

HIGHLAND PARK RECREATION CENTER
(KARGER CENTER)
1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park
Lake County
Illinois

HIBS No. IL-2019-2

PHOTOGRAPHS

CURRENT PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

COPIES OF HISTORIC PLANS

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62702

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY

HIGHLAND PARK RECREATION CENTER (KARGER CENTER) 1850 Green Bay Road, Highland Park HIBS No. IL-2019-2

Location: 1850 Green Bay Road, Highland Park, Illinois

Present Owner: Albion Jacobs Highland Park, LLC

Present Use: Vacant

Proposed Use: Not Applicable

Significance:

The Highland Park Recreation Center (now known as the Karger Recreation Center), completed in 1950, was the first purpose-built recreation center constructed for the city's newly created municipal recreation system. Before the construction of the Highland Park Recreation Center, the city's recreational facilities were largely organized under the auspices of Community Service, Incorporated, a not-for-profit community organization created out of the city's War Camp Community Service Board at the end of World War I. Through the 1920s and 1930s, Community Service, Inc. housed its activities in several existing buildings in the city, including the former Army and Navy Center on Central Avenue, and the Elks Club building at Laurel and McGovern avenues. In 1939, Community Service purchased the former city hall and fire station at Central Avenue and Green Bay Road, which acted as the city's first permanent community center building.

With the organization of Highland Park's municipal recreation system in 1943, support in the city began to grow for a purpose-built community center. With funding provided through a 1947 bond referendum, the Park Board moved forward with building the new recreation center at the southeast corner of Sunset Woods Park. The center opened in 1950 and was expanded in 1965. The building was in operation as the city's main recreation center until 2004.

The Highland Park Recreation Center, designed by architect Bertram A. Weber, is also a well-preserved example of mid-20th-century modernism applied to institutional design. The building's streamlined brick exterior features minimal limestone detailing around the main entry bay and windows. The siting of the two-story garage at the rear of the site and the placement of the first story of the east recreation bay below grade preserves the horizontal emphasis of the front façade. The building is typical of Weber's institutional designs from the early 1950s.

Part I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of Construction:

1950 (original east recreation block and gymnasium). Permit research shows that the original permit for the building was issued in July 1949, and newspaper research indicates that construction on the building was completed by October 1950.

1965 (north classroom addition). Newspaper research indicates that the construction of the two-story north classroom block was completed in 1965.

c. 1975 (one-story northwest classroom addition). Aerial maps from 1972 and 1981 suggest that the one-story northwest classroom was added to the building c. 1975.

2. Architect:

Bertram A. Weber (original 1950 building)

3. Original and Subsequent Owners:

City of Highland Park (1950-2017)

Albion Jacobs Highland Park, LLC (2017-present)

4. Builders:

Unknown

5. Alterations and additions:

Additions to the original 1950 building include a two-story addition built along the north side of the building in 1965; a one-story classroom addition constructed at the west end of the 1965 addition c. 1975; and a boiler room addition built some time after 1965. Alterations to the exterior of the original 1950 building also include replacement windows in original openings and replacement doors within the main entrance on the east façade.

The interior of the 1950 building and subsequent additions is largely intact. Minor alterations are limited to the installation of carpeting and acoustical tile dropped ceilings in some spaces in the east recreation block.

B. Historical Context

BACKGROUND:

Summary

The Highland Park Recreation Center (now known as the Karger Recreation Center), located at 1850 Green Bay Road in Highland Park, Illinois, was the first purpose-built recreation center constructed for the city's newly created municipal recreation system, which was established in 1943. The building was designed by local architect Bertram A. Weber and completed in 1950. Before the construction of the Highland Park Recreation Center, the city's recreational facilities were largely organized under the auspices of Community Service, Incorporated, a not-for-profit community organization created out of the city's War Camp Community Service Board at the end of World War I. Through the 1920s and 1930s, Community Service, Inc. housed its activities in several existing buildings in the city, including the former Army and Navy Center on Central Avenue, and the Elks Club building at Laurel and McGovern avenues. In 1939, Community Service purchased the former city hall and fire station at Central Avenue and Green Bay Road, which acted as the city's first permanent community center building.

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History of Recreation in Highland Park

As in most other suburbs around Chicago in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, recreation and leisure activities in Highland Park largely revolved around private clubs and societies, and the idea of a publicly-funded and organized municipal recreation program did not gain traction in the city until the late 1930s. Residents of the city, many of whom were well-off Chicago businessmen and their families, socialized within a system of church groups, masonic lodges, and private membership clubs during this early period of Highland Park's development.

Among the oldest and most prominent was the Highland Park Club, a men's club formed in 1891. The club's stated mission was to "promote social, athletic, and aesthetic culture; to maintain a library and art collection; and to cultivate a taste for music" among its members.¹ In 1892, the Highland Park Club commissioned architects Pond & Pond to design a clubhouse at Central and Lake Avenues. The clubhouse served as an early gathering place for residents and a meeting place for other clubs in the city. The Ossoli Club was Highland Park's first women's club and grew out of the informal literary clubs hosted in the homes of members beginning in the 1870s. Using the Highland Park Club as their meeting place, the first members organized in March 1894 as the Monday Club, "with no other idea than that of mutual improvement."² In its first years, the Ossoli Club restricted its activities mainly to lectures and musical events, but later expanded to include charitable and civic work. Other prominent clubs in the city included the

¹ Julia Johnas, *Highland Park: Settlement to the 1920s* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), Kindle e-book location 317.

