



Ravinia School
Highland Park, Illinois

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The City of Highland Park

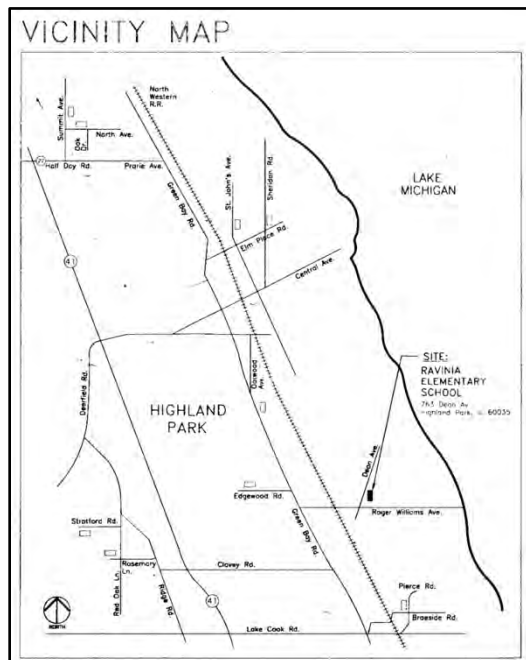


Figure 1: Map from 1998 Ravinia Elementary School Construction Documents.

Highland Park was incorporated March 11, 1869. Material growth began two years earlier when ten Chicago area businessmen formed the Highland Park Building Company, purchasing 1200 acres for \$39,198.70 from Walter Gurnee, president of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. Frank Hawkins, who served as general agent and manager of the company, was elected Highland Park's first Mayor. His intention was to attract monied Chicago businessmen to live in Highland Park and commute to the city.

In 1871-1872 a plat of Highland Park was created by the landscape architecture firm of Cleveland & French. Horace W. S. Cleveland was a landscape gardener, William M. R. French was a civil engineer. The firm platted curvilinear roads that followed the natural beauty of the ravine-cut topography east of the tracks and the high bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan. The streets included, Ravine Drive, Waverly Avenue, South Linden Avenue and Cedar

Avenue. A brick hotel located at the corner of Central Avenue and First Street was renovated; a pier was constructed for lumber to be unloaded; a commercial building was constructed, and model homes were built on Belle Avenue. Advertisements were taken out that touted good churches and good schools. The area west of the tracks was intended for smaller modest houses and commercial development. Streets here followed a grid.

Into the 1890s Highland Park also became an area of summer estates for the wealthy, with country club life coming to Chicago in 1896, when Exmoor Country Club opened. The city continued to grow. In 1900 the population of the City was 2804.

The Neighborhood of Ravinia, by Elliott Miller

In 1899 the neighborhood of Ravinia, consisting of 600 acres, was annexed to Highland Park. Although its streets echoed the curvilinear pattern of many Highland Park's roads, to this day Ravinia has a distinctive identity as an artists' Colony. In the teens, twenties and thirties of the 20th Century it was home to significant architects including designers John Van Bergen, Lawrence Buck, Henry Dubin and Robert Seyfarth and the noteworthy author of *Reading the Landscape of America* May T. Watts. Landscape architect Jens Jensen had his studio on Dean Avenue in Ravinia.

Historian, preservationist and Ravinia resident Elliott Miller wrote about Ravinia:

Before the European-American settlers arrived in our area, Potawatomie Indians foraged for food from their hunting camp located on the high ground north of Clavey Road. Many woodland

creatures—deer, timber wolves, lynx, and even the now rare Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake were plentiful in those days.

Western settlement began in the 1840s with the arrival of English and German immigrants who sought a new life in the wilds of northern Illinois. The huge oak and maple trees, thin topsoil, and irregular terrain made the land along the western shore of Lake Michigan undesirable for agriculture, so life was hard for those who wanted to farm the land. But the natural landscape, proximity to the lake, and the introduction of the railroad made the north shore a desirable location for country homes and full-time settlement.

In April of 1872, a group of real estate investors and developers met to plat the section of land located south of newly incorporated Highland Park. Headed by Benjamin Franklin (B.F.) Jacobs, who was a Chicago real estate developer and prominent member of the Baptist movement, the group wanted to establish a community in a healthy countryside setting away from the grime of Chicago. They named streets after prominent Baptist missionaries who risked their lives traveling to the Far East; and they called the community "Ravinia," after the numerous steep-sided ravines that sliced the land. They named the main commercial street after Roger Williams, who rebelled against the rigidity of the Puritans of Massachusetts colony and founded Providence, Rhode Island as a shelter for those who were oppressed for conscience.

B.F. Jacob's community failed as a result of an untimely economic downturn and lack of basic infrastructure that communities need. The area was consequently annexed by Highland Park in 1899; but the still-wild landscape continued to attract people who loved nature. The Ravinia Opera Festival, which ran from 1911 to 1931, was also a great attraction for people who loved the fine arts. By 1904, an artist colony began to form and, until 1940, many artists, writers, poets, and musicians lived in rustic cottages along the wooded lanes and ravine edges. The mass influx of people from Chicago after WWII lead to the suburbanization of the area.

Today, the small shops on Roger Williams Avenue are reminiscent of the past and herald the future. Living "over the store" is an old idea that is returning. The proximity of the beautifully restored train station to the business district, three parks, and Ravinia Music Festival creates harmonious residential and business conditions and opportunities for the future. The process of improving the streetscape, restoring and enhancing the landscapes, friendlier streets with benches, bike racks, and plantings, is well under way. The Ravinia Neighbors Association works to enhance, improve, and beautify our village—to ensure a Ravinia we are proud to call home.¹

Ravinia School – A Snapshot

Ravinia School, the Ravinia neighborhood's educational centerpiece, is made up of five significant additions. Despite the passage of time and the various architects, the result is an ensemble that creates a beautiful academic structure in keeping with the vision set by its original architect, Irving Pond. Below is a first-floor plan that highlights the additions in various colors and the corresponding architects.

¹ Elliott Miller, emailed to author, May 6, 2023.

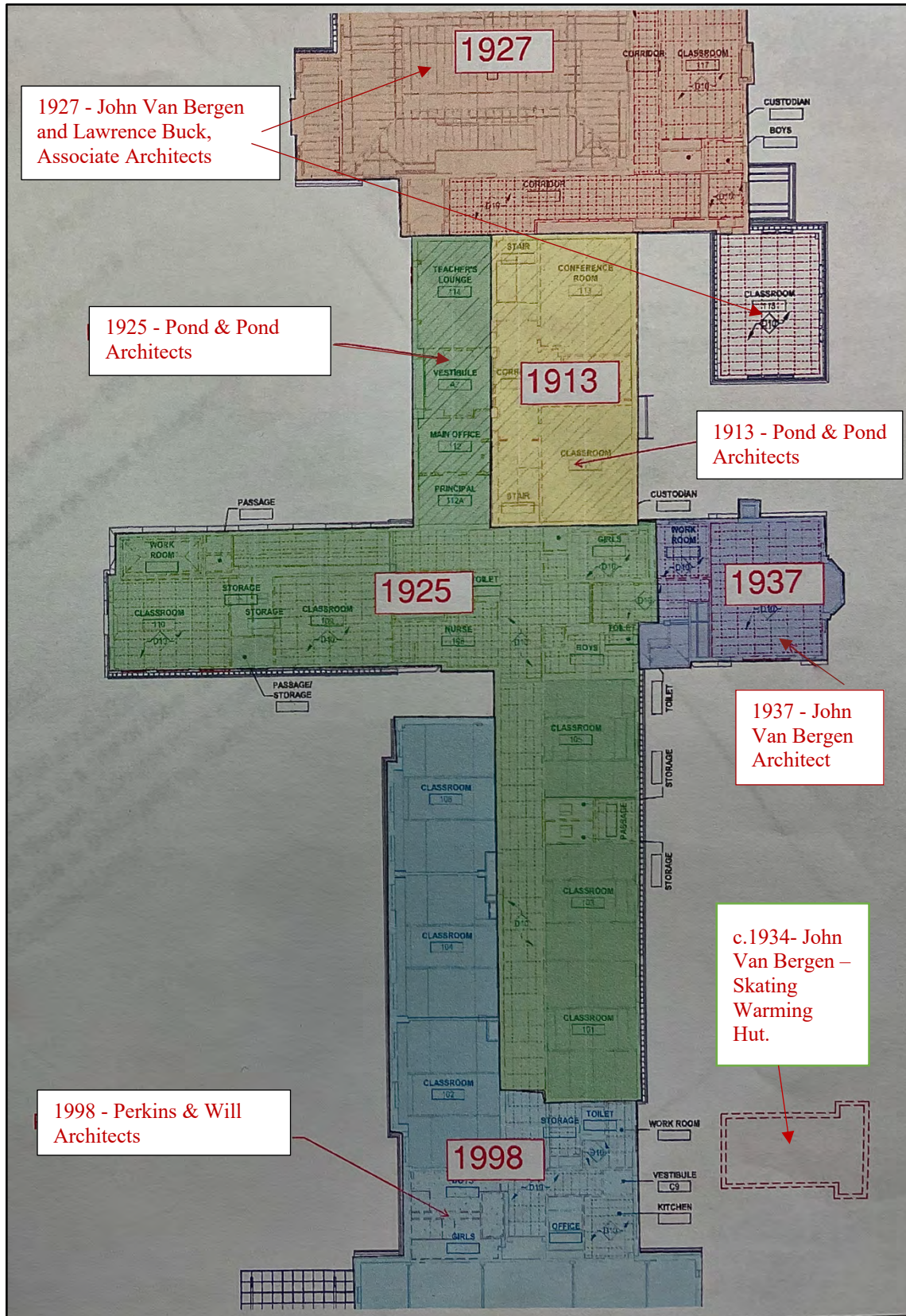


Figure 2: Color-Coded Floor Plan of additions, dates and architects.

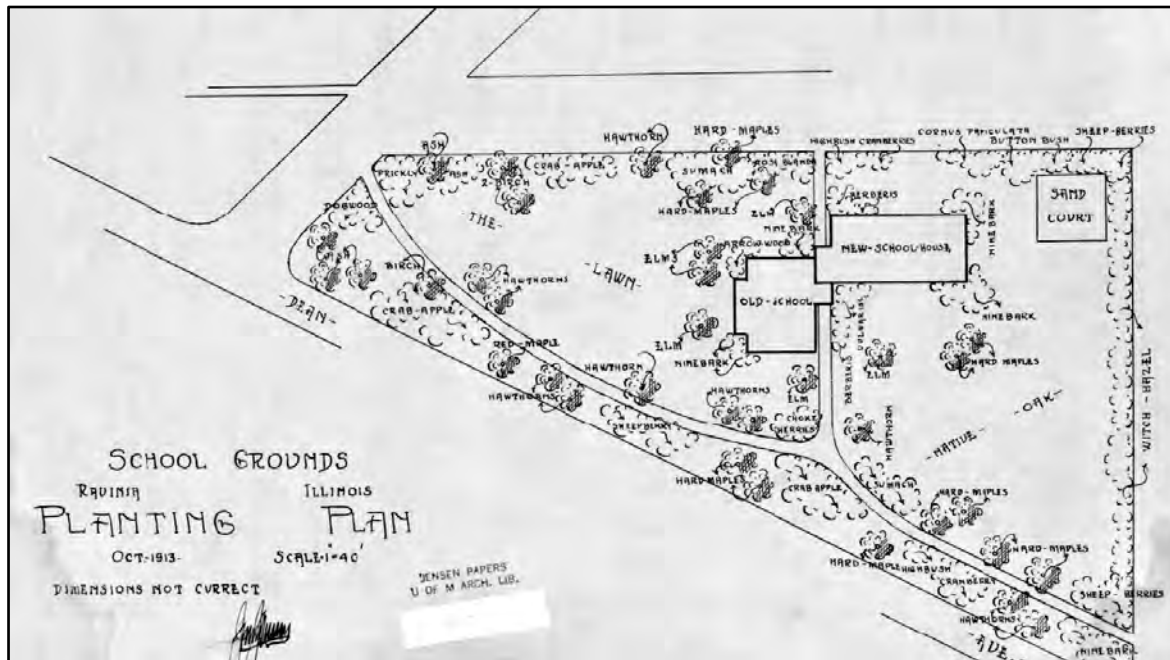


Figure 3: Site Plan from Jens Jensen from 1913. From Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

The predecessor of Ravinia School was a one-room school house located at Green Bay Road and Roger Williams Road. It was called the South School. In 1897 a decision was made that South School must be replaced and the new structure was built at Dean Avenue and Roger Williams Road, the site of Ravinia School today. The new school house was designed by the architecture firm of Brainerd and Holsman. The site plan above was developed by landscape architect Jens Jensen in 1913. The school built in 1897 is noted on the site plan as the Old School House but in this document is called the 1897 Ravinia School House. It was demolished with the 1927 addition.

In 1913, the firm of Pond & Pond was commissioned to design a four room, two story school building, which is highlighted in yellow on the Color-Coded Floor Plan (figure 2.) On the Jensen site plan above, it is the building labeled New School House. In this document it is referred to as the 1913 School Building.

In 1925 Pond & Pond were once again hired to add an addition. Shaded in green on the Color-Coded Floor Plan it included a new two-story Main Building and connected to the corridor of the 1913 structure. Two one-story wings extend towards the west and to the south from the Main Building, which are referred to as the West and South Wings. The three buildings are collectively the 1925 Addition.

In 1927, the 1897 Ravinia School House was demolished and Ravinia residents John Van Bergen and Lawrence Buck, as associated architects, designed an auditorium on the site that is noted in peach on the Color-Coded Floor Plan. The east side of the auditorium building is a two-story

classroom. They also added a free-standing one-story structure noted in the red grid on the Color-Coded Floor Plan. The entire complex is referred to as the 1927 Addition.

In 1937 John Van Bergen was asked to design a two-story addition located behind the West Wing and shaded in purple and referred to as the 1937 Addition.

The last significant addition was in 1998 by the firm Perkins & Will, shaded in blue. The South Wing's footprint was expanded by connecting the new building to the west side of the wing. It was similar to what was done in the 1925 Main Building. A new multiuse space located at the south end of the South Wing called Millennium Hall also was added. The structure is referred to as the 1998 Addition.

The Architects of Ravinia School

Brainerd and Holsman

Brainerd and Holsman was responsible for the first schoolhouse built at the current location of Ravinia Elementary School. It was a one-room school house. The building was completed in 1897 and stood for forty years before being demolished to make way for an auditorium and classrooms in 1927.

This firm was a partnership between William Hungerford Brainerd and Henry K. Holsman, which lasted between 1893-1897. Brainerd was born in Grinnell, Iowa in 1862.² He graduated from Iowa College, which today is called Grinnell College, in 1883.³ He went on to complete a four-year architecture course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1887. Henry K. Holsman was born in Dale, Iowa in 1866 but was orphaned at an early age. He attended Iowa College and graduated in 1891. He was a self-taught architect who went to Chicago upon graduation and took a job as a superintendent for contractors before joining the partnership of Brainerd and Holsman in 1893. When the firm dissolved in 1897 Holsman pursued his career as a sole practitioner in Chicago. Brainerd left the city and moved to Boston and formed Brainerd, Leeds and Russell.

Pond & Pond

The Ponds sought to create a modern American architecture without rejecting architectural stylistic traditions, but simplifying them through the emphasis of geometry and the inherent quality of building materials and construction. In that regard, the Ponds were strongly influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, with the emphasis on honest materials used honestly.”⁴

² “William Hungerford Brainerd – Our Family Tree,” Our Family Tree, accessed March 25, 2023, <https://www.ourfamtree.org/browse.php/William-Hungerford-Brainerd/p728038>.

³ “Herrick Chapel,” Grinnell College, accessed March 25, 2023, <https://www.grinnell.edu/spaces/herrick-chapel>.

⁴ David Swan, Preface to *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Eliihu*, ed. David Swan and Terry Tatum (Oak Park, Ill: The Hyoogen Press, 2009), vii.



Figure 4: An undated picture of Irving Pond (right) and Allen Pond (left) in their office. From the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

Irving Kane Pond (1857-1939) and Allen Bartlit Pond (1858-1929) were brothers born in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their progressive parents instilled in them a strong sense of social responsibility that stayed with the brothers throughout their lives and made their firm atypical.

Irving graduated from the University of Michigan in 1879 with a degree in civil engineering and wanted to move to Chicago. A frequent guest of the Pond house in Ann Arbor was William Le Baron Jenney, (1832-1907) who taught architecture at the University of Michigan. Jenney gained fame as an architect and engineer and is credited with designing the first metal skeletal frame skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building, constructed in Chicago in 1884. When Irving told Jenney he was moving to Chicago Jenney said he would direct him and, the young architect noted “I could use his office as a sort of springboard from which to make my leap”.⁵

Irving remained with Jenney for only a year when Solon S. Beman, the architect for the planned community of Pullman, sought “a draughtsman who was also a designer, to aid in the preparation of building plans and elevations.”⁶ This was a unique opportunity for Pond to work under Beman on a wide-ranging project like Pullman. He remained with Beman until 1886. “Irving long afterwards noted that he learned much about architecture and building construction from this early job, especially how to achieve maximum visual effect at a modest cost through variations in brickwork and coursing, plus changes in surface planes and rooflines.”⁷ During his time with Beman, Pond took a year off in 1883 and traveled abroad, visiting the great cities of Europe, and spent time on the east coast of the United States.

Allen Pond graduated from University of Michigan and then from law school in 1886. He moved to Chicago, joined Beman’s firm and learned first-hand from Beman’s business manager the business-side of an architecture firm. After both brothers left Beman’s office, they formed the architectural firm of Pond & Pond.

⁵ Irving K. Pond, *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*, ed. David Swan and Terry Tatum (Oak Park, Ill: The Hyoogen Press, 2009), 79.

⁶ Pond. *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*. 83.

⁷ City of Chicago, Department of Planning and Development, *Perkins-Nordine House*, Terry Tatum and Kandalyne Hahn, Final Landmark Recommendation adopted by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, October 1, 2020, https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/zlup/Historic_Preservation/Publications/Perkins_Nordine_House.pdf, 13 (accessed March 30, 2023).

The Ponds moved to Chicago at a very important time in the history of architecture. Chicago had suffered a great fire in 1871. The City needed to rebuild taller, lighter and stronger buildings. The architects that worked in Chicago were not focused on the traditional buildings that were being designed in Europe. They were focused on new materials and structural systems, ultimately developing skyscrapers. Later, the work of the architects designing these tall buildings came to be known as members of the Chicago School. In residential architecture Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers were developing unusual houses in the spirit of the English Arts & Crafts movement, but uniquely American. Inspired by the horizontality of the prairie, these houses, built in the Chicago area from the 1890s through 1910, were subsequently known as work of the Prairie School. Regional variations of American Arts and Crafts appears elsewhere in the United States stylistically referred to as Craftsman. In California, the architectural firm of Greene and Greene designed one of the most important residential homes of the American Arts and Crafts period, the Gamble House, in 1909.

Stylistically Irving Pond did not totally fit in one category or another. He stood in the role of an intermediary, halfway between the revolutionary aesthetics and technology of the Chicago School and the Prairie School and the taste for traditional architecture his clients often felt that precedent or literary aesthetics required.⁸ His architecture used traditional materials especially brick and employed traditional forms such as gable roofs, but his designs embraced a geometric simplicity with no embellishments—a tenet of the Arts & Crafts movement.

At one time the office of Pond & Pond was located in Steinway Hall at 64 E Van Buren in Chicago.⁹ Dwight H. Perkins designed the building and encouraged friends to join him in working there. It became the hub for a group of progressive architects for over a decade. Frank Lloyd Wright maintained an office there from 1896 to 1908. Other architects who also rented space were Perkins, Robert C. Spencer, Myron Hunt, Webster Tomlinson and Walter Burley Griffin. What emerged for about two years was monthly luncheons called ‘The Eighteen’. Robert Spencer said in a paper that they “used to meet for some years once a month at the old Bismarck Restaurant for steak dinners in one of the private rooms...At these little informal dinners we could discuss our architectural problems and theories.”¹⁰ No list of all 18 members has been detailed in one document but Irving and Allen Pond were part of the group.

Hull House

These first buildings were very precious to us and it afforded us the greatest pride and pleasure as one building after another was added to the Hull-House group. They clothed in brick and mortar and made visible to the world that which we were trying to do; they stated to Chicago that education and recreation ought to be extended to the immigrants.”¹¹

⁸ Guy Szuberla, Introduction to *The Autobiography of Irving Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*, ed. David Swan and Terry Tatum (Oak Park, Ill: The Hyoogen Press, 2009), xiii.

⁹ That building was demolished in 1970.

¹⁰ Stuart Cohen. *Frank L. Wright and the Architects of Steinway Hall: A Study in Collaboration*, (Novato, CA:ORO Editions, 2021), 184.

¹¹ Brian Schermer, *Animating Spirit: The Progressive Architecture of the Michigan Union*, Workshop Architects, accessed April 25, 2023, https://www.workshoparchitects.com/news_michigan_article.

The quote above is from Jane Addams' memoir, *Twenty Years at Hull House*. Allen Pond first met a young Jane in 1889. This was the most important connection the Ponds ever made. Addams would become the heart of the Progressive Movement in Chicago. She had traveled to London and was interested in establishing a center based on Toynbee Hall in East London, which was the first settlement house. Established in 1884, it brought Oxford students to live closer to poorer neighborhoods. Allen Pond helped Jane find a location for Hull House, which was established in 1889 as one of the first settlement houses in America. Pond was the treasurer of Hull House, until his death, and he introduced Addams to many wealthy patrons.

The Ponds designed thirteen buildings. Within this complex Hull House offered counseling, day care, English as a second language, art classes, employment placement, a gym and more. "What they learned through these designs was what Allen would call a "democratic architecture," that would preserve old forms, meet new needs, but, most importantly, serve the public good by being welcoming gathering places."¹² Two sections of the Ponds' original Hull House complex, located at 800 S. Halsted, remain and serve as a museum.



Figure 5: Hull House Group c.1900. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive.



Figure 6: Main Entrance of Hull House. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive.



Figure 7: Coffee Shop and Auditorium. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive.



Figure 8: Interior of Coffee House c.1900. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive.

¹² Terrence J. McDonald, "The Pond Brothers and Democratic Architecture" Bentley Historical Library, Access April 4, 2023, <https://bentley.umich.edu/news-events/magazine/the-pond-brothers-and-democratic-architecture>.

The ideas generated at Hull House inspired progressive changes in the field of education, social changes including the building of parks and bathhouses and the development of art programs. At this time the Arts and Crafts movement in England was almost a half century old, having evolved as a response to the impact of the industrial revolution, which was associated with the production of badly made goods along with poor working and living conditions. Driven by the writings of A.W.N. Pugin, John Ruskin and William Morris, there was a desire to return to hand-made items such as those created by Medieval craftsman. The influence of this movement began to decline by the turn of the 20th century in England, but not in the United States. The Chicago Arts and Crafts Society was founded in 1897 and met at Hull House. “The society’s aims were wide ranging--cultivating in its members and others a sense of beauty, encouraging beauty in articles produced for everyday use, influencing the manual-training movement...”¹³ Original members included Robert Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Perkins, Marion Mahony, Frank Lloyd Wright and the Ponds.¹⁴

Pond & Pond on the North Shore

The work of Pond & Pond on the North Shore began in 1891, when the firm started designing houses, schools and clubhouses. Two significant projects that predate the design of Ravinia School were the Highland Park Clubhouse and buildings at Lake Forest Academy, dating from 1891-93. At that time, Highland Park and Lake Forest were relative rural and topographically similar. Both have bluffs that run along Lake Michigan with huge ravines. Pond & Pond took the site of these buildings into consideration.

The Highland Park Club

The Highland Park Club was organized in 1891 as a family club and was considered the social center of Highland Park. A site was purchased that spanned a ravine at the southwest corner of Central St. and Lake Ave. Irving Pond wrote in *The Meaning of Architecture* “The physical characteristics of the earth, whether it be level, like the prairie and the sand swept plain, or broken with verdure-clad hills or rugged mountain...influence the defining form of the architectural mass..”¹⁵ The eastern edge of Highland park hugs the shoreline of Lake Michigan. There is a steep bluff that stands above the lake; over millions of years, ravines have been carved into this bluff. The Highland Park Club was only steps from the lakeshore and nestles into its setting.



Figure 9: Antique Highwood, Illinois 1900 US Geological Survey Topographic Map – Chicago, Highland Park, Deerfield, Glencoe, Des Plaines, Wheeling, IL. Found on Etsy.com.

¹³ Mary Ann Stankiewicz, “Art at Hull House, 1889-1901: Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr,” *Woman’s Art Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 Spring-Summer, 1989, 35–39. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1358128>.

¹⁴ Cohen. Frank L. *Wrights and the Architects of Steinway Hall: A Study in Collaboration*. Pg 50.

¹⁵ Irving K. Pond, *The Meaning of Architecture: An Essay in Constructive Criticism*, (Boston, MA: Marshall Jones Company, 1918), 113.

The club held a ‘competition’ that included two firms. Irving Pond would discover the other firm was a member and the club felt they needed to give him a ‘show’. He noted in his autobiography that the club “wanted to use us because the leading members felt that we could give them something new and unhackneyed.”¹⁶ The challenge was the location, two small lots with a deep ravine that sat in the middle. Pond’s competition proposed a structure to one side of the ravine. Pond “spanned the ravine with a wide graceful arch; above it was the lounge and a loggia connecting the billiard room wing at the west with the social rooms at the east, where a stair tower buttressed the great arch.”¹⁷



Figure 10: Highland Park Club House from 1891. Demolished after 1930. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive.



Figure 11: Highland Park Club House 1907 addition. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive.

The emphatic use of two gables are in contrast to the deep ravine below. Relying on natural materials, the asymmetrical building had a base of stone, walls of brick and wood roofs. Two towers of different heights mimic the verticals of the surrounding trees. Irving Pond developed a sketch in one afternoon and then prepared a watercolor. The watercolor continued to hang on Pond’s wall “where I can see it – a gentle reminder of a struggling past.”¹⁸ In 1909 the firm added a wing to the clubhouse. The club closed in 1930 and then was demolished.

Lake Forest Academy

The other significant North Shore project by Pond & Pond consisted of three buildings that were part of the Lake Forest Academy, located on the campus of Lake Forest University in Lake Forest, Illinois.¹⁹ The setting was described as ‘a distinctive, persistently irregular, and meandering campus of striking charm and natural beauty that still is home to the institution of higher learning first envisioned here one hundred and fifty years ago.’²⁰ In addition to the

¹⁶ Pond. *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*. 145.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 145.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 146.

¹⁹ In 1965, the charter was changed. Lake Forest University was renamed Lake Forest College.

²⁰ Lake Forest College, *Historic Preservation Master Plan 2008 - Lake Forest College*, David Woodhouse Architects LLC, Johnson Lasky Architects, CYLA design Associates and Benjamin Historic Certification, 2006, 7.

university there were two academies, one for women (Ferry Hall School) and the other for men (Lake Forest Academy). Both served as a boarding and a day school. In 1893 the location of Lake Forest Academy was relocated to an open parcel of land south of the university referred to as the south campus.



Figure 12: Reid Hall - Academy Building 1893. Demolished in 1946 after a fire. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 13: Reid Hall - Academy Building 1893 Main Entrance. From Ryerson and Burhan Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 14: Durand Cottage - Dormitory - 1893. Demolished mid-1960s. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 15: East Dormitory later renamed Moore Hall 1-1893. Demolished 2012. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

Pond & Pond were hired to design the heart of the Academy complex that included the academic building, Reid Hall, and two dormitories, Durand Cottage and the East Dormitory. Ossian C. Simonds, a contemporary of Jens Jensen designed the landscape plan. In these buildings, the firm combined the simplicity of Arts and Crafts architecture with the more picturesque design of the Highland Park social club. Pond believed the ornament is the structure of the buildings with complex roofs with tall gables defining significant spaces. He wrote “one thing I did not have to learn then, a thing which was born with me: that is a distaste amounting almost to loathing of the meretricious and silly applied ornament”.²¹

²¹ Pond. *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*. 86.

A third dormitory, Remsen Cottage, was designed by Henry Ives Cobb in 1894, designed to be in harmony with the three Pond buildings. Edward Arpee, author of *Lake Forest Illinois: History and Reminiscences, 1861-1961*, wrote that in Pond & Pond's Reid Hall that "the upstairs classroom windows were so high that a student could not be distracted except by the flight of occasional birds and the waving of the uppermost branches of the trees. This innovation was considered a very important advance in classroom construction."²² Reid Hall was demolished after a fire in 1946. In 1948 the Academy moved to the former J. Ogden Armour estate, Melody Farm, then west of Lake Forest. The remaining buildings were taken over by the University (after 1965 Lake Forest College). Durand and Remsen were demolished in the 1960s and the East Dormitory was demolished in 2012.

Pond & Pond after 1893 – Educational Structures

Upon the death of Allen Pond there was a gathering of friends at the City Club of Chicago. Charles M. Moderwell, the president of the Union League Club, spoke about all the activities that Allen had dedicated himself. Moderwell said of him "He believed that the public schools must educate the future citizens of the country, and he never spared himself in working to improve the effectiveness of the work done."²³ Julius Rosenwald, a Highland Park summer resident sent a telegraph that said "No one whom I know has given more devoted, interested, conscientious service to the community than Allen B. Pond."²⁴ It is this unique partnership between the brothers that made the firm of Pond & Pond such a driving force in the city. They would go on to design schools in small midwestern towns such as Saugatuck, Michigan and Benham, Kentucky.

Examples of urban schools designed by the Ponds in the City of Chicago included the American School of Correspondence (1907) and Chicago's Latin School for Girls (1913). The former is today a Chicago Landmark and is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago. It was the pre-cursor to the to today's online school as they provided a high school education through the mail. This building pre-dates the first Ravinia school structure from 1913, while the Chicago's Latin School for Girls was designed at the same time. It shows the sharp difference in design as compared with Ravinia School: Chicago was densely settled and the building is larger, more blocklike and located in an urban setting. In contrast Highland Park was still rural and the grounds of Ravinia School wooded.

²² Edward Arpee, "*Lake Forest Illinois: History and Reminiscences, 1861-1961*," Lake Forest IL: Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society, 1991), pg. 134.

https://archive.org/stream/lakeforestillino00arpe/lakeforestillino00arpe_djvu.txt

²³ Pond. *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*. 394.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 395. Julius Rosenwald's family had their summer house at the east end of Roger Williams on the Lake. The house has been demolished, but much of the landscape by Jens Jensen has been restored. Rosenwald was president of Sears Roebuck and was a highly-respected philanthropist. He funded 5000 schools for black children in the South.



Figure 16: American School of Correspondence - 1907. Chicago Landmark in 1994. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 17: Chicago Latin School for Girls - 1913. Demolished in 1970. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

The Student Unions at University of Michigan

Irving Pond wrote in his autobiography “the chance meeting between Jane Addams and my brother shaped much of his future activity and led, however indirectly, to the work of Pond & Pond in the field of creating buildings to house the extra-curricular life on campuses of four leading Colleges or Universities. “These buildings have furnished inspiration to architects of other college Union buildings, not only as to plan but as to elevation as well.”²⁵ Union buildings embraced the progressive spirit through their function and forms.

The two union buildings by Pond & Pond that bookend the 1925 Ravinia School addition are found on the campus of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan. At that time, they were the men-only Michigan Union from 1919 and the women-only Women’s League (now called the Michigan League) from 1929. Within these two buildings the Ponds designed a community gathering place that served several functions. Each had large meeting rooms, reading rooms, committee rooms, dining rooms, game rooms, a library and other social rooms. The idea was based on the social education of students, with the intent of making them better developed socially.

The designs for both union buildings are referred to as Collegiate Gothic, a style popular on nineteenth century and the early twentieth century college campuses. An example of this style is found in the first buildings at the University of Chicago begun in 1891. These structures include elaborate spires, windows with pointed arches and decorative tracery. The two Union buildings at University of Michigan shows the evolution of Pond’s style, taking the Gothic inspiration but simplifying the form to make it contemporary. The tall square tower containing the main entrance with an arched door is characteristic of Gothic Revival architecture.. Above the door stands two figures representing the student and the athlete. But the rest of the design of the tower and main structure building retains a simplicity of brick form--a hallmark of Pond’s design aesthetic.

²⁵ Ibid., 187-188.



Figure 18: Michigan Union - 1919. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 19: Michigan Union - 1919. Entrance. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Library.



Figure 20: Michigan Union 1919 - Tap Room. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 21: Women's League - 1929. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

The firm of Pond & Pond, Martin & Lloyd began in 1926 upon the retirement of Allen Pond from the firm. Edgar D. Martin (1871-1951) joined the firm after spending ten years with the firm Schmidt, Garden and Martin. That firm did many types of buildings but best known for their hospital, commercial and industrial designs. Martin came to the firm with a strength in structural engineering, having worked on the Montgomery Ward & Co. Catalog House in Chicago, one of the first buildings designed in reinforced concrete. Alfred L. Lloyd appears to have prepared many of the drafts but little has been found about his career.

Jens Jensen

Jens Jensen (1860-1951), who developed the site plan for Ravinia School, is widely recognized as a dean of American landscape architecture. He is arguable second only to Frederick Law Olmsted in the evolution of American landscape design. (Olmsted laid out Central Park and created the 1869 plan for Riverside, Illinois). Like Olmsted as well as the firm of Cleveland & French and the work of Ossian C. Simonds, Jensen avoided formal design; rather, he was

inspired by the organic forms of the natural landscape. Cleveland and Simonds are locally familiar names, Horace W. S. Cleveland and his partner William French had platted the curvilinear roads of Highland Park in 1872. Simonds laid out Fort Sheridan.



Figure 22: Jens Jensen. From National Park Service.

Jens Jensen was born on a farm in Dybbol, Denmark; in 1860. He attended an agricultural school and always had a fascination with nature. Jensen immigrated to the United States in 1884 and took a job with Chicago's west park system as a laborer; by 1905 he had worked his way up to Superintendent. Informed by the Midwest's native prairie landscape, Jensen reshaped Humboldt, Douglas and Garfield Parks. At the same time, he set up a private practice in Chicago and the Midwest as a landscape gardener. He developed an extensive career designing landscapes for homes, schools and parks. Many, including Jensen Park at Roger Williams Road and St. Johns Avenue, were in Highland Park.²⁶

Jensen always preferred to use native trees, plants and shrubs, open meadows, curving roads and paths of limestone, a material native to nearby northern Indiana and central Wisconsin. He noted that there are no straight lines in nature. Jensen always tried to tie

his designs to the surrounding native landscape. His designs weren't, however, copies of nature. Rather, they were idealized landscapes inspired by nature. He was an artist who used seasonal local colors, textures, sunlight and shadows, and rough-edged stone to create works of art. The elements of nature were, to Jensen, the tools of an artist.

Jensen was to landscape design as Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers, like John Van Bergen, were to architecture. It was the "Prairie School" in architecture and the "Prairie Style" in landscape design. Practitioners in both acknowledged the powerful aesthetic influence of the prairie, praising its flatness and openness as the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature. Jensen wrote about his feelings in his book, *Siftings*. "The plains speak of freedom; earth and sky meet on the far horizon. There is nothing to intercept the vision from the infinite, perhaps no section of America has so far shown as much power in the development of native art as the prairie country."²⁷ Jensen's designs emphasized the horizontal line where land meets sky, even incorporating native trees with horizontal branching like hawthorns into his landscapes. He also favored maple trees, notable for their brilliant color.

²⁶ Originally named Station Park, this park contains a memorial to Augusta Rosenwald, the wife of Julius Rosenwald who served as president of Sears, Roebuck & Company. Jensen designed the grounds of their summer home, now Rosewood Park, located on Lake Michigan at the east end of Roger Williams.

²⁷ Jens Jensen, *Siftings*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990), 28.

Jensen was greatly admired. Even Frank Lloyd Wright, never one to publicly elaborate on the genius of others, commented, “In Jensen, the landscape architect, Chicago has a native poet who has made the west park system a delight to the country.”²⁸

John Van Bergen



Figure 23: John S. Van Bergen.
From the Highland Park
Historical Society.

John Van Bergen designed two additions to Ravinia School--in 1927 and 1938. He was also a member of the School District’s Buildings and Grounds Committee. Born in 1885 in Oak Park, Illinois Van Bergen showed an interest in architecture at a young age. Architect Walter Burley Griffin, whose office was in Steinway Hall and who was a part of the Eighteen, was a family friend. Van Bergen began his career with Griffin as a draftsman in January, 1907 and stayed with him through October, 1908. Van Bergen would later say this training was so important for him because as the only one in the office he had to do “something of everything”.²⁹

In 1889 Frank Lloyd Wright purchased land and was building his home in Oak Park. After working for Adler and Sullivan, in 1893 he branched out on his own, receiving many commissions. As Wright’s family and practice grew, he added a studio to the house in 1898.

Throughout the next decade he developed the progressive style that came to be known as Prairie, a regional variation of the American Arts and Crafts movement. As he shed historic references in his work, the homes he designed had a horizontal emphasis, low hipped roofs with broad overhangs and no applied ornamentation. The interior spaces flowed into one another and, though casement windows, opened out to nature.

