

## **List of Landmarked Properties – Park Ridge**

1. 3-11 South Prospect Avenue, 6-12 South Northwest Highway, The Pickwick Theater Building (LD-10-01), adopted September 20, 2010, Ordinance #2010-72. The Pickwick Theater Building was built in 1928 by architects Roscoe Harold Zook and William F. McCaughey. The building is noted for its Art Deco style of architecture, defined by an emphasis on geometric designs, bright colors, and a range of ornament and motifs. Sculptor/designer Alfonso Iannelli, who maintained a studio and home in Park Ridge, also contributed to much of the Pickwick's interior architecture and ornamentation. The Pickwick Theater Building's 100-foot tower capped by an ornamental iron lantern and its marquee make the building one of the most recognized structures in Park Ridge. It has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1975.
2. 720 Garden Street, The Clute House (LD-11-01), adopted April 18, 2011, Ordinance #2011-23. The Clute House has a strong association with members of the Park Ridge Artist's Colony including artists Beulah and Walter Marshall Clute and sculptor/designer Alfonso Iannelli. The Clutes resided at the house for many years and were well known artists. The site also was the home of newspaper editor and WLS radio station manager Sam Guard and his family. WLS radio broadcasts took place at the building temporarily between permanent station locations. Iannelli designed the fireplace in the living room with the Guard Family lived at the address. The building is also significant with regard to the former use of the building as "The Pantry" restaurant, which was a Park Ridge gathering place for over 20 years. The original structure (date unknown) and the "Clute" addition (circa 1906) are representative of the Arts & Crafts Cottage style of architecture. The "Pantry" addition (circa 1945) is representative of the French Provincial Revival style of architecture. William F. McCaughey, one of the architects of the Pickwick Theater Building, designed the French Provincial addition.
3. 424 Talcott Place (LD-11-02), adopted September 19, 2011, Ordinance #2011-51. 424 Talcott Place is significant in respect to an architectural style, a notable architect, and artistic heritage of Park Ridge. The single family home was constructed in the 1920s. The developer was Durchslag Real Estate Development Corporation and the architect was Benedict J. Bruns. Mr. Durchslag was inspired by a trip to Cuba, which introduced him to Spanish Colonial architecture and neoclassical elements. The architect was a resident of Park Ridge and worked on many historic bungalows in the Chicaogland area, including several historically recognized properties. The home features strong Spanish and Mediterranean influences. Twelve similar homes were built in the area, all with similar architecture, constructed of masonry block and brick, finished with textured stucco, and feature clay tiled roofs. The area is known as "Spanish Town" in Park Ridge. Originally, the plans for "Spanish Town" included concepts for sixty-three homes, a two-story commercial building, seventeen apartments, and offices.

Though not fully realized, “Spanish Town” is unique and presents a distinct character and charm to the southern area of Park Ridge.

4. 808 Park Plaine, The Helen Unseth House, (LD-11-03), adopted November 21, 2011, Ordinance #2010-60. The architect was Bruce Goff, noted as one of the 20<sup>th</sup> century’s visionary architects. Goff designed several buildings in the Chicago area between 1934 and 1942. Goff was rooted in the Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan schools of architectural theory, but developed his own distinctive style later in his career. The home, know as the Helen Unseth House, was one of Goff’s first independent commissions. Helen Unseth was a colleague of Goff’s and a local art teacher at Taft High School in Edison Park. Goff was also tied to local sculptor and artist Alfonso Iannelli, whom Goff worked with in the 1930s. The single family home was constructed in 1940. The one-story frame home includes a triangular floor plan and a flat roof. The home offers a resolution between privacy and openness on the suburban lot. A unique characteristic of Goff’s is the concealed front entry at the residence. Goff’s touch was also reflected in his closing the house off from street view and adjacent properties, but opening them up to the side and rear yards. The triangular plan of the house achieved this idea without sacrificing personal privacy. The peak of the triangular plan faced the front street view, with the house expanding towards the rear of the property. Angled windows were placed high in the walls to minimize views of the interior from the street and adjacent properties, yet allowed the interior of the house to be open to ample sunlight and ventilation. Rhythmic use of angled forms was utilized throughout the house, which can be noted especially in the exterior diagonal wooden boarding patterns. Another key feature of the house is a majestic fireplace located at the rear of the structure framed by a beautifully arranged skylight.
5. 2101 West Touhy Avenue, Town of Maine Cemetery (LD-11-04), adopted December 5, 2011, Ordinance #2011-64. The Town of Maine Cemetery sits on 17.5 acres of land at the southeast corner of Touhy Avenue and Dee Road. The cemetery serves as a prominent gateway to Park Ridge from the west. The cemetery was officially chartered in 1858, possibly on an ancient burial ground, with some headstones dating back to the early 1800s. Local artist Alfonso Iannelli designed the present office on the grounds and he is also interred at the cemetery. The gatehouse was built of bricks from the locally known Brickton Brickyard. At least six former mayors of Park Ridge are buried at the cemetery as well as many of the City’s founding fathers and notable persons who helped develop and grow Park Ridge. Also, over ten Civil War veterans are buried at the site. The cemetery also features many unique styles of monuments and headstones.
6. 201 Grand Boulevard, The Malone House (LD-11-05), adopted January 16, 2012, Ordinance #2012-02. The single-family residence was home to William H. Malone, the second mayor of Park Ridge. Malone served as mayor from 1912 to 1914. The original frame home at 201 Grand Boulevard was constructed circa