² *The History of the Ossoli Club of Highland Park: Its Founders and Presidents, 1894-1920* (Highland Park, IL: Ossoli Club, 1920), p. 8.

Highland Park Young Men's Club and the Highland Park Women's Club. Smaller, less formal clubs also proliferated in the city. These clubs catered to a wide range of interests, and meetings and events often took place in member's homes. In 1896, the *Highland Park News* summed up the city's enthusiasm for private clubs by declaring that "Highland Park is in the swim and is bound to keep itself there. The Park has a penchant for club life."³

Outdoor recreation and sport in Highland Park were also organized around private clubs through the early 20th century. Cycling clubs, picnic clubs, swim clubs, and ice skating and hockey clubs were formed to take advantage of the city's bucolic lakefront location. The city also boasted its own amateur baseball team, reflecting the growing popularity of the sport throughout the country in the late 19th century. In 1896, a group of local businessmen purchased the Stupey farm west of Green Bay Road and north of Park Avenue and developed the Exmoor Club, the city's first private golf course. Local architect William W. Boyington designed the Classical-Revival-style club house for the course.⁴ In addition to golf, Exmoor hosted a variety of winter sports for its members, including ice skating, trap shooting, and curling.

The development of Ravinia Park at the south end of Highland Park in 1904 further expanded the city's recreation and entertainment options. Devised by Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway president Albert C. Frost to help increase ridership along the line, the 40-acre park boasted a stadium for baseball and football in the summer and hockey and skating in the winter, as well as a theater, casino, pavilion, and hotel.⁵ Although plagued by financial problems in its early years, the park was rescued by prominent Highland Park residents, who incorporated it as the Ravinia Company in 1911.

As the population of Highland Park swelled and more and more available land in the city was purchased for private homes and estates through the first decades of the 20th century, some citizens began to express concerns about the city's lack of public recreation space. In larger cities throughout the country, a growing recreation and playground movement led by progressive reformers encouraged the building of outdoor spaces that were accessible to all, regardless of class or ethnicity. Although not as economically diverse as cities like Chicago, Highland Park was known for its relative inclusivity, supporting a summer outpost of the Gads Hill Settlement House, the Railroad Men's Home for retired and disabled railroad employees, and Wildwood, a resort for German-Jewish members not accepted by other country clubs in the area.⁶ However, the city still lagged behind in providing parks, playgrounds, and other public spaces to its residents. Highland Park's East Park District, which was established in 1909, oversaw a single park—Central Avenue Park, a 10-acre plot along the lakeshore that had been included in the original plat for the city. In a letter to the Highland Park City Council requesting the inclusion of a public park west of Green Bay Road in a proposed bond issue for street repair published in the

³ "The New Club," *Highland Park News*, December 18, 1896, p. 8.

⁴ Johnas, Kindle e-book location 321.

⁵ Ibid, Kindle e-book location 563.

⁶ "Highland Park, IL," *Encyclopedia of Chicago*

(<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/580.html>, accessed February 14, 2020).

North Shore News-Letter on March 5, 1910, resident Fritz Bahr eloquently articulated these concerns:

Over twenty-five years ago the little park on the lake front was set aside for that purpose, and it is only today that we can fully realize the great value of this spot, as fence after fence goes up to prevent the public from trespassing on private grounds along the shore. We begin to appreciate more and more the foresightedness and public spirit of the parties responsible. Now isn't it our duty to follow such an example? Has the coming generation not a right to find and enjoy more such privileges, and on a larger scale, even now where apparently plenty of vacant property is to be had, it is fresh in our minds what difficulties the boys of the local baseball teams had last year in securing a ball field to play their games on, which are enjoyed by hundreds of our citizens composed mostly of the working class, such as are unable to belong to an Exmoor or Lake Shore Club. Is there any relief in sight?⁷

With minimal government support available, community organizations committed private funds and other resources to expanding recreation spaces in Highland Park. Residents organized a Playground Association in 1914 to raise money for a playground attached to Elm Street School that would be free to the public. Members of the Ossoli Club assumed responsibility for the upkeep of the beach at Central Avenue Park in 1909, and “financed, managed and chaperoned it as a playground” through the 1910s.⁸

By the 1920s, Highland Park had expanded its East Park District to include the area of the city west of the railroad. In 1920, the Park District acquired Patrick Sheahen's woods northwest of the central business district for use as a public preserve, and two years later it opened the city's first municipal golf course south of Central Avenue at Deerfield Road. In 1928, the city opened a four-acre park and playground next to the Lincoln School.⁹

The Army and Navy Center and Community Service, Inc.

Even with growing interest in public recreation and the expansion of park land, Highland Park still lacked a central facility to house community events and activities. The evolution toward a centralized community recreation center for the city began in 1917 with the opening of the Army and Navy Center, a recreation center for soldiers stationed at Fort Sheridan during World War I. The center was organized by a local chapter of the War Camp Community Service Board, a civil service organization that sought to integrate stationed soldiers with nearby communities as part of the war effort. Housed within a storefront building at 380 Central Avenue just east of Green Bay Road, the center provided a space for soldiers to read, socialize, play games, and write letters to loved ones.¹⁰ When the war came to an end in late 1918, the U. S. government continued to fund the Army and Navy Center in Highland Park because of its proximity to Fort Sheridan, but when funding was eventually cut off in early 1920, the city rallied to support the

⁷ *North Shore News-Letter*, March 5, 1910, p. 1.