In 1909 Van Bergen was hired to work for Frank Lloyd Wright. Van Bergen’s mother was a good friend of Anna, Frank’s mother, which may partially account for Wright hiring someone with relatively little experience. Wright was at the height of his career and Van Bergen joined the Studio at a pivotal time. The experience was invaluable. But Wright’s life and practice in Oak Park were quickly coming to a close and he left for Europe in 1909 with Mamah Cheney, the wife of one of his clients.³⁰ With Wright having left, Van Bergen served as supervisor on the Frederick Robie House, one of Wright’s preeminent Prairie designs. Van Bergen remained to finish up jobs in the studio along with Isabel Roberts, who helped with projects in Wright’s office. Afterwards he returned to school at the Chicago Technical School and in 1911 he received his architect’s license.

Between 1911 and 1917 Van Bergen completed 36 commissions. The influence of Wright’s Prairie style is seen in this work. What was remarkable was how adept Van Bergen was taking these characteristics and applying them to each project, each location so early in his career. During this period, the use building materials was dominated by brick and stucco. In 1913, at

²⁸ Susan Benjamin. “Highland Park’s A.G. Becker Estate,” *Historic Illinois*, April 1987, 3.

²⁹ Martin Hackl, *The Work of John S. Van Bergen, Architect, Third Edition* (n.p), 7.

³⁰ Wright was headed for Berlin to oversee the publication of the **Wasmuth Portfolio** (1910) a two-volume folio of 100 lithographs illustrating his work.

age 28, he designed three houses for Flori Blondeel in Oak Park. These houses were a speculative development for Mr. Blondeel who was a florist in Oak Park and owned three lots at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Elmwood Avenue. The lot extended 175 feet along Chicago Avenue and 150 feet along Elmwood Avenue. Instead of fronting all three houses along Chicago Avenue, which was a busy street, Van Bergen faced them along Elmwood Avenue. The houses were “situated so that all three form a symmetrical grouping with the two outside houses – which are the same but reversed in plan – framing the center house which is a different “square” plan.”³¹ This project show Van Bergen’s command of the Prairie style but also highlight how he



Figure 24: Flori Blondeel House #3 - 1914. From Martin Hackl's unpublished book: *The Works of John S. Van Bergen, Architect*.



Figure 25: Flori Blondeel House #2 - 1914. From Martin Hackl's unpublished book: *The Works of John S. Van Bergen, Architect*.



Figure 26: Flori Blondeel House #1 - 1913. From Martin Hackl's unpublished book: *The Work of John S. Van Bergen, Architect*.

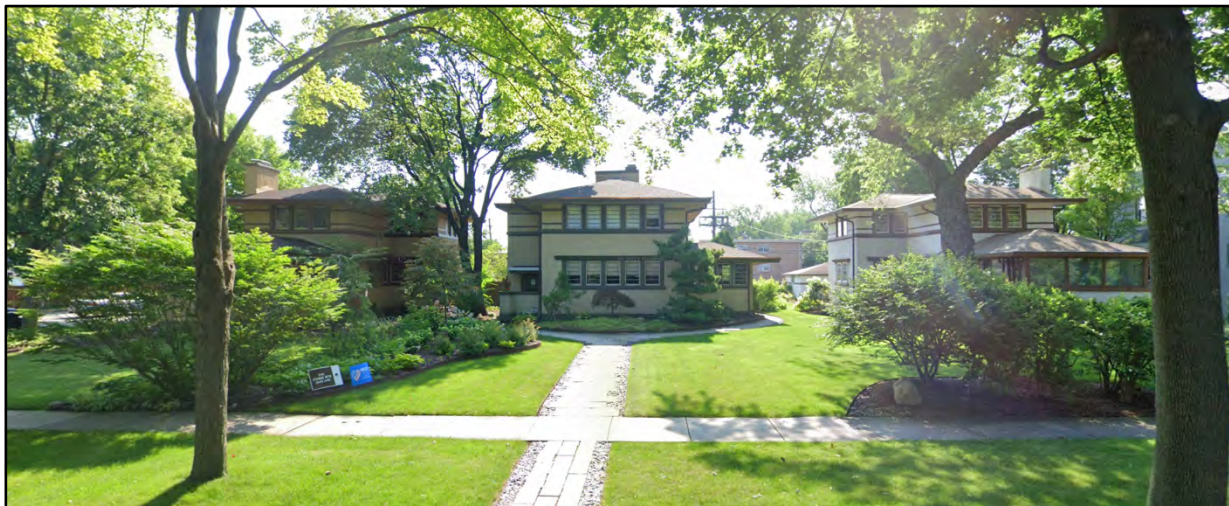


Figure 27: Google Maps image of three houses line North Elmwood Avenue - captured May 29, 2023.

looked at a site and would position a structure to the best advantage.

In 1918 Van Bergen enlisted in the army and was stationed at Fort Sheridan. There he would meet his future wife Ruth, a volunteer at the Fort. They married after he was discharged in September, 1919, and settled in Highland Park, where Ruth’s family lived. Unlike Oak Park, which at this time had little open space for new structures, Highland Park was still growing.

³¹ Ibid., 41.

Jens Jensen was an important connection for Van Bergen. Ruth and John became involved with Jensen's "The Friends of Our Native Landscape". In 1913 Jensen and other influential men began the work to preserve significant Illinois landscapes. "The purpose of this organization is... the preservation...of examples of native landscape that are fast disappearing before the encroachment of industry—streams with their adjoining bluffs and flood plains, woodlands of all kinds, dunes and prairies with their rare and marvelous floral carpets, ravines and canyons, ponds and swamps, and all places of beauty and interest that will tie the present and future generations of Americans to the past, serve as playground for people, and as sanctuaries for wild plants and animal life."³²

Van Bergen had already developed a knack for thoughtfully siting of structures. Because Highland Park was less developed than Oak Park, he became adept at considering the surrounding natural landscape of the area and specifically a building's site. He developed his own Prairie Style vocabulary, and the materials he used complemented the site's surroundings.

Two Schools from 1927-28

In 1927, Van Bergen designed Braeside School, carefully taking the ravine setting into consideration. The site is somewhat rectangular in shape and the lot drops off in the back due to the ravine. He oriented the building more towards the northeast side of the lot and turned the front towards the southeast. The school is located in a corner, opening up the southern portion of the site. Recognizing that Highland Park was a growing community, he took into account the need for future additions when he established the location of the building.



Figure 28: Braeside School - 1927. From the Illinois Digital Archives.



Figure 29: Braeside School - 1927, Library. From Martin Hackl's unpublished book: *The Work of John S. Van Bergen, Architect*.

Braeside School showcases Van Bergen's natural prairie style in his design for the building. He used a rusticated limestone, a native material, with a buff stucco above-- both providing texture. The windows in this 1927 structure are eight light casements with four-light transoms. A unique prow window at the front of the school marks the location of the school library. Van Bergen's signature red square outlines the edges of the stucco above the limestone base. Fireplaces, as in Ravinia School, were used in the school to make the school feel less institutional and more like a

³² Ibid., 4

home. The Chimney also dominate the façade of Braeside School, extending up from the base of the building.

Van Bergen designed another school complex beginning in 1928 and continued work on it until 1951: the Chicago Junior School in Elgin, Illinois. The school was established by Morris Schwabacher and V.P. Randall in 1913 along the shores of Lake Michigan. It was developed for underprivileged children from Chicago. Children who lived near the Chicago's stockyards whose parents were deceased or could no longer take care of them went to this school in a more rural setting. The location was moved to a wooded 60-acre site in Elgin, Illinois. Van Bergen designed the main school building in 1928 along with additional buildings over the next two decades in his characteristic Prairie style. The school was renamed Fox River Day School. It closed in 2012. That year the school appeared on Landmarks Illinois's list of Illinois's 10 most endangered historic places.



Figure 30: Chicago Junior School – 1927. From Martin Hackl's unpublished book: *The Work of John S. Van Bergen, Architect*.



Figure 31: Chicago Junior School - 1927. From Martin Hackl's unpublished book: *The Work of John S. Van Bergen, Architect*.

Lawrence Buck

Lawrence Buck collaborated, as associate architecture with John Van Bergen on the 1927 addition to Ravinia School. Prior to that he served as an advisor to the school board for both the 1913 and 1925 Pond & Pond designs.

Buck (1866-1929) was born in New Orleans, Louisiana. He studied art with his father who was a recognized landscape painter. From him, Buck developed as a painter. After his father's death, he focused on architecture. Buck trained as a draftsman in New Orleans with architect Henri Thiberge (1837-1882), who designed many fine Italianate buildings. Buck then moved to Birmingham, Alabama to worked with Edouard Sidel (1858-1889) who was born in Paris, France. Two main projects completed by Sidel during Buck's tenure were the Caldwell Hotel (1886) and the Morris Hotel (1888). Both projects were designed in the French Renaissance Revival style. The Caldwell burned in 1894. The Morris Hotel was completed after the death of Sidel, who left Birmingham for Paris and died at age 31.

Buck remained in Birmingham and formed a partnership with A. J. Armstrong, who had previously served as chief architect for the Kansas City Railroad through the firm of Sutcliffe, Armstrong & Willett. The Fort Worth, Texas Board of Trade building was among the firm's significant projects.

The Caldwell Hotel, Morris Hotel and the Texas Board of Trade, all had prominent corner towers containing the building’s main entrance. This is a design feature found at Ravinia School in the 1927 Addition where Buck and Van Bergen were associate architects.

After Armstrong left for Fort Worth, Buck remained in Alabama, where he worked with English architect, John B. Sutcliff. Sutcliff moved to Chicago in 1889 and Buck followed. Sutcliff completed a number of church commissions during his career. It is unknown whether Buck worked on Sutcliff’s church designs. In 1902, Buck moved into Steinway Hall and it is highly possible that Buck was one of The Eighteen. From 1907-1911 Buck partnered with Edwin Besançon Clarke. Throughout the remainder of his career, he worked with a number of architects as an associate architect including Tallmudge and Watson and John Van Bergen.



Figure 32: Caldwell Hotel - 1889. Demolished due to fire in 1894. From bhamwiki.com.



Figure 33: Morris Hotel- 1988. Demolished 1958. From bhamwiki.com.



Figure 34: Fort Worth Board of Trade - 1890. Demolished 1949. From commons.wikipedia.org.

The Allendale Farm in Lake Villa. is an important example of educational design by Lawrence Buck.³³ Buck was responsible for the architectural development of the complex. The Allendale School, as it was later known, was founded in 1897 by Edward Bradley and served a similar role as the Chicago Junior School, designed by Van Bergen in 1927. Bradley brought homeless children from Chicago to the shores of Cedar Lake in Lake Villa beginning in 1892. Over time he raised money and purchased more land and today the complex is 120 acres. The complex “bears unmistakably in its charm the stamp of Mr. Buck’s friendly architectural ideas. The adjective is chosen for Allendale’s is ‘friendly’ architecture which grips the spirit of the casual as it does the hearts of boys who find home within its bounds. And this, exactly, expresses Mr. Buck’s purpose in its designing.”³⁴ Buck designed many buildings and remodeled the existing buildings. Below are several plates from the *Western Architect* article that show some of the designs by Buck. Today Allendale provides “care, treatment, education and advocacy for families, children and youth with serious emotional, mental and behavioral health challenges.”³⁵

³³ Name changed to Allendale School in 1952.

³⁴ Lawrence Buck, “Allendale Farm—A Protest Against Institutionalism,” *The Western Architect*, June 1919, https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Western_Architect/BBbnAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=allendale+school+%2B+lake+villa.

³⁵ <https://allendale4kids.org/about/mission-values/>

This work is important as Buck was an advisor for the Highland Park School Board as early as 1913, when the building designed by Pond and Pond was constructed. At this time, both Buck and Pond & Pond resided in Steinway Hall where there was a symbiotic relationship among the architects who practiced there. Ravinia School is unique in Highland Park due to the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement.. Both Pond & Pond, in its 1893 design for Lake Forest Academy and Buck's design for the buildings at Allendale Farms show a command of Arts & Crafts architectural features.

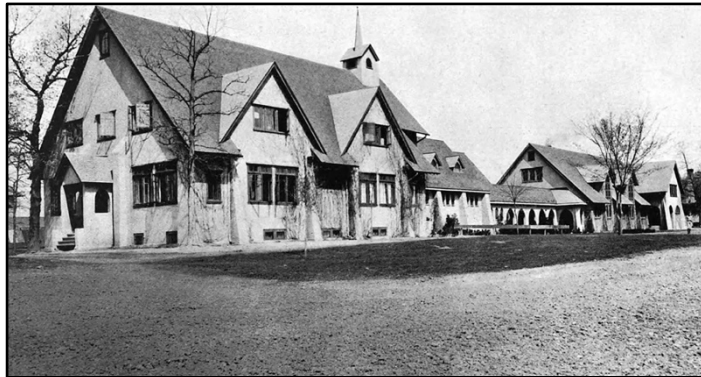


Figure 35: Allendale Farm 1919. From left to right: school, chapel and gymnasium. From *The Western Architect*, June 1919.

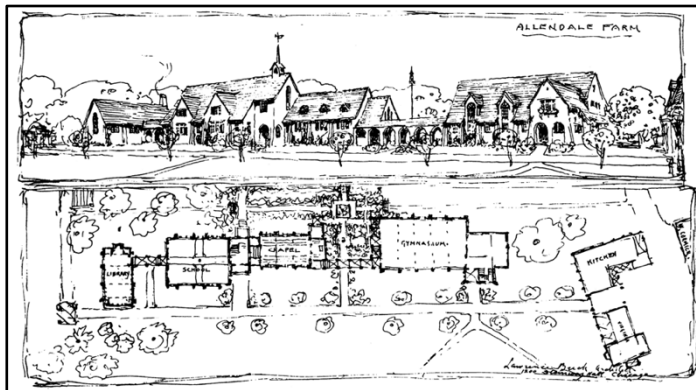


Figure 36: Drawing from Buck of school, chapel and gymnasium with the library to the far left that will be added later. From *The Western Architect*, June 1919.

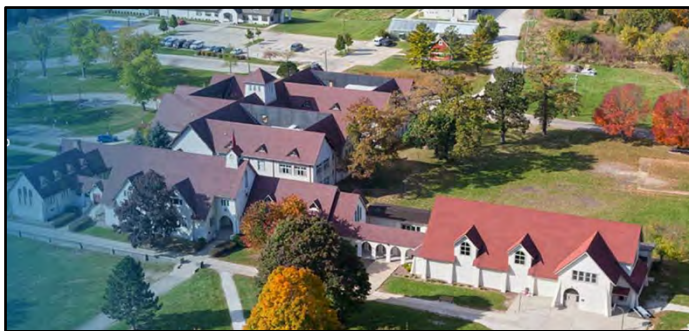


Figure 37: To the left, the campus today from their website www.allendale4kids.org.

Buck's proficiency as both an architect and an artist can be seen in several drawings found in Hermann V. Von Holst book *Modern American Homes*.³⁶ His own home in Highland Park is an excellent example of his work and reflects a use of a tower to unite two sections of a building, an element he used at Ravinia School in the 1927 addition.

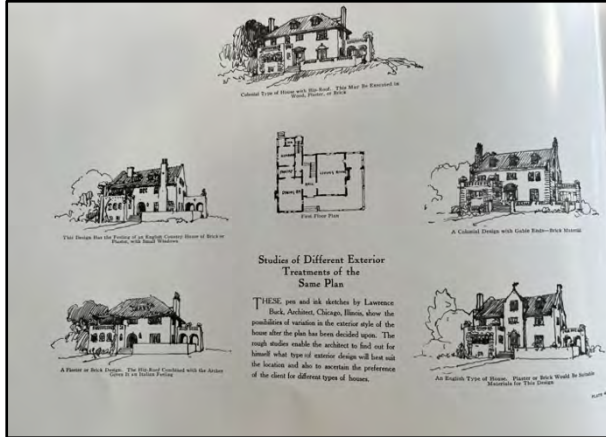


Figure 38: From *Modern American Homes: Prairie & Craftsman Architecture* by H. V. Von Holst.



Figure 39: Lawrence Buck's home in Highland Park from 1911. From Elliott Miller.

Perkins & Will

Perkins & Will was started by Lawrence Perkins and Philip Will in 1935. When E. Todd Wheeler joined the firm it became Perkins, Wheeler & Will., Todd Wheeler, Larry Perkins and Philip Will reached critical acclaim with the firm's design, with Eliel and Eero Saarinen for Crow Island School in 1940-41 in Winnetka, Illinois. Today it is a global firm with over 2,600 employees. The firm designed Ravinia' School's 1997 additions.

Wight & Co

The firm that will be designing the addition for Ravinia School was founded in 1939 by Col. Raulin B. Wight as a civil engineering firm. Today its focus is on creating sustainable designs. Academic projects include New Trier High School in Winnetka, Illinois, where the firm replaced three adjacent buildings within the same footprint. The firm reimagined a computer lab at Jefferson Elementary School in Berwyn, Illinois into a STEAM Lab focusing on science, technology, engineering, architecture and mathematics. The firm also designed a new building for St. Mary's University in Minnesota that combines research and classrooms focusing on science.

³⁶ H. V. Von Holst, *Modern American Homes: Prairie & Craftsman Architecture*, (Atglen PA: Schiffer Publishing Ltd. 2008).

The History of Ravinia School

South School – c 1860

The predecessor of Ravinia School was South School, a one-room framed school house. It was located at Green Bay Road and Roger Williams Avenue. James G. Hessler, whose father George Hessler served as president of the district board for many years, stated in a March 20, 1934 interview that he said he attended South school in 1875. He recalled that it was constructed around 1859.³⁷

In 1886, Highland Park’s population was increasing and a new school was constructed at Green Bay Road and Lincoln Avenue named Fairview. The building was used until 1909 when a new school was built and renamed Lincoln School designed in the prevailing neo-classical style. By 1896 there were too many students at South School and it was decided by one vote to purchase land at Dean Avenue for the new school. In 1897 the funding of \$2,700 for a new school house was approved.³⁸

1897 Ravinia School House

“As to the location, they have a fine lot, triangular, with the house at the base, and the apex some 300 to 400 feet away gives ample playground, with shade trees, etc. The outbuildings and rear yards are admirably arranged..”³⁹

The new site for the Ravinia School House was at Dean and Roger Williams avenues. Designed by Chicago architects, Brainerd and Holsman, it opened in September, 1897. The exterior of the new building was of beige Chicago common brick with a hipped roof. Its entrance was on the north side. It appears from the only known photograph of the school to have three arched windows on each side. The interior was yellow southern pine.⁴⁰ An article in the *Highland Park News* when the school was opened stated “It is admirably planned, one large room, 48 desks and plenty of floor and blackboard room; desks all face north, abundantly lighted... There is a large entrance hall and two cloak and hat rooms. A



Figure 40: 1897 Ravinia School House (left) and the 1913 School Building (right). Photo from Elliott Miller.

³⁷ “Interview with James Hesler” Illinois Digital Archives, Accessed February 15, 2023, <http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/highland003/id/22492/rec/47>. Regarding attending school in Ravinia, Illinois in the late 19th century (note: last name is sometimes spelled as Hessler).

³⁸ Elliot Miller, “History of Ravinia School, Part 2: The First School House, 1897-1913 — Ravinia Neighbors Association,” Ravinia Neighbors Association, September 2, 2021, <https://www.ravinianeighbors.org/blog-content/history-of-ravinia-school-part-2-the-first-school-house-1897-1913>.

³⁹ “The Ravinia Dedication” *Highland Park News*, September 17, 1897.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

good, well-lighted cellar is under the whole of it and a furnace will not only heat but thoroughly ventilate it. It is finished in southern pine and well done too; the joints are well made, the doors and windows fit and everything is in good shape.”⁴¹ Based on information in a school district document, the grades were one through six.

John Hessler was a speaker at the dedication of the 1897 school house. He said in that 1934 interview that the School on Roger Williams Avenue and Green Bay was ultimately “sold to Coe who remodeled it, added a couple of rooms, and moved it to Glencoe.”⁴² It is unknown who Coe was.

A letter from another student, Helen Aldridge Bolger, was found in the school’s archives. She was a 1918 graduate of Ravinia School who attended class in the 1897 building. There were two teachers and each taught four grades. She wrote that parents went out at night with petitions to get a new school. A specific notice went out to the voters in the school district stating the reasons for the new building: the present building was too small and its plumbing and ventilation were unsanitary. Because of this situation, only thirty two of the sixty children of school age in the Ravinia School District attended this school building.⁴³ Given the growth of the area, a new school building was needed.

1913 School Building

In 1912, a special election was held that would authorize a new school house. A total of 117 votes were cast and 112 were for the new school house. The school board president was Ward W. Willits and the members were Curtis N. Kimball, D.M. Blasier, Charles E. Schauffler, Mrs. Ralph F. Seymour, T.M. Wiler and Ross J. Beatty.⁴⁴

The new school was designed with four classrooms. In August of 1912, George W. Carr, representing Pond & Pond, presented the initial plans. These plans were based on suggestions made by the Building Committee of the School Board. Minor changes were made and a design was agreed upon. A motion was made at that meeting to authorize Pond & Pond to move ahead to working drawings and specifications. Interestingly, Mrs. Seymour asked that research be done on open air classrooms, however no other reference have yet to be found.

Highland Park resident George Wallace Carr (1879-1958) was among the employees at Pond & Pond. Carr joined the firm in 1900 and rose to be chief draftsman. He was with them during the time that Pond & Pond had its first commission at Ravinia School. He remained with Pond &

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² “Interview with James Hesler” Illinois Digital Archives, Accessed February 15, 2023, <http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/highland003/id/22492/rec/47>. Regarding attending school in Ravinia, Illinois in the late 19th century. Note the spelling of family name is also found to be Hessler.

⁴³ Helen Aldridge Bolger, 1918. Letter to voters in school district from Ravinia school committee.

⁴⁴ Ward W. Willits hired Frank Lloyd Wright to design his home at 1442 Sheridan Road. Built in 1902, it was Wright’s first fully developed Prairie Style house. Curtis N. Kimball was the president of W.W. Kimball Company that made musical instruments. Pond & Pond designed a house for C.E. Schauffler in 1894 in Highland Park. Ralph Fletcher Seymour was a highly regarded artist, author and publisher of the late 19th and early 20th Century.

Pond until 1914 when he joined Nimmons, Carr and Wright.⁴⁵ Irving Pond wrote of Carr “We had many a man in our employ who was unselfishly loyal to the firm...”⁴⁶ Carr and his family resided in Highland Park and he initially served on the Building Committee of the School Board and later a member of the School Board.

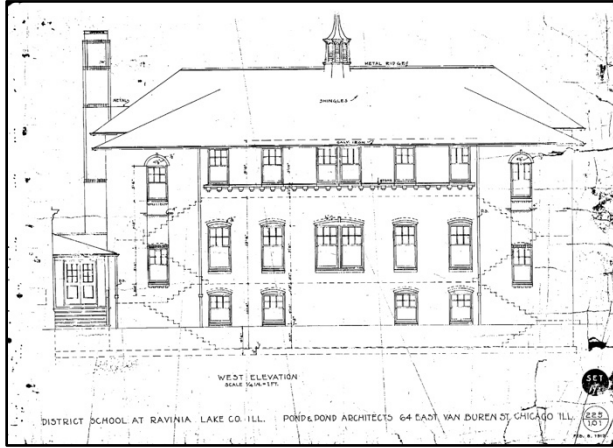


Figure 41: 1913 School Building West Façade. Also seen in Figure 22. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

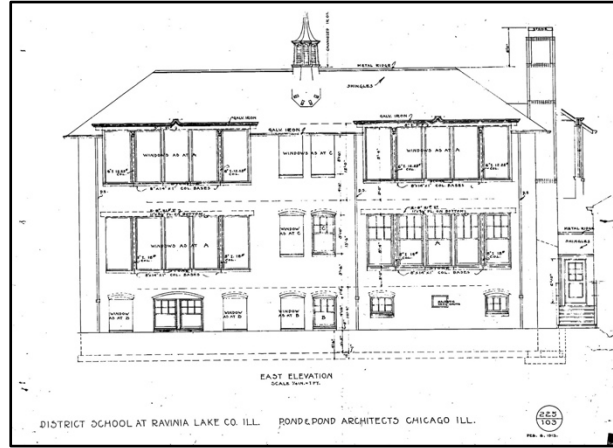


Figure 42: 1913 School Building East Façade. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

The 1913 School Building was constructed of brick and stood two stories over a raised basement. The dimensions were 35’ x 72’. The budget was \$20,000 and the final amount paid to the firm was 1,089.06.⁴⁷ The original windows were double hung windows six over one. The entrance was located on the northwest side of the building and connected to the 1897 School House. Stairs led to the first floor from both the east and west. The remains of the foundation for this entrance is found underneath the current Ravinia School.

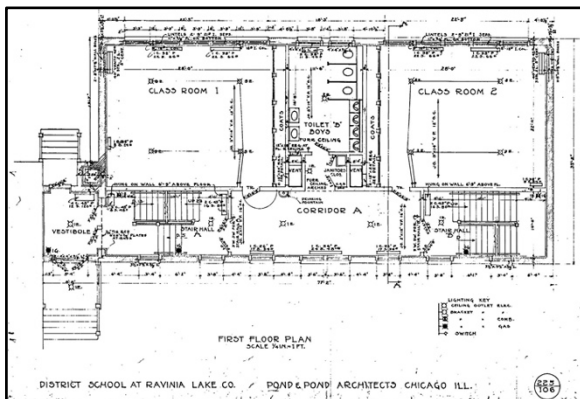


Figure 44: First floor plan. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

The floor plan for both the first and second floors had a single corridor running along the west façade with the classrooms along the east side of the building. There were bathrooms between the classrooms, with the boys on the first floor and girls on the second.

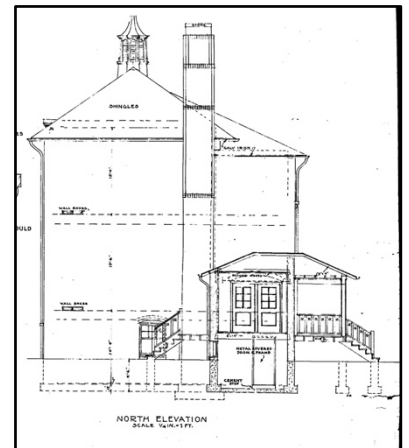


Figure 43: Main entrance into school and link to the 1897 Ravinia School House. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

⁴⁵ United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, *National Register of Historic Places: Sears, Roebuck and Company Retail Department Store, Camden, August 27, 2000, 21*, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/d8a4db90-35bb-4ee8-b03c-a63079b6cf44>

⁴⁶ Pond, *The Autobiography of Irving Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*, 308.

⁴⁷ Board of Education, School District #108, Letter to the President and Members.

The school accommodated children attending the first through eighth grades. One teacher taught multiple grades. All the classrooms faced east and had five double-hung sash windows. The windows have all been replaced over time. The classrooms originally had wardrobes at the back of the room. Below is a detail from the Pond and Pond plans along with a historic picture of the wardrobes and what they looked like as of April 2023.

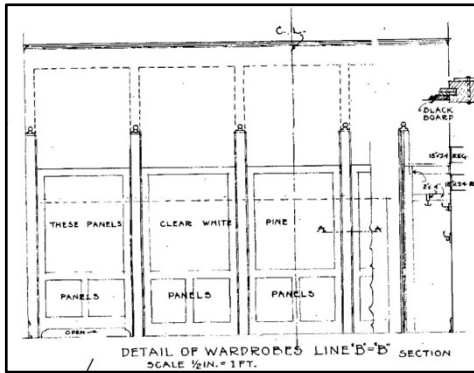


Figure 45: Detail of wardrobes from Pond & Pond plans. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 46: Photograph from 1930s from the Illinois Digital Library showing wardrobes in the back.



Figure 47: First floor classroom April 2023 with remnants of wardrobes. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

During construction, students were transferred to Lincoln School. The 1897 School House was remodeled, used as a Village House and included a stage. In Helen Aldridge Bolger’s letter she noted that they had gym and music class in the Village House.

1925 Addition by Pond & Pond

In the 1920s it was clear there was a need for an addition to the 1913 School Building. By that time only third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades were held in the 1913 structure. Seventh and eighth grade were held in a portable building. The kindergarten, first and second grades were held in two buildings rented by the Board of Education.⁴⁸ By June of 1925, George W. Carr was a member of the school board. At a June special meeting, the Building Committee was presented Plan #4 for a new Ravinia School prepared by Pond & Pond. On motion, the plans were accepted but “first referred to Mr. Lawrence Buck and Mr. John Van Bergen for suggestion with reference thereto – suggestion and recommendation to be noted and passed on by the Board before turning plans over to Pond & Pond for to finish working drawings.”⁴⁹ In a meeting on June 13, the final plans were approved, that were the same plans as presented in Plan #4 with minor changes by Lawrence Buck.

⁴⁸ Miller, “History of Ravinia School, Part II: The First School House, 1897-1913”.

⁴⁹ School District No. 108, Highland Park, Lake County Ill., *Meeting of the Board of Education*, Tuesday, June 2, 1925.

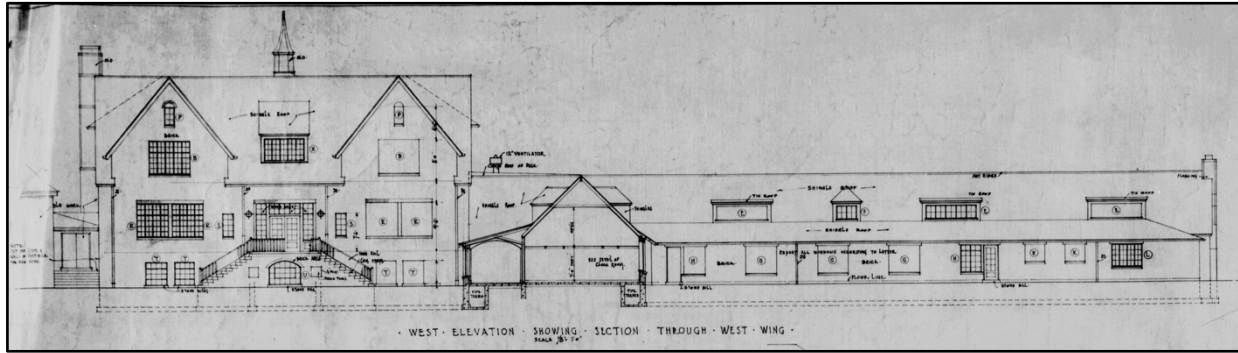


Figure 48: Original Pond & Pond Plans - West Elevation. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

The design for Ravinia School was not constraint by increased density surrounding the school building as would have been the case in an urban environment. The area around the Ravinia School was still developing and to the east was May T. Watts Park, officially named in 1980. May Theilgaard Watts (1893-1975) was a teacher who had studied botany and ecology during her summers at the University of Chicago. She graduated in 1918 and got married. After her marriage, she moved to the Ravinia neighborhood in 1927 and joined Jensen’s “Friends of Our Native Landscape”. Her home was designed by John Van Bergen. She worked with the students of Ravinia School to develop the park. Pond & Pond designed the school to complement the surrounding area.

Separate classrooms for each grade and a kindergarten room were desired. These as well as the addition of a library, art and manual training rooms were to be included in the design. There were three main components of the 1925 Addition. The first is the Main Building, a two-story structure on a raised basement. It was attached to the west side of the 1913 School Building. Extending from the Main Building are two one-story wings, the West Wing and the South Wing.

Pond & Pond is considered the first architect of record for the current Ravinia School. They set the massing, materials and building vocabulary for the school, which subsequent architects have continued to follow.

The Main Building façade is dominated by the character-defining roof line. Two large gables with a dormer in between form a strong triangular form that is carried down to the twin staircase. One side was used by girls and the other side by boys. Given Pond’s distaste for ornament the building has a quiet repose. The façade is clad with a brick that varies in color giving the façade a unique texture. There is a variation on common brick bond where every 6th course has one short side (a header) and one long side (the

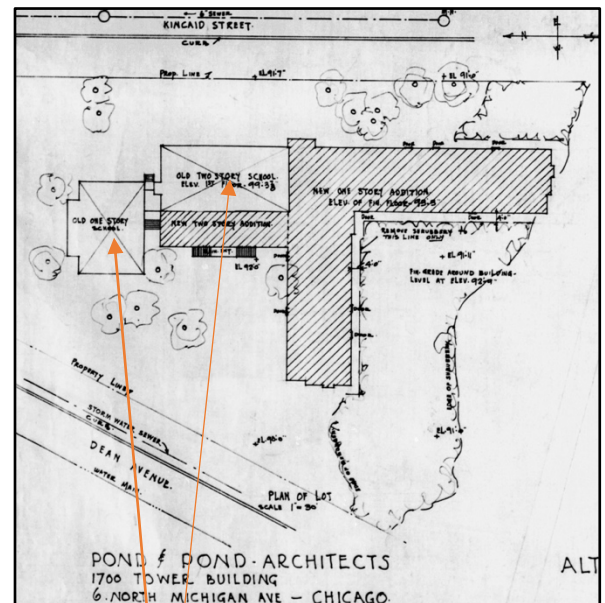


Figure 49: Site overview from original Pond & Pond plans including the 1897 School House, the 1913 Pond & Pond School Building and the 1925 additions (with diagonal shading), which included a new western façade and two wings. From Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.

stretcher).⁵⁰ At Ravinia every 6th course has two headers and one stretcher. The firm used this brick bond pattern on many buildings.



Figure 50: Main Building. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.



Figure 51: Brick detail. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

Beneath the two prominent gables were two important spaces, the library and the principal office. Above them, on the second floor were two classrooms. All of these spaces except the library have been significantly modified. Today the library has been converted to the teachers' lounge but the original pine interior appears to be from the 1925 Addition.



Figure 52: Photograph from Highland Park Newspaper found in Highland Park Archives.



Figure 53: Library is now the Teachers' Lounge and original bookcases are found behind the door. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

⁵⁰ A typical brick is a rectangle. The end of a brick is called a header and the long side is a stretcher. There are various patterns used by masons that use headers and stretchers to creates interesting exteriors. The patterns are called bonds.

Upon entering the Main Building, the entrance hall has been significantly modified over time. What is still evident are two nooks on either side of the entrance where there were once benches. In 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) developed an artistic program. Inspired by the muralist movement in Mexico led by Diego Rivera, Jose Clement Orozco and David Alfaro Siqueiros, thousands of artists were employed painting murals. Originally there was a mural above each bench painted by artist Mildred Waltrip and installed in 1940. They were named Robin Hood and illustrated various stories about Robin Hood. The first mural has descriptive captions: “Merry Men of Robin Hood; Richard ye Lion-Hearted, King of England and Robin ye Sheriff of Nottingham.” The second mural continues the story: “Robin Meets Little John; Robin Meets Friar Tuck; and Death of Robin Hood at Kirklee Priory.” Today the murals are in storage but will be displayed in the new library when the school’s remodeling is completed. The main office and principal’s office is found next to the entrance.



Figure 54: Main entrance. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 55: Main Office with the Principal’s office just beyond. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 56: to the right: Two murals by Mildred Waltrip. Photographs from Elliott Miller.

The basement under the 1925 portion of the Main Building was designed to include art and manual training rooms. Further additions converted use of the space under the 1913 section into the art room and the manual training space into a music room.

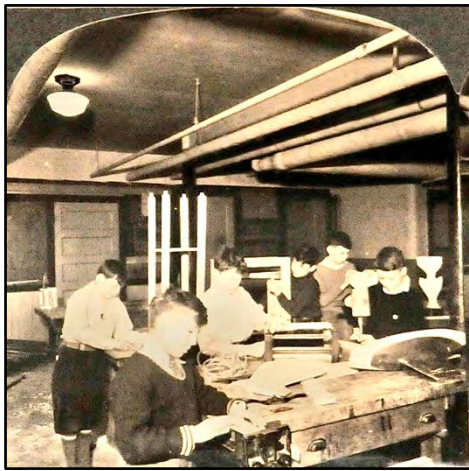


Figure 57: Manual Training Room found in the basement of the 1925 structure taken in the 1930s. Photograph found on the Illinois Digital Archives.



Figure 58: Current Art Room under in the basement of the 1913 structure. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.

The West and South Wings

The two wings that extend from the Main Building have a shallow pitched roof with broad overhangs that incorporated dormers that cut into the roof line, allowing light into the classrooms and hallways. It appears that the original roof was wood shingles.

The West Wing housed the first and second grade classrooms. The South Wing contained the rooms for kindergarten, third and fourth grade. Today four of these five rooms are significant spaces as they retain original Pond & Pond features. The spaces reflect Pond & Pond's desire to have the school feel like a home. The ceiling have an open web wood trusses with a truncated top. These are non-structural. Exposed trusses, a common detail in many English Arts and Crafts structures, were an honest expression of the underlying structure of a building. The wood trusses in the three South Wing classrooms are still intact. They were removed in the West Wing classrooms and the ceilings dropped. This change was most likely necessary to accommodate ductwork for the school's heating system.

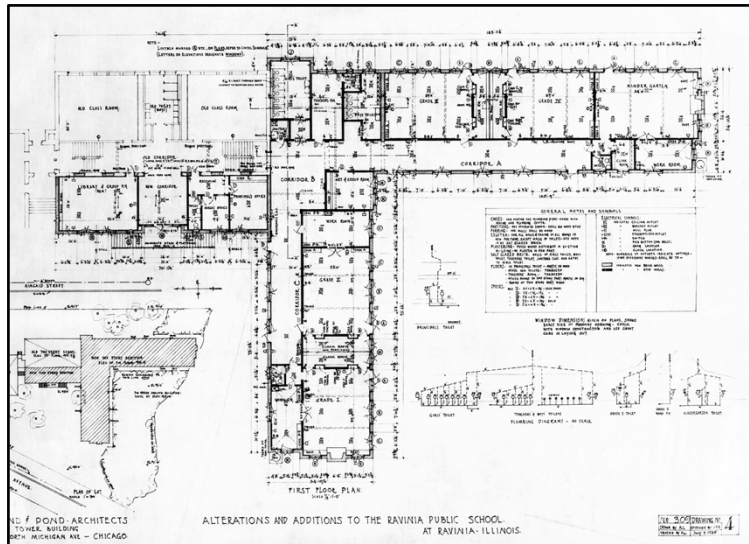


Figure 59: Original Pond & Pond first floor plan. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figure 60: Northside of West Wing. Photograph by Susan Benjamin.