1850. It is noted that “Brickton” brick was utilized from the historic local brickyard in Park Ridge for the original foundation. There was a substantial 1926 two-story addition, which included new exteriors and a redesign of the main entryway. It was constructed by noted architects R.H. Zook and William F. McCaughey and was completed in the Classical Revival style of architecture. The north side terrace featuring four columns with Ionic capitals, a pediment and a slanted cornice is the most prominent feature of the home. Other original Zook and McCaughey designs at the home include the nature-designed woodcut shutters. Locally, Malone was an advocate of the arts and commissioned the construction of the Pickwick Theater Building in 1928, which was eventually designed by Zook and Alfonso Iannelli, with whom he maintained close friendships. He was also associated with many other artists of the Park Ridge Arts Colony, including McCaughey, Barry Byrne, and John Paulding. Malone also hired Zook and McCaughey to design a block of storefronts along Northwest Highway known as the “Malone Block” on land that Malone had donated. Malone’s idea to add a small park with a drinking fountain still remains at the west end of the block. Cedar Court, a five-house development in a crescent shaped layout, is also a touchstone of Malone’s contributions to Park Ridge. Barry Byrne was contacted by Iannelli through Malone to design the residential development. Malone is listed as the developer/builder of Cedar Court.

7. 255-257 North Northwest Highway, The Iannelli Home & Studio (LD-11-06), adopted January 16, 2012, Ordinance #2012-03. The site, located at Northwest Highway and Elm Street, at the northwestern edge of Uptown Park Ridge, is strongly associated with sculptor and designer Alfonso Iannelli. Most notably, Iannelli is recognized for his collaborative design on the Pickwick Theater Building, another local Park Ridge landmark. Locally, Iannelli also designed the gatehouse at the Town of Maine Cemetery, portions of Maine East High School, and the addition at the Park Ridge Community Church. Iannelli was also prominently known for many Art Deco and Modernist works including the “Rock of Gibraltar” sculpture at the Prudential Building in downtown Chicago, several displays at the 1933 Chicago World’s Fair, the “sprite” sculptures at the Midway Gardens, zodiac signs at the Adler Planetarium, and many household appliance products such as Oster’s food processor, and the Sunbeam coffee pot and toaster. Iannelli also served on Park Ridge’s Plan Commission in the 1920s and was highly involved with Park Ridge’s development at the time. Iannelli and his wife Margaret, a well-known artist herself, moved into the house at 255-257 North Northwest Highway in 1919. They established “Iannelli Studios”, which would become known as a significant location in the history of the Park Ridge Arts Colony. Artists and architects such as Edgar Miller, Bruce Goff, John Lloyd Wright, Ruth Blackwell, R. Harold Zook, Annette Cremin, Barry Byrne, and Oliver Rush were all associated with “Iannelli Studios” at one time or another and represent some of the higher profile artisans linked to the Park Ridge Arts Colony. Iannelli utilized the location for his home and studio and many of local artists congregated at the space to work and live. The structure itself is a 19<sup>th</sup> century design, of which a portion was formerly a blacksmith shop believed to be

associated with the historic Penny and Meacham (Brickton) brick yard located near the location. Barry Byrne, a noted architect, whom Iannelli had a close association with throughout his lifetime, designed the remodeling of the structure in 1919. An addition was later added to the structure. After Iannelli's death in 1965, the studio was purchased and became a local flower shop. Recently, the Kalo Foundation purchased the property in an effort to preserve the site and focus on turning the location into a local arts center.