⁸ “The Ossoli Club Will Open Beach,” *Highland Park Press*, June 11, 1914, p. 1.

⁹ Johnas, Kindle ebook location 610.

¹⁰ “The Army and Navy Center,” *Highland Park Press*, May 2, 1918, p. 1.

center on its own and transitioned the building for use as a free recreation space for the wider community.¹¹ In February 1920, the War Camp Community Service Board was formally reorganized as Community Service, Incorporated, a non-profit company that took over the responsibility for the center.

Community Service, Inc. continued to operate out of the Army and Navy Center building through 1922, hosting Americanization classes for recent immigrants, boys and girls clubs, musicals and recitals, and art and hobby workshops. In 1923, the organization was forced to close the center due to lack of funds, and in 1928, it sold the building on Central Avenue for operating expenses.¹² In 1932, Community Service, Inc. opened a new center in a building owned by the Elks Club (no longer extant) at the southeast corner of Laurel and McGovern Avenues. The space included a gymnasium and class rooms, and allowed Community Service to expand its offerings—activities funded by the organization included girls and boys basketball leagues, volleyball classes, and gym classes. The center also served as host to local community and social groups.

In the fall of 1935, the Elks Club informed Community Service that the building would no longer be available to the community center, and the organization began to consider plans to find a more permanent home.¹³ While it continued to sponsor activities through the late 1930s (often hosted by local schools), Community Service launched a campaign to garner public support for a new center, publishing statistics in the *Highland Park Press* to show how many residents took advantage of its programs and undertaking a study of community centers in other cities to determine what facilities should be included in a new center.¹⁴

In December 1937, Community Service organized a public poll on whether the city should have a community center, where it should be located, and how the center should be supported financially. The poll was undertaken at the organization's expense, and included a brochure outlining the benefits of a central community building. Among the suggested sites for a new center were Park District lands in Sunset Woods Park and west of Immaculate Conception School and a site on McDaniels Avenue near the Sun Valley golf course. To fund the operation of the center, Community Service suggested that the organization apply for support from the Highland Park Community Chest, a civic fund created in 1935 by private citizens in the city to finance local welfare work that had begun in the earlier years of the Great Depression.¹⁵

The response to the referendum was overwhelmingly positive, with a ten-to-one vote in favor of building a community center that would operate with funds from the Community Chest. Voters

¹¹ "Will Highland Park Allow the 'Center' to Close its Doors?" *Highland Park Press*, December 31, 1919, p.1.

¹² "What is Community Service Incorporated?" *Highland Park Press*, September 23, 1937, p.4.

¹³ "Historic Facts of Highland Park's Community Service," *Highland Park Press*, March 18, 1937, p.2.

¹⁴ "Of What is a Community House Comprised?" *Highland Park Press*, October 28, 1937, p. 1

¹⁵ "Do Highland Park Citizens Want a Community House?" *Highland Park Press*, December 9, 1937, p. 1 & 4;
Marvyn Wittelle, *Pioneer to Commuter: The Story of Highland Park* (Highland Park, IL: The Rotary Club of Highland Park, 1958), p. 182.

also expressed a preference for building the center at the Sunset Woods Park site.¹⁶ With a clear mandate from residents, Community Service voted unanimously to begin preliminary plans. The organization commissioned architects Flinn, Mann, and Van Bergen to design the building, and made arrangements with the Park Board to construct it on a parcel at the southeast corner of Sunset Woods Park, just west of Green Bay Road.¹⁷ Community Service unveiled the plans for the building at a special meeting with the Highland Park Community Chest in June 1938. A rendering of the project showed a modern two-story brick structure facing southwest into a wooded section of the park, which would house a gymnasium, six-lane bowling alley, handball and squash courts, several small classrooms and social rooms, and a large central lobby and reception room.¹⁸ Community Service representatives also noted that the existing outdoor recreation facilities in the park, including a baseball diamond and tennis courts, would serve as extension of the center.¹⁹

Although the offer of a free site from the Park Board helped to mitigate the expense of the new building, Community Service's budget of \$65,000 from the sale of the Central Street property was not enough to fund the project, which was projected to cost between \$80,000 and \$90,000. Community Service planned to cover the gap in funding with donations from residents or through short-term individual loans that could be paid back with revenues from the bowling alley in the proposed building.²⁰

Despite the efforts of Community Service and the public's approval, the new community center building did not move beyond the planning stages due to funding issues. Determined to move forward from this disappointment, in December 1939 Community Service purchased the old city hall and fire station buildings at the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Green Bay Road from the city. The city hall building had been vacated in 1929, when the city had constructed a new building at St. John and Hazel avenues; plans for a new fire station across Green Bay Road were underway. Despite the work needed to transform the property into a functioning community center, the purchase price of \$35,000 was well within the organization's means, and there was space to expand the building in the future. George Scheuchenpflug (known locally as "Mr. X"), director of Community Service activities, explained the organization's rationale behind the purchase:

The present old City hall and fire station lend themselves surprisingly well as a first unit of the suggested Highland Park Community and Civic Center. We plan an attractive lounge and large game room on the first floor and possibly handicraft and hobby rooms that will be well equipped. On the second floor the old Assembly Room lends itself well to many purposes. . . After the Fire Department moves to its new proposed quarters the second floor could be converted into game rooms, a studio for drama and art clubs and similar activities. Possibly the first floor could be converted to handball or similar games