Figure 61: Southside of West Wing along with the 1998 South Wing Addition. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 62: South Wing by Pond and Pond. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.



Figure 63: Original roof. Photo by Wight & Co.

Light was an important design element as trees surrounded the school. All of the classrooms have eight-light casement windows that open out with a four-light transom above. Casement windows were a prominent element of English Arts & Crafts architecture. In the 1913 School Building, the ‘wall of light’ into the classroom came from five double-hung windows. However, because weights are used to operate the windows, a space had to be added in between each window. Casement windows could be strung together without leaving a space between windows. Since they open 100% unlike double-hung windows. Casements allowed for greater ventilation. Each of the classrooms was designed with exterior doors so children could go out and play without disrupting other classrooms. This was unusual for the time.

In the 1925 Addition there are two fireplaces found in the kindergarten room in the South Wing and the first-grade room in the West Wing. Fireplaces made the classroom feel more like home. Pond & Pond included this feature in the first two classrooms a child would attend, a place where

they were to sit and learn. The fireplaces are brick and simple in design with distinctive set-backs.



Figure 64: South Wing classroom with fireplace. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

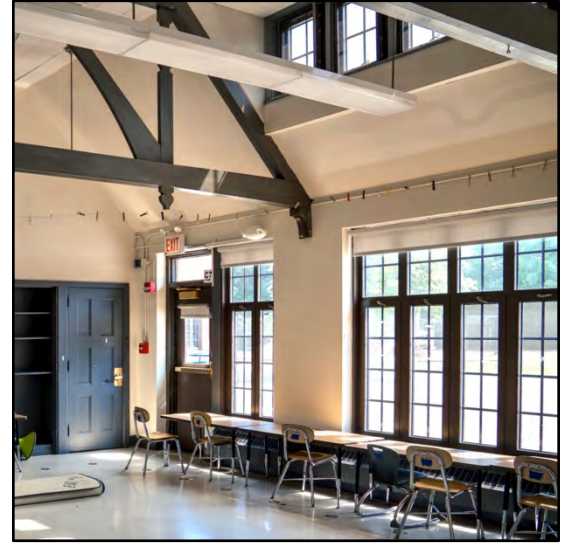


Figure 65: Door and windows found in South Wing classroom. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 66: West Wing classroom with fireplace. From Highland Park News found in Highland Park Archives.



Figure 67: West Wing classroom with fireplace in April 2023. Ceiling has been dropped. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

The fireplace set-backs designed by Pond & Pond are unusual and interesting. It is not a common Arts and Crafts design. The newel posts on the exterior double stairway on the Main Building are another feature of the school that seem to be inspired by Art Deco detailing. While Pond used subtle setbacks in the tower of the 1919 University of Michigan Union Building, possibly there is another source. In 1923 an article written by Irving Pond in the architectural

journal *Inland Architect* that praised the setback design of Eliel Saarinen’s second-place award for the 1922 competition for the new Chicago Tribune Tower. The unbuilt tower has much of the same feel as the both the fireplace and newel post designs.



Figure 68: Full view of fireplace found in South Wing. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 69: Newel post from twin staircase in front of Main Building. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 70: Eliel Saarinen’s entry to the 1922 Tribune Competition. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eliel_Saarinen_Tribune_Tower_design_1922.jpg.

Pond and Pond set the massing, materials and building vocabulary for the school, which subsequent architects have continued to follow. The additions included Ponds desired exterior ornament, which included changes in surface planes, the complex interplay of the roof lines, the use of dormers and brick of varying colors. The brick bond was used throughout every addition.

1927 Addition by John Van Bergen and Lawrence Buck as Associate Architects

Soon after the completion of the 1925 Addition, John Van Bergen and Lawrence Buck began work on the design for a new auditorium/gym with additional classroom space. Highland Park’s population was doubling from roughly 6,000 in 1920 to 12,000 by 1930.⁵¹ The new design called for the demolition of the 1897 Ravinia School House and the entrance that connected it to the Main Building. In its place, a new entrance was designed with a distinctive tower. The feature may have been designed by Lawrence Buck.



Figure 71: 1927 Addition with view of auditorium and entrance. Photograph by Susan Benjamin.

⁵¹ Wikipedia contributors, Highland Park, Ill, accessed April 30, 2023, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Highland_Park,_Illinois

There are two parts of Van Bergen’s 1927 addition. The large two-story structure that includes the auditorium/gymnasium and to the east two stories of classrooms.

The auditorium includes a beautiful exposed beamed ceiling reflecting the complex roof line created by the roof gables and dormers. Beamed ceilings are found in many of Van Bergen’s building from this time. The interior brick walls contain his signature stamp of the red square.⁵² The room serves multiple uses. It functions as both an auditorium with a stage and as a gym. In addition to the interior stage, an outdoor stage designed by Jensen, a “Players’ Hill” was included. It was located on the exterior of the north side of the building. Student productions accessed the hill from the back of the stage where there were two doors leading outside. A unique feature of the gym is a fireplace at the west end of the interior gives the space a home-like atmosphere.

There is another entrance to the building on the North that contains another tower entrance. On the first floor are two rooms that housed a new manual arts training facility that has a fireplace as well as a kitchen. It appears that the cabinets are original.

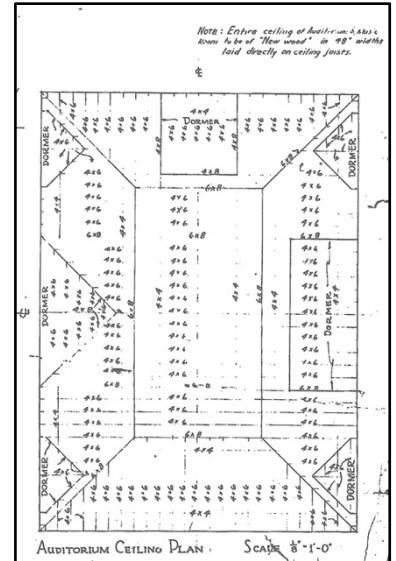
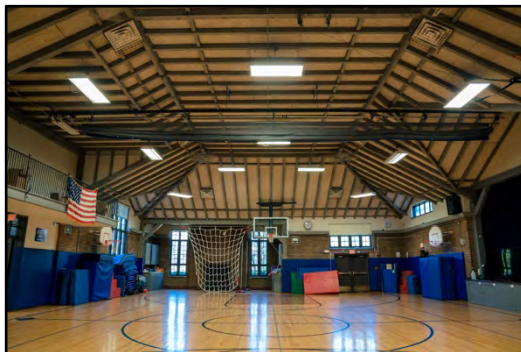


Figure 72: Auditorium ceiling plan from original drawings by Van Bergen and Buck as associate architects. From the Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archives.



Figures 73 a & b: Auditorium and Gymnasium. Fireplace behind netting on the left is below. Photographs by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figures 74 a & b: Auditorium stage above and the exterior stage Players’ Hill below on the north side of the building. Photographs by Susan Ryan Kalina.



⁵² Frank Lloyd Wright also used a red square as a signature stamp. In the 1950s he added red tiles to the buildings he was designing.



Figure 75: First Floor Classroom originally planned for Manual Training Room. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 76: Originally the kitchen. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

The second floor was originally designed to accommodate a large music room and two smaller classrooms. Today the entire space serves as the library. There is a dramatic pitch to the ceiling lined in wood beams with wooden scissor trusses running the length of the room. The trusses have iron cross plates at the intersection. There are dormers on either side with casement windows and transom. Details echo the 1925 Pond & Pond trusses but the pitch of the ceiling is different. There is a fireplace in this room.



Figure 77: Photograph from the 1930s of the music room. Photograph from Illinois Digital Archives.



Figure 78: Second floor. Originally a music room today is the library. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

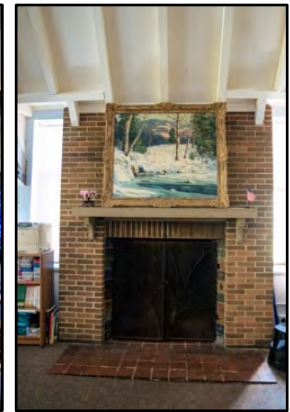


Figure 79: Fireplace is library. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

At the east side of the 1927 addition next to the two-story main structure there is a separate one-story building used for classrooms. Windows wrapped around three sides at one time; it appears the ceiling has been dropped.



Figure 80: East side of the 1927 addition to the right. Free standing one-story addition to the left with a view to the 1913 structure behind it. To the far left (with chimney) is the 1937 addition. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.



Figure 81: Interior of one-story building. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

1937 Addition by John Van Bergen

In 1937 a two-story space was added; it was designed by John Van Bergen and Walter Sobel, who at the time worked for Van Bergen. The first story extends from the east end of the West Wing, to provide additional space plus a classroom. The second floor extends over the top of the West Wing, adding three classrooms. On the exterior Van Bergen added a feature not found anywhere else on the building, one that differs from the Pond & Pond brick-only façades. He added half timbering within one of the small gables. He also added a clock within a larger gable on the second floor. There are remains of a greenhouse that connected to the first-floor science classroom visible from the exterior.

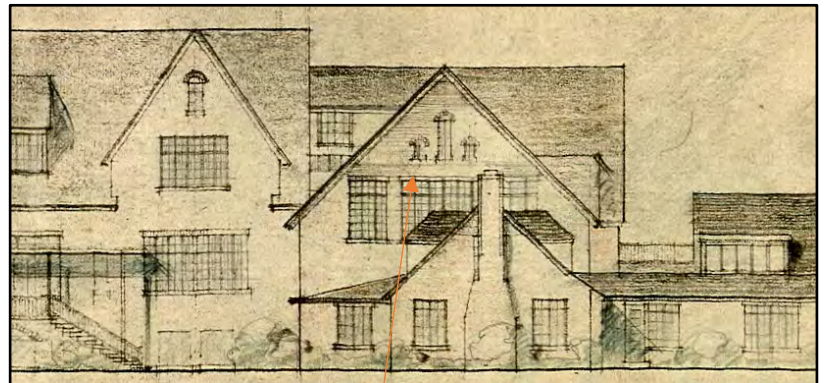


Figure 82: Elevation from 1937 plans showing the 1925 West Wing profile and the placement of the new addition behind. From Elliott Miller's archive.



Figure 83: Similar view from 1944. Notice landscaping and greenhouse off of what was the science room on the first floor. Photograph from Elliott Miller's archive.



Figure 84: Southeast side of 1937 Addition. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.

The 1937 addition added four new classrooms. One on the first floor and three plus a store on the second. The first-floor classroom was designed as a science room and had a connected greenhouse that has been removed. Today the three second-floor class rooms are significant and intact. The largest has a large bay window that overlooks the back of the school. It has a wood beam ceiling, like those typically found in Van Bergen interiors. The second floor also had a work space, a small separate room extending from a classroom. The other two classrooms are similar in design with beamed ceilings though their ceilings have a lower pitch.



Figure 86: Large second floor classroom. Bay windows face east. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 87: Example of Work Rooms attached to most classrooms. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

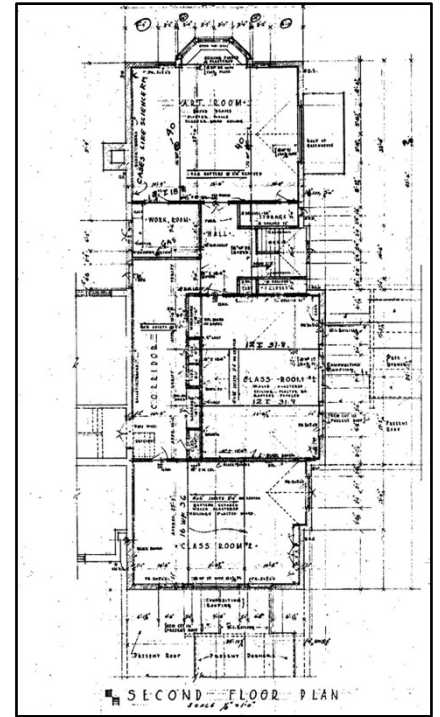


Figure 85: Second Floor Plan from 1937 plans showing the three new classrooms.

Off the large second-floor classroom is a storage room that was used at one time as a small store. There is an unusual window that opened out to the hallway. Inside are shelves that still have notations of items and prices.

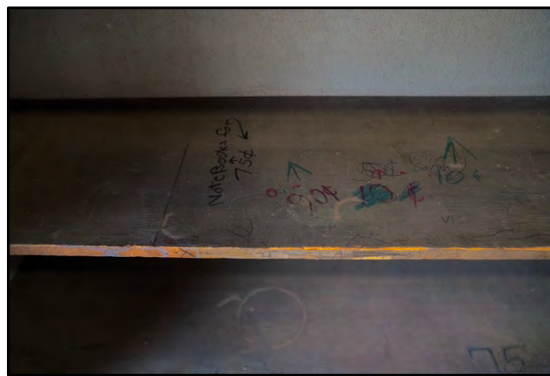
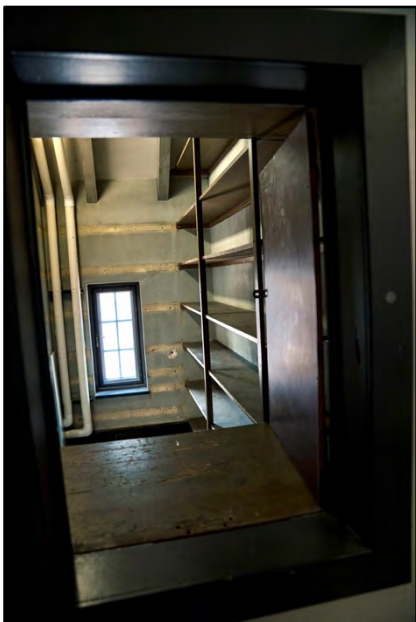


Figure 88 a and b: To the left, a view from the hallway into the store through the counter. Above is detail of one of the shelves with item location and prices noted. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

Walter Sobel (1913-2014) worked with Van Bergen on this addition. He grew up in Chicago and attended Northwestern University studying engineering but transferred to Armour Institute, now Illinois Institute of Technology, and graduated in 1935. He was best known for courthouses, designing or consulting on over 250, but also homes, schools and commercial buildings. He was a fellow of the A.I.A. and a past president of A.I.A. Chicago.

In the Ravinia School archives there is a Class Prophecy dated 1935 written by graduating eighth grade students. It is unknown if this was written by one person or many but odd careers were predicted. However, given the timing of this graduation, many of the student would serve in the United States Military or in another capacity supporting the war effort. Based on initial research using Ancestry.com, it appeared that eight of the students served in World War II and/or the Korean War. Two of these eight lost their lives during World War II.

1960 Remodeling

Ravinia School received a much-needed remodeling in 1960. Architects Childs and Smith recommended the changes that included replacing “old fibre board walls with plaster, replacing some floors, adding acoustical tile and checking or replacing wires.”⁵³ Also included were some new window sashes.

1998 Addition by Perkins & Will



Figure 89: 1998 South Wing addition. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.

In 1998 Perkins & Will was hired to add three additional classrooms to the existing South Wing and a new space to the south that is today called Millennium Hall. The design added three classrooms by connecting the new structure to the front (or the west side) of the South Wing’s corridor. The exterior façade is in keeping with the Pond & Pond design. It has a low-pitched roof with dormers and uses the same brick bond. Inside the architects included truss structures in

⁵³ “Ravinia School seeks \$150,000 for renovation” *Highland Park News*, April 28, 1960, 4.

the classrooms and Millennium Hall similar to those found in the Pond & Pond classrooms across the hall. However, there were no exterior doors included in these classrooms.

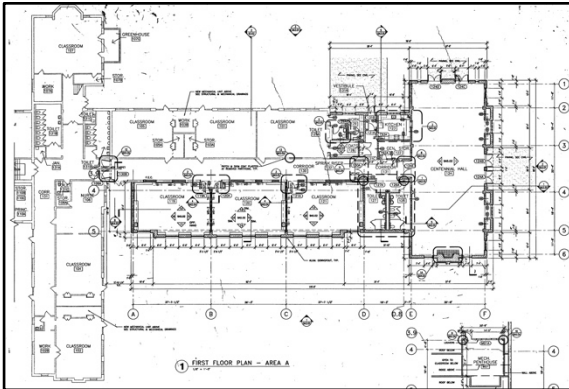


Figure 90: Perkins & Will floor plan showing the South Wing addition. From Ravinia School Archives.



Figure 91: 1998 Perkins & Will classroom. Photograph from Susan Ryan Kalina.

The entrance found on the south end of the wing that leads into Millennium Hall has two large gables with a dormer between, a nod to the Main Building design by Pond & Pond. Inside contains a multi-use space that can serve for activities and a lunch room. The interior incorporated exposed wood trusses and a fireplace similar to the Pond & Pond fireplaces. There is a greenhouse attached to the west side of Millennium Hall.



Figure 92: Exterior entrance into Millennium Hall a nod to the Main façade. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 93: Greenhouse found on the west side of Millennium Hall. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.



Figure 94: Millennium Hall is a multi-use space. Perkins and Will utilize the same trusses as well as fireplace design as Pond & Pond. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

Ravinia School Landscape Design



Figure 95: 1925 Landscape design from Jens Jensen. From Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan.

“If every school building in every village, town, or city throughout our land were surrounded by trees and flowers to represent an oasis in an otherwise barren complex, a pleasing change would take place in many school districts.”⁵⁴

Jens Jensen designed a landscape plan for Ravinia School around 1925. Included were separate playfields for boys and girls. The girls’ playfield was found on the north side of the school and appears to have had a council ring. “Jensen saw these stone circles as emblematic of vernacular traditions evoking both the Viking past of his Danish ancestors and of Native American egalitarianism. Because a group sitting on these stones would be gathered in a continuous circle, there would be no head of the table, no hierarchy, but a simple affirmation that all members of the community are important to it.”⁵⁵ The boy’s playfield was on the west side of the school. He incorporated a “players hill” adjacent to the stage.

Google Map indicate that trees have been thinned out along Dean Avenue. The facades that face into the courtyard defined by the 1927 Addition, the Main Building and the West Wing still have a few trees as well as other plantings. The trees on the south side of the West



Figure 96: Overhead taken from Google Maps in May of 2023.

⁵⁴ Jensen. *Siftings*. 95.

⁵⁵ Lakeshore Preserves, “Council Rings” accessed May 12, 2023, <https://lakeshorepreserve.wisc.edu/visit/places/council-ring/>

Wing, next to the Boys Playground were entirely removed with the 1998 Addition. Much of the back or east side of the school has been paved for both recreational activities such as basketball as well as parking.

A brief review of the existing trees today find a number of white oaks along the parkway. Norwegian maples were planted in front of the main entrance to the school. Crab trees are found on the west side of the auditorium. Very few trees are found on the east side of the property. There is a small section by the playground that includes burning bushes, buckhorn, honeysuckle, forsythia and a small linden tree. Possibly planted when there was a greenhouse off the 1937 addition, there is an apple tree, the only tree against the east side of the school. Lastly, along the north and northwest side there are a number of very old and large cottonwoods, basswood and sassafras trees.

The change in the tree canopy can be seen on the east side of the school in the two photographs below. One was found in the Ravinia School Archives, undated, but taken sometime after the 1937 Addition. Tree surround the school and the landscaping is lush. The other picture was taken in May of 2023 and shows areas paved for parking and children’s activities reflecting the changing needs for children’s activities. Much of the landscape is gone.



Figure 97: Undated photograph from Ravinia School Archives of East Side.



Figure 98: Present day image. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

There appears to be very few remnants of Jensen’s hardscape. It is unclear if the Council Ring planned for the girls’ playground was ever built. Below is an example of a Council Ring in Highland Park. There does remain a partial birdbath north of the school and a limestone path fragment at the school’s north-east corner.



Figure 98: Example of a council ring in background from Jens Jensen Park in Highland Park, Illinois. It is unclear if a council circle was added per the landscape plan. Photograph by Susan Benjamin.



Figure 99: Remnants of birdbath. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.



Figure 100: Stone path. Photograph by Elliott Miller.

Warming Hut/Fieldhouse by John Van Bergen

A skating rink was created during the winter months on the east side of the school. A warming hut was designed by John Van Bergen in 1934. Designed as a single room it had a fireplace and two bathrooms, one for girls and the other for boys. There is a scissor truss, the same that is found in the music room in the 1927 addition. During an interview conducted by Nancy Webster, a group of students that attended Ravinia School after World War II noted that during evening skating events, they kept the Warming Hut really warm. Boys sat on one side and girls on the other. When asked a favorite memory, Mr. Leopold, one of the interviewees said “One is the ice skating. We used to ice skate. And when we were in the third, fourth and fifth grade you would get your favorite gal and everyone had gloves on and everything and music would play and you would go around the rink and it was a lot of fun. It was fun. This was after school. And then you could play hockey... Everything was so safe then.”⁵⁶ He recalled that they would have ice from November through March. Sometimes after skating they would go to Shelton’s Diner and for \$1 they could get a hamburger and French fries and soda or cherry phosphate. With the addition of the warming hut Van Bergen created the feeling of a school campus, enclosing the east side of the school.

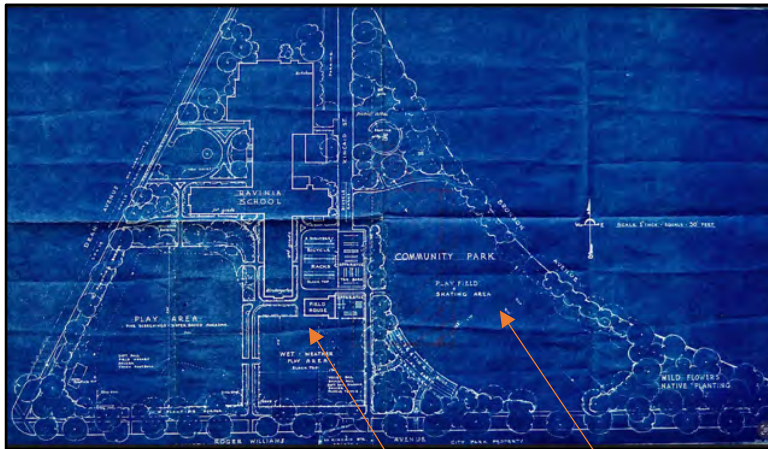


Figure 112: Site Plan showing Fieldhouse and the skating area, which was in the Community Park. From Illinois Digital Archives.

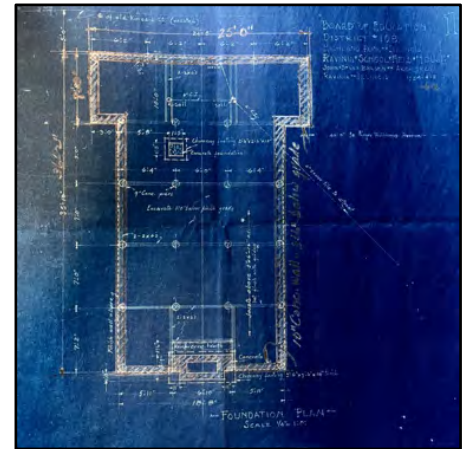


Figure 112: 1934 Floor plan for Warming Hut by John Van Bergen. From Ravinia School Archives.

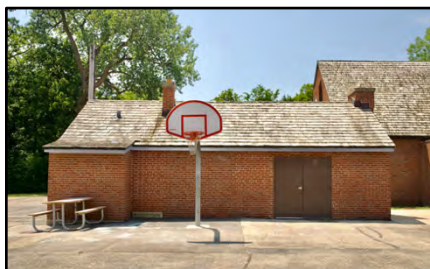


Figure 113: Northside of Warming Hut. Photograph by Deb Carey McIlvain.



Figure 114: Warming Hut interior - entrance and fireplace, which is covered with equipment. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

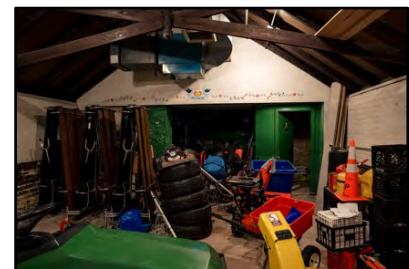


Figure 115: Warming Hut interior - east wall with bathrooms. Photograph by Susan Ryan Kalina.

⁵⁶ Interview recorded October 23, 2017 by Nancy Webster.
<https://archive.storycorps.org/interviews/r-2/>

2023 Addition and Renovation

In 2023 a project will begin a project that provides an addition to Ravinia School as well as a renovation. The changes are driven by a number of factors. Today there are 258 students at the school. When the project is completed another 100 students will attend Ravinia School. The capacity of the school will be able to handle 450 students. A total of 16,000 square feet will be added. The renovation will address accessibility issues by integrating the floors of the **Main Building** with the 1927 and 1937 additions. In total the existing school renovation will encompass 54,000 square feet. The students will temporarily be moving to Green Bay School.

Acknowledgment

A special acknowledgement to following individuals for their time, vast knowledge and depth of resources: Elliott Miller, Julia Johnas, Susan Ryan Kalina, Lisa Temkins, Nancy Webster, Michael Lubelfeld, Ed.D., Superintendent of Schools, Courtney Nordstrom, Principal of Ravinia School, Audrey Beresid, Executive Assistant to the Superintendent, Vince P Procaccio, Senior Project Architect at Wight & Company and Anna Margaret Barris, Project Reviewer, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office.

Appendix

Buildings and Projects of Irving K. Pond, Pond and Pond, Pond & Pond-Martin & Lloyd and Pond & Pond and Edgar Martin

This buildings and projects found on the next pages was compiled from a list found in The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu on pages 462-467.

“No comprehensive record of buildings and projects by Pond & Pond exists. The sources used for the above list include the three primary archives for Pond & Pond material in the United States. The American Academy of Arts and Letters in New York; the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor; and the Ryerson and Burnham Libraries at The Chicago Art Institute. Additional buildings information was gathered from press runs of several architectural journals in print during the life of the Pond & Pond office. The American Architect and Building News; The Brickbuilder; Construction News; Western Architect; Architectural Forum; Brush & Pencil; Chicago Public Library; Northwestern Architect; Building Budget; and the Architectural Record. This list would not be complete if the Chicago History Museum and the Newberry Library were not mentioned also.”⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Pond. *The Autobiography of Irving K. Pond: The Sons of Mary and Elihu*. 467.

Partial List of Buildings and Projects (1885-1936)

Date	Building	Location
1885	Irving Pond's Private Work (while at Beman's office)	Chicago, IL
1885	Ladies Library Building	Ann Arbor, MI
1885	Kansas City Exchange Competition (P)	Kansas City, MO
1885	Pond House (5751 Harper)	Chicago, IL
1885	Pond House (5755 Harper)	Chicago, IL
1885	National Monument Competition (P)	Washington, DC
1886	Pond & Pond begins Chicago, IL	
1886	New Detroit Opera House	Detroit, MI
1886	Pond & Pond Office (Pullman Building)	Chicago, IL
1887	Victor Vaughan House	Ann Arbor, MI
1887	Standart House	Ann Arbor, MI
1887	Dr. H.T. Byford House	Chicago, IL
1887	E. D. Swaine House	Chicago, IL
1887	R.A. Shailer House	Chicago, IL
1887	Mrs. B. Stein House	Chicago, IL
1887	Sherburg House	Chicago, IL
1887	C.E. Seaton House	Chicago, IL
1888	Franklin Head House	Chicago, IL
1888	Mrs. John C. Conley House	Chicago, IL
1888	Stevens Art Building	Chicago, IL
1888	Bank & Office Building (P)	Detroit, MI
1888	Double House	Detroit, MI
1888	U. of Michigan Physical Lab	Ann Arbor, MI
1888	Watson Street Residences	Ann Arbor, MI
1889	Eugene R. Hutchins House	Chicago, IL
1889	Kasson House	Chicago, IL
1889	Hull -House (various buildings to 1908)	Chicago, IL
1889	Victor Vaughan Hunting Lodge	Old Mission, MI
1889	John W. Langley House	Ann Arbor, MI
1889	Ashley Pond Manufacturing Building	Kansas City, MO

1889	Joseph Fairhall House	Grape Creek, IL
1889	Secord Hopkins Co. Store & Flat Building	Kensington, IL
1889	Frank Reede House	Riverside, IL
1889	James Mullen House	Chicago, 11
1889	G.A. Springer Four Houses on Prairie Ave.	Chicago, IL
1889	D.C.V. Vaughan Hunting Lodge	Old Mission, MI
1889	Langford House	Riverside, IL
1890	Pond & Pond Office (Venetian Building)	Chicago, IL
1890	Leavitt Congregational Church	Chicago, IL
1890?	Two Studies for a Library	Unknown
1891	Ewing Street Mission Chapel	Chicago, IL
1891	Kasson House	Chicago, IL
1891	J.W. Howell, Ingleside Clubhouse	Evanston, IL
1891	Butler Gallery & Reading Room	Chicago, IL
1891	Henry. E.C. Daniels House	Evanston, IL
1891	H. C. Porter House	Rockford, IL
1891	I.K. Armsby House	Evanston, IL
1892	Highland Park Club House	Highland Park, IL
1892	John Dotterly House	Chicago, IL
1892	College of Physicians & Surgeons	Chicago, IL
1892	C.F. Fogg House	Chicago, L
1892	Dr. R.H. Babcock House	Chicago, IL
1892	E.B. Smith Apartment Building	Highland Park, IL
1893	3 Academy Buildings- Lake Forest Academy	Lake Forest, IL
1893	Mary Smith Kindergarten	Chicago, IL
1893	Clarence Bement House	Lansing, MI
1893?	Lake Forest Gym (P)	Lake Forest, IL
1893	Post Graduate Medical School	Chicago, IL
1894	James G. Miller Apartments	Chicago, IL
1894	J.L. Ball House	Highland Park, IL
1894	A.A. Spear House	Chicago, IL
1894	George L. Wrewn House	Highland Park, IL
1894	C.E. Schaufler House	Highland Park, IL

1894	George Findley House	Lake Forest, IL
1894	Irving Apartments	Chicago, IL
1894	J.P. Gardner 6-Story Mfg. Building	Chicago, IL
1894	Robert & Harvey Dean House	Hinsdale, IL
1894	Chicago Commons	Chicago, IL
1895	Judge Elliott Anthony House	Evanston, IL
1895	University Congregational Church	Chicago, IL
1895	Irving Apartments	Chicago, IL
1895	Wheeler & Goldsmith Houses	Chicago, IL
1895	W.R. Bridgeman House Lake	Forest, IL
1895	University Congregational Church	Chicago, IL
1895	Lambert Tree Studios (P)	Chicago, IL
1895	Northwestern Settlement House	Evanston, IL
1890s	LaSalle Street Factory	Chicago, IL
1897	Fred W. Jobs House	Chicago, IL
1897	George P. Cary Apartment Building	Chicago, IL
1897	J.H. Drake House	Ann Arbor, MI
1897	P.C. Freer House	Ann Arbor, MI
1897	James L. High House	Winnetka, IL
1897	Primary School Addition	Lake Forest, IL
1897	Paul Blatchford House	Oak Park, IL
1897	C.M. Howe House	Evanston, IL
1898	Pond & Pond Office (Steinway Hall)	Chicago, IL
1898	Jane Club-Hull House	Chicago, IL
1898	Frederick I. Carpenter House	Chicago, IL
1898	Hull House (Jane Club)	Chicago, IL
1898	John Sealy Hospital Renovation	Galveston, TX
1898	Miller Hall & Son Factory	Chicago, IL
1898	Hull House (331 Halsted)	Chicago, IL
1898?	Henry Booth House	Chicago, IL
1898?	Gads Hill Settlement House	Chicago, IL
1899	James W. Thompson House	Chicago, IL
1899	Chicago Latin School	Chicago, IL
1899	Eagles Nest Cottages (3)	Oregon, IL
1899	5012 S. Cottage Grove House	Chicago, IL

1899	William Dummer House Lake	Geneva, WI
1900	Fire Station	Wyoming, NY
1900	The Hall	Wyoming, NY
1900	Dr. Baynard Holmes House	Chicago, IL
1900	John S. Coonley House	Chicago, IL
1900?	LaSalle Street Factory	Chicago, IL
1900?	Edward E. Ayer house renovation	Chicago, IL
1900?	Frederick A. Lorenz House	Chicago, IL
1901	Frank Lillie House	Chicago, IL
1901	Martha French House	Chicago, IL
1901	Hull House Association	Chicago, IL
1901	A.A. McCormick House	Chicago, IL
1901	Chicago Commons Association Addition	Chicago, IL
1901	Passavant Hospital	Chicago, IL
1901	Henry H. Gardner Building	Chicago, IL
1901	Gymnasium & Music Hall (P)	Sycamore, IL
1901?	Sturges Crematorium	Sturges, MI?
1901?	Northwestern University Settlement	Evanston, IL
1901	Henry H. Gardner Mercantile Building	Chicago, IL
1901	Hull House (335 Halsted)	Chicago, IL
1901	Hull House (343 Halsted)	Chicago, IL
1901	Hull House (240 Polk Street)	Chicago, IL
1902	Clock Tower	Wyoming, NY
1902	L.C. Noble House	Evanston, IL
1902	Hull House	Chicago, IL
1902	Berea Congregational Church	Chicago, IL
1902	Aermortor Co. Commercial Building	Chicago, IL
1902	Herbert Perkins House	Chicago, IL
1902	Mayo House	Chicago, IL
1902	Ashley Pond Stable	Detroit, MI
1902	Hull House (335 Halsted)	Chicago, IL
1902	Sigmund Zeisler House	Chicago, IL
1903	Wyoming Village Hall	Wyoming, NY
1903	Y.M.C.A. Building	Ann Arbor, MI
1903	Kent Building	Chicago, IL
1903	Mrs. Clark's Restaurant	Chicago, IL

1903	McCormick House	Chicago, IL
1903	Herbert Perkins House	Chicago, IL
1903	Conrad Poppenhausen House Renovation	Evanston, IL
1904	Chicago Telephone Building (Sheffield)	Chicago, IL
1904	Julius Hegeler House	LaSalle, IL
1904	Hull House Association (series of buildings)	Chicago, IL
1904	Herman Hegeler House	LaSalle, IL
1904	Miller, Hall and Son Commercial Building	Chicago, IL
1904	Chicago Telephone Company (Washington Street)	Chicago, IL
1904	Charles T. Jeffrey House	Kenosha, WI
1904	Lowden Estate	Oregon, IL
1904	Edward D. Randall House	Galveston, TX
1904	George A. Yule House	Kenosha, WI
1904	Addition to West Physics Building	Ann Arbor, MI
1904	Chicago Telephone Company (Western Ave)	Chicago, IL
1905	Y.M.C.A Building	Oak Park, IL
1905	Hull House (339 Halsted)	Chicago, IL
1910	A.R. Carqueville House	Highland Park, IL
1910	Chicago Home for Convalescent Women & Children	Chicago, IL
1910	National Bank	Fort William, MI
1910	Rockford College Dormitory, Commons, and remodeling of existing buildings	Rockford, IL
1910	Midway Plan (P)	Chicago, IL
1910	Irving Pond becomes president of the AIA	Washington DC
1911	Hill Auditorium, U of Michigan (P)	Ann Arbor, MI
1911	Lorado Taft Studio	Chicago, IL
1911	W.H. Bush House	Chicago, IL
1911	W.S. Monroe Apartments	Chicago, IL
1911	Keith house	?
1911	John Platt House	Westfeld, NI
1911	Chicago Commons Renovation	Chicago, IL
1911	Elm Street Apartments	Chicago, IL
1912	Dr. Dekoven Bowen House	Chicago, IL
1912	F.A. Lorenz House	Chicago, IL
1912	W.A. Erickson House	Evanston, IL

1912	Chicago Latin School for Girls	Chicago, IL
1912	Alterations to the Kent building	Chicago, IL
1913	Passenger Terminal Proposal (Project)	Chicago, IL
1913	Apartment Building	Chicago, IL
1913	Chicago Latin School for Girls	Chicago, IL
1913	Dummer House	Chicago, IL
1913	Dummer House	Harbor Point, MI
1913	Dummer House	Coronado Beach, CA
1913	Thomas B. Jeffrey Co.	Garage Kenosha, WI
1913	Jeffrey Office Building	Kenosha, WI
1913	Jeffrey House Renovation	Kenosha, WI
1913	C.D. Marsh House	Evanston, IL
1913	Ravinia Public School	Ravinia, IL
1913	St. Joseph Congregational Church	St. Joseph, MI
1913	Railway and Terminal Project	Chicago, IL
1913	Miller Hall & Son Factory (rebuild)	Chicago, IL
1913	First National Bank	Kenosha, WI
1913	Frank O. Lowden (addition)	Oregon, IL
1914	Burlingame Ward Memorial (Project)	Shanghai, China Rio de Janeiro Brazil
1914	Buenos Aires War Memorial (P)	Buenos Aires, Argentina
1914	Rio de Janeiro War Memorial (P)	Buenos Aires, Argentina
1916	Michigan Union construction begins	Ann Arbor, MI
1916	Proposal for Wellesley College (Project)	Wellesley, MA
1916	Bell & Howell Corp. Building	Chicago, IL
1916	Ogle County Soldiers Memorial	Oregon, IL
1916	Y.M.C.A. Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor, MI
1917	Department of State Competition (P)	Washington, DC
1918	Albany Park Presbyterian Church	Chicago, IL
1918	Ravenswood Presbyterian Church	Chicago, IL
1918	Irving Pond publishes The Meaning of Architecture	Chicago, IL
1919	Hull House	Chicago, IL
1920	Fitch Studio	San Diego, CA

