



Laurel–Prospect Walking Tour



Walking Tour 1



no.	address	year built	style
1	494 Laurel Ave	1931	English Gothic
2	425 Laurel Ave	1901	Gothic Revival
3	330 Laurel Ave	1911	Collegiate Gothic
4	304 Laurel Ave	c. 1870	Victorian Gothic
5	289 Laurel Ave	1937	Colonial Revival
6	280 Laurel Ave	1910	Prairie
7	275 Laurel Ave	1921	Dutch Colonial Revival
8	268 Laurel Ave	c. 1890	Queen Anne
9	1870 Dale Ave	c. 1875	Italianate
10	218 Laurel Ave	c. 1895	Queen Anne
11	217 Laurel Ave	1884	Italianate
12	191 Laurel Ave	c. 1890	Shingle
13	180 Laurel Ave	1923	Colonial Revival
14	162 Laurel Ave	1905	Classical Revival
15	133 Laurel Ave	1900	Colonial Revival
16	114 Laurel Ave	1898	Queen Anne
17	111 Laurel Ave	1916	Tudor Revival
18	80 Laurel Ave	1908	Tudor Revival

no.	address	year built	style
19	54 Laurel Ave	1930	Tudor Revival
20	1923 Lake Ave	1905	Prairie
21	1894 Lake Ave	c. 1900	Shingle
22	1880 Lake Ave	1918	Craftsman
23	162 Prospect Ave	1959	International
24	175 Prospect Ave	1909	Colonial Revival
25	1800 Forest Ave	c. 1875	Victorian
26	203 Prospect Ave	1899	Arts & Crafts
27	215 Prospect Ave	1901	Arts & Crafts
28	226 Prospect Ave	1926	French Eclectic
29	235 Prospect Ave	1917	Colonial Revival
30	247 Prospect Ave	1871	Carpenter Gothic
31	315 Prospect Ave	c. 1875	Victorian Gothic
32	325 Prospect Ave	c. 1870	Italianate
33	384 Prospect Ave	1991	Postmodern
34	430 Prospect Ave	c. 1910	Craftsman
35	War Memorial Monument	1926	

Learn more about these homes by calling 847-266-5606. Podcast also available.

THE CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION promotes the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the community by protecting the City's architectural heritage. Preservation efforts began with the formation of the Highland Park Historic Preservation Committee in 1979, as well as the designation of four National Register Districts. The Committee produced Highland Park's first self-guided walking tour and a historic resources survey that resulted in 28 properties listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1983, Highland Park adopted a historic preservation ordinance, and was among the first communities designated a Certified Local Government by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, recognizing a strong commitment to protecting community character and promoting local history. The City of Highland Park celebrates 25 years of historic preservation with more than 125 local landmarks, three local historic districts protecting 60 homes, and more than 150 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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



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

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COMMUNITY HISTORY

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



1. Highland Park Public Library

494 Laurel Ave
1931 • Holmes and Flinn
National Register of Historic Places

The modified Gothic building is the second library built on this site. Architect Raymond W. Flinn was a lifelong resident of Highland Park. Modern additions followed in 1960 and 1976.



2. Trinity Episcopal Church

425 Laurel Ave
1901 • Ernest Mayo
The church is known for its stained glass windows. Architect Robert Seyfarth designed a later addition.



3. Highland Park Presbyterian

330 Laurel Ave
1911 • Charles Frost
The brick buttresses and tower are hallmarks of the Collegiate Gothic Revival.



4. Rev. John B.L. Soule House

304 Laurel Ave
c. 1870 • architect unknown
Local Landmark – This Victorian Gothic home was built for the first pastor of Highland Park Presbyterian.



13. Colonial Revival House

180 Laurel Ave
1923 • architect unknown
Local Landmark



15. Henry Towner House

133 Laurel Ave
1900 • architect unknown
Local Landmark

Two landmark examples of the popular Colonial Revival. The clapboard-sided **Towner House** is a unique example in the revival's early development, while the brick residence at **180 Laurel** shows how the style evolved towards the peak of its influence.



26. John A. Putnam House

203 Prospect Ave
1899 • Howard Van Doren Shaw
National Register of Historic Places

The **Putnam House** and "**Thorneycote**" belong to Shaw's early period and are closely related to the English styles that influenced him, most notably the Arts & Crafts movement. The house at 215 Prospect is remarkably similar to Shaw's own home, "**Ragdale**," in Lake Forest. A design from Shaw's middle period is found at 175 Prospect Ave.



18. John Grenville Mott House

80 Laurel Ave
1908 • Tallmadge & Watson
National Register of Historic Places
Prairie School sensibility separates this design, Tallmadge & Watson's largest in Highland Park, from other Tudor Revivals of the period.



19. Gen. Robert E. Wood House

54 Laurel Ave
1930 • William D. Mann
Local Landmark;
National Register of Historic Places

Wood served as President and Chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co, where he introduced the first retail store for the mail-order giant. Architect William Mann lived in Highland Park and designed hundreds of North Shore residences and commercial structures.



20. Mary W. Adams House

1923 Lake Ave
1905 • Frank Lloyd Wright
National Register of Historic Places
Exemplifies Wright's characteristic Prairie School designs. One of three FLW homes in Highland Park.



21. Shingle Style House

1894 Lake Ave
c. 1900 • Joseph Lyman Silsbee
Silsbee here adopts the Shingle Style for his Midwestern clients. Known as Wright's first employer, compare to the Adams House to appreciate the development of Wright's design vision.



27. "Thorneycote"

215 Prospect
1901 • Howard Van Doren Shaw
Local Landmark;
National Register of Historic Places



28. French Provincial House

226 Prospect Ave
1926 • architect unknown
National Register of Historic Places
The steeply pitched roof and



30. Stillman Bingham House

247 Prospect Ave
1871 • architect unknown
Local Landmark;
National Register of Historic Places
Wires ran from this home to Elisha Gray's private laboratory at 333 Hazel Ave in an early telephone experiment.



31. Henry Haskin House

315 Prospect Ave
c. 1875 • architect unknown
Local Landmark



32. Joseph L. Ball House

325 Prospect Ave
c. 1880 • architect unknown
Local Landmark

From a modest Gothic Revival cottage at **315 Prospect** to the more imposing brick Italianate design at **325 Prospect**, these landmark homes show the range of styles popular with residents during the early years of Highland Park's development.



35. War Memorial Monument Memorial Park

1926 • James Cady Ewell
Designed by Ravinia resident Ewell in honor of Highland Park residents who served in World War I. The sculpture was restored by the Cultural Arts Commission in 2007.