¹⁶ "Community House Project is Approved; Park Site Favored," *Highland Park Press*, January 20, 1938, p. 1.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ "Highland Park's Proposed New Community House," *Highland Park Press*, June 9, 1938, p. 1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

court. Later a large gym structure, 70 by 100 feet, will fit perfectly with the present facilities.²¹

The community center opened on July 4, 1940, with over 500 residents attending the dedication of the remodeled City Hall building. In his speech at the dedication, Mayor Frank J. Ronan “expressed hope the hope that the new center will end ‘drugstore corner loafing,’ as the youth of the community now has a place to gather.”²² In its first year, attendance at the center exceeded 41,000, with over 50 clubs using the building in over 2,400 sessions.²³

The success of the new community center building, as well as Community Service’s struggles to finance the enterprise over the years, led government officials in Highland Park to take on a more formal role in recreational programming in the city. In April 1943, citizens voted to create a municipal recreation system to organize and fund recreation activities in the city. Community Services transferred ownership of the community center to the Recreation Board at no cost, and the board officially took over management of the building.²⁴

Construction of the Highland Park Recreation Center

Instead of continuing with plans begun by Community Service, Inc. to expand and further remodel the existing center building, the Recreation Board used the building as a temporary headquarters, with the aim of erecting a purpose-built recreation center in the near future. In February 1947, voters approved a \$200,000 bond for the construction of a new recreation center; with funding now in place, the Recreation Board moved forward with the project, retaining local architect and Park District president Bertram A. Weber to design the new building. Plans were also made for the sale of the existing community center property.²⁵

The site chosen for the building was the parcel previously offered by the Park Board for Community Service’s center in 1938 at the southeast corner of Sunset Woods Park. Weber’s design for the new recreation building was also similar to the community center design prepared by Flinn, Mann, and Van Bergen in 1938. The plans called for a streamlined two-story rectangular brick building set within the slope of a hill on the site, with a two-story gymnasium attached at the rear. The proposed gym space contained a 96 by 72-foot playing floor that would provide space for two half-size or one full-size basketball court, volleyball courts, and badminton courts. Folding bleachers at the floor level, along with a raised concrete balcony, allowed for up to 500 spectators. Locker rooms and a playroom for table tennis and other games were located adjacent to the gym on the ground-floor level. The main entrance on the east side of the building allowed access to the upper level of the building, which contained a lobby, a recreation room with a small stage, a meeting room, offices, and access to the balcony level of the gym.²⁶

²¹ “Community Service, Inc. Bids for Old City Hall Property,” *Highland Park Press*, December 7, 1939, p.1.

²² “500 Present at Dedication of New Civic Center,” *Highland Park Press*, July 4, 1940, p. 1.

²³ “Attendance of 41,644 at Community Center,” *Highland Park Press*, August 7, 1941, p. 1.

²⁴ “Why Highland Parkers Should Vote for Municipal Recreation,” *Highland Park Press*, April 15, 1943, p. 1.

²⁵ “Election Tuesday; Be Sure to Vote,” *Highland Park Press*, February 20, 1947, p. 1.

²⁶ Oct. 13 is Opening Date of Rec Center *Highland Park News*, September 28, 1950, p. 5.

Permits for construction of the building were issued in July 1949, and the building opened to the public in October 1950. At a preview of the building held for over 100 city officials and civic leaders, Recreation Board President Arthur Olson proclaimed, “The results of this community recreation building are far beyond my dreams and expectations and I know that everyone here must feel the same way. It is a fine example of careful planning and the consideration of the needs of those who are to use it.”²⁷ In its first year in operation, the center hosted a wide variety of athletic, social, and recreational activities. In December 1951, the *Chicago Tribune* published a feature on the new recreation center, observing:

When the wind is howling and snow covers the ground, Highland Park youngsters won't have to cramp their energies within their homes. Mothers will be able to do housework without junior underfoot—feeling satisfied that the young man is spending his time in worthy pursuits at the community's modern recreation center.²⁸

By the mid-1960s, over 800 people were visiting the Highland Park Recreation Center each week, and the Highland Park Recreation Board made plans to expand the building. In 1965, a two-story addition was constructed at the north end of the existing structure. The addition housed a large flexible recreation space with folding room dividers for use as a senior citizens leisure center on the second floor; the ground floor contained a nurse school and kitchen.²⁹

The Highland Park Recreation Center (later renamed the Karger Recreation Center) remained as a hub for the city's recreational activities through 2004, when the new Recreation Center of Highland Park opened just south of the Highland Park Country Club. The city retained ownership of the building through 2017, leasing out the lobby and former recreation room to a local theater company, and leasing the gymnasium space and first floor for continued use as a day care center.

Bertram Anton Weber and the Design of the Highland Park Recreation Center

The Highland Park Recreation Center was designed by local architect Bertram Anton Weber, a resident of Highland Park and Commissioner of the Park District. Born in Chicago in 1898, Weber spent most of his childhood in Evanston. He attended Northwestern University for two-and one-half years, and began working with his father, architect Peter J. Weber, in 1919. Peter Weber immigrated to Chicago from Germany in the early 1890s and worked as a designer in the office of Daniel H. Burnham before establishing his own practice.³⁰

²⁷ “Civic Leaders See Preview of New Recreation Building,” *Highland Park News*, October 12, 1950, p. 3.

²⁸ “Highland Park Center Offers Hobbies for All,” *Chicago Tribune*, December 6, 1951, part 5, p. 4.

²⁹ “Recreation Center to Expand,” *Chicago Tribune*, July 18, 1965, p. 264.