1920	Kent Building	Chicago, IL
1920	Oak Park Women's Club	Oak Park, IL
1920	South Shore Congregational Church	Chicago, IL
1920?	Eastman School of Music (P)	Rochester, NY
1920?	Public School	Mason, MI
1921	Chicago Women's Club (Project)	Chicago, IL
1921	Jefferson Elementary School	Mason, MI
1921	Purdue University Union W.	Lafayette, IN
1922	Culver Military Academy Memorial Gate	Culver, IN
1922	Tribune Tower Competition (P)	Chicago, IL
1922	U. of Michigan Agricultural Union (P)	Ann Arbor, MI
1922	Lincoln Park Bandstand	Chicago, IL
1923	U of Michigan School of Religion (Project)	Ann Arbor, MI
1923	Michigan State University Union	E. Lansing, MI
1923	Pond & Pond Offices (Turner Building)	Chicago, IL
1923	679 N. Michigan Townhouse Renovation	Chicago, IL
1924	Iowa State College Union (P)	Ames, IA
1924	Purdue Memorial Union	W. Lafayette, IN
1925	Omaha War Memorial (P)	Omaha, NB
1925	Ravinia Public School Addition	Ravinia, IL
1925	Polish National Alliance Office Building (P)	Chicago, IL
1925	Back-of-the-Yards (P)	Chicago, IL
1926	Pond & Pond-Martin & Lloyd begins	Chicago, IL
1926	Bell & Howell Building	Chicago, IL
1926	Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind	Chicago, IL
1926	Benham School	Benham, KY
1926	Public School	Saugatuck, MI
1926	High School Addition	Holt, MI
1926	General Hospital	Holland, MI
1926	Ojibway Park Hotel Saulte	St. Marie, MI
1926	City Club Alterations	Chicago, IL
1926	American Theosophical Society Building	Wheaton, IL
1926	Hotel Cadillac	Cadillac, MI

1926	Kansas Union	Lawrence, KS
1926	Michigan League	Ann Arbor, MI
1926	Passavant Hospital Alterations	Chicago, IL
1926	Saugatuck School	Saugatuck, MI
1926	First National Bank	Kenosha, WI
1927	Whitcomb Hotel	St. Joseph, MI
1927	First Congregational Church	Des Plaines, IL
1927	Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Lansing, MI
1927	Blessing Hospital Addition	Quincy, IL
1927	Sparrow Hospital Addition	Lansing, MI
1927	Michigan League Building	Ann Arbor, MI
1927	Addition to Morris Hospital	Morris, IL
1927	Lutheran Memorial Hospital	Chicago, IL
1927	Royal Neighbors Office Building	Rock Island, IL
1928	Ann Arbor Savings Bank & Office Bldg.	Ann Arbor, MI
1928	W.C. Oehler Funeral Home	Des Plaines, IL
1928	Hotel McKinnon	Cadillac, MI
1928	Port Huron Hospital	Port Huron, MI
1928	Mutual Building	Lansing, MI
1928	Pond & Pond Offices (180 N. Michigan)	Chicago, IL
1929	Muskegon Heights Elementary School	Muskegon, MI
1929	Northwood Hotel Annex	Cadillac, MI
1929	City Club 6th Floor Alteration	Chicago, IL
1929	St. Cecelia Hospital	Delavan, WI
1929	General Public Hospital	St. John, New Brunswick
1929	School of Music, University of Michigan (P)	Ann Arbor
1929	Additions to Purdue Memorial Union	W. Lafayette, IN
1929	Engineering and Experimental Building for Bell & Howell	Chicago, IL
1929	Pond & Pond-Martin & Lloyd is dissolved, with Irving Pond and Edgar Martin continuing in practice as Pond & Pond and Edgar Martin.	
1930	U of Michigan Student Publications Building	Ann Arbor, MI
1930	Pond Monument, Forrest Hill Cemetery	Ann Arbor, MI
1930	Frankfort Hotel	Frankfort, MI
1930	Galesburg Cottage Hospital	Galesburg, IL

1930	Immanuel Lutheran Church	Des Plaines, IL
1931	U of Michigan University Club (P)	Ann Arbor, MI
1931	Emmanuel Lutheran Church Gym	Des Plaines, IL
1931	Bell & Howell: Addition to Engineering & Experimental Building	Chicago, IL
1931	Michigan Union Expansion Plans (P)	Ann Arbor, MI
1932	Roosevelt Memorial Competition (P)	Washington D.C.
1933	Hospital for St. Charles Charities	St. Charles, IL
1934?	State Hospital for Epileptics	Dixon, IL
1935	Michigan Union Expansion Plans/Consultant (P)	Ann Arbor, MI
1935	Irving Pond withdraws from Pond & Pond and Edgar Martin	
1936	Michigan Union Expansion Plans/Consultant (P)	Ann Arbor, MI
1936	Pond & Pond close office at 180 N. Michigan	Chicago, IL
1937	Irving Pond begins his autobiography	
1937	Irving Pond publishes Big Top Rhythms	
1938	Irving Pond injured in a traffic accident in April, in Chicago	
1938	Irving Pond publishes A Strange Fellow and Other Club Papers	
1939	Irving Pond completes his autobiography on May 9, 1939	
1939	Irving Pond dies in Washington DC on September 29, 1939	

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Ravinia School

Exterior Photographs

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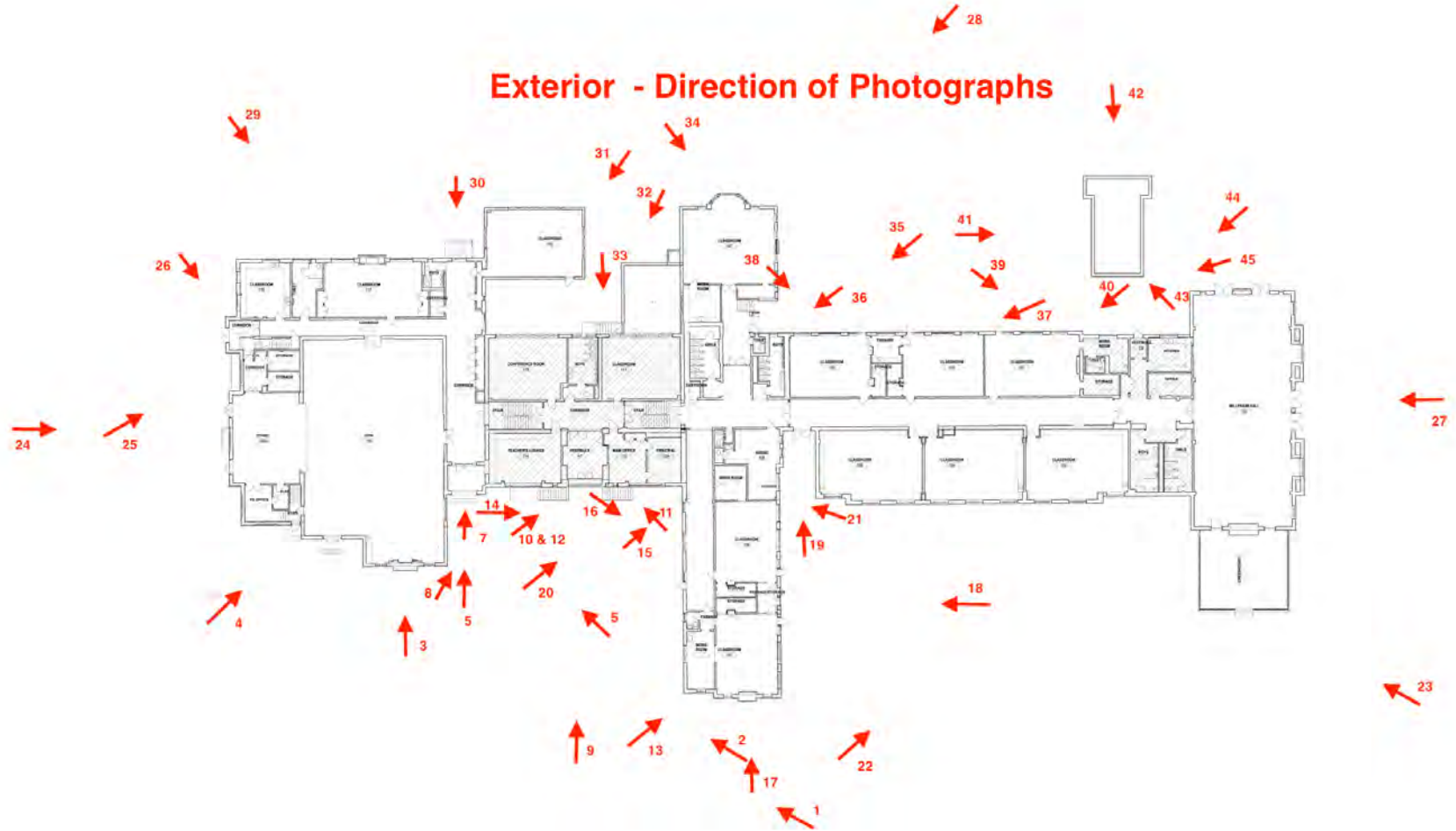
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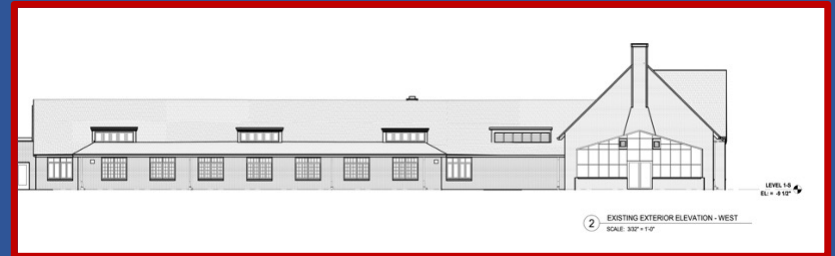
Photo 01



Photograph by Susan Benjamin

Exterior - Direction of Photographs





Photographs of West Side of Ravinia School

Going From North to South



1927 Addition

Architects Lawrence
Buck & John Van
Bergen

Photo 02





Photo 03
West Facade

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 04
Corner Angle of
West Facade

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 05
Entrance to
Gymnasium/Auditorium

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 06
Tower

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 07
Entrance Close-up



Photo 08
Tower Close-Up

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin

Photo 09



Photograph by Susan Benjamin

1925 Addition Main Building

Architects Pond & Pond



Photo 10
Main Entrance



Photo 11
Double Stairway



Photo 12
Newel Post

1925 Addition West Wing

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 13



Photograph by Susan Benjamin



Photo 14
North Facade

Photograph by
Deb Carey



Photo 15
Entrance



Photo 16
Roofline



Photo 17
West Facade

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 18
South Facade

Photograph by
Deb Carey



Photo 19
1925 Entrance to
South Wing Corridor

Photograph by
Deb Carey

1937 Addition

Architect John Van Bergen

Photo 20



Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 21
West and
South Facades

Photograph by
Deb Carey

1998 Addition South Wing

Architects Perkins & Will

Photo 22



Photograph by Susan Benjamin



Photo 23
West Façade
including Green
House

Photographs of North End of Ravinia School

1927 Addition



Architects Lawrence Buck &
John Van Bergen



Photo 24
North Facade

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 25
North Entrance

Photograph by
Susan Benjamin



Photo 26
Walkway

Photograph by
Deb Carey

**Photographs of South End of
Ravinia School**

Photographs of South End of Ravinia
School

**1998
Addition
South
Wing**



Architects Perkins & Will



Photo 27
South Façade
Millennium Hall



Photographs of East Side of Ravinia School

Going From North to South





Photo 28
East Side of
Ravinia School

1927

Addition

Architects Lawrence
Buck & John Van
Bergen



Photo 29
East Facade

Photograph by
Deb Carey



Photo 30
East Entrance



Photo 31
One Story
Classroom

1913 School Building

Architects Pond & Pond



Original West Façade
Elevation. Demolished
when 1925 Main
Building was added.



Photo 32
East Side



Photo 33
Lower Entrance

1937 Addition

Architect John Van Bergen



Photo 34
East Side



Photo 35
South Facade

Photo 36
South Facade



1925 Addition South Wing

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 37





Photo 38
Roofline

Photograph by
Deb Carey



Photo 39
Original
Southern Point
of 1925 School

Photograph by
Deb Carey



Photo 40
Chimney Detail

Field House

Architect John Van Bergen

Photo 41



Photograph by Deb Carey



Photo 42
East Facade



Photo 43
South West
Corner

1998
Addition
South
Wing

Architects Perkins & Will



Photo 44
East Side
Millennium Hall
Fieldhouse to
Right



Photo 45
Looking North
from Millennium
Hall



**Ravinia
School
Spring 2023**

Ravinia School

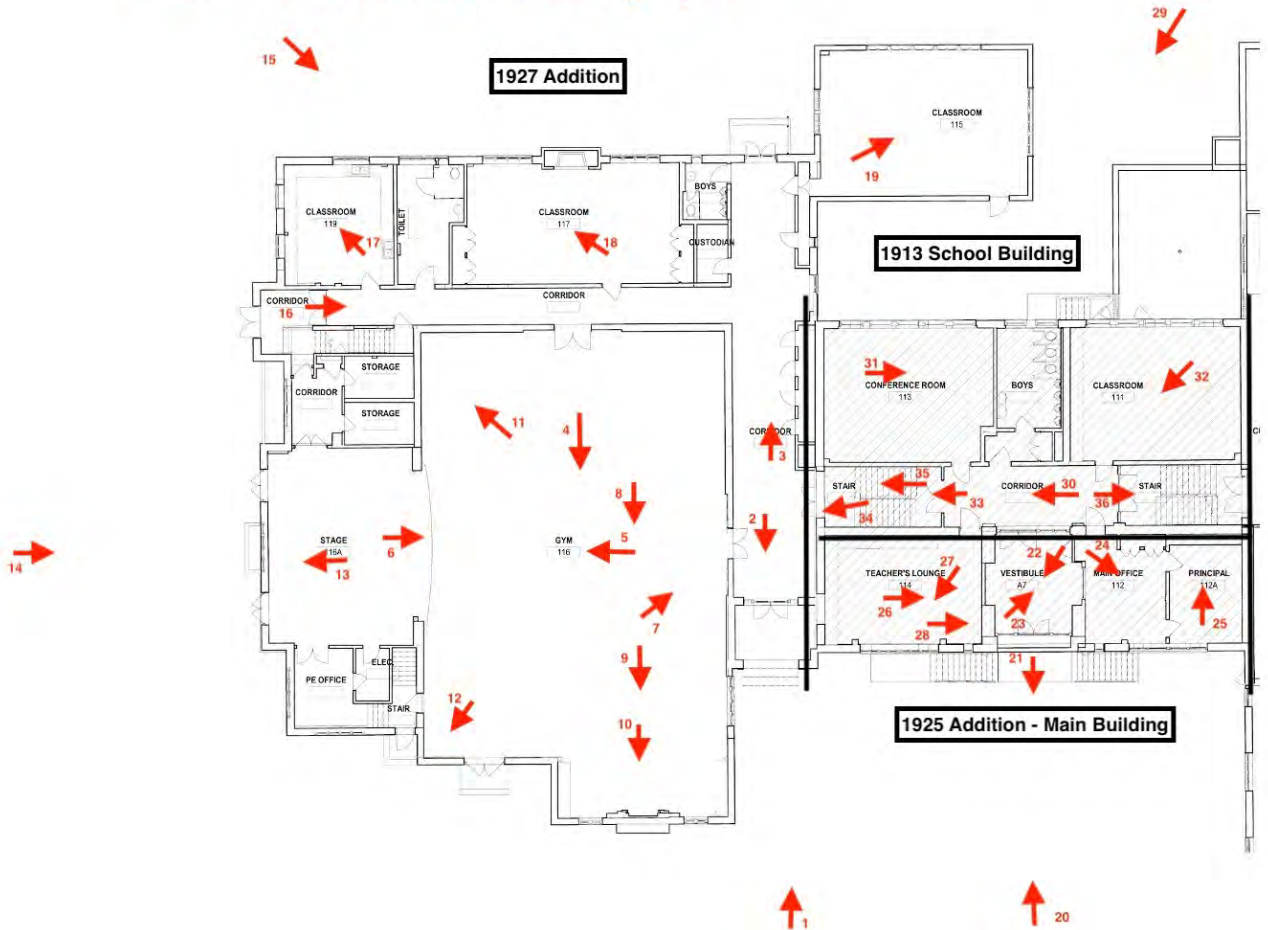
Photographs from the First Floor of 1927 Addition & Main Building

All Photographs By Susan Ryan Kalina
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First Floor - Direct of Photographs



1927 Addition

Architects Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

Exterior

Arched
entrance leads
to Gymnasium
and
Auditorium.



Photo 01 – Arched Tower Entrance

Photograph By Susan Benjamin

Photo 02 – Inside Tower Entrance to the Gymnasium/Auditorium

Corridor



Photo 03 – Gymnasium/Auditorium East Entrance

Corridor



Photo 04 – Gymnasium

Room 116



Photo 05 – Auditorium Stage

Room 116A



Photo 06 – View From Stage

Room 116



Photo 07 – Balcony

Room 116



Photo 08 – Nook With Fireplace

Room 116



Photo 09 – Fireplace Nook

Room 116



Photo 10 – Close Up of Fireplace

Room 116



Room 116



**Photo 11 –
Corner of
Gymnasium**

Photo 12 – Detail of Van Bergen’s Signature Red Square

Room 116



Photo 13 – Back of Stage – Former Exit to Player’s Hill on Left Hand Side

Room 116A



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 14 – North Façade – Formerly Player’s Hill

Exterior

Openings on either side of the window was used to access Player’s Hill from inside. Door on left side leads to classroom corridor.



Photograph by
Susan Benjamin

Photo 15 –East Façade Including One-Story Classroom

Exterior



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 16 – Classroom Corridor

Corridor



Photo 17 – Classroom 119 - Former Kitchen

Room 119



Photo 18 – Classroom 117 with Fireplace

Room 117



Photo 19 – One-Story Classroom 115

Room 115



1925 Addition

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 20 - Main Building – 1925 Addition

Exterior

Main Building contains three levels. Entrance to the first floor is accessed by going up double staircase. Main Office and Principal Office is on the right side and the Teachers' Lounge on the left.



Photograph by
Susan Benjamin

Photo 21 – View from Main Entrance

Exterior



Photo 22 – Entrance to Vestibule

Room A7



Photo 23 - Vestibule Security

Room A7



Photo 24 – Main Office

Room 112



Photo 25 – Principal's Office

Room 112A



Photo 26 – Teachers' Lounge

Room 114



Photo 27 – Teachers' Lounge Windows

Room 114



Room 114



**Photo 28 –
Teachers’
Lounge –
Original
Library
Shelving**

1913 School Building

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 29 – East Facade Showing 1913 School Building

Exterior

Only façade from the 1913 School Building. Classroom III and the Conference room face the east façade.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 30 – Corridor – Doors to Vestibule on Right

Corridor



Photo 31 – Conference Room

Room 113



Photo 32 – Classroom III

Room III



Photo 33 – Stairway Looking Down to 1927 Addition

North Stairway



Photo 34 – Bottom of Stairway Looking Through Corridor to Auditorium-Gymnasium

North Stairway



North Stairway



**Photo 35 –
Stairway
Looking Up
to 2nd Floor
of 1927
Addition**

Photo 36 – Stairway Looking Up to 1937 Addition and Down to 1925 West Wing

South Stairway



Ravinia School

Photographs of First Floor from South of the Main Building

All Photographs By Susan Ryan Kalina
unless otherwise noted.



Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.

1925 Addition – West Wing

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 37 – North Façade of West Wing

Exterior

The West Wing Corridor and the Work Room attached to Classroom 110 line the north side of the West Wing.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 38 – South Façade of West Wing

Exterior

Classrooms
110 and 109
line the south
side of the
West Wing.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 39 – West Wing Corridor

Corridor



Photo 40 – Classroom 110

Room 110



Photo 41 – Fireplace Detail

Room 110



Photo 42 – View into Work Room

Room 110



Photo 43 – Classroom 109

Room 109



Photo 44 – Nurse's Office

Room 108



1937 Addition

Architect John Van Bergen

Photo 45 – South Façade of 1937 Addition

Exterior



Classroom 107 was originally the science room and there was a greenhouse attached, the outline of which is still seen on the brick.

Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 46 – Classroom 107

Room 107



Photo 47 – Classroom 107 – Alternative View

Room 107



1925 Addition – South Wing

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 48 – East Façade of South Wing

Exterior

Classrooms
101, 103 and
105 line the
east side of the
South Wing.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 49 – South Wing Corridor Looking North from Millennium Hall

Corridor



Photo 50 – Classroom 105

Room 105



Photo 51 – Classroom 105 – Alternative View

Room 105



Photo 52 – Classroom 103

Room 103



Photo 53 – Truss Detail

Room 103



Photo 54 – Classroom 101

Room 101



Room 101



Photo 55 – Fireplace Detail

Photo 56 – Classroom 101 - Alternative View

Room 101



1998 Addition – South Wing

Architects Perkins & Will

Photo 57 – West Façade of South Wing

Exterior

Classrooms #102, 104 and 106 line the west side of the South Wing. Millennium Hall and the Greenhouse are on the right-hand side.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 58 – Classroom 106 with Principal Courtney Nordstrom

Room 106



Photo 59 – Classroom 106 Alternative View

Room 106



Photo 60 – Classroom 104

Room 104



Photo 61 – Classroom 102

Room 102



Photo 62 – South Façade into Millennium Hall

Exterior



Photo 63 – Looking West

Millennium
Hall



Photo 64 – Fireplace

Millennium
Hall



Photo 65 – Looking East

Millennium
Hall



Photo 66 – Greenhouse

Greenhouse



Greenhouse



Photo 67 – Mosaic

Photograph by
Deb Carey

Field House

Architect John Van Bergen

Photo 68 – North Façade of Field House

Exterior



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 69 – East Side of Fieldhouse

Fieldhouse



Photo 70 – West Side of Field House

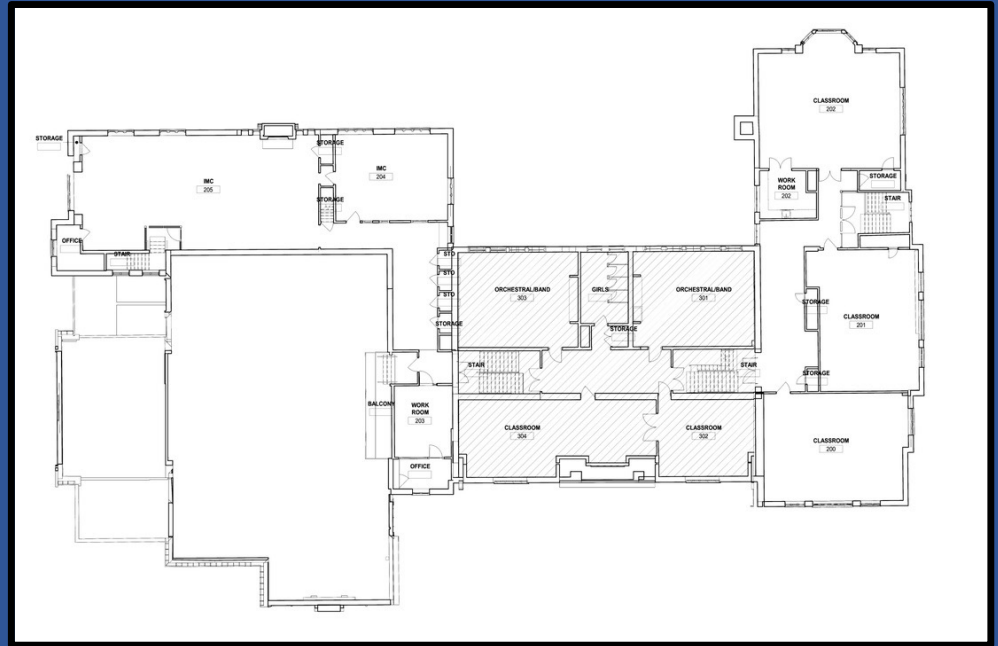
Fieldhouse



Ravinia School

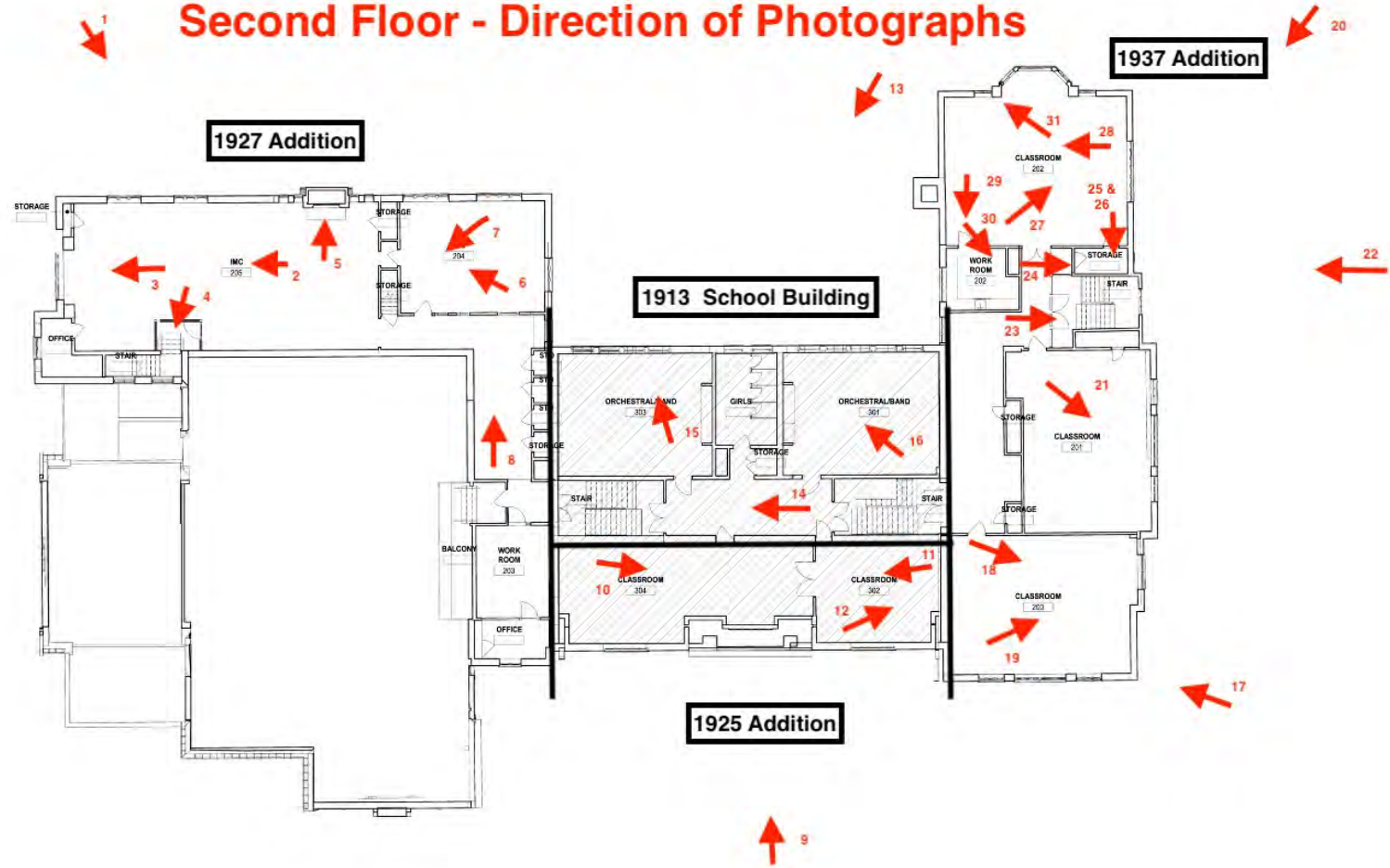
Second Floor

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unless otherwise noted.



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Second Floor - Direction of Photographs



1927 Addition

Architects Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

Photo 01 – East Façade

Exterior



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 02-Library

Room 205



Photo 03 - Library Reading Nook

Room 205



Stairway
from
Room 205



**Photo 04 -
Library-
Stairway**

Room 205



**Photo 05 -
Library
Fireplace**

Photo 06 - Library Extension

Room 204



Photo 07 – Hallway to Main Library

Room 204



Corridor



**Photo 08 -
Corridor to
Main
Building**

1925 Addition

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 09 - Main Building – 1925 Addition

Exterior

Main Building contains three levels. Classroom 304 is on the left side and extend down to the dormer.



Photograph by
Susan Benjamin

Photo 10 – Classroom 304 – Classroom 302 is Through the Doors

Room 304



Photo 11 – Classroom 302 – Classroom 304 is Through the Doors

Room 302



Photo 12 – Classroom 302 - Alternative View

Room 302



1913 School Building

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 13 – East Facade Showing 1913 School Building

Exterior

Only façade from the 1913 School Building. Door on right is found in Classroom 303 but inaccessible.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 14 - Corridor

Corridor

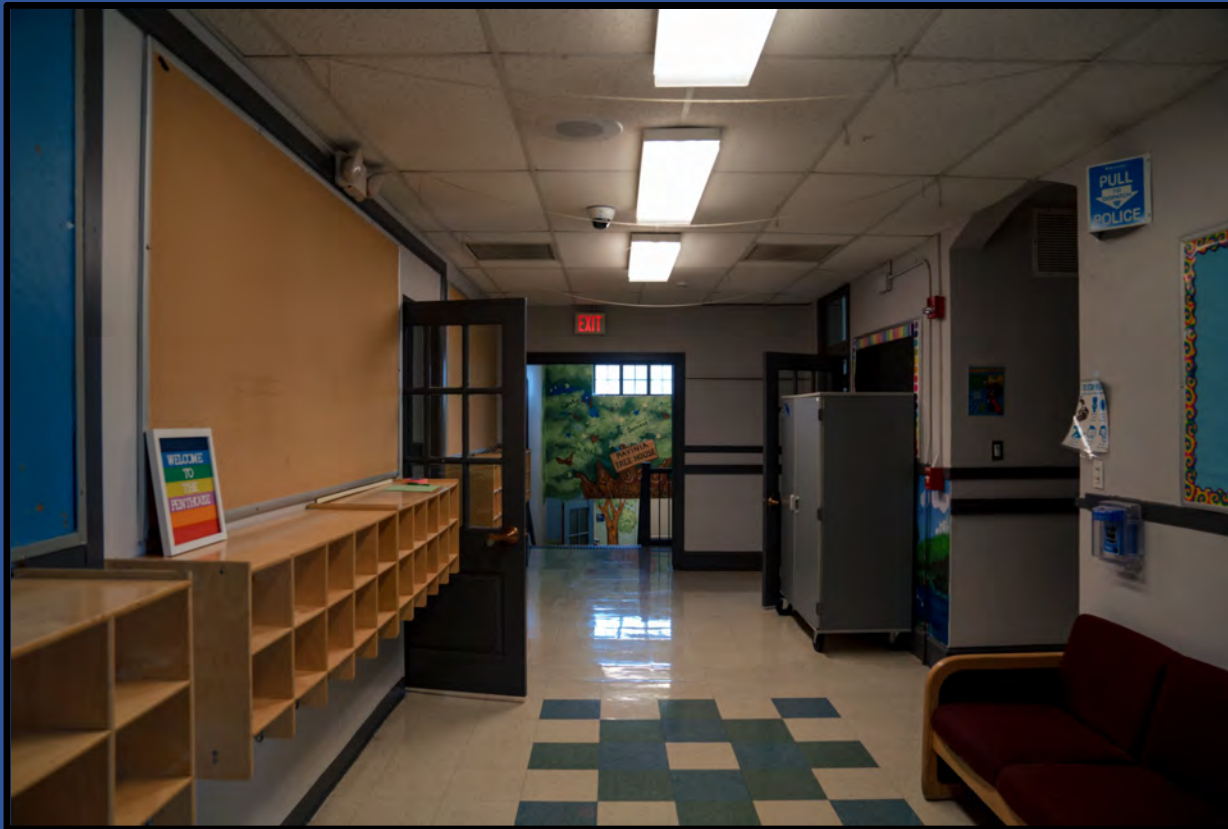


Photo 15 - Orchestra/Band Room 303

Room 303

Inaccessible
door.



Photo 16 - Band/Orchestra Room 301

Room 301



1937 Addition

Architect John Van Bergen

Photo 17 – Looking Northeast at 1937 Addition

Exterior

Classroom 200
sits on the
west side of
the 1937
Addition



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 18 – Classroom 200

Room 200



Photo 19 – Classroom 200 – Alternative View

Room 200



Photo 20 – Looking Northwest at 1937 Addition

Exterior

Classroom 201
windows sit
under clock on
south façade of
the 1937
Addition.



Photo 21 – Classroom 201

Room 201



Photo 22 – South Façade of 1937 Addition

Exterior

Stairway,, Former Store and south side of classroom 200.



Photograph by
Deb Carey

Photo 23 - Stairway

Stairway



Photo 24 - View into Former Store From Hall

Storage Room



Photo 25 - Former Store Shelves

Storage Room



Photo 26 – Former Store Shelf Detail

Storage Room

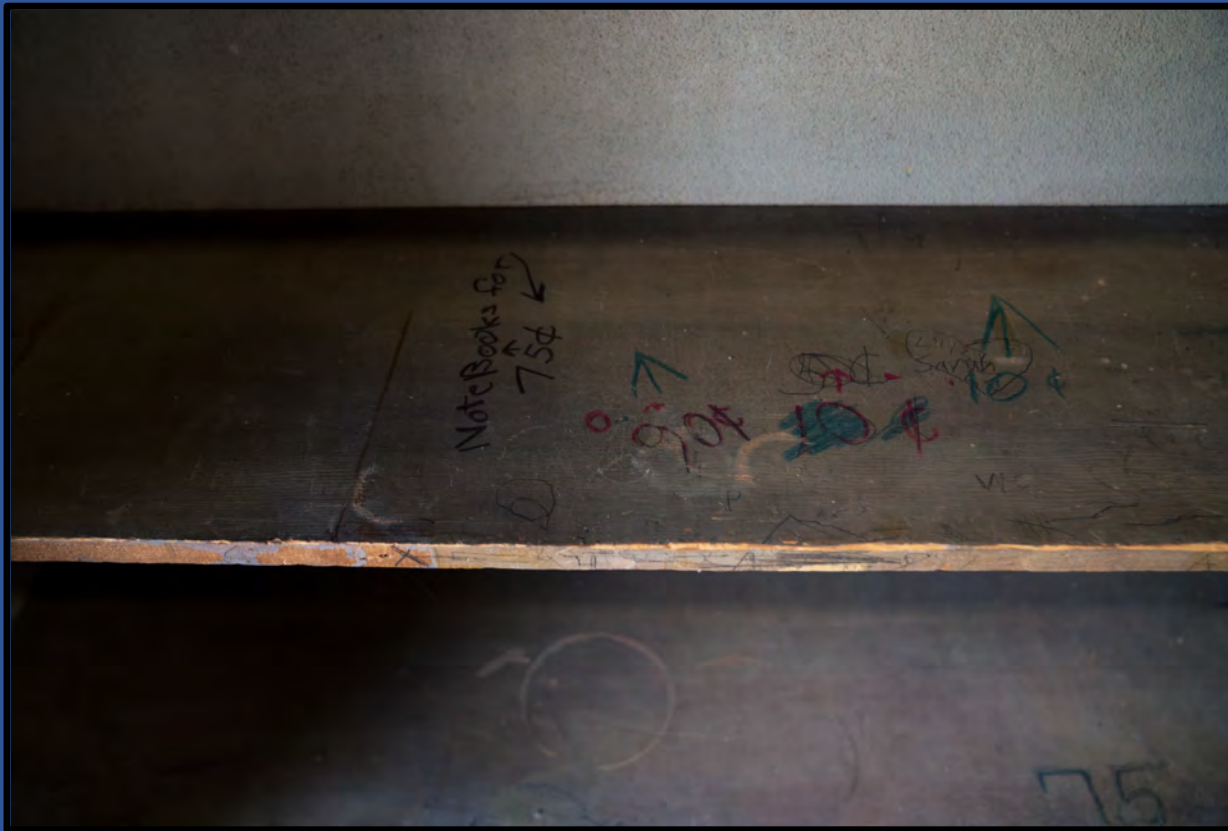


Photo 27 – Classroom 202

Room 202



Photo 28 - Classroom 202 – Alternative View

Room 202



Photo 29 - Work Room

Room 202



Photo 30 - Inside Workroom

Room 202



Photo 31 – Classroom Year End Graffiti

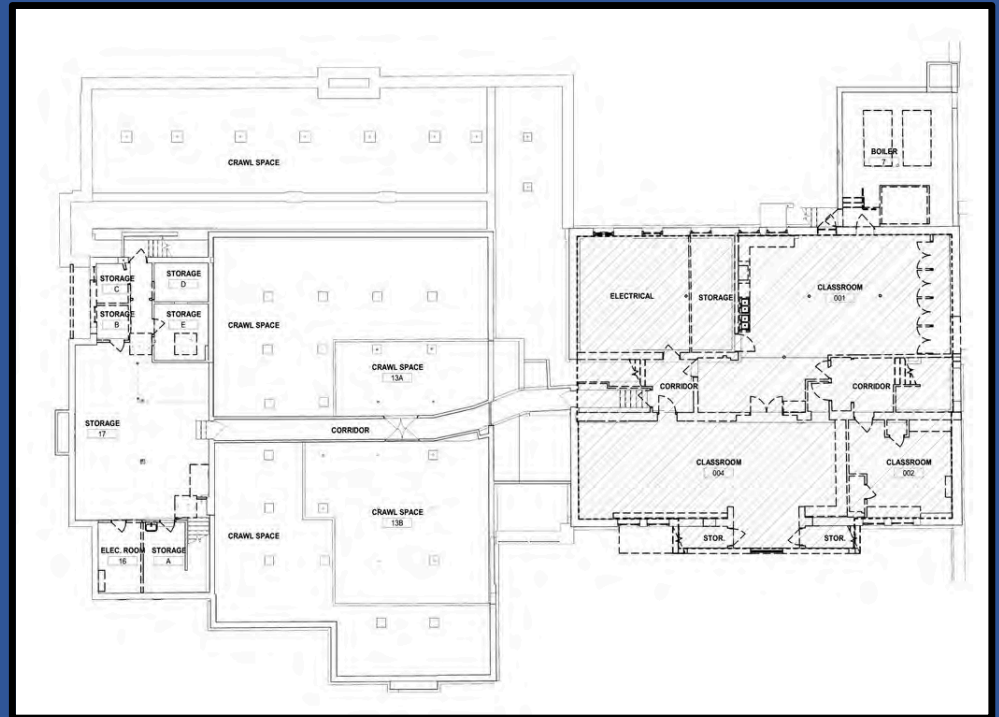
Room 202



Ravinia School

Lower Level Photographs

All Photographs By Susan Ryan Kalina
unless otherwise noted.



Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.

Lower Level - Direction of Photographs



1925 Addition

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 01- Main Building – 1925 Addition

Exterior

Main Building contains three levels. Lower Level rooms are found behind the window at ground level. Room 002 is on the right side of double stairway. Room 04 contains the window within the stairway and to the left



Photo 02 – Classroom 002

Room 002



Photo 03 - Music Room 004

Room 004



1913 School Building

Architects Pond & Pond

Photo 04 - East Façade Showing 1913 School Building

Exterior

Art Room is
found behind
the lower level
windows.



Photo 05 - Art Room

Room 001



Photo 06 - Art Room Window

Room 001



Photo 07 - Art Room Entrance

Room 001



1897 Ravinia School House

1913 Remodeling Plans and
Unbuilt 1922 Remodeling Proposal

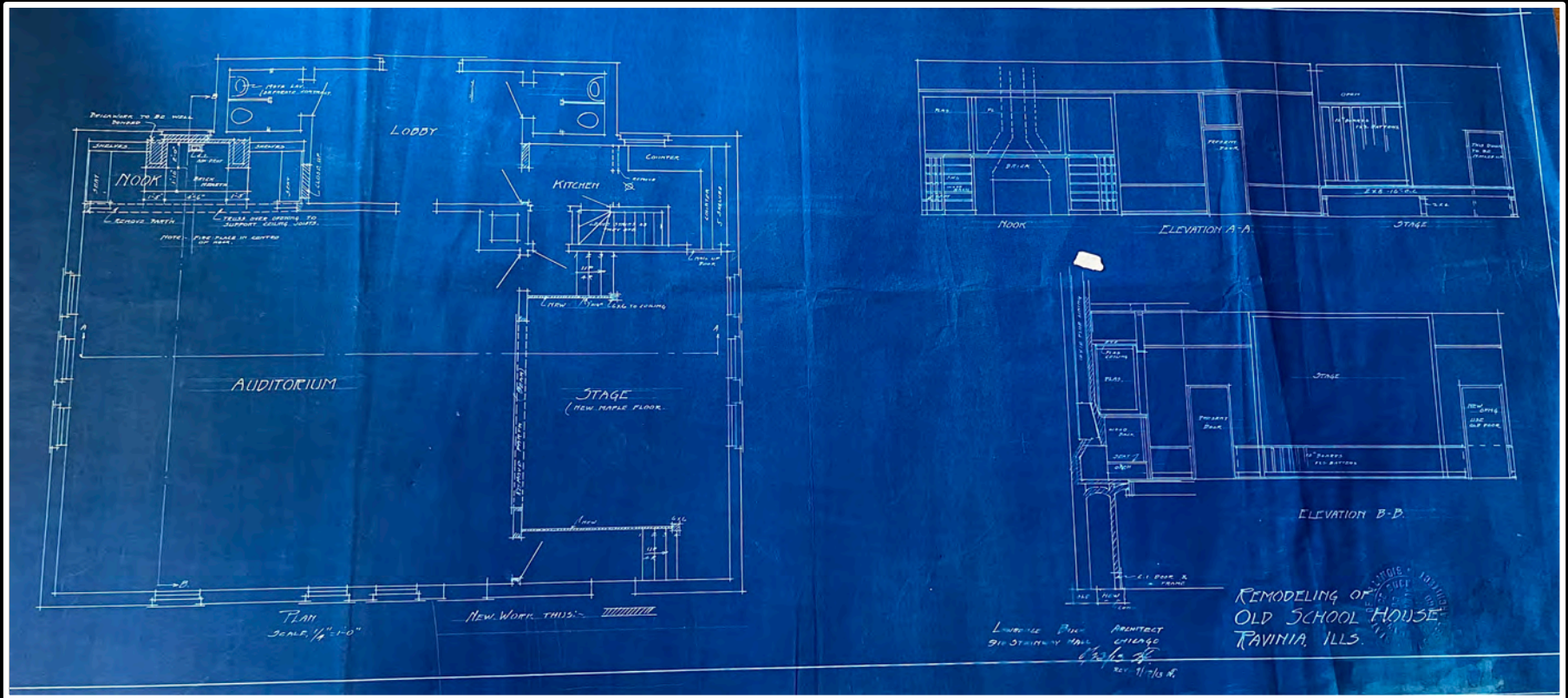


Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.

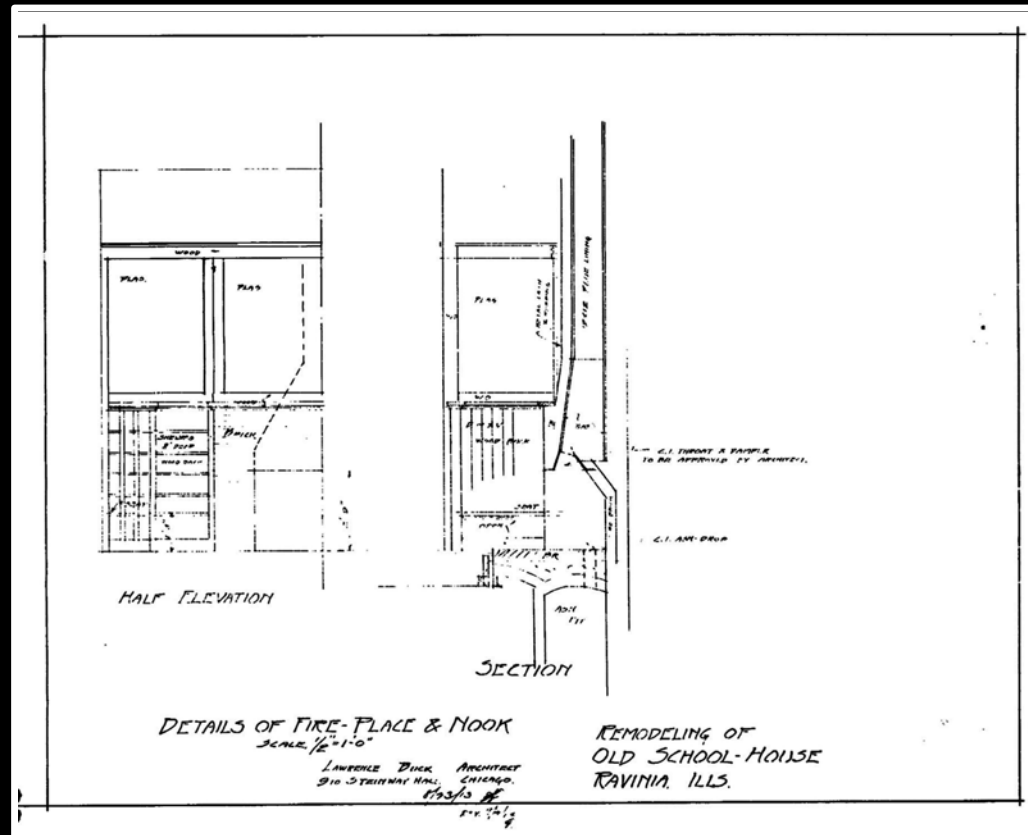
LIST OF PLANS

- 1.1912 Remodeling from Lawrence Buck
- 2.1912 Remodeling Details from Lawrence Buck
- 3.Unbuilt Remodeling Plan from 1922 from George C. Nimmons & Co Architects

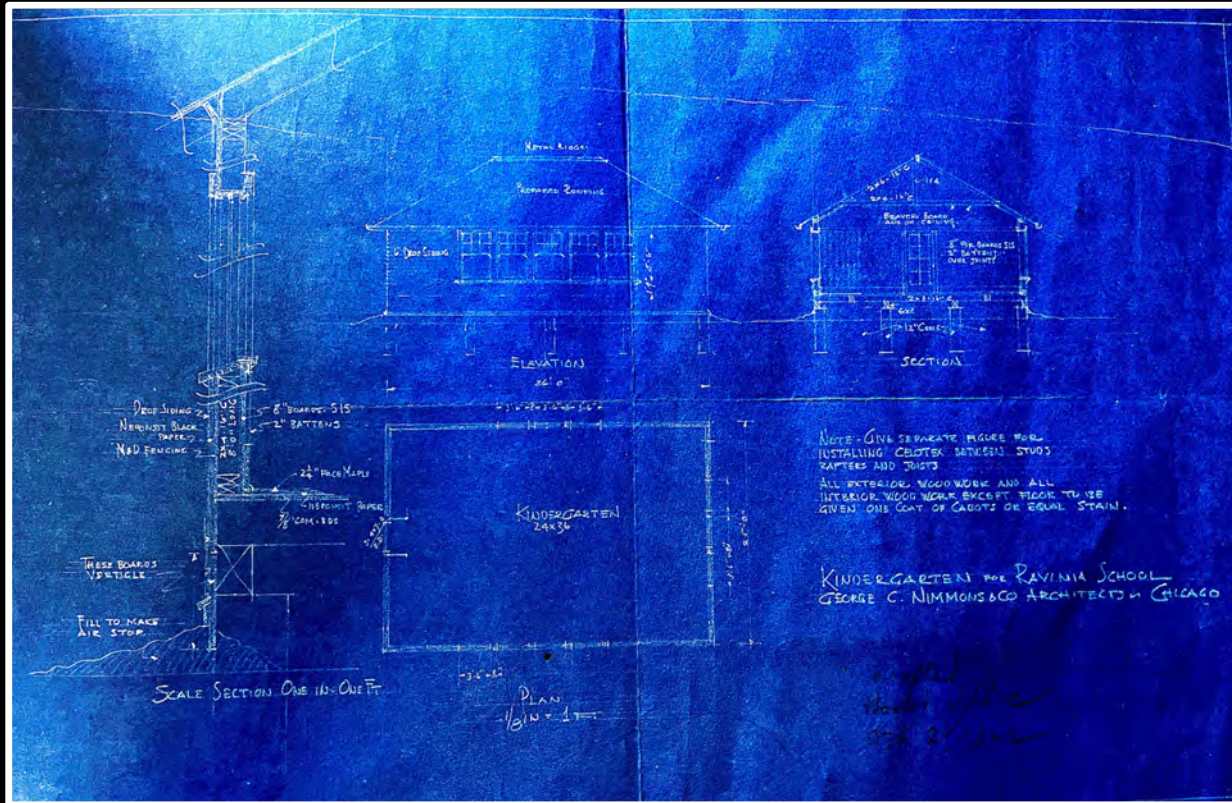
1912 Remodeling Plans by Lawrence Buck

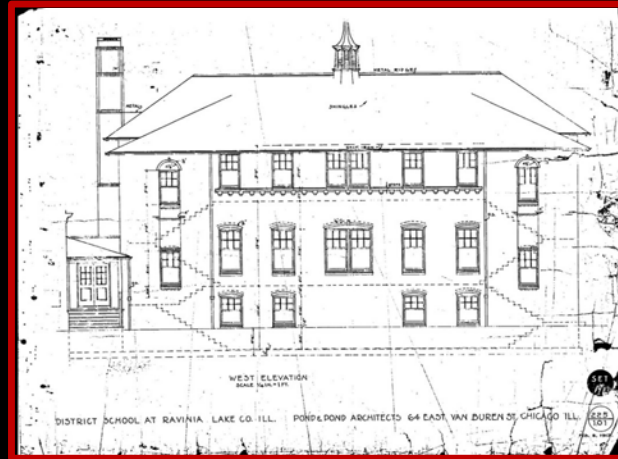


1912 Remodeling Details by Lawrence Buck



Unbuilt Remodeling Plan from 1922 From George C. Nimmons & Co Architects

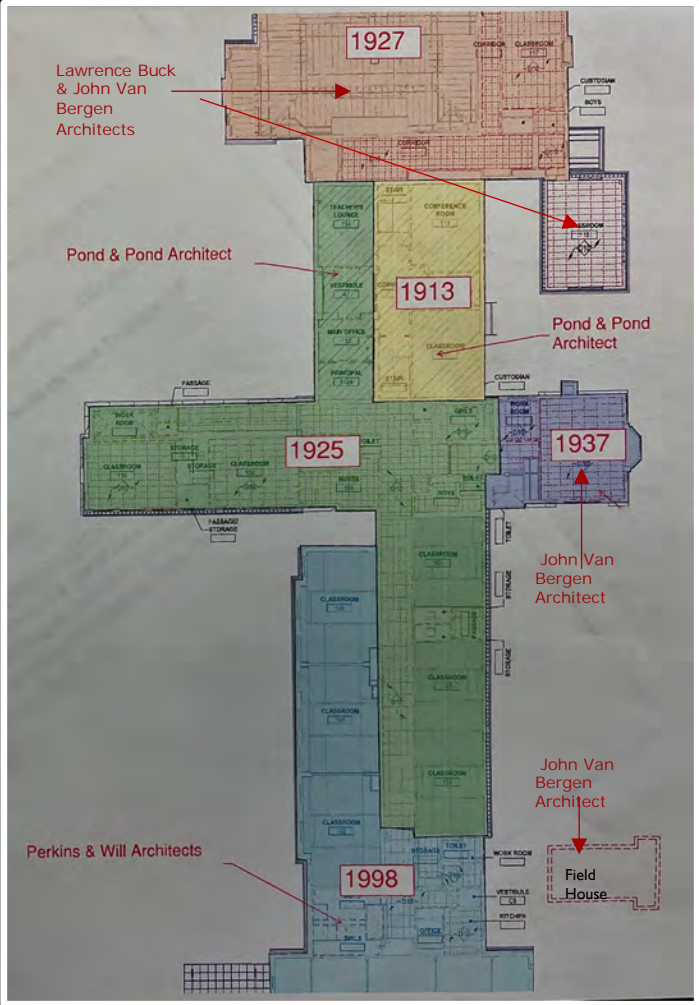




Ravinia School

1913 School Building
Architects: Pond & Pond

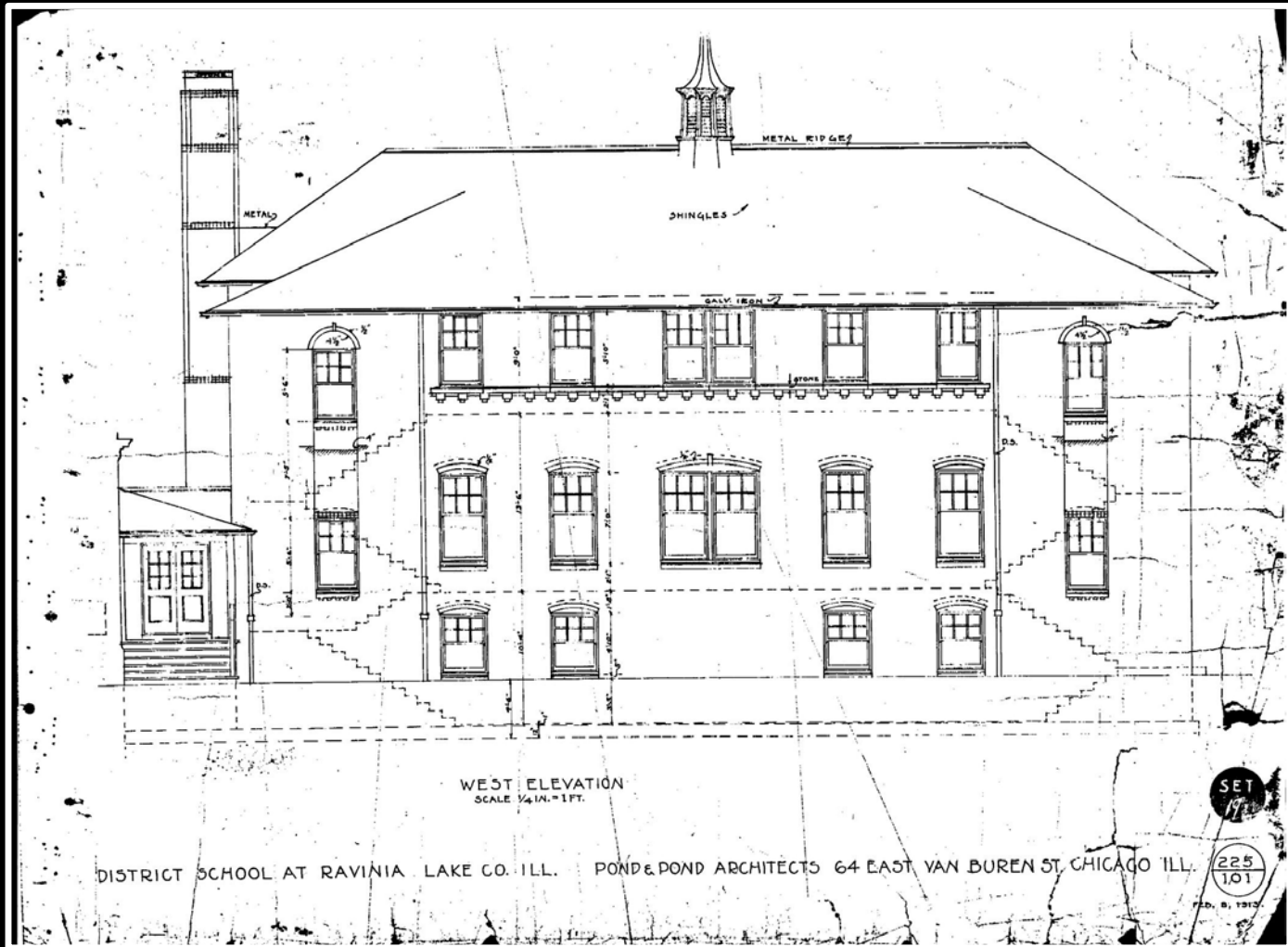
Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.



LIST OF PLANS

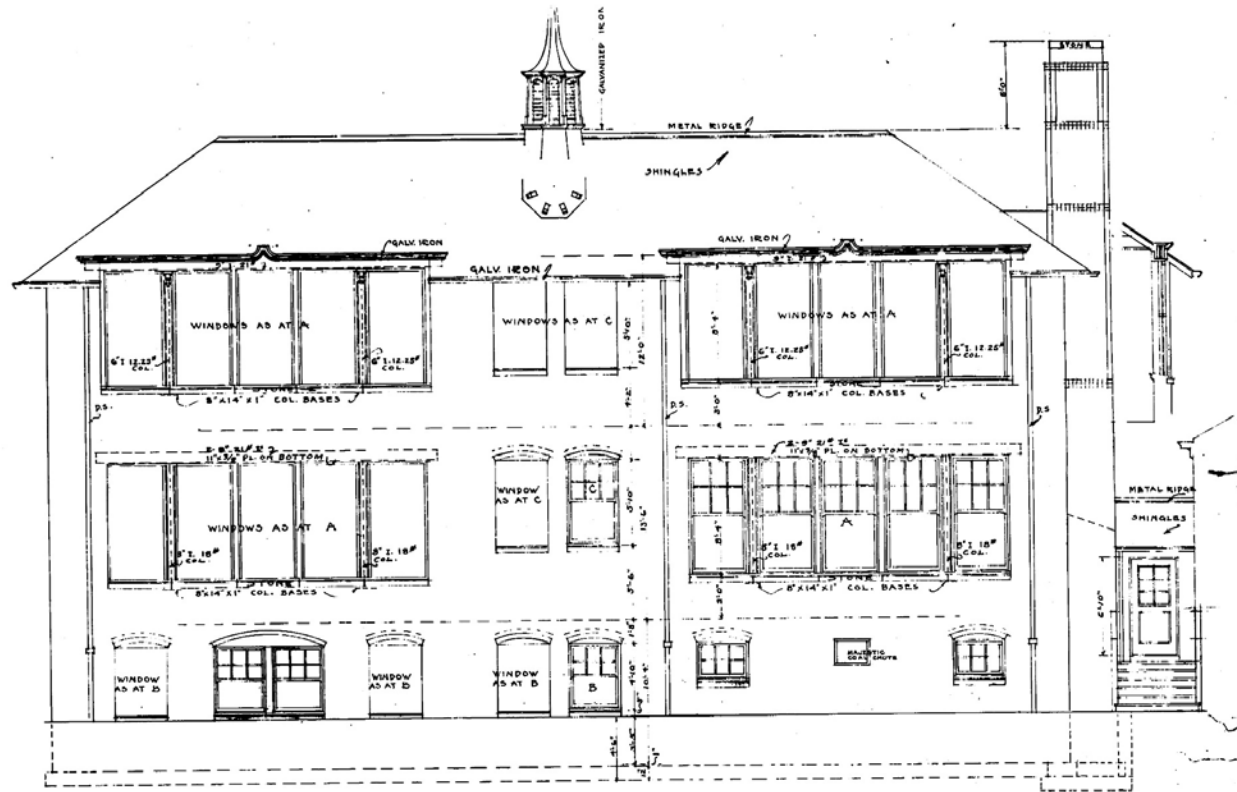
1. Plat of Survey
2. West Elevation
3. East Elevation
4. North Elevation
5. South Elevation
6. Section
7. First Floor Plan
8. Second Floor Plan
9. Basement Floor Plan
10. Heating Plan

2. West
Elevation



1913 School Building / Pond & Pond

3. East
Elevation



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT.

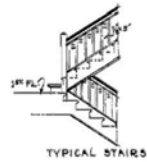
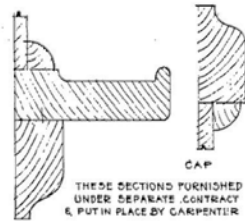
DISTRICT SCHOOL AT RAVINIA LAKE CO. ILL.

POND & POND ARCHITECTS CHICAGO ILL.

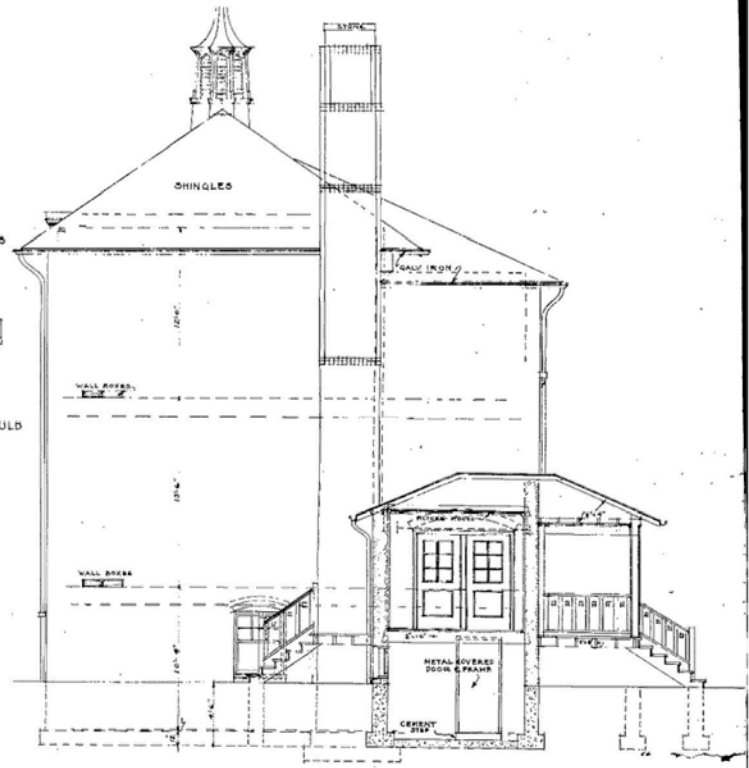
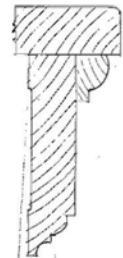
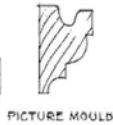
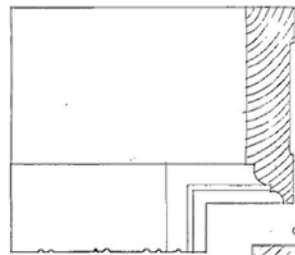
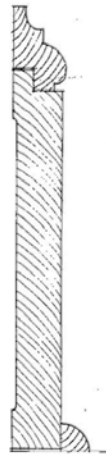
225
103

FEB. 6, 1913.

4. North Elevation



CHALK TROUGH



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT.

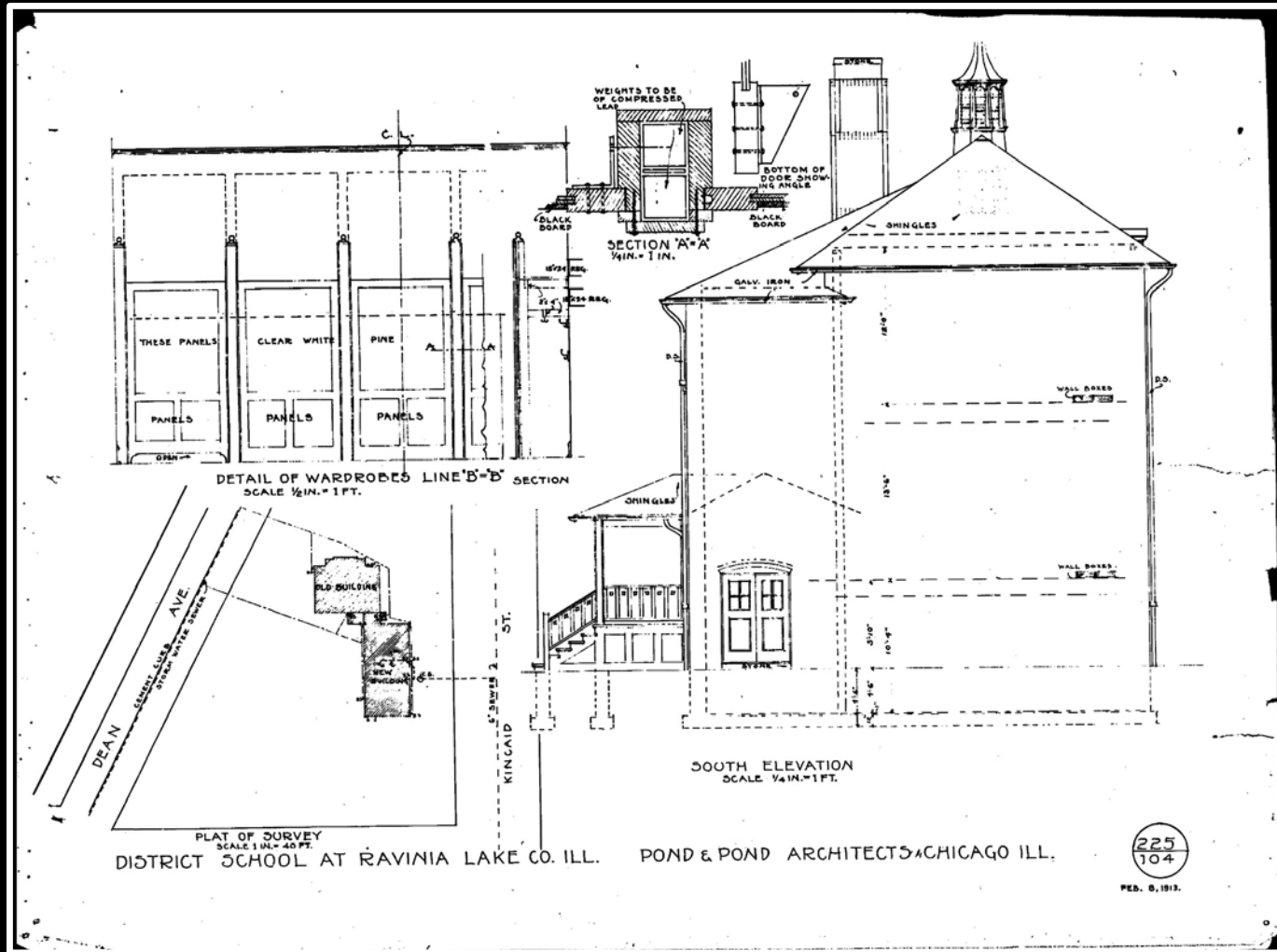
DISTRICT SCHOOL AT RAVINIA LAKE CO. ILL.

POND & POND ARCHITECTS CHICAGO ILL.

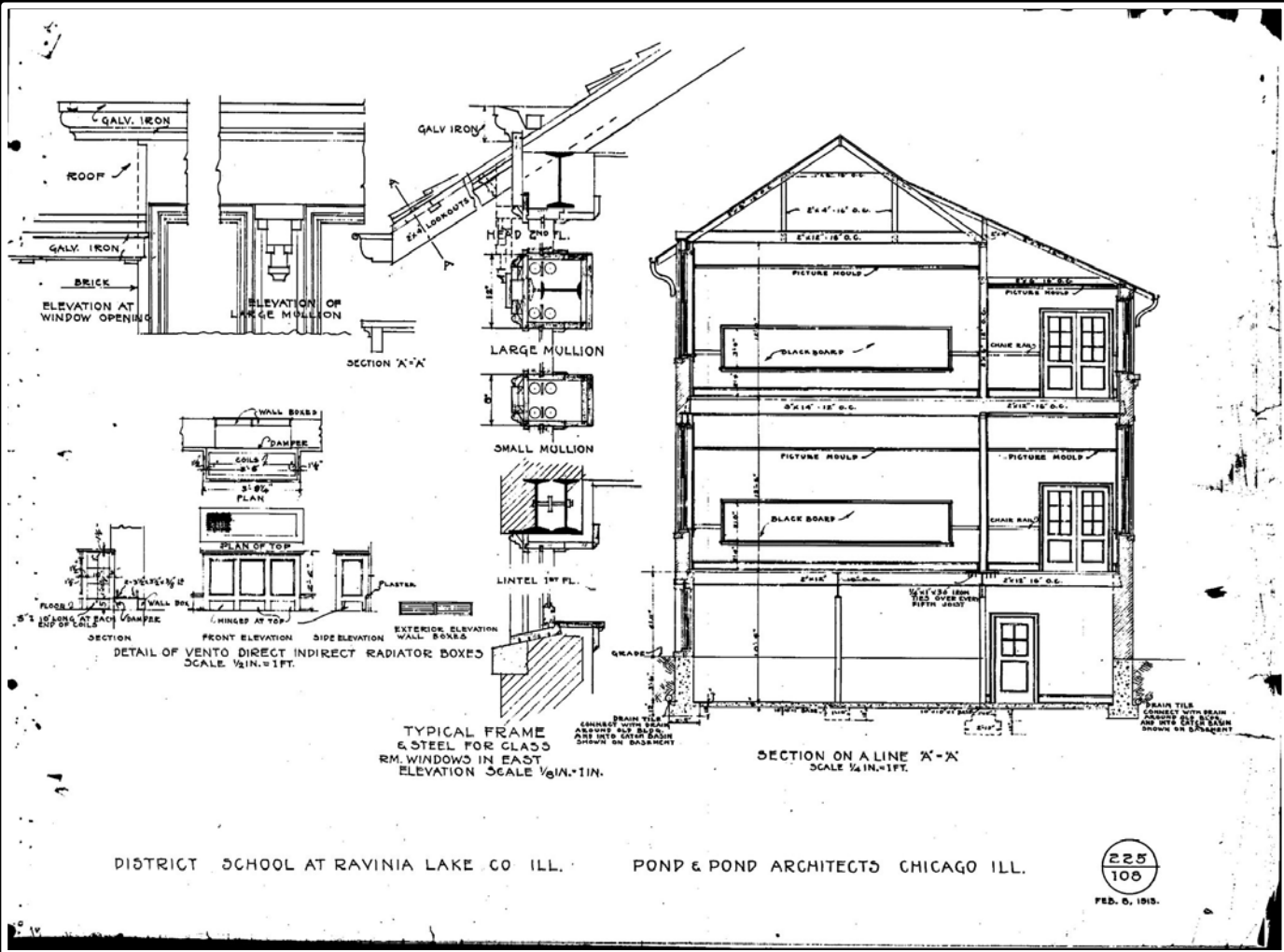
225
102

FEB. 8, 1913.

5. South Elevation



6. Section



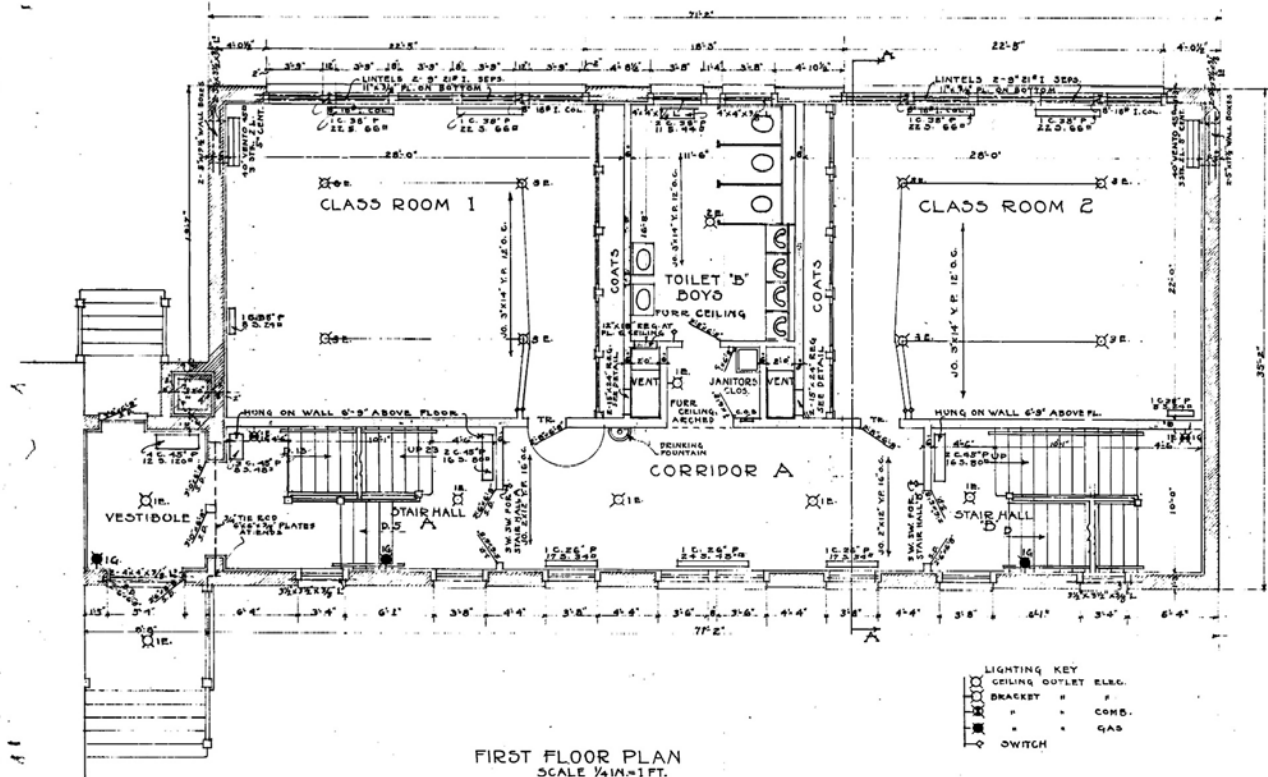
DISTRICT SCHOOL AT RAVINIA LAKE CO. ILL.

POND & POND ARCHITECTS CHICAGO ILL.

225
100

FEB. 6, 1915.

