ariano, Joseph
PLEASANT	623	Mediterranean Revival (altered)	1927	NC	Gallagher, W. H. House	
PLEASANT	626	Tudor Revival	1928	C	Johnson, Fred L. House	



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PLEASANT	627	Colonial Revival	1940	C	Lubes, Paul House	
PLEASANT	631	Tudor Revival	1947	C	Tobiasson, Claudius A. House	
PLEASANT	576	Split-Level	1954	C		Shayman & Salk
PLEASANT	532	Bungalow	1927	C	Bradwell, Hattie House (spec)	
PLEASANT	536	Bungalow	1927	C	Bradwell, Hattie House (spec)	
PLEASANT	644	Bungalow	1928	C	Sutherland, Thomas House	
PLEASANT	537	No style (altered)	1927	NC	Gotaas, Birger House (spec)	
PLEASANT	540	Colonial Revival	1931	C	Lenzini, Mrs. Angela House	
PLEASANT	560	Ranch	1949	C	Ariano, Joe House (spec)	Lenardi, Bruno
PLEASANT	561	Colonial Revival	1925	C	Amendola, Fortunato House	
PLEASANT	605	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Larson, Leo House	
PLEASANT	571	Minimal Traditional	1959	NC	Peterson, Robert House	Mazzetta, Al
PLEASANT	577	Colonial Revival	1937	C	Loetz, Carl A. House	Ladies Home Journal
PLEASANT	580	Tudor Revival	1938	C	Delhaye, George House	
PLEASANT	581	Colonial Revival	1929	C	Vangelisti, Joe House	Johnson, Robert Ulysses
PLEASANT	584	No Style (altered)	1928	NC	Otto, Edward W. House	
PLEASANT	587	Tudor Revival	1929	S	Capitani, Onorato House	Grotz-Waegelein Co.
PLEASANT	590	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Nickels, Demetrios House	
PLEASANT	591	No style (altered)	1927	NC		Waegelein, R. Co.
PLEASANT	594	Colonial Revival	1926	C	Beard, Frank House	
PLEASANT	567	Split-Level	1957	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Brown, Jerome
RAMBLER	540	International Style	1954	C		Rosen, Nathan R.
RAMBLER	600	Ranch	1954	C	[Shore Line Homes, owner]	Rosen, Nathan R.
RAMBLER	590	Split-Level	1954	C	[Mayor Development Corp, owner]	
RAMBLER	580	No Style (altered)	1954	NC	[Shore Line Homes]	Rosen, Nathan R.
RAMBLER	570	Ranch	1956	C	Sprung, Louis H. House	Loerop, Fagan & C ulver
RAMBLER	550	Contemporary	1955	C	Oher, Edward M. House	Mucha, Theodore
RAMBLER	606	Neo-Traditional	c. 2005	NC	[Shore Line Homes, owner]	Rosen, Nathan R.
RAMBLER	560	Ranch	1954	C	[Shore Line Homes, owner]	Rosen, Nathan R.
RAVINIA	560	Tudor Revival (altered)	c. 1925	NC		



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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
RAVINIA	600	Raised Ranch	1949	C	Santi, Louis Jr. House	Santi, Louis Jr.
RAVINIA	608	Neo-Traditional	1989	NC		
RAVINIA	586	Craftsman Bungalow	1926	C	Carani, Battista House	
RAVINIA PARK	213	Queen Anne	c. 1900	NC		
RIDGEWOOD	912	Colonial Revival (altered)	1946	NC	Little, Robert H. House	
RIDGEWOOD	961	Queen Anne	c. 1900	S		
RIDGEWOOD	949	Ranch	1953	C	Hirsch, Robert House	Hirsch, Robert
RIDGEWOOD	945	Minimal Traditional	1941	C	Presson, J. Earl House	Polito, Frank
RIDGEWOOD	941	Ranch	1954	C	Richman, Alvin House	Jones & Duncan
RIDGEWOOD	933	Colonial Revival	1939	C	Linville, W. D. House	Schnur, James
RIDGEWOOD	985	Tudor Revival	1926	S	Mehren, G. F. House	
RIDGEWOOD	919	Colonial Revival	1936	C	Schultz, Whitt House	Mann, W. D.
RIDGEWOOD	975	Colonial Revival	1926	C	Stitzell, H. House	Cook, Norman W.
RIDGEWOOD	911	Contemporary	c. 1990	NC		
RIDGEWOOD	905	French Eclectic	1933	C	Appelman, Harry L. House	Braun & Jones
RIDGEWOOD	904	Colonial Revival	1930	C	Goodnow, Anna N. House	Webster, C. W.
RIDGEWOOD	920	Tudor Revival	1931	C	Blessing, W. H. House	Hoerwann, Carl
RIDGEWOOD	997	Neo-Colonial	1965	NC	Goldfarb, Fred House	Kaufman, V.
ROGER WILLIAMS	572-578	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 2000	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	584A-588A	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1955	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	645	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1955	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	580	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1965	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	565	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1940	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	561	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1950	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	584-588	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1955	C		



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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
ROGER WILLIAMS	559	Two Part Commercial Block	1983	NC		Paulson, John K.
ROGER WILLIAMS	591	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1950	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	575-581	Freestanding Commercial	1985	NC		Weiner, Seymour
ROGER WILLIAMS	632	Freestanding Commercial	c. 2005	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	651-653	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1925	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	671-679	Apartment	c. 1955?	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	676-682	Townhouses	c. 1950	S		
ROGER WILLIAMS	515-555	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1980	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	695	Apartment	c. 2000	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	592-594	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1930	NC		
ROGER WILLIAMS	595	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1950	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	597-599	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1955	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	615	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1930	S		
ROGER WILLIAMS	625	One Part Commercial Block	1989	NC	Ravinia Association Medical Center	Goldbert, James March
ROGER WILLIAMS	643	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1955	C		
ROGER WILLIAMS	582	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1955	C		
WASHINGTON	611	Ranch	1952	C	Burnhardt, Fred House	Burnhardt, Fred
WASHINGTON	650	Neo-Colonial	c. 1965	NC		



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PLA_NAME	STREETNO	ARCHCLASS	BEGINYEAR	RATING	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
WASHINGTON	634	Ranch	1955	C	Bork, Albert House (spec)	Schnur, James
WASHINGTON	631	Split-Level	c. 1955	C		
WASHINGTON	661	Ranch	1948	C	Fabbri, Nello House	
WASHINGTON	678	Ranch	c. 1950	C		
WASHINGTON	563	Colonial Revival	c. 1945	C		
WASHINGTON	581	Split-Level	1959	NC	Gotaas, Sverre (spec)	Crosby, William
WASHINGTON	681	Cape Cod	1947	C	Gotaas, Sverre House (spec)	
WASHINGTON	580	Ranch	1954	C	Ariano, Joseph House (spec)	Pavlovich, James