³⁰ Nomination for Fellowship, American Institute of Architects, October 27, 1952 (accessed via the AIA Historical Directory of American Architects website <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/39427623/ahd1047509>).

After eight months at his father's practice, Bertram Weber attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received a B.S. in Architecture in 1922. He returned to Chicago and worked briefly for Howard Van Doren Shaw; after his father Peter's death in 1923, Weber took over the practice, and formed a partnership with fellow M. I. T. alumnus Charles E. White, Jr. in 1924.³¹ White had worked in the Oak Park Studio of Frank Lloyd Wright before establishing his own practice in 1905. During their 12-year partnership, White & Weber focused on residential clients, designing modernized versions of popular historic revival styles in the North Shore suburbs. The firm also designed several notable Art Deco buildings in the Chicago area, including the Oak Park Post Office and the Haish Memorial Library in DeKalb, Illinois.

After Charles White's death in 1936, Bertram Weber continued to practice architecture on his own, relying on his established connections in Chicago and the northwest and North Shore suburbs to provide a steady stream of residential work. After World War II, Weber expanded his non-residential work further, designing schools, recreational facilities, churches, and factories.³² He also designed several hospitals in the Midwest, including an expansion of the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital in Hyde Park (1961-1965).

The Highland Park Recreation Center is consistent with much of Weber's institutional and commercial work in the years following World War II and reflected a continuation of the streamlined aesthetic of early 20th century modernism. Weber's design for the Recreation Center is marked by clean lines, simple limestone detailing, and modern signage. By placing the two-story gymnasium space at the south end of the lot and keeping much of the first story of the east recreation block below grade, Weber was able to convey a sense of horizontality to the structure, which was further emphasized by the flat roofline, wide entry bay, and grouped windows on the front façade of the recreation block.

Two other institutional buildings designed by Bertram Weber around the same time as the Highland Park Recreation Center also exhibit similar elements and illustrate Weber's general approach to institutional design in the early 1950s. The YMCA building in Winona, Minnesota, completed one year after the Recreation Center, features the same exterior materials and flat roof, although the size and overall massing is different. The building's paired front entrances are set within a double height modernized portico with squared columns; the side walls of the portico feature the same square punched openings used on the south wall of the entry at the Recreation Center. The American Legion Memorial Building, constructed in Highland Park the same year as the Recreation Center, is slightly more traditional with its symmetrical façade and incised limestone signage, but it features a glazed entry wall and limestone window surrounds similar to those on the Recreation Center. Located at 1957 Sheridan Road, the building still stands, and is currently occupied by the Highland Park Art Center.

³¹ Kenan Heise, "Bertram Weber, Architect for 64 Years," *Chicago Tribune*, December 19, 1989, p. N9.

³² "Bertram A. Weber, Architect," *Architecture and Design*, Volume XV, September 1951.

Bertram Weber continued his architectural practice through the mid-1980s, working in partnership with his son, John, beginning in 1973. He died in Highland Park at the age of 91 in 1989.

C. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions

The Highland Park Recreation Center is a two-story brick building with an L-shaped footprint consisting of a center two-story gable-roof gymnasium block surrounded by a two-story flat-roof recreation block and a two-story, flat-roof classroom block. The gymnasium and east recreation blocks constitute the original structure completed in 1950. The north classroom block was added in 1965. Two small bays with shed roofs extending from the south façade of the gymnasium block contain the boiler room, which was expanded sometime after 1965. A later one-story, flat-roof addition, built c. 1975, extends from the west end of the north classroom block.

The building is set within a slope that rises from the east end of the lot to the west, creating a first story that is above-grade at the west end of the building and below-grade at its east end. The building's gymnasium block is approximately 73 feet, 10 inches long on its south façade, and 83 feet, two inches on its exposed west elevation. The east façade of the east section of the building is 134 feet, 10 inches long, and the north façade of the north section is 147 feet, nine inches.

2. Architectural Style and Exterior Materials

The Highland Park Recreation Center was designed in the mid-century modern style, and its streamlined, minimal design reflects the broad influence of mid-20th-century modernism on the design of civic and institutional buildings throughout the country. The building is a steel and concrete block structure with exterior walls of red face brick; brick on the gymnasium block, east recreation block, the north classroom block, and the south boiler room addition are all laid in common bond; brick on the one-story northwest addition is laid in runner bond. The exterior exhibits minimal decorative detailing, which is largely limited to the recreation block at the east end of the structure.

The gymnasium block is four bays along its west façade and two bays along its south façade. Exposed facades are unadorned, and regularly fenestrated with grouped windows set within large openings. The boiler room addition extends south from the east end of its south façade; the brick end chimney, which originally was exposed along the south wall of the gymnasium, is now only visible above the roofline.

The recreation block at the east side of the building exhibits restrained use of limestone detailing. A band of limestone marks the parapet walls along the east, south, and north facades of the block. The main entrance on the east façade of the block is set within a limestone surround that features three square openings framed by limestone at its south end. Window openings on east facade are also framed in narrow bands of limestone, and a three-part window on the south façade also features a limestone surround. The walls of the first story of the block, which are partially below-grade, are concrete, with a horizontal concrete band separating the first story from the brick above.

The north classroom block addition features three classroom bays along its north facade with bands of aluminum windows on the first and second stories separated by stacked rowlock-brick spandrel panels. This block also features a limestone band at the parapet.