7. First Floor
Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 3/4" = 1 FT.

LIGHTING KEY

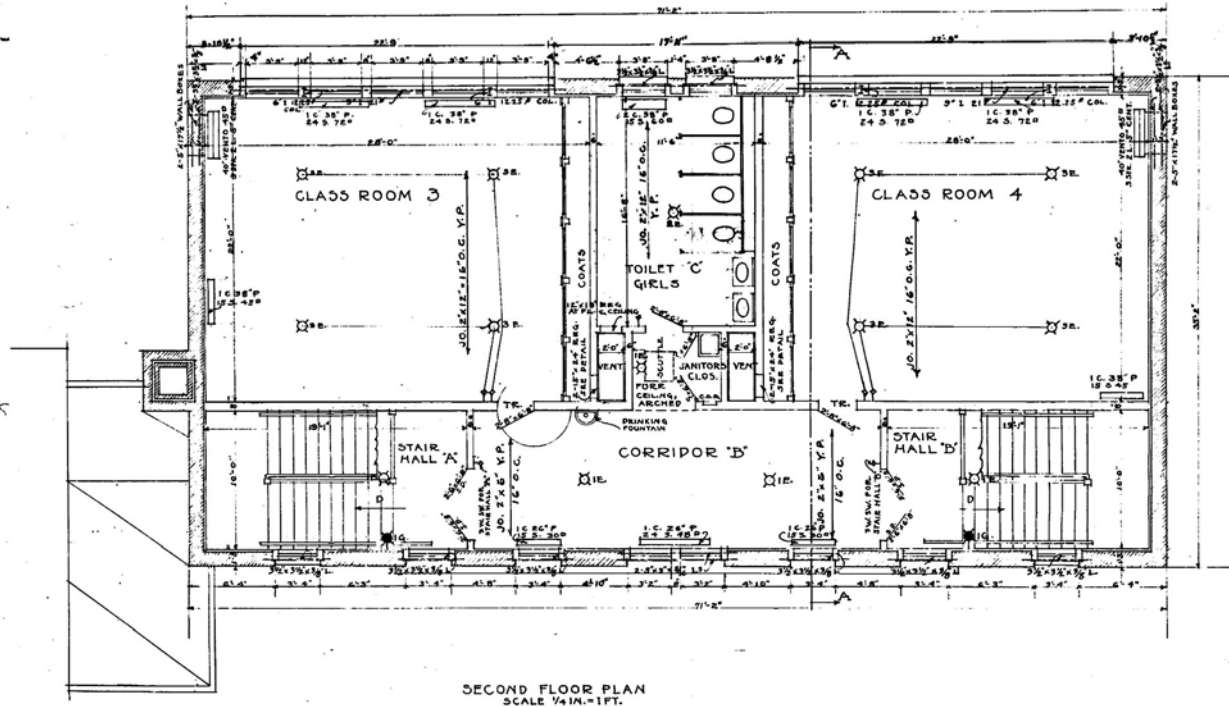
	CEILING OUTLET ELEC.
	BRACKET "
	COMB.
	GAS
	SWITCH

DISTRICT SCHOOL AT RAVINIA LAKE CO. POND & POND ARCHITECTS CHICAGO ILL.

225
106

FEB. 6. 1913

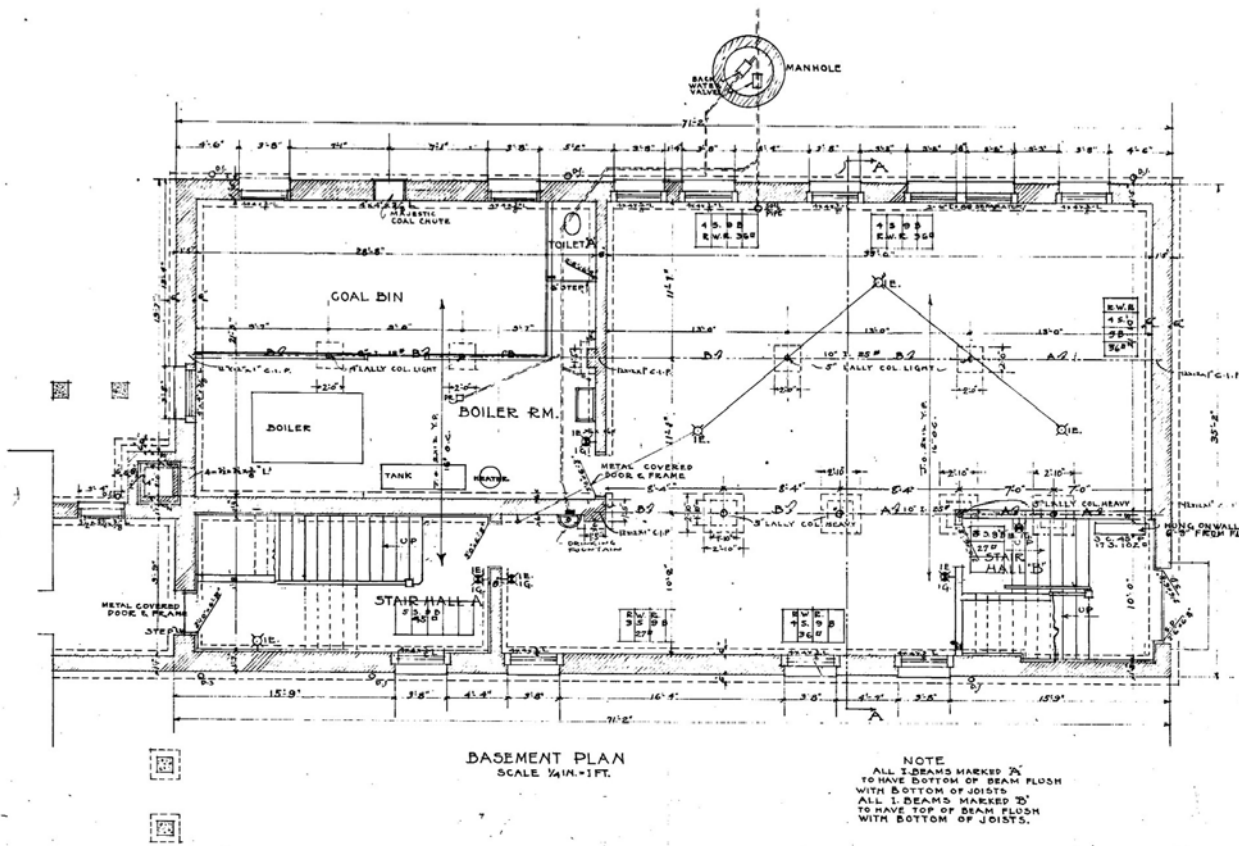
8. Second Floor Plan



DISTRICT SCHOOL AT RAVINIA LAKE CO. ILL. POND & POND ARCHITECTS CHICAGO ILL.

225
107.
FEB. 8, 1913.

9. Lower Level
Floor Plan



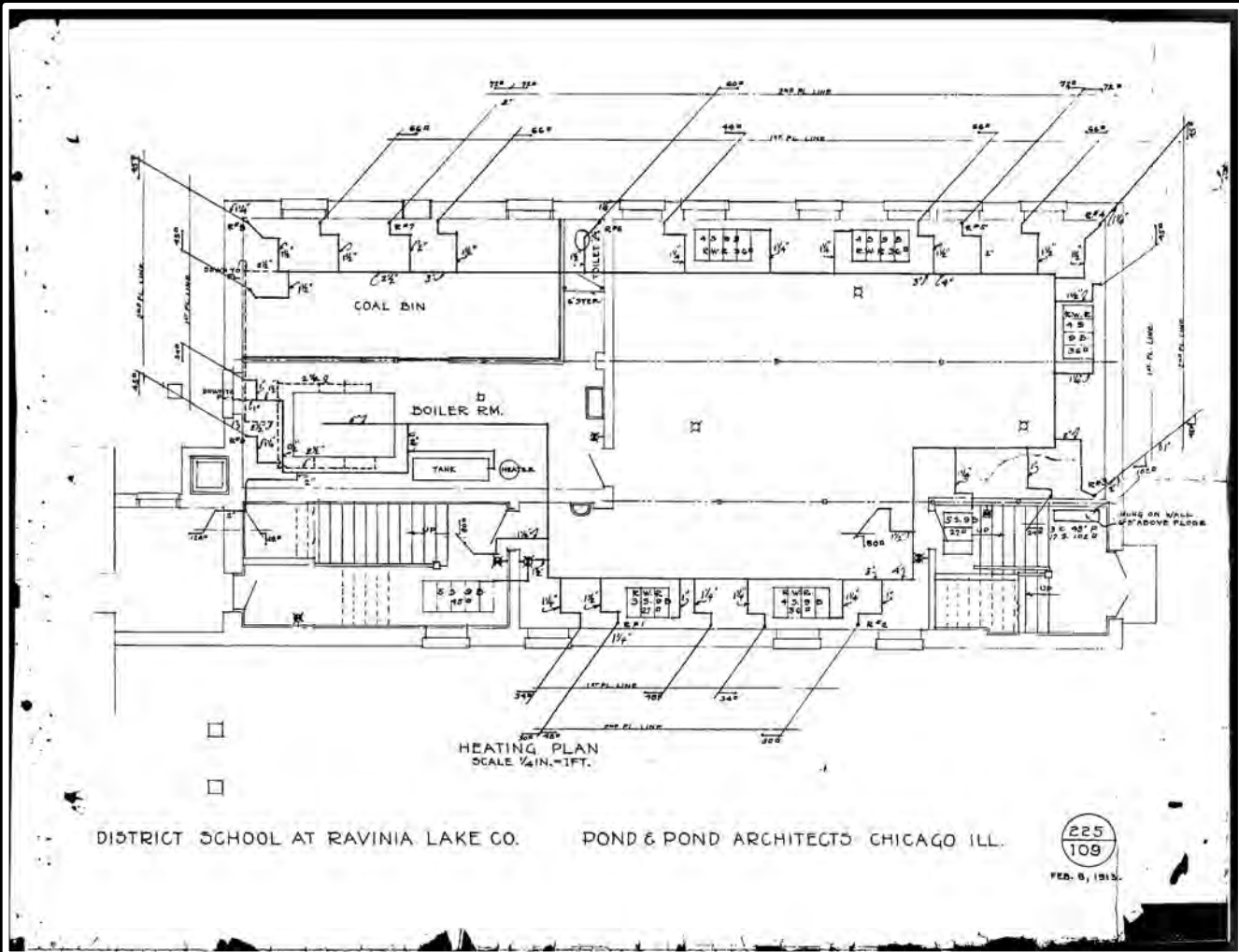
DISTRICT SCHOOL AT RAVINIA LAKE CO. ILL.

POND & POND ARCHITECTS CHICAGO ILL.

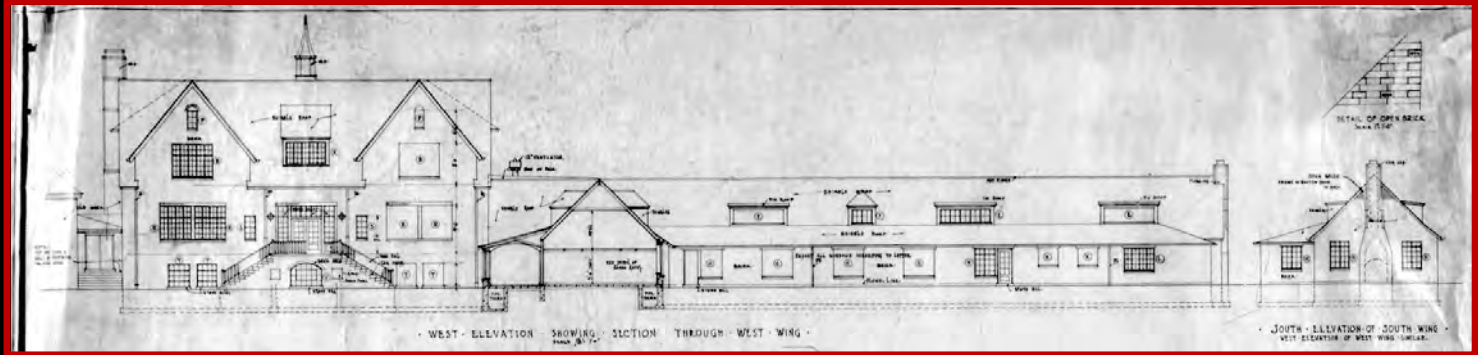
225
105

FEB. 6, 1913.

10. Heating Plan



1913 School Building/ Pond & Pond

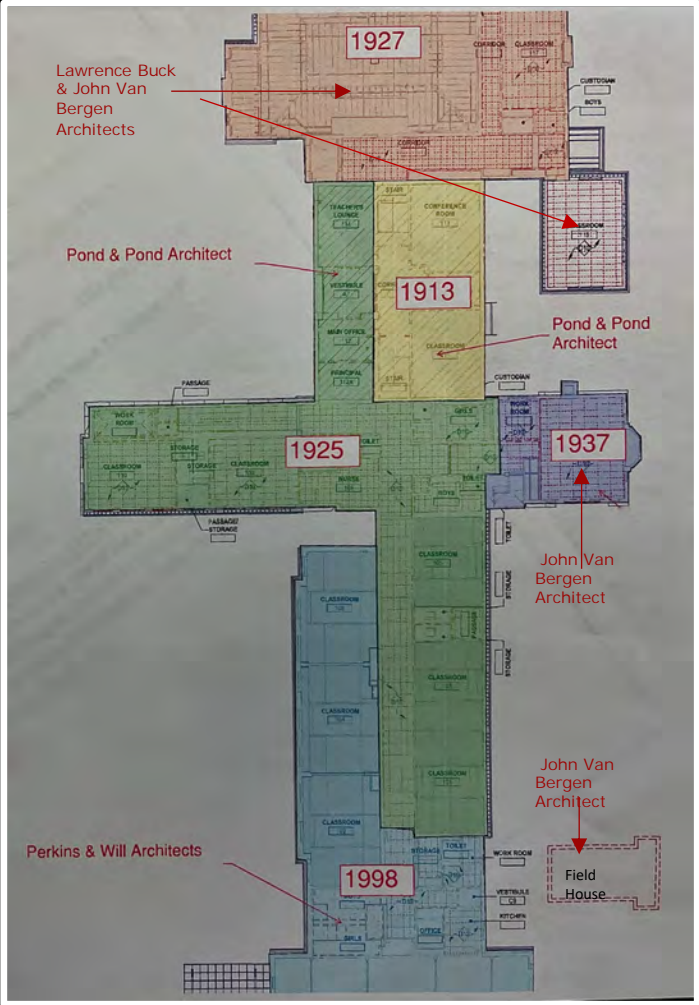


Ravinia School

1925 Addition

Architects: Pond & Pond

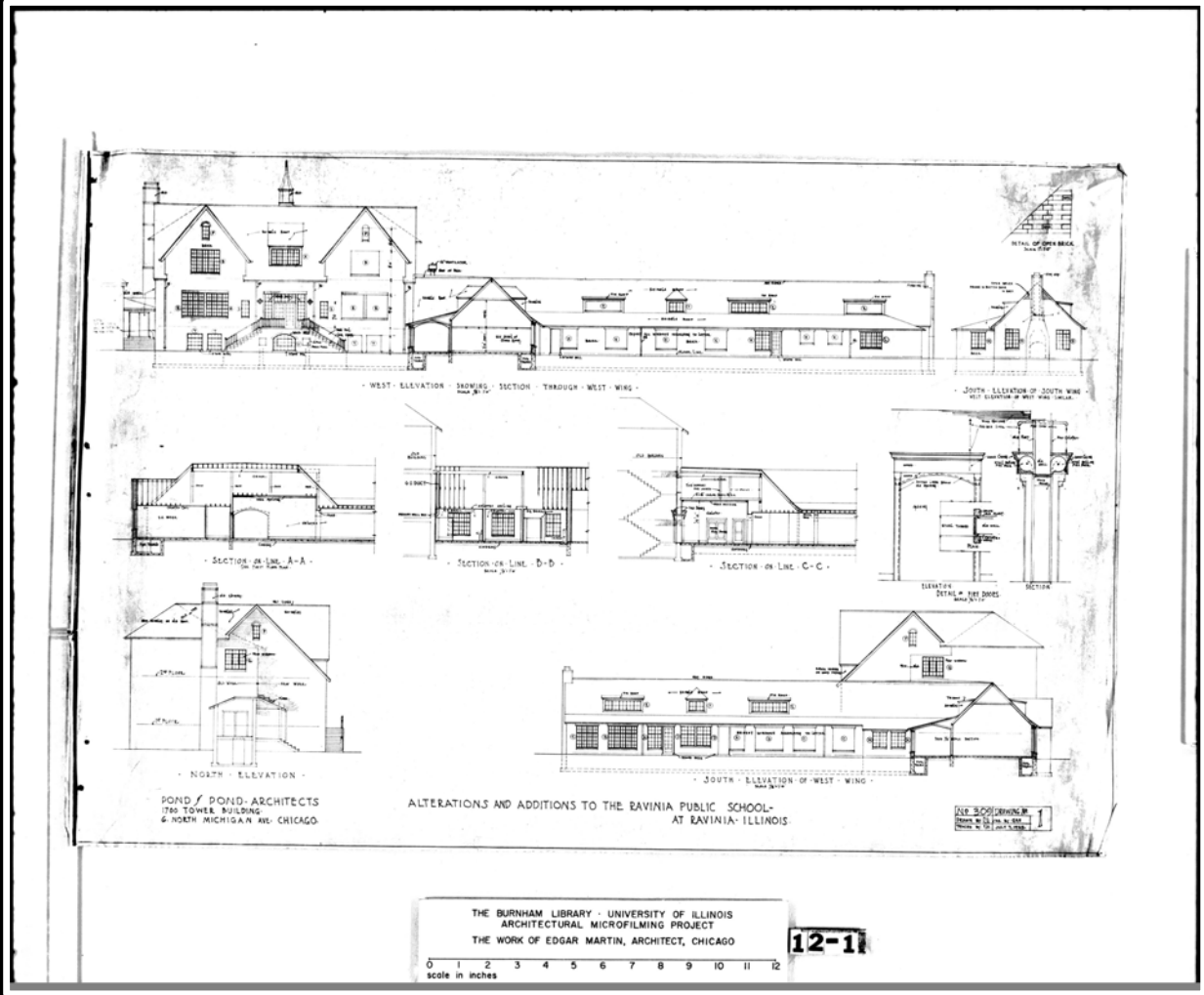
Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC



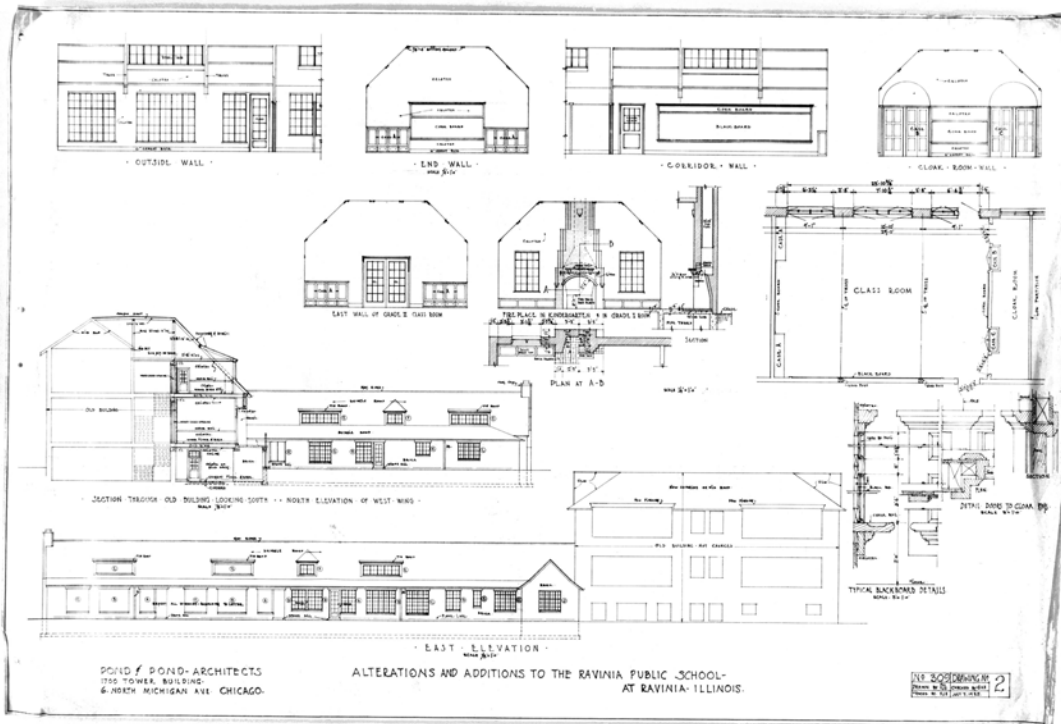
LIST OF PLANS

1. West Elevation
2. East Elevation
3. First Floor Plan
4. Second Floor Plan
5. Lower Level Floor Plan
6. Various Details
7. First Floor Heating Plan
8. Lower Level Heating Plan

1. West Elevation



2. East Elevation

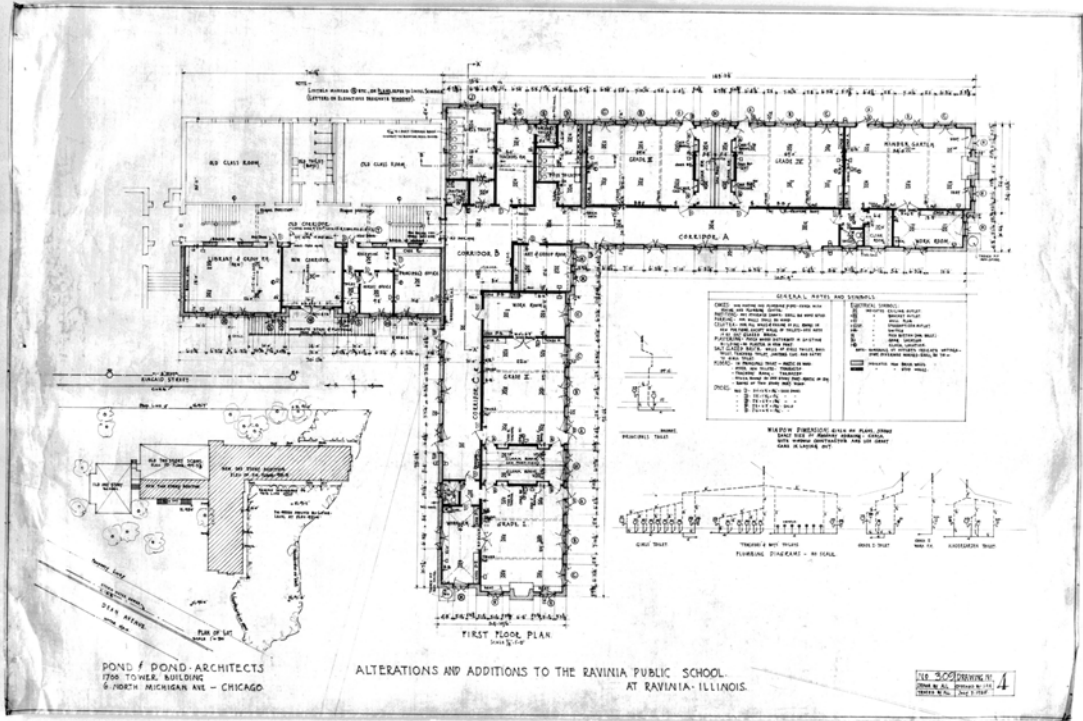


THE BURNHAM LIBRARY - UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
ARCHITECTURAL MICROFILMING PROJECT
THE WORK OF EDGAR MARTIN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO

12-2

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
scale in inches

3. First Floor
Floor Plan

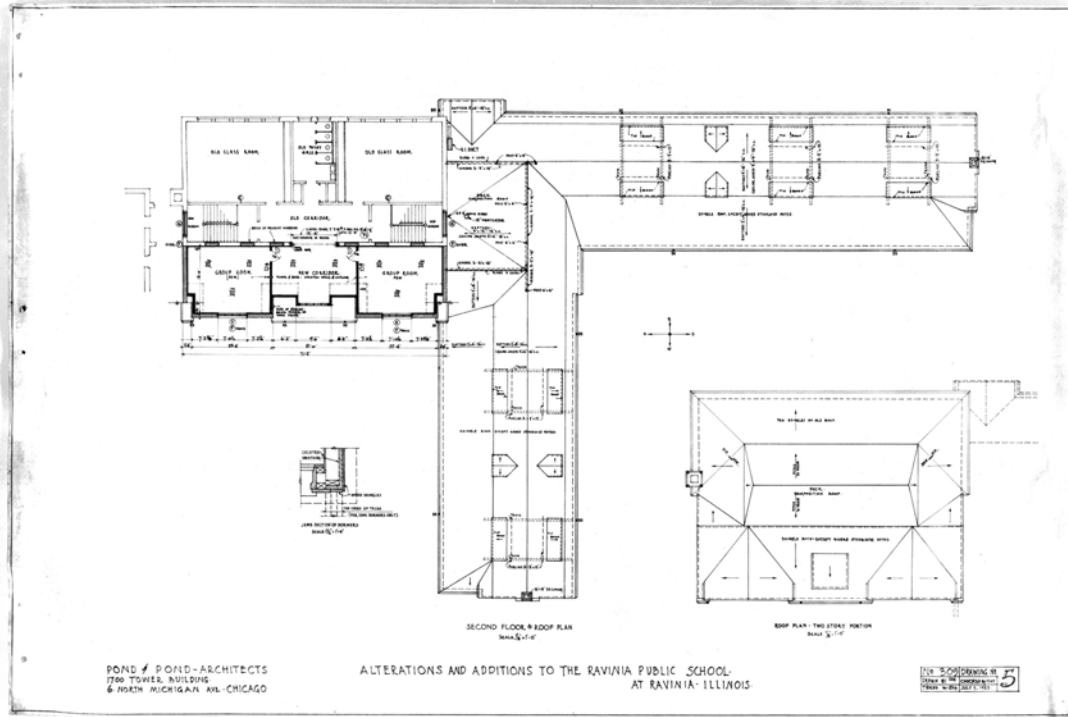


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 ARCHITECTURAL MICROFILMING PROJECT
 THE WORK OF EDGAR MARTIN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO

12-4

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 scale in inches

4. Second Floor
Floor Plan

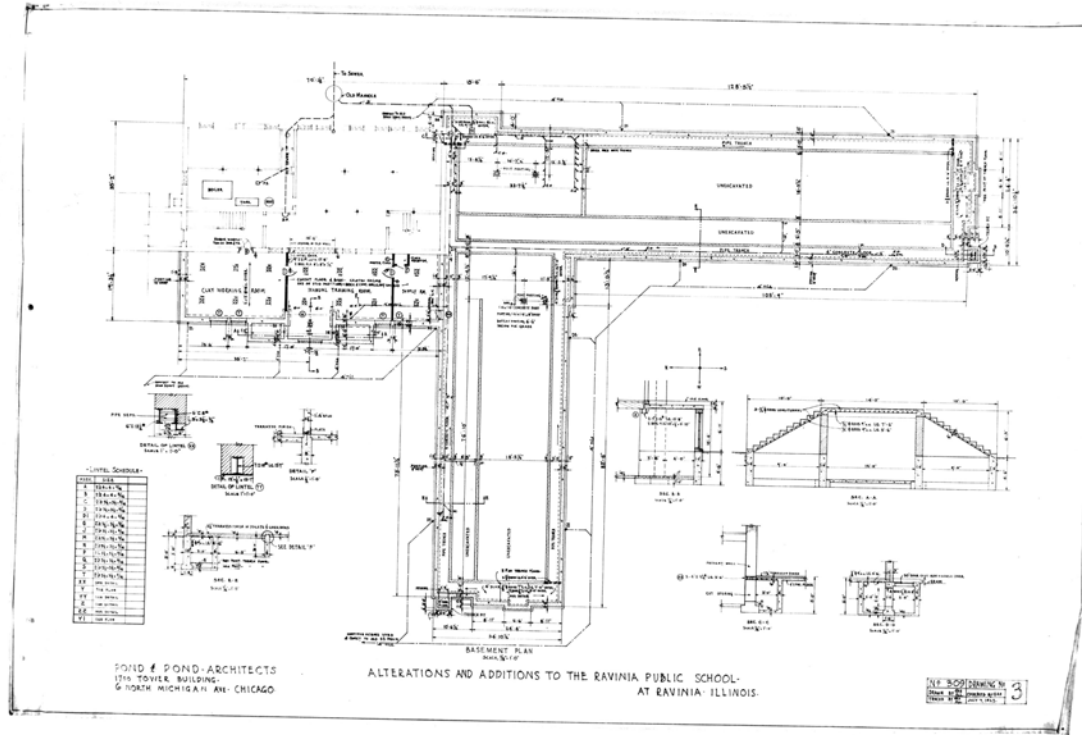


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 ARCHITECTURAL MICROFILMING PROJECT
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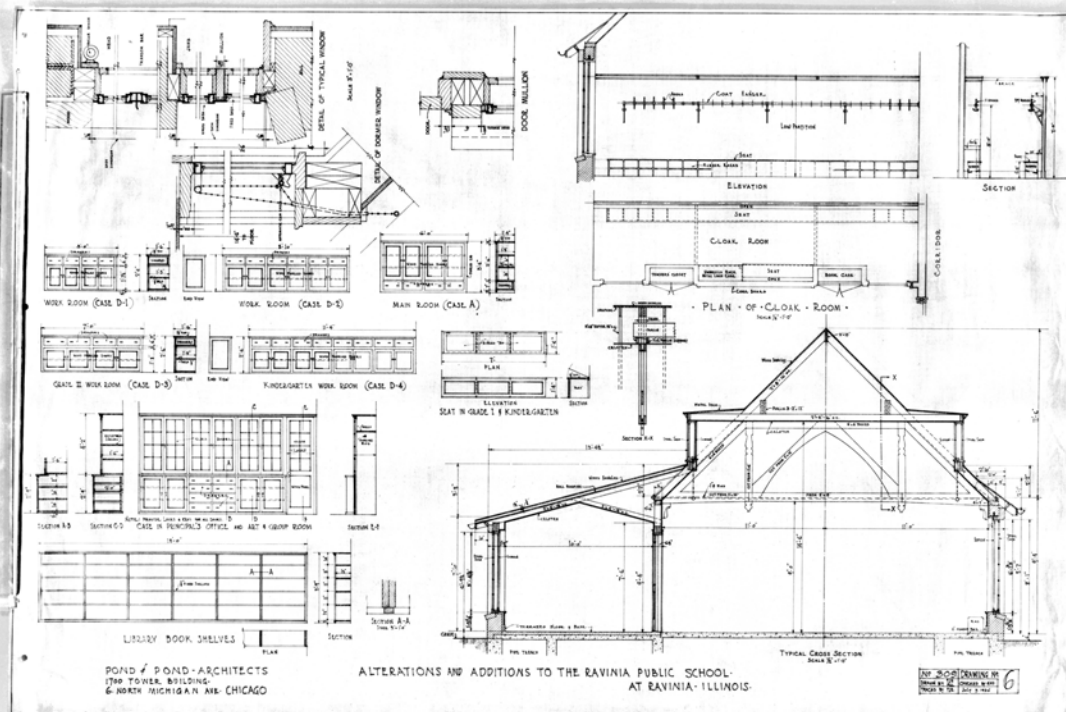
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 scale in inches

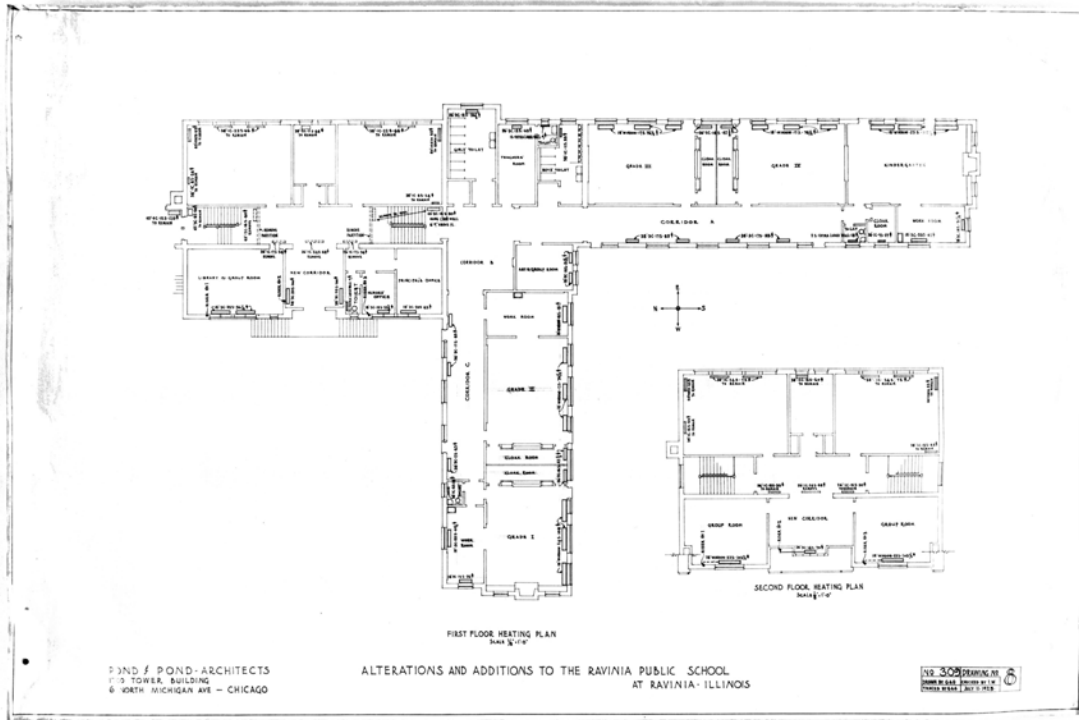
5. Lower Level
Floor Plan



6. Various
Details

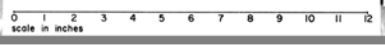


7. First Floor Heating Plans

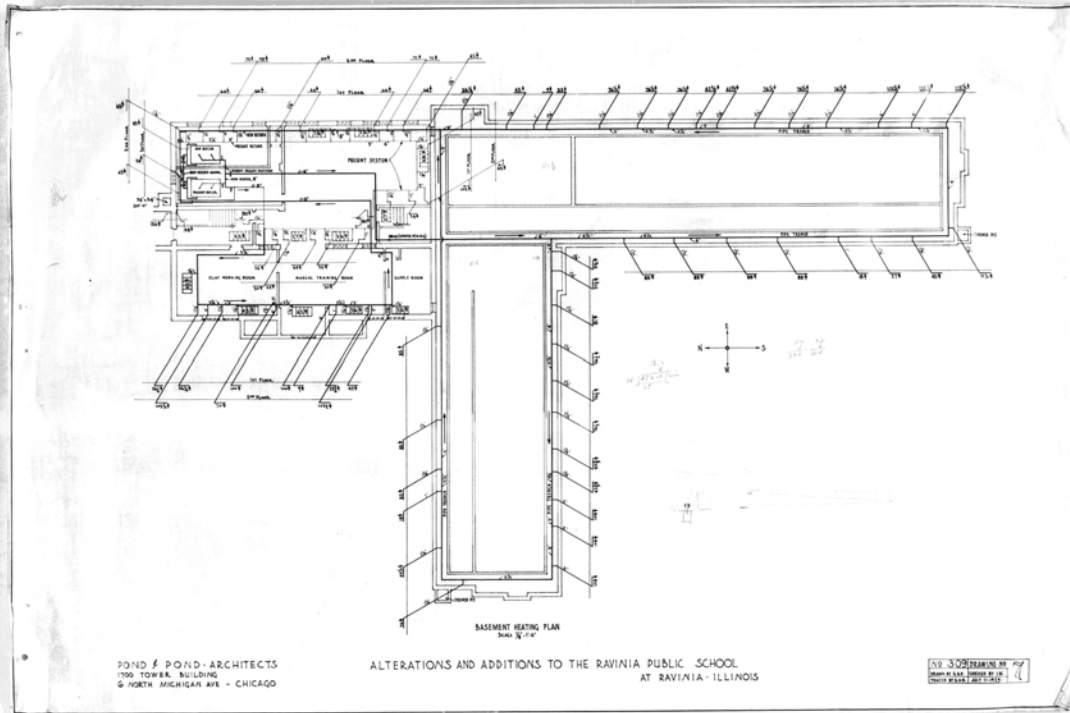


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THE WORK OF EDGAR MARTIN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO

12-8

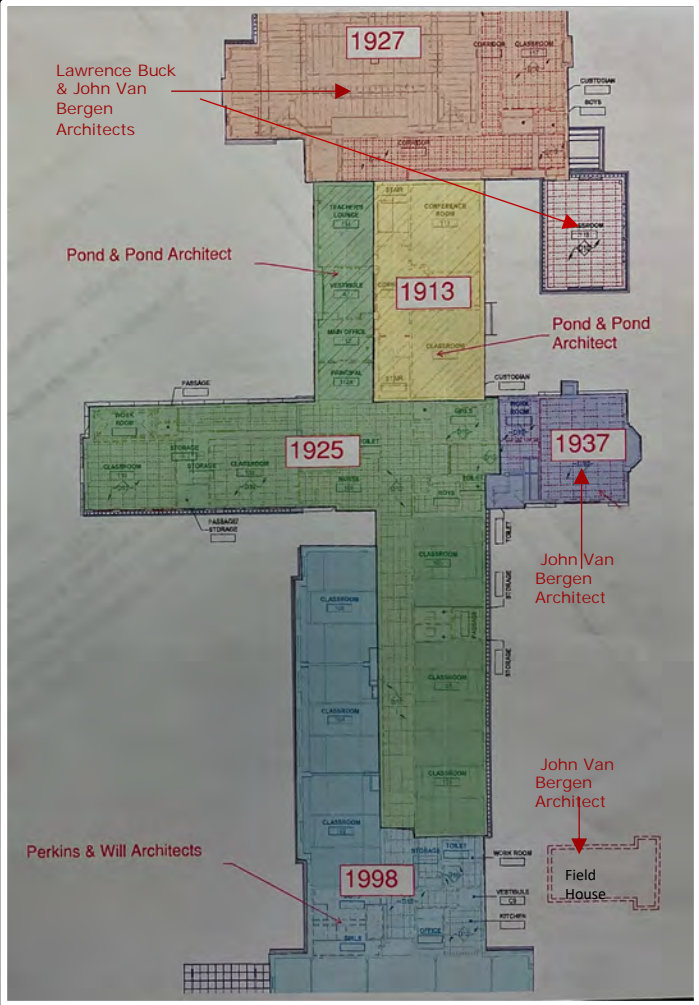


8. Lower Level Heating Plans



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THE WORK OF EDGAR MARTIN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO

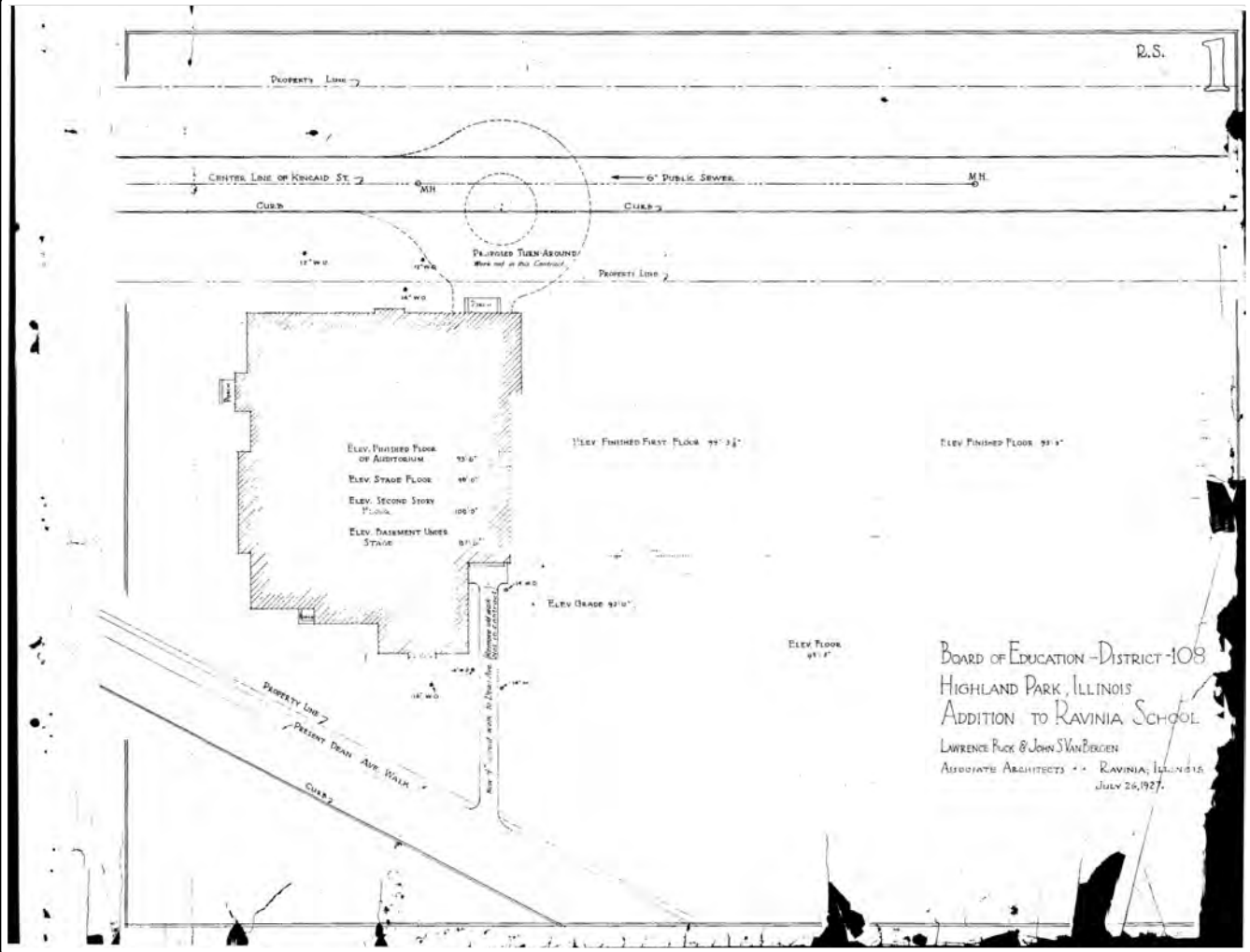
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scale in inches



LIST OF PLANS

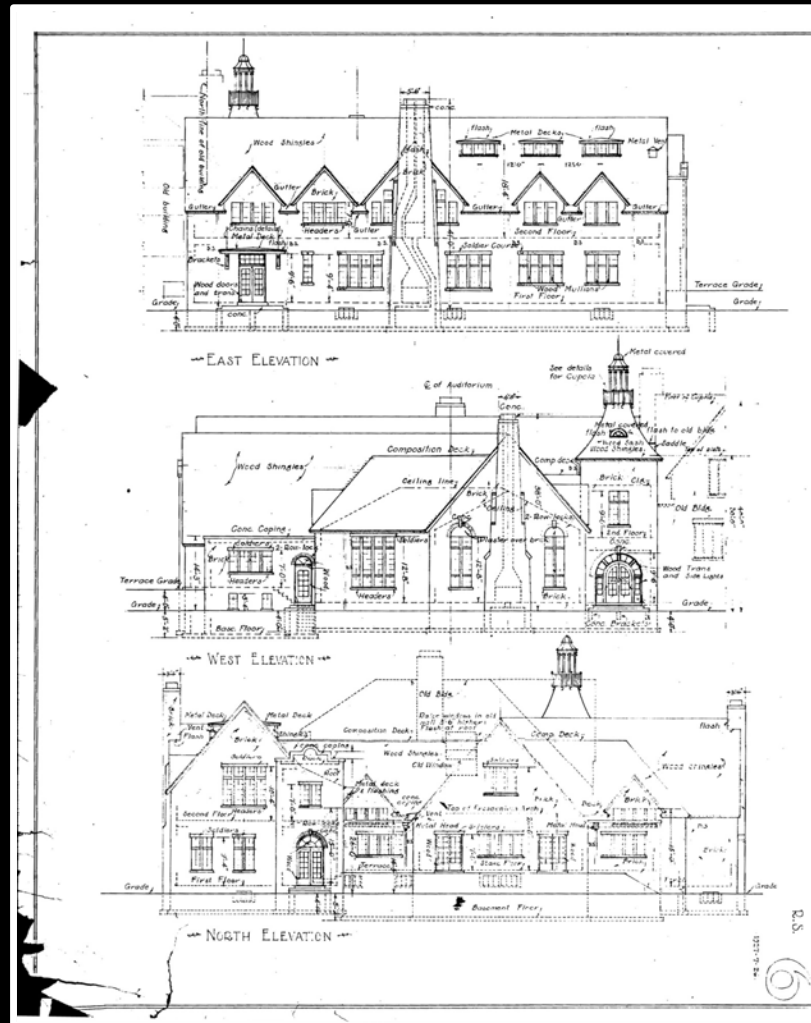
1. Site Plan
2. Elevations
3. Sections
4. First Floor Plan
5. Second Floor Plan
6. Lower Level Floor Plan
7. Roof Plan
8. Details

1. Site Plan



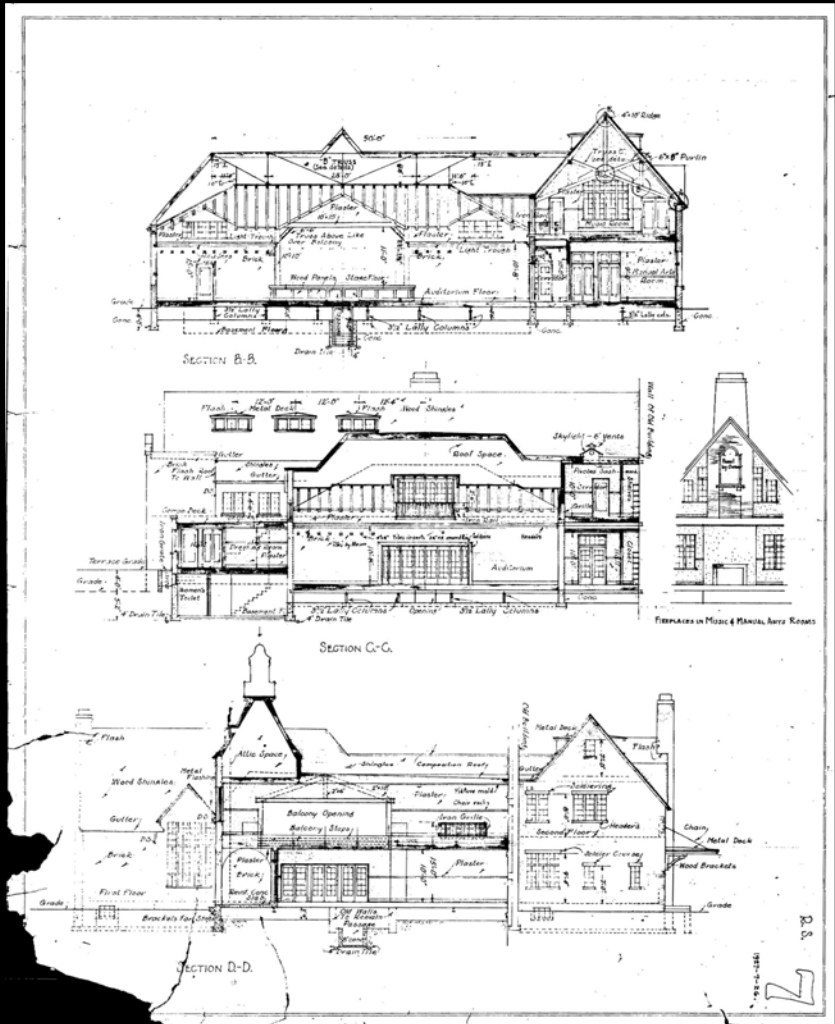
1927 Addition / Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

2.
Elevations



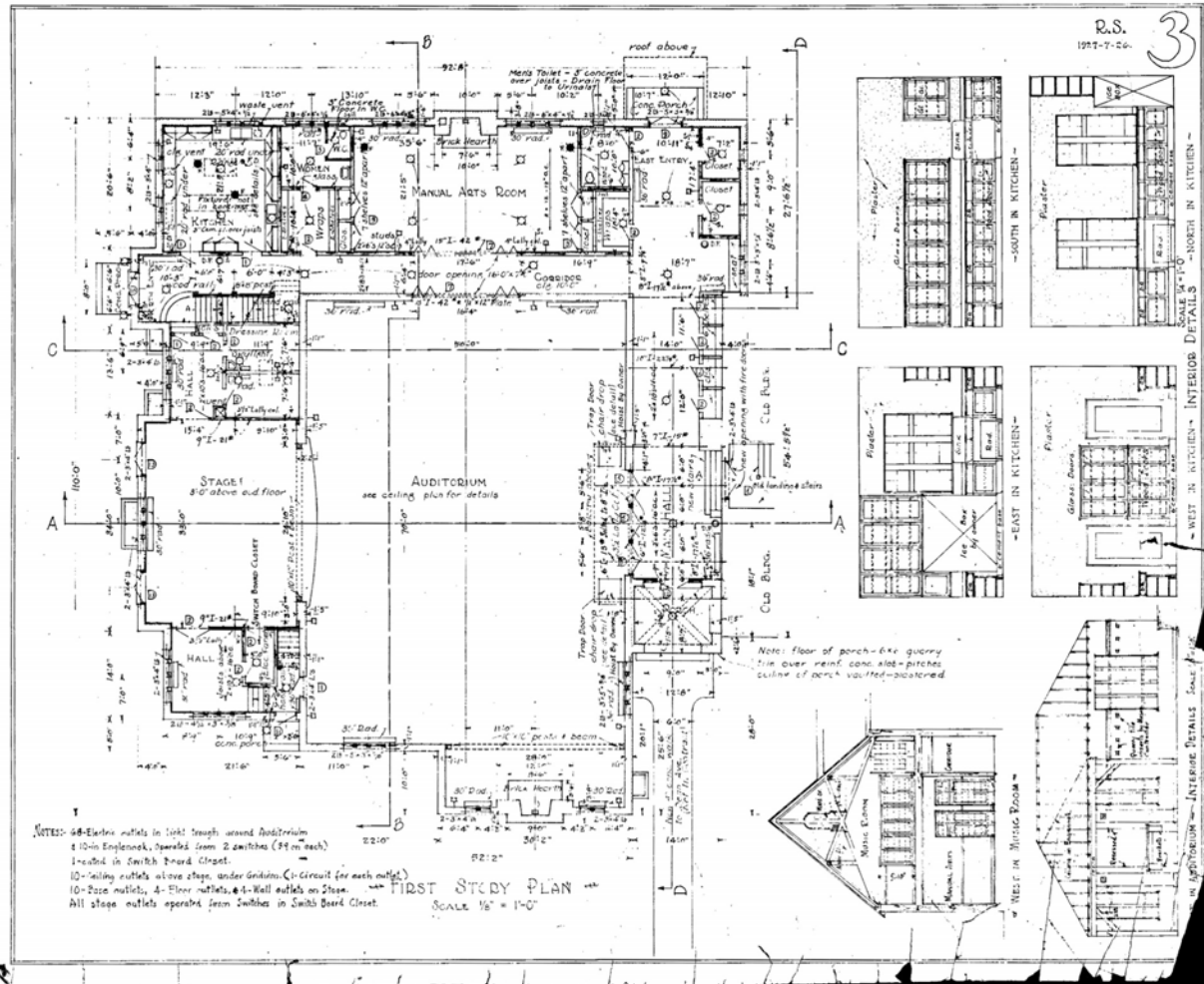
1927 Addition / Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

3. Sections

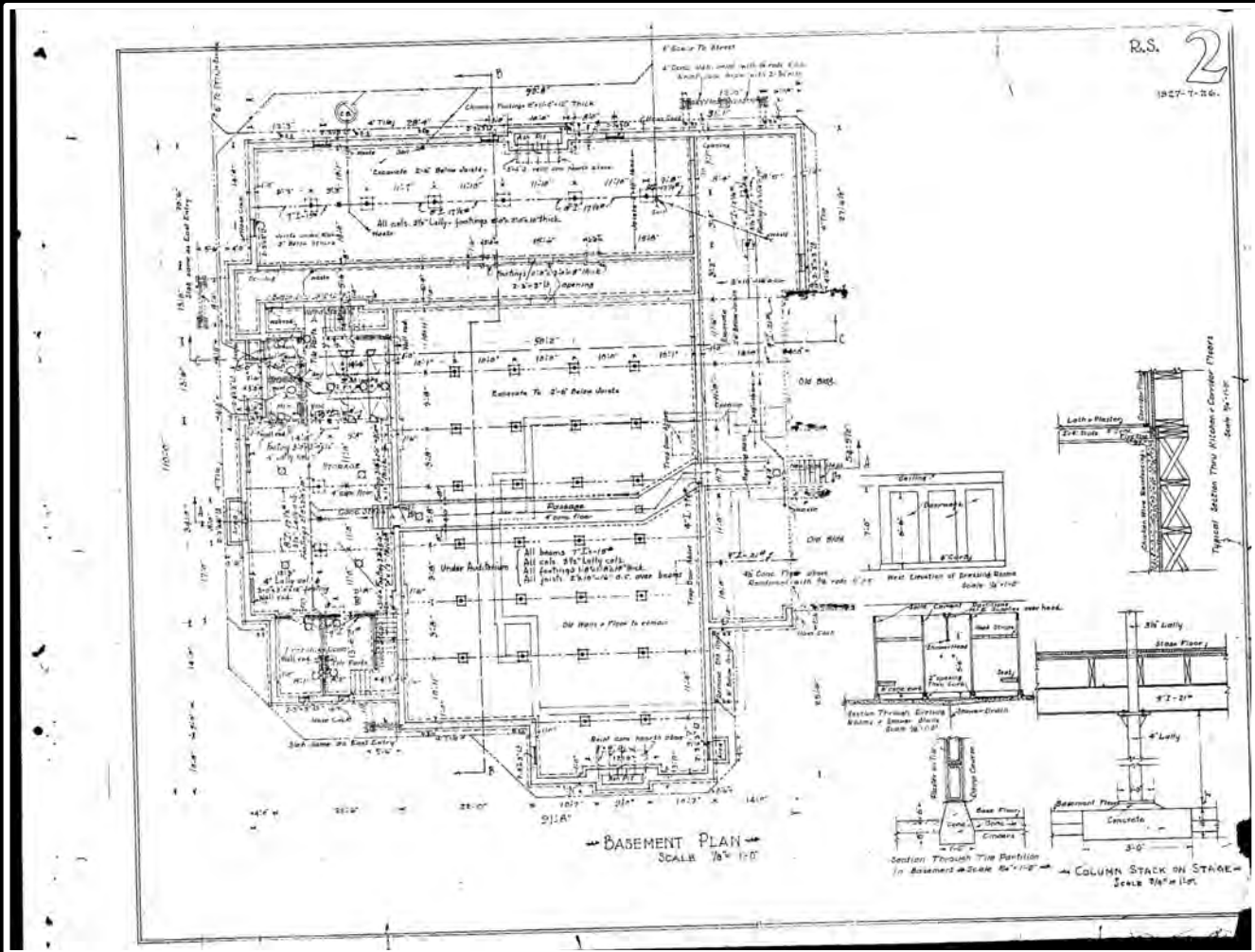


1927 Addition / Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

4. First Floor Plan

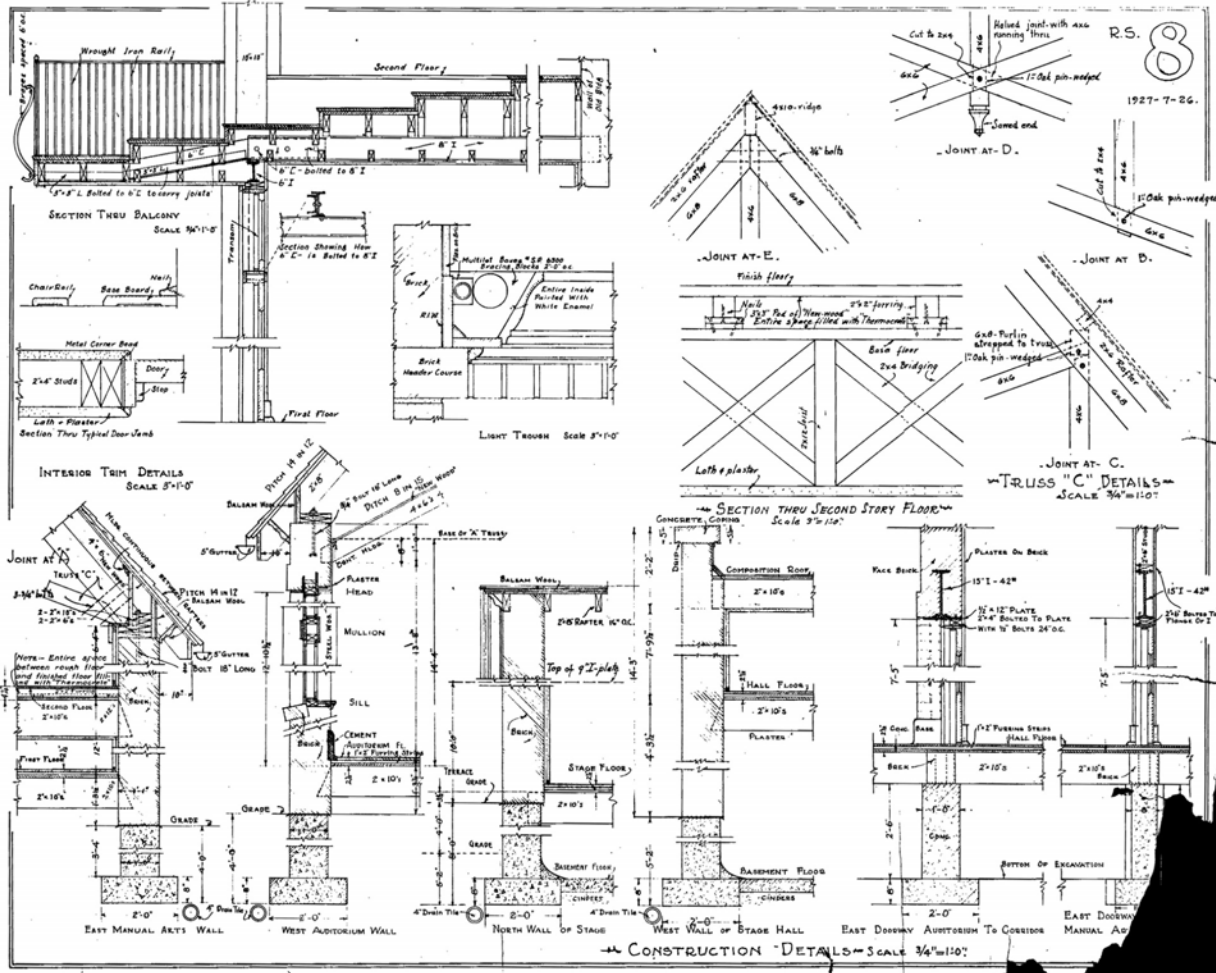


6. Lower Level Floor Plan

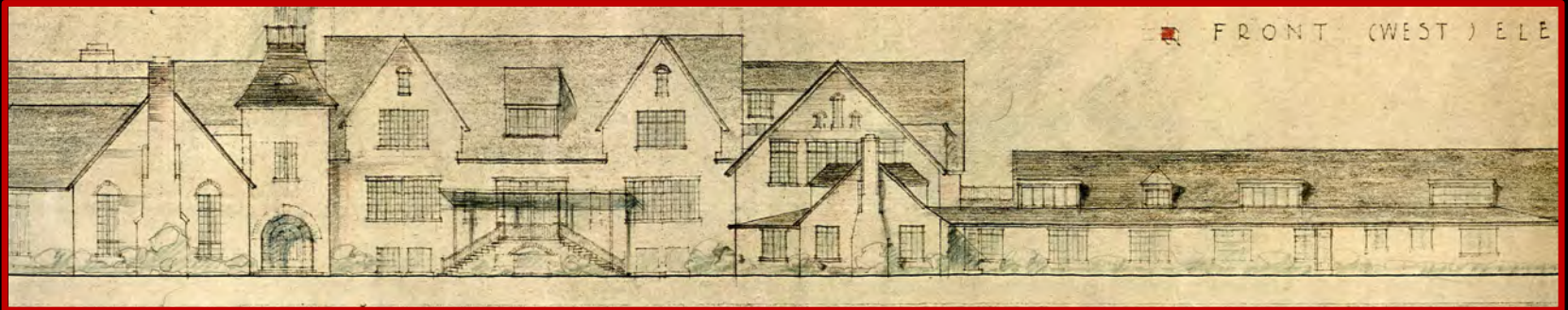


1927 Addition / Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

8. Details



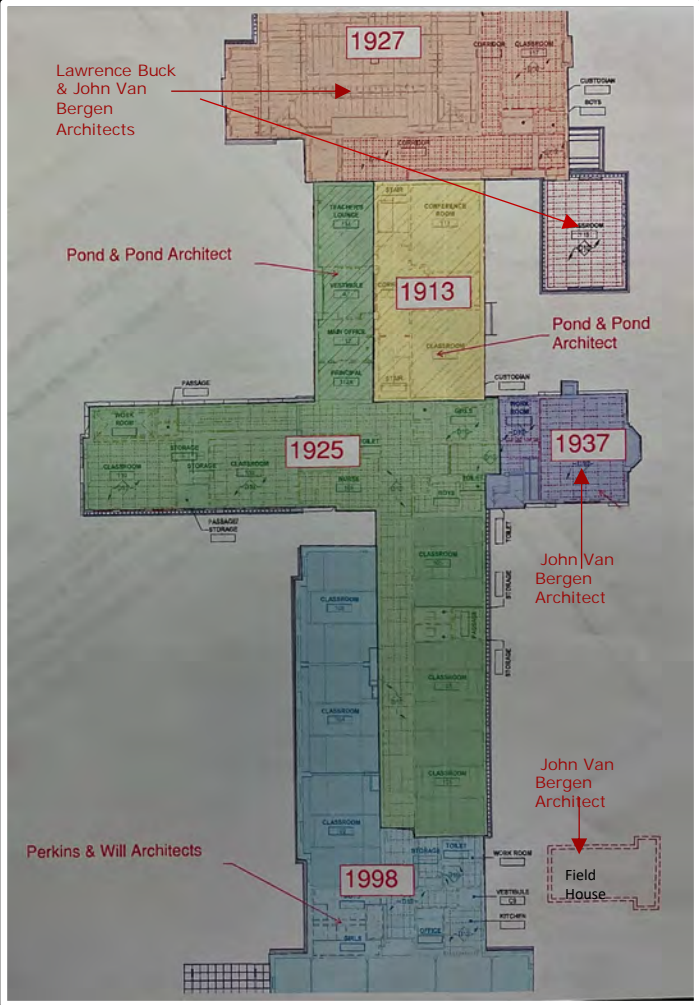
1927 Addition / Lawrence Buck & John Van Bergen

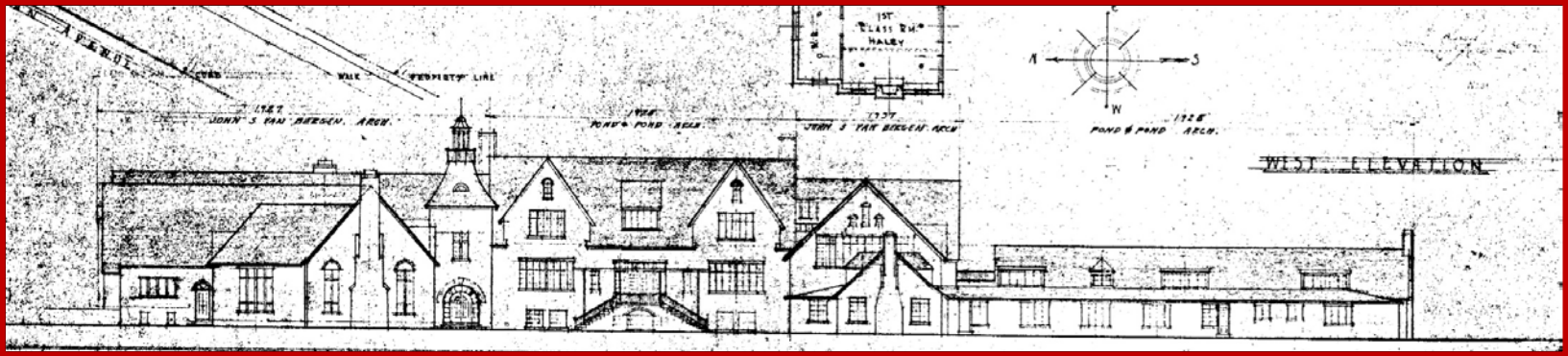


Ravinia School

Field House Plans from 1934
Architect: John Van Bergen

Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.





Ravinia School

1937 Addition

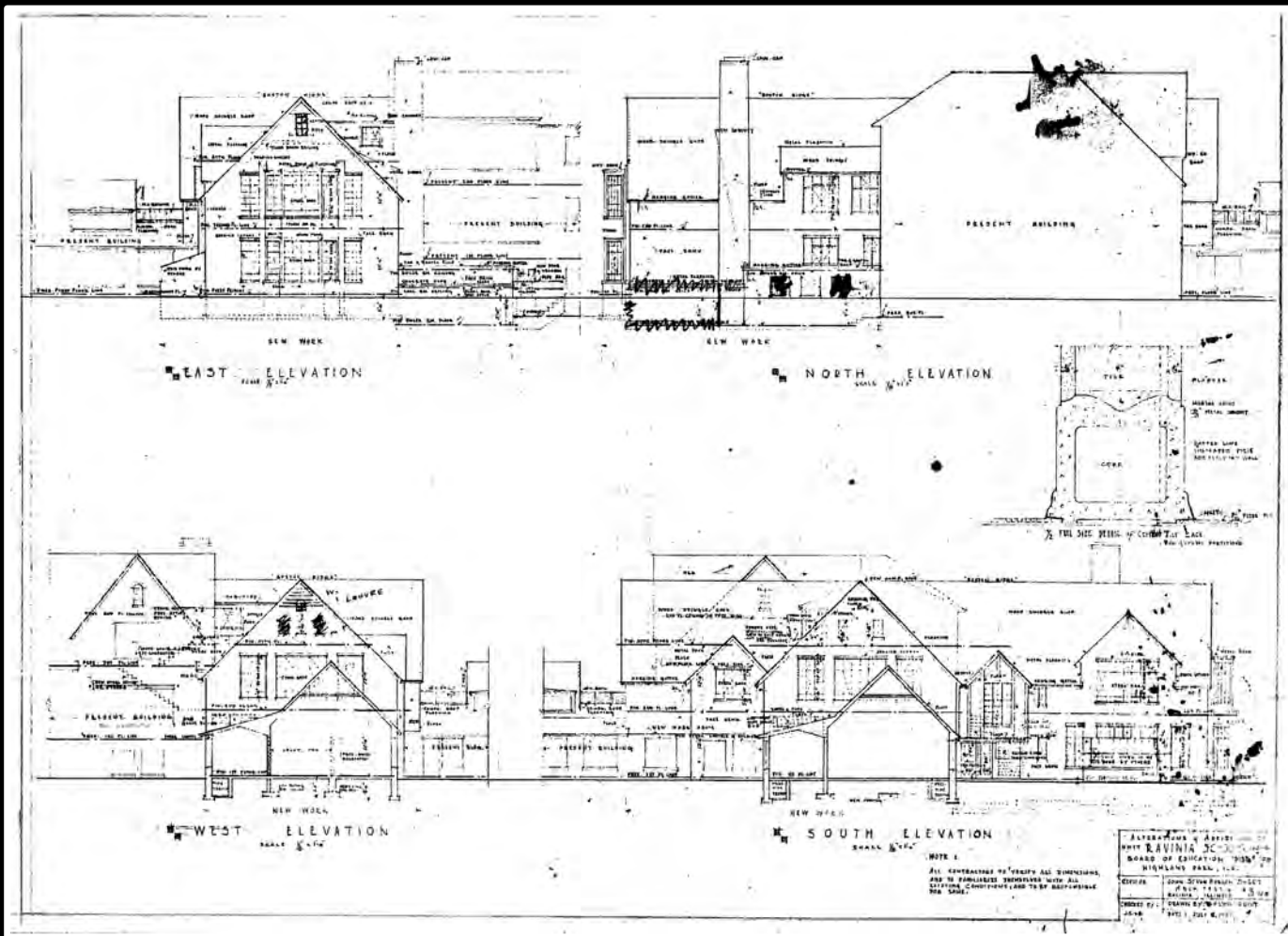
Architects: John Van Bergen

Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.

LIST OF PLANS

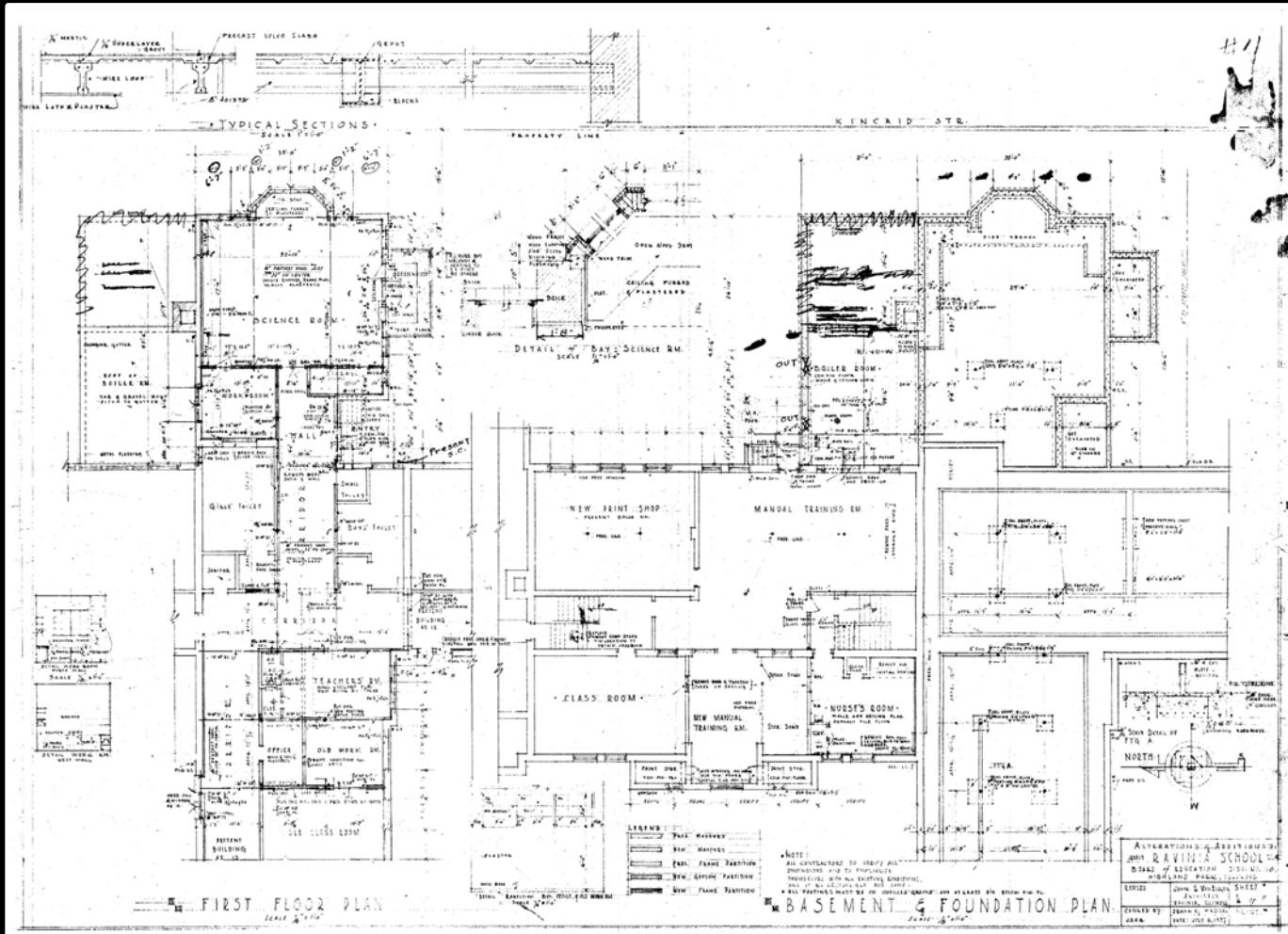
1. Elevation of Addition
2. Addition Only - First Floor, Lower Level and Foundation Plans
3. Addition Only – Roof and Second Floor Plan and Section
4. First Floor Plan for Entire School
5. Second Floor Plan for Entire School