The one-story northwest addition features a common-brick exterior and flat roof with aluminum-capped parapet. The addition includes entrances along the south and west facades and is regularly fenestrated along those facades with non-historic double-hung windows.

3. Entrances

The primary entrance to the building is located on the east façade of the east recreation block and set within a projecting one-story bay. The main entry door is a glazed aluminum double-door set within a wall of fourteen single-light aluminum windows; this wall is recessed from the east façade and framed with limestone. Individual stainless-steel letters set above the entry frame spell out “Karger Recreation Center.” A set of concrete steps and a concrete handicap ramp provide access to the entry bay; a painted metal railing separates the ramp from the steps, and a second glass and aluminum door provides access into the building from the ramp. A ground-level secondary entrance is also located on the south façade of the east recreation block and features a utilitarian metal door.

The gymnasium block contains a ground-level entrance with a metal double-door at the west end of the south façade.

The entrance to the north classroom addition is located at the east end of the south façade of the addition and features a set of metal double-doors with glazed upper panels. A raised concrete pad with steps leading to the paved play area west of the gymnasium marks this entrance; a wood handicap ramp with metal railings extends south from the concrete pad along the west façade of the gymnasium.

Entrances on the south and west facades of the one-story northwest addition are fitted with single metal doors. A concrete ramp extends east from the entrance on the south façade, and a small concrete stoop is set in front of the west entrance.

4. Windows

Original drawings for the building indicate that the west and south facades of the gymnasium block were originally fenestrated with large glass block windows with rows of metal hopper windows below, set within four openings at the second story of the west façade and two openings on the south façade. The glass block has been removed, and the openings filled with translucent plastic; this material also fills the awnings windows below. The window opening at the east end of the south façade of the gymnasium block was filled in when the boiler room addition was built.

Windows on the east recreation block are grouped single-light aluminum windows with single-light awnings windows below; the windows are non-historic and are set within historic openings framed with limestone. Windows at the north end of the recreation block wrap the corners, while windows south of the main entrance and on the south façade of the block are single and paired windows separated by wide limestone mullions. Basement windows on the east and south facades of the block are stacked single-light aluminum windows; windows at the north end of the east façade are set within a light well that extends under the projecting entrance bay. Basement windows on the north façade appear to be original three-light metal windows.

The north façade of the north classroom block features groupings of five single-light aluminum windows on the first story, and groupings of five single-light windows with lower awning windows on the second story. A pair of single-light aluminum windows with lower transoms are set within a single opening at the east end of the south façade on the north classroom block. The exposed south façade of the block west of the gymnasium is unfenestrated.

Windows on the one-story northwest corner addition are one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows.

5. Roofs

The roof of the east recreation block, north classroom block addition, and one-story northwest addition are flat. The roof of the gymnasium is gabled, with the gable ends facing north and south. The one- and two-story boiler room addition features an east-facing shed roof on the main section of the addition, and a west-facing shed roof on the one-story bay at the southwest corner of the addition.

The flat roofs on the east recreation block, north classroom block addition and one-story northwest addition feature a membrane roofing system. The gable roof on the gymnasium and shed roofs on the boiler room addition are covered with composite shingle roofing.

D. Description of Interior

Gymnasium Block

The interior of the gymnasium block contains an open, double-height space with exposed steel roof framing. The walls of the gym are buff brick at the first-floor level and painted concrete block on the second-floor level and on the gable walls. Strip maple flooring covers the floor of the space. A set of concrete cantilevered bleachers marks the east wall of the gym at the second-floor level; the bleacher level features three rows of seating and a painted metal railing. A set of wood double-doors at the north end of the bleachers leads to the main lobby on the second floor of the east recreation block; a second door at the south end opens to the south staircase in the east block. The northeast corner of the gymnasium at the bleacher level is enclosed and used as a coat room that is accessible from the east recreation block. Doors along the east wall of the gym below the bleachers provide access to storage rooms and locker rooms on the first floor of the

east recreation block, and a door at the west end of the north wall leads to the staircase at the west end of the north classroom block.

A system of coil radiators is installed along the north and south walls of the space at the top of the first-floor level. Multiple foldable metal basketball hoops are installed along the north, south, and west walls, and from the steel roof framing in front of the bleachers on the east end of the space. Electronic scoreboards are mounted to the north and south walls. Originally, the north wall of the gym featured two window openings identical to those on the west and south walls of the space; when the classroom addition was built in 1965, these windows were replaced with smaller single-light windows in downsized openings that provide a view into the space from the second-floor hallway in the addition.

East Recreation Block

The first floor of the east recreation block is largely located below-grade, and houses an activity room, storage and office space adjacent to the gymnasium block, and men's and women's locker rooms. At the southwest corner of the floor is a staircase that provides access to the exterior entrance on the south side of the block, as well as to the boiler room and two storage rooms. Northeast of the staircase is the activity room, which runs north-south along the east end of the floor. Directly west of the activity room are the office and storage room for the gymnasium. A small vestibule at the northwest corner of the activity room contains built-in storage on its north wall and connects the activity room to a corridor that runs along the west end of the floor north of the gym office. A double door on the west side of the corridor opens into the gym; north of this doorway, the corridor jogs east to accommodate a staircase leading to the main lobby of the building. East of the corridor are the men's and women's locker rooms. North of the staircase, the corridor again jogs west before continuing to the northeast corner of the floor, which contains a space currently used as a classroom.

Finishes on this level are largely historic. The southeast and gym storage rooms are unfinished, with exposed concrete block walls, concrete floors, and concrete ceilings with exposed beams. The activity room features painted concrete block walls, carpeted floors, and ceilings with painted concrete beams and acoustical tiles. The gymnasium office, vestibule north of the activity room, corridor, and northeast classroom space contain similar finishes, with linoleum tile floors, painted concrete-block walls, and painted plaster ceilings with painted concrete beams. The shower rooms and restrooms that are part of the women's and men's locker rooms feature rectangular tile walls, small basketweave tilework in the shower stalls, and linoleum tile floors. The locker rooms contain painted metal lockers, carpeted floors, painted concrete block walls, and dropped ceilings with acoustical tiles.

The second floor of the east recreation block contains the main lobby and offices for the building, as well as a large multi-purpose recreation room. The lobby is located at the center of the block, with the main entry to the building along its east wall; a glass and aluminum vestibule surrounds the entry and extends into the lobby space. The room features carpeted floors, painted plywood wainscoting below plaster walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling with painted concrete

beams. The ceiling curves down to narrow soffits running east-west along the north and south walls of the room that contain recessed lighting. A reception desk with angled corners extends from the north wall of the lobby; west of the desk is a wide corridor leading to the north classroom block, and east of the desk is the doorway into the reception room. Centered along the south wall of the lobby is the entrance to the recreation room at the south end of the floor; west of the doorway is an inset telephone booth with folding doors, and east of the door is a set of metal drinking fountains and a bulletin board set within the wall near the entrance. The staircase leading to the first floor of the recreation block runs south along the west wall of the lobby; the staircase opening is encased with painted plywood knee walls, and a wood trophy case is located in front of the east knee wall. The double-doors leading to the gymnasium bleachers are located at the south end of this wall.

South of the lobby is a large recreation/multi-purpose room, which occupies the majority of the space on this floor of the recreation block. The principal feature of the room is a raised stage along its south wall; two doorways flank the stage and lead to a backstage area with painted concrete block walls and linoleum tile floors. The recreation room, which has most recently been in use as the main performance space for a local theater company, features exposed ductwork and lighting on the ceiling; the floors have been covered with painted plywood, and risers have been constructed in front of the stage and along the east wall of the room.

A small reception room is located north of the lobby, directly east of the reception desk. A set of double doors with applied decorative panels leads into the room, which features painted plaster walls, painted plywood wainscoting, acoustical tile ceilings, and carpeted floors. A second set of double doors with square glazed panels along the north wall of the room leads the office at the northeast corner of the recreation block. Finishes in this room are similar to those in the reception room.

North Classroom Block Addition and Northwest Addition

The north classroom block addition extends west from the north end of the east recreation block. The first floor of the addition contains a kitchen, two offices, two restrooms, and three classrooms, all accessible via a corridor that runs east-west along the south end of the addition, against the north wall of the gymnasium block. The kitchen, east restroom, and east office are located at the east end of the addition, and the three classrooms are lined along the north end of the corridor west of these spaces. The corridor jogs south around the northwest corner of the gymnasium block and continues west, where it ends at the doorway to the one-story northeast addition. The west office and restroom are located at the west end of the addition between the corridor and the northwest classroom. Finishes on the first floor of the addition are generally consistent throughout, and include painted stacked concrete-block walls, linoleum floors, and acoustic tile ceilings. The restrooms feature square tile floors, and the northwest classroom is carpeted. Vertical windows fitted with safety glass punctuate the north wall of the corridor and are set within built-in cabinets and shelving units on south walls of the classroom spaces. Entrances to the classrooms are recessed from the corridor and feature solid wood doors with vertical glazed panels and three-light sidelights.

The north classroom addition connects with the original east recreation block on the second floor through an opening at the north end of the hallway leading north from the lobby. A corridor runs east-west through the addition against the north wall of the gymnasium; two window openings fitted with safety glass along the south wall of the corridor offers views into the gym space. Men's and women's restrooms are located at the northeast end of the addition. West of the restrooms is a long classroom space; the classroom features a fold-out dividing wall that allows for the space to be separated into two rooms; two entrances along the south wall of the room flank the dividing wall and allow access from the corridor. The entrances are recessed from the corridor and feature solid wood doors with vertical glazed panels and three-light sidelights. A second classroom is located at the northwest corner of the addition and features a set of wood double doors along its east wall that connects it to the east classroom. An office is located at the west end of the corridor, and features wood paneled walls and built-in bookcases. Finishes on this floor of the addition include painted, stacked concrete-block walls, acoustic tile ceilings, and carpeted floors.

The one-story northwest addition houses an additional classroom and four storage rooms. The east wall of the space was originally the exterior west wall of the north classroom addition, and the red brick on the wall has been left exposed; the remaining interior walls of the addition are painted concrete block. The floors in the addition are linoleum, and the ceilings are acoustic tile. Upper and lower cabinets line the east wall of the classroom south of the doorway connecting it to the 1965 north classroom addition.