1. Elevation of Addition



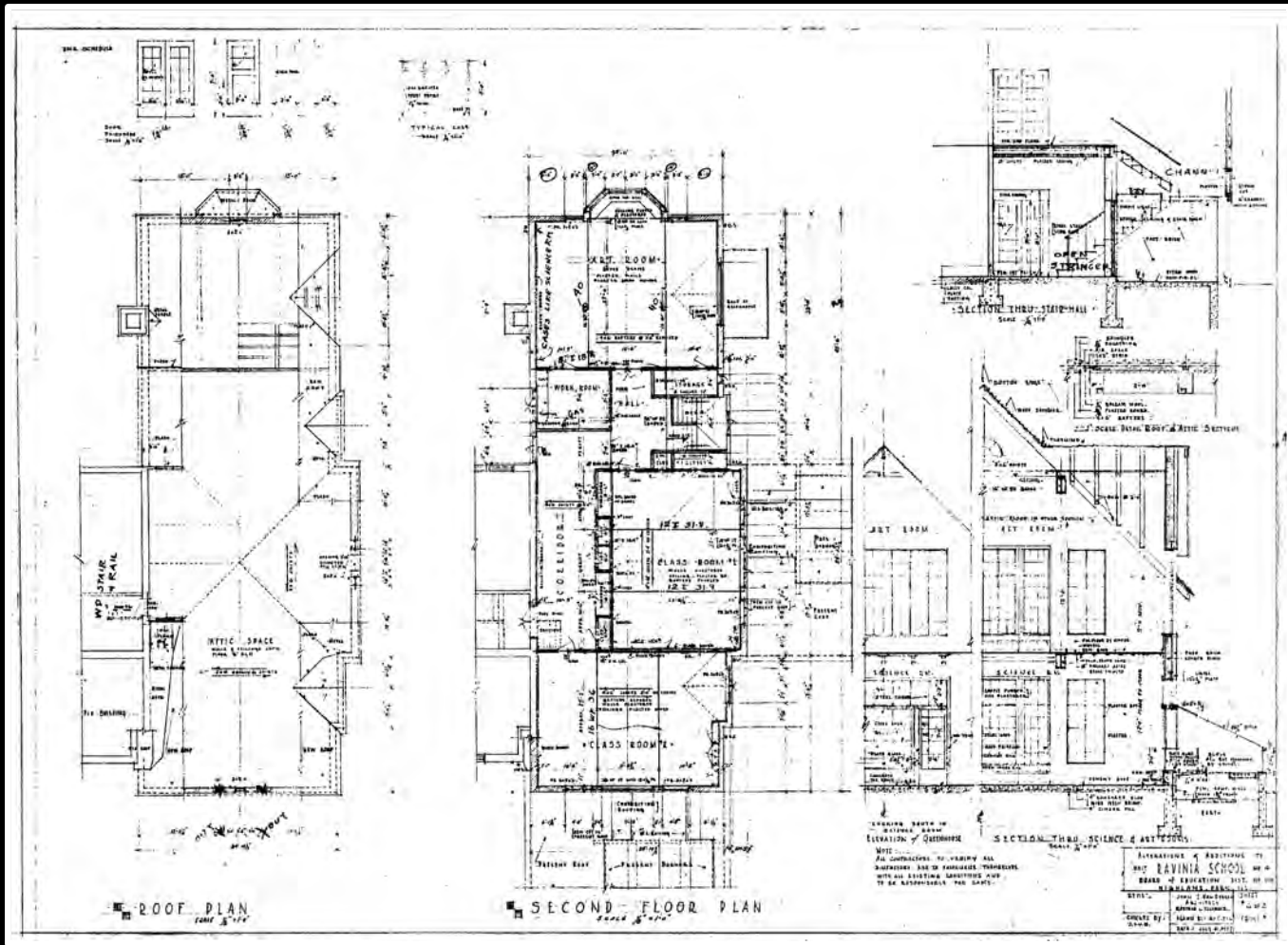
1937 Addition / John Van Bergen

2. First Floor,
Basement
and
Foundation
Plans



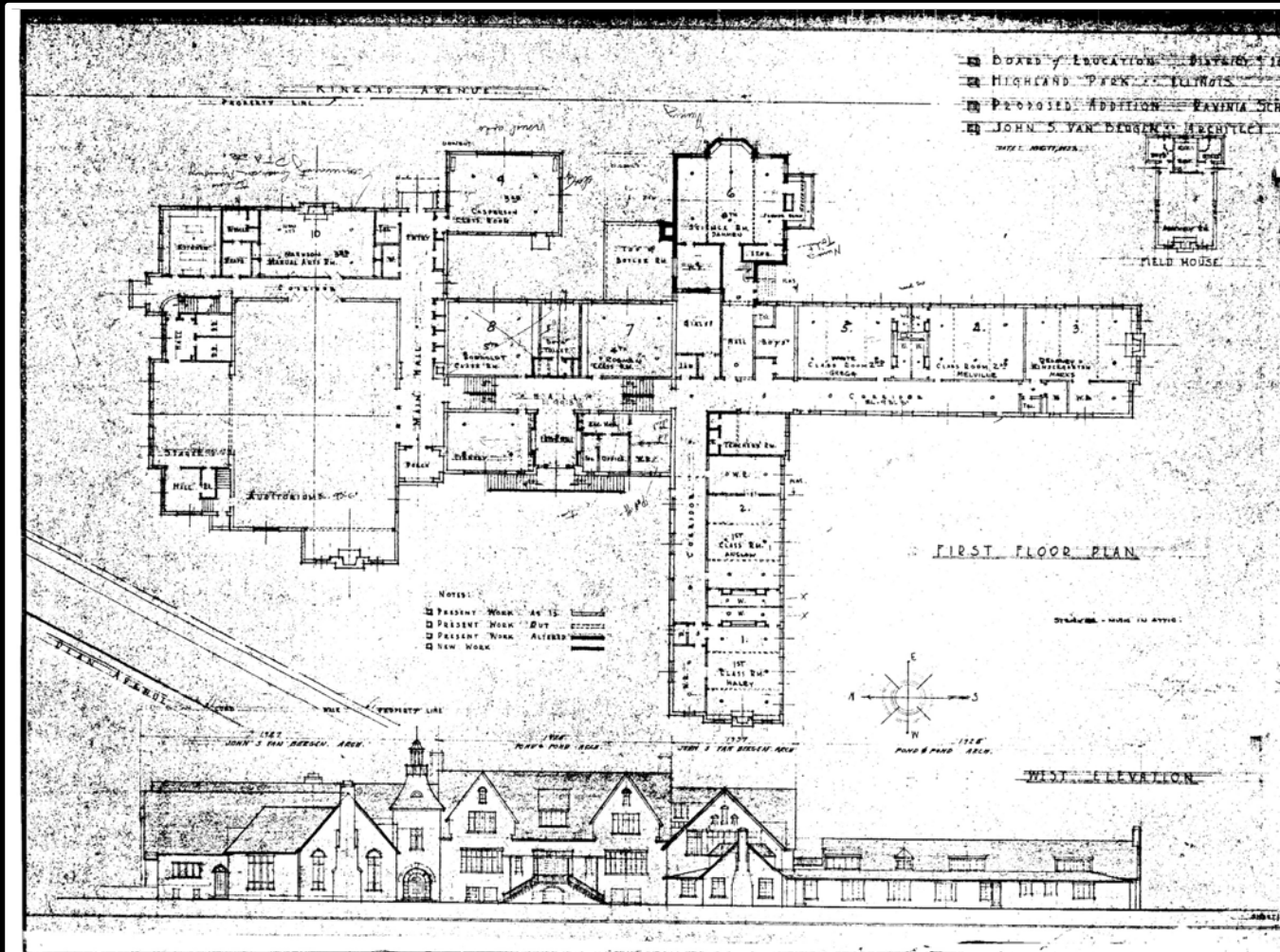
1937 Addition / John Van Bergen

3. Roof and Second Floor Plan and Section.

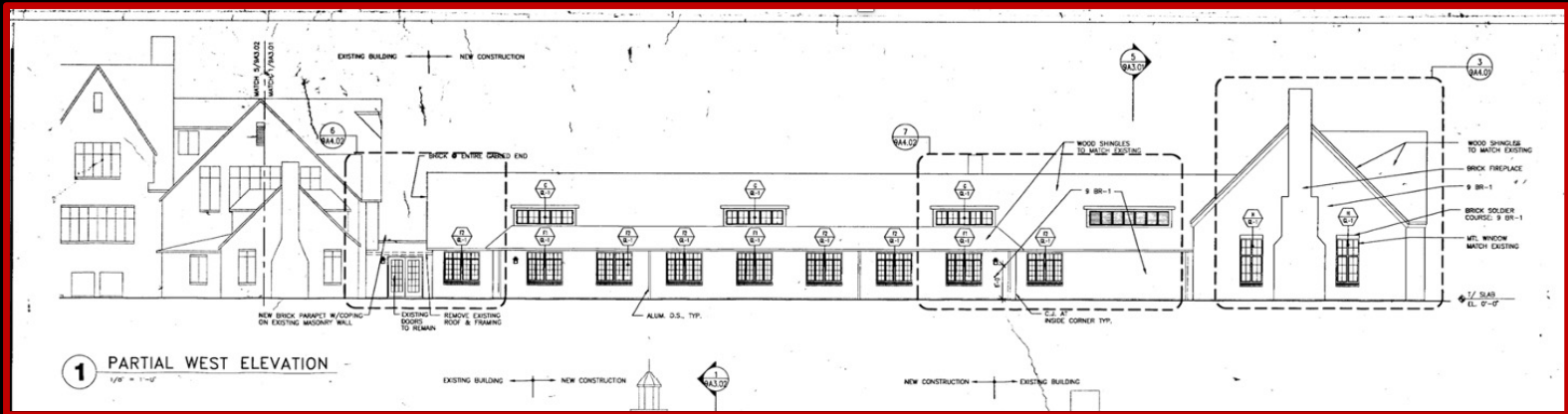


1937 Addition / John Van Bergen

4. First Floor
Plan for
Entire School



1937 Addition / John Van Bergen

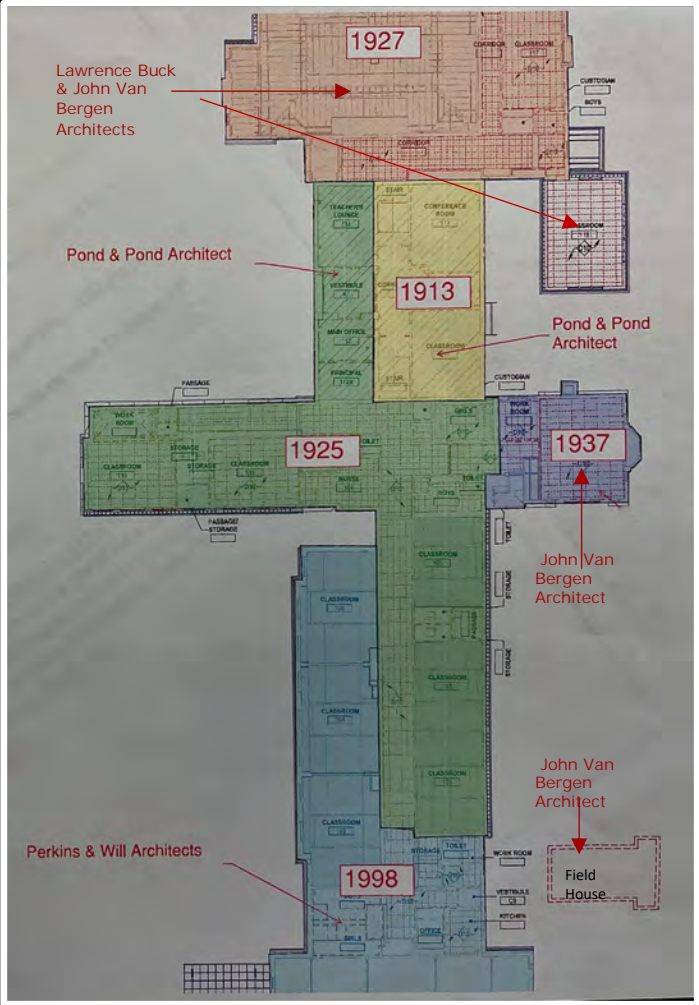


Ravinia School

1998 Addition

Architects: Perkins & Will

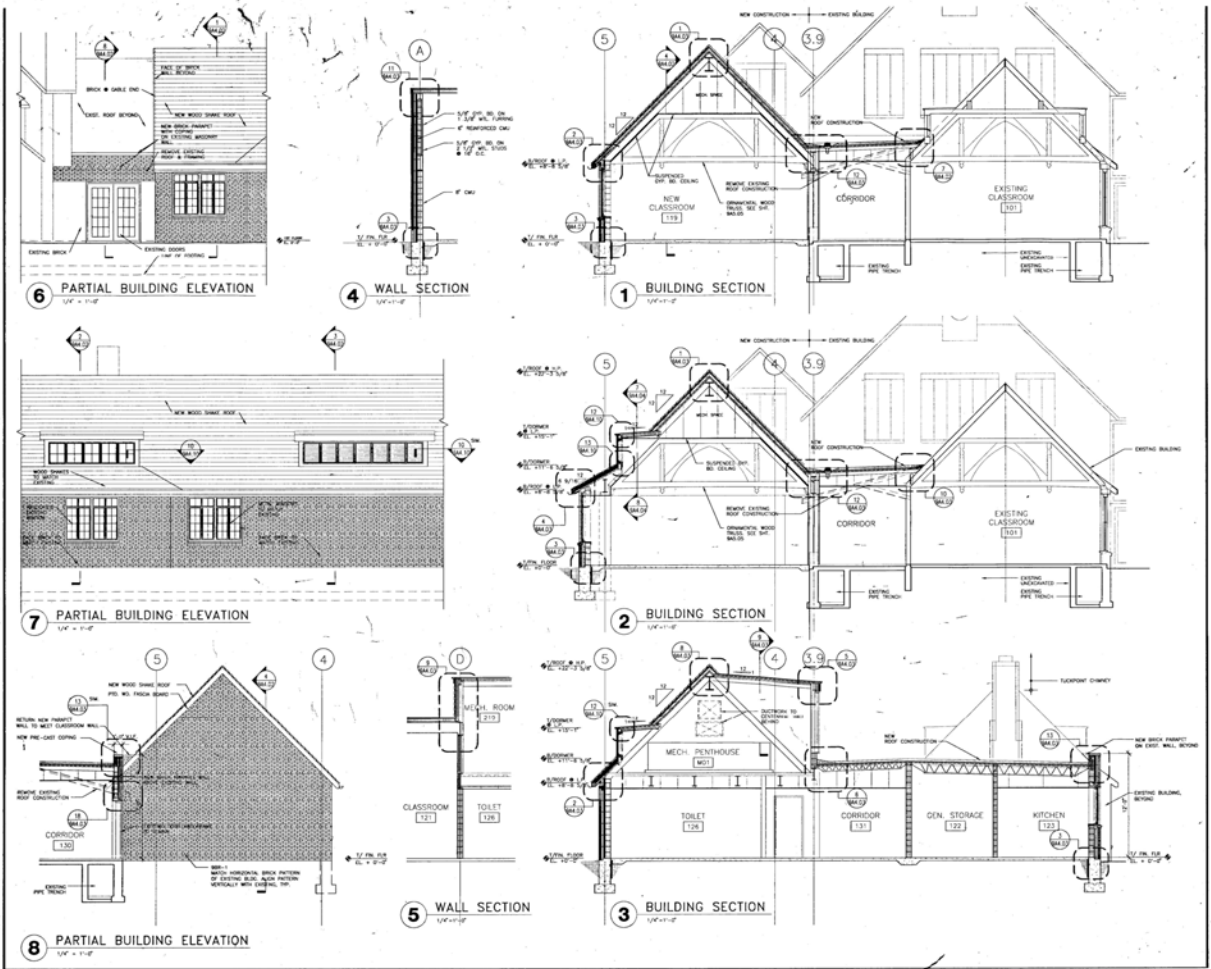
Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.



List of Plans

1. Site Paving and Utility Plan
2. Elevations
3. Building Section for 1998 Addition
4. Code Compliance Floor Plans for Entire School
5. First Floor Plan of Southern Half of School
6. First Floor Plan of Northern Half of School
7. Second Floor Plan
8. Lower Level Floor Plan
9. Roof Plan
10. Millennium Hall Details
11. Various Details

3. Building Section for 1998 Addition and Partial Elevations

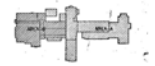


PERKINS & WILL
 410 N. Dearborn Street, Suite 2000
 Chicago, Illinois 60610
 Phone: 312-329-3000
 Fax: 312-329-3001

Turner
 2340 S. Arlington Heights Road
 Arlington Heights, IL 60005
 Phone: 847-528-1800
 Fax: 847-528-0058

Mechanical Services Associates Corp.
 1278 W. Northwood Road, Ste. 1000
 Palmdale, IL 60057
 Phone: 847-750-1640
 Fax: 847-750-0064

North Shore School District 112
Ravinia Elementary School



KEY PLAN

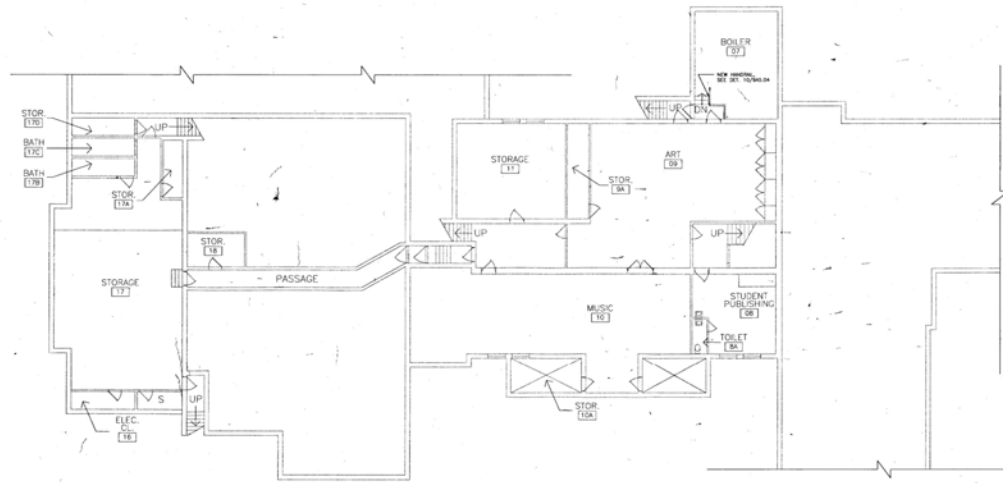
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61	62	63	64	65
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76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

Date	10/27/98
Job Number	94A.02
Scale	1/4" = 1'-0"
Drawn	MM
Checked	MM
Approved	MM
Title	

ENLARGED PLANS, SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS

Sheet **9A4.02**

8. Lower Level Floor Plan



1 LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
OF - 1 OF

PERKINS & WILL

212 N. LA SALLE ST. SUITE 2000
CHICAGO, ILL. 60601
ARCHITECTS • ENGINEERS • INTERIORS

Turner
2340 S. Arlington Heights Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: 847-228-1800
Fax: 847-228-0058

Mechanical Services Associates Corp.
1278 W. Northwest Hwy, Ste. 806
Palmer, IL 60055
Phone: 847-705-7440
Fax: 847-705-0584

North Shore School District 112

Ravinia Elementary School



KEY PLAN

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION

FLOOR PLAN LOWER LEVEL

Sheet
9A2.01



Ravinia School

Current Plans as of 2023
Architects: Wight & Company

Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.

LIST OF PLANS

1. West & South Elevations
2. East & North Elevations
3. First Floor Plan
4. Second Floor Plan
5. Lower Level Floor Plan

1. West & South Elevations Level



1. WEST ELEVATION EXISTING LEVEL
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



2. SOUTH ELEVATION EXISTING LEVEL
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



3. EAST ELEVATION EXISTING LEVEL
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Wight

Wight & Company
Architects
200 West Superior Street
Chicago, IL 60610
P 312.467.1000
F 312.467.1001



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

RAVINIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - ADDITION AND RENOVATION

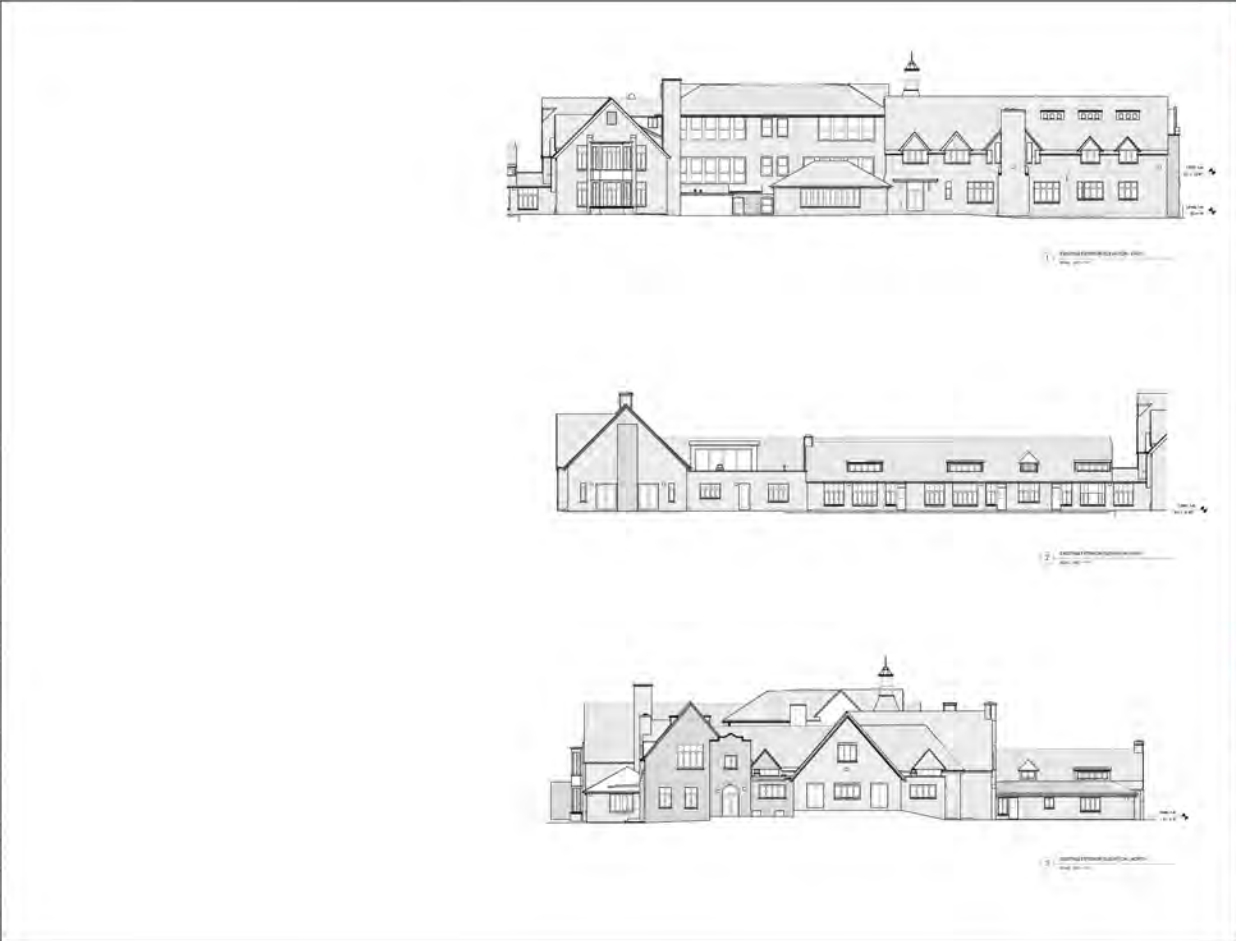
700 DEAN AVENUE
HIGHLAND PARK, IL 60038

EXISTING EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

Sheet Name:
Date:
Author:
Title:
Scale:

EX.05

2. East & North Elevation s Level



NORTH SHORE
ARCHITECTS

Wight

Wight & Company
Architects
200 North Shoreline Road
Suite 100, Waukegan, IL 60087
P: 847.944.1000
F: 847.944.1001



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CONSTRUCTION**

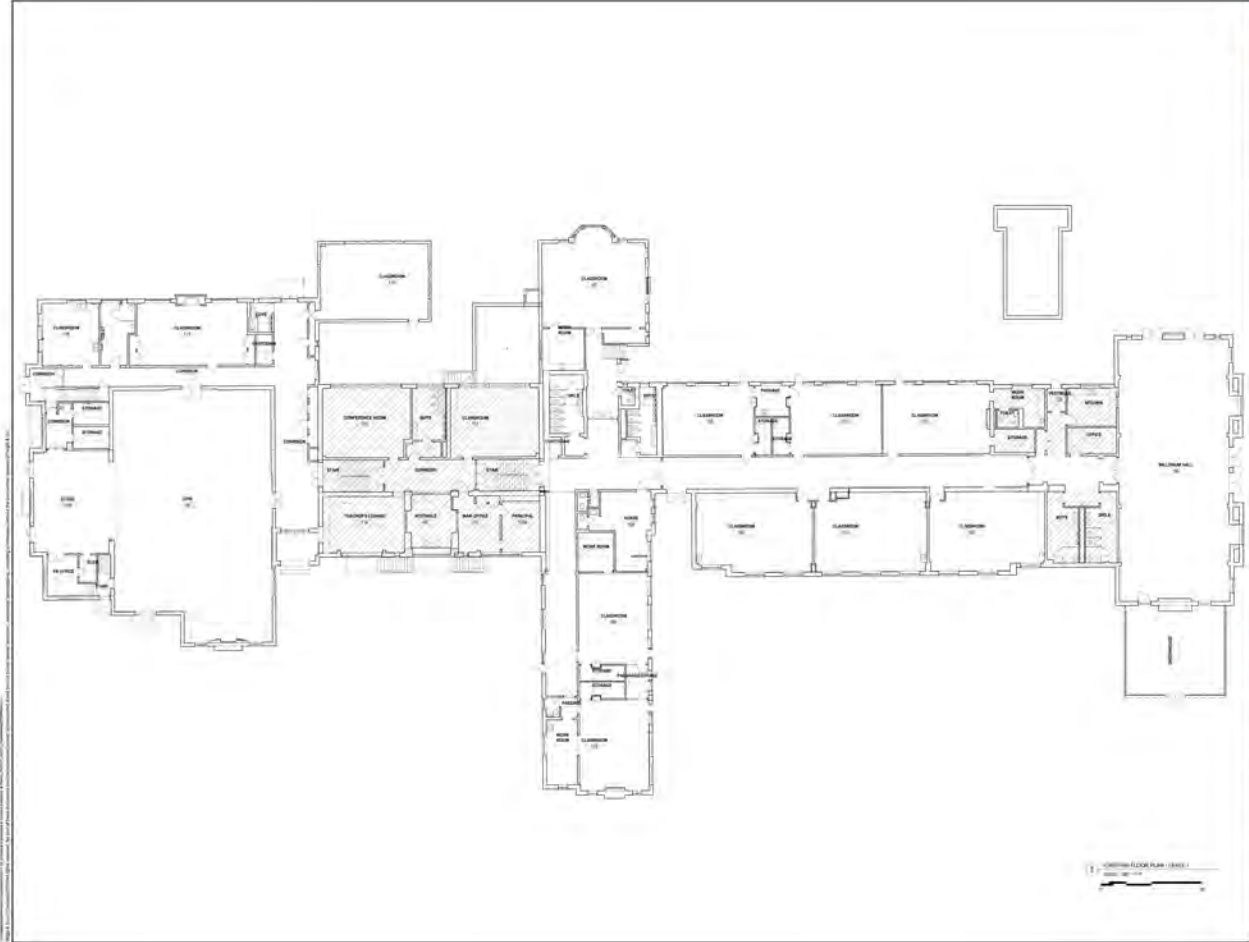
RAVINA ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL - ADDITION
AND RENOVATION

100 NORTH SHORELINE
ROAD, WAUKEGAN, IL 60087

EXISTING EXTERIOR
ELEVATIONS

EX.04

3. First Floor Plan



Wight

Wight & Company
Architects
200 South Lincoln Street
Chicago, IL 60606
P 312.557.1000
F 312.557.1001



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HIGHLAND PARK, IL 60038

EXISTING FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1

EX.01

4. Second Floor Plan

EXISTING FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 2

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WIGHT & COMPANY
ARCHITECTS
200 S. WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60604
P 312.467.1000
F 312.467.1001

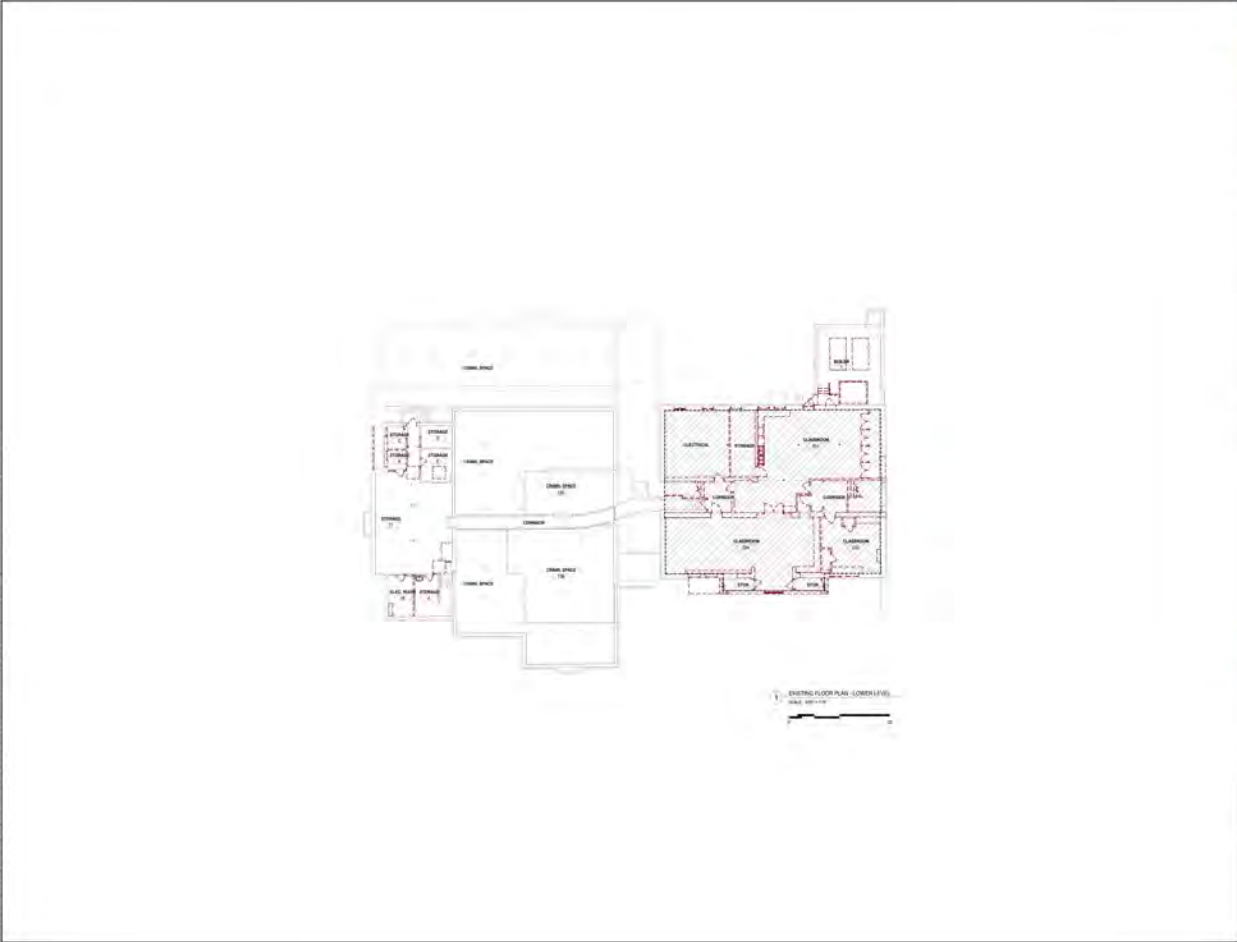
RAVINIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - ADDITION AND RENOVATION

701 DEAN AVENUE
HIGHLAND PARK, IL 60038

EXISTING FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 2

EX.02

5. Lower
Level
Floor
Plan



Wight

Wight & Company
10000 W. 100th Street
Overland Park, MO 66204
P 913.241.1000
F 913.241.1070



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CONSTRUCTION**

RAVINIA ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL - ADDITION
AND RENOVATION

751 DEAN AVENUE
HIGHLAND PARK, IL 60038

EXISTING FLOOR PLAN -
LOWER LEVEL

EX.03



Ravinia School

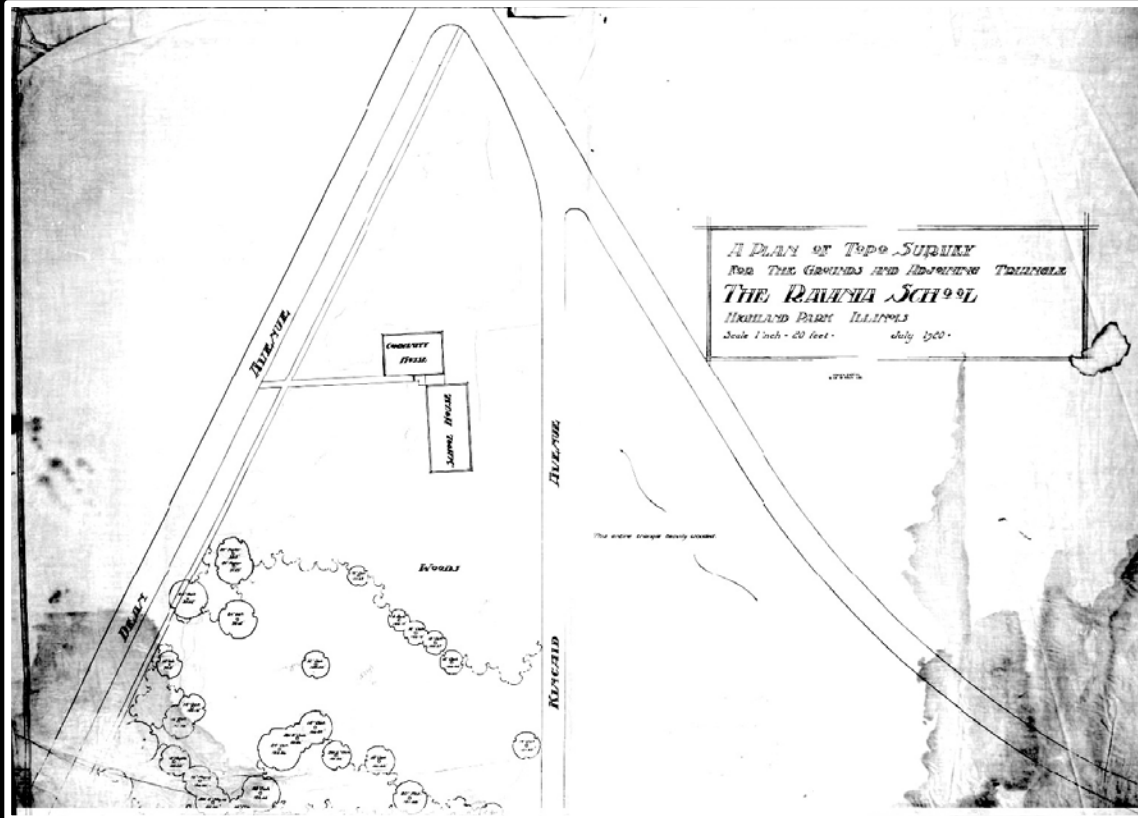
Landscaping Plans

Benjamin Historic Certifications, LLC.

LIST OF PLANS

1. 1913 Planting Plans
2. 1920 Topo Survey
3. Preliminary Sketch by Jens Jensen
4. 1926 Planting Plans
5. Circa 1930s Site Plan
6. 1997 Topographic Map

1920 Topo Survey



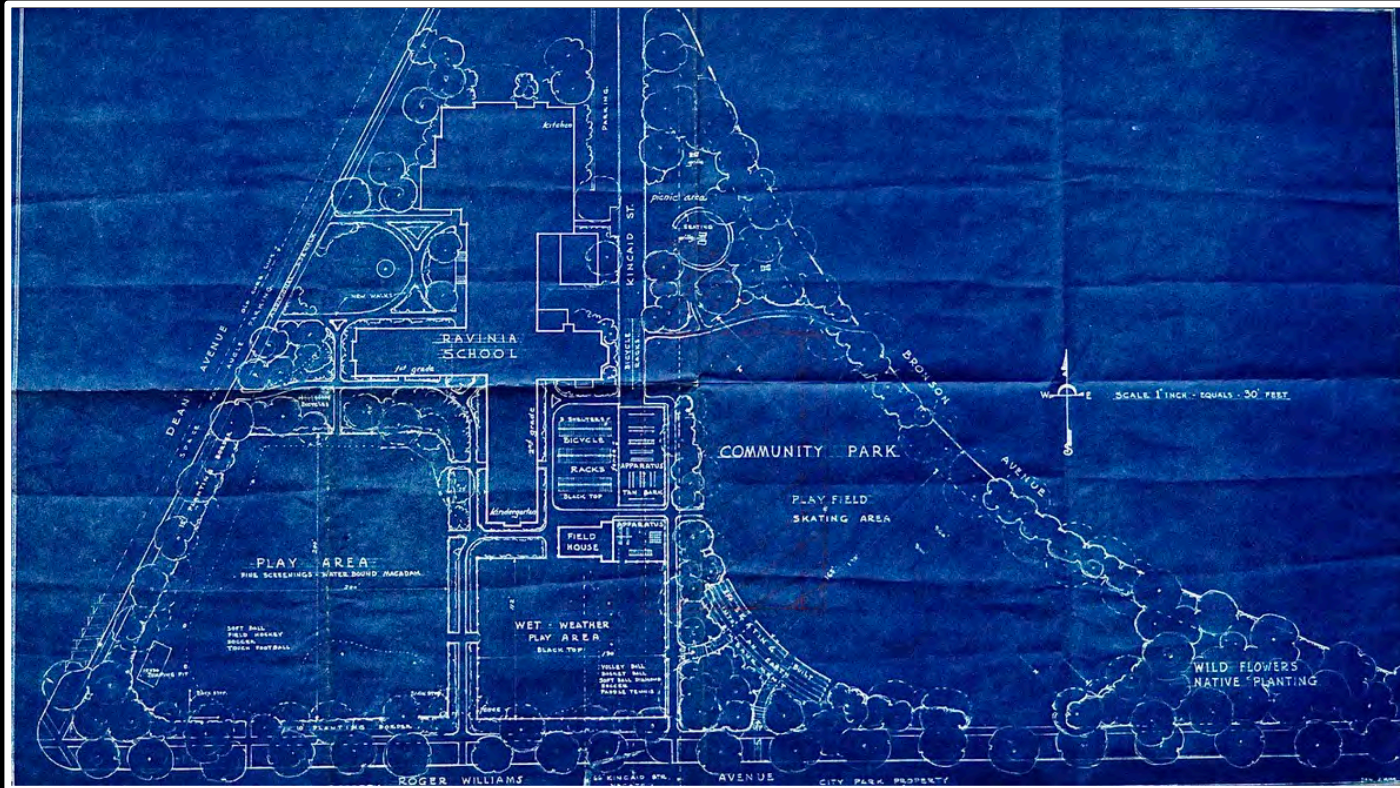
Preliminary Sketch by Jens Jensen



1926 Planting Plans



Circa 1930s Site Plan



1997 Topographic Map