E. Site

The Highland Park Recreation Center at 1850 Green Bay Road is located on the west side of Green Bay Road between Central Avenue and Elm Place in the center of Highland Park, at the northwest edge of the city's central business district. The building is located at the southeast corner of Sunset Woods Park and is set just north of a cluster of commercial properties that face Central Avenue west of Green Bay Road. The Lake County Health Department is directly east of the building, and parking lots occupy the land directly south and southeast of the building. Access to the building is via a driveway running west from Green Bay Road that connects with the parking lot to the southeast. A concrete walkway leads from the parking lot to the front entrance of the building; the area around the east façade is landscaped, with grass and mature trees and shrubbery. The concrete walkway curves around the northeast corner of the building and continues as an asphalt path along the north façade, which is set close to the north lot line. The south façades of the east recreation block, gymnasium, and boiler room addition face onto a paved parking lot; built-in brick planters along the south wall of the boiler room addition are planted with shrubs. The west façade of the gymnasium and south façade of the north classroom block face a large, fenced playground area, which abuts Sunset Woods Park. The east end of the playground is paved, and the southwest corner is covered with mulch and contains playground equipment. A separate one-story brick building is located at the northwest corner of the lot; the building features a gable roof with the gable ends facing north and south and a flat roof porch along its east façade supported by painted metal poles. The building is not physically connected

to the Highland Park Recreation Center building and appears to date from the late 1960s or early 1970s.

Part III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings

1. [Date Obscured]. Highland Park Community Center: Bertram A. Weber, Architect. [Sheet Numbers Obscured] (foundation and plot plan, first floor plan, exterior elevations, section details, exterior and entrance details, interior details, and framing plans).

B. Historic Images

1. Photograph of east façade, 1951. Photograph published in the *Chicago Tribune* on December 6, 1951.
2. Photograph of partial interior of gymnasium, 1951. Photograph published in the *Chicago Tribune* on December 6, 1951.
3. Photograph of lower-level activity room, 1951. Photograph published in the *Chicago Tribune* on December 6, 1951.
4. Photograph of interior of gymnasium, 1950. Photograph published in *Highland Park News* on October 12, 1950. Article in clippings file in Archives & Local History Department of the Highland Park Public Library.
5. Photograph of original building under construction, 1949. Photograph published in *Highland Park News* on December 8, 1949. Article in clippings file in Archives & Local History Department of the Highland Park Public Library.

C. Bibliography

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“Bertram A. Weber, Architect,” *Architecture and Design, Volume XV*, September 1951.

“Highland Park, IL,” *Encyclopedia of Chicago*
(<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/580.html>, accessed February 14, 2020).

The History of the Ossoli Club of Highland Park: Its Founders and Presidents, 1894-1920.
Highland Park, IL: Ossoli Club, 1920.

Johnas, Julia. *Highland Park: Settlement to the 1920s*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007.

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

Newspaper Articles

“500 Present at Dedication of New Civic Center.” *Highland Park Press*, July 4, 1940, p. 1.

“The Army and Navy Center.” *Highland Park Press*, May 2, 1918, p. 1.

“Attendance of 41,644 at Community Center.” *Highland Park Press*, August 7, 1941, p. 1.

“Civic Leaders See Preview of New Recreation Building.” *Highland Park News*, October 12, 1950, p. 3.

“Community House Project is Approved; Park Site Favored.” *Highland Park Press*, January 20, 1938, p. 1.

“Community Service, Inc. Bids for Old City Hall Property.” *Highland Park Press*, December 7, 1939, p.1.

“Do Highland Park Citizens Want a Community House?” *Highland Park Press*, December 9, 1937, p. 1 & 4.

“Election Tuesday; Be Sure to Vote.” *Highland Park Press*, February 20, 1947, p. 1.

Heise, Kenan. “Bertram Weber, Architect for 64 Years.” *Chicago Tribune*, December 19, 1989, p. N9.

“Highland Park Center Offers Hobbies for All.” *Chicago Tribune*, December 6, 1951, part 5, p. 4.

“Highland Park’s Proposed New Community House.” *Highland Park Press*, June 9, 1938, p. 1.

“Historic Facts of Highland Park’s Community Service.” *Highland Park Press*, March 18, 1937, p.2.

“The New Club,” *Highland Park News*, December 18, 1896, p. 8.

North Shore News-Letter, March 5, 1910, p. 1.

“Oct. 13 is Opening Date of Rec Center.” *Highland Park News*, September 28, 1950, p. 5.

“Of What is a Community House Comprised?” *Highland Park Press*, October 28, 1937, p. 1.

“The Ossoli Club Will Open Beach,” *Highland Park Press*, June 11, 1914, p. 1.

“Recreation Center to Expand.” *Chicago Tribune*, July 18, 1965, p. 264.

“What is Community Service Incorporated?” *Highland Park Press*, September 23, 1937, p.4.

“Why Highland Parkers Should Vote for Municipal Recreation.” *Highland Park Press*, April 15, 1943, p. 1.

“Will Highland Park Allow the ‘Center’ to Close its Doors?” *Highland Park Press*, December 31, 1919, p.1.

Part IV: METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Process:

The research strategy and process for this documentation consisted of the following approaches:

1. Consulted with owners—obtained available historic architectural plans of the original 1950 building and current exterior and interior photographs of the building.
2. Conducted research through primary and secondary sources (local newspapers, local histories, vertical files located in research repositories) to establish a history of municipal recreation in Highland Park and the history of the Highland Park Recreation Center.
3. Conducted research through primary and secondary sources (AIA archives, architectural publications, local newspapers) to gain a general understanding of the career of architect Bertram A. Weber and find other buildings by the architect designed in the same period as the Highland Park Recreation Center.

B. Archives and Repositories used:

Highland Park Public Library
Highland Park Historical Society
American Institute of Architects
Ryerson & Burnham Libraries, Art Institute of Chicago
Lake Forest College Library

C. Research Staff:

Lara Ramsey, Ramsey Historic Consultants, 1105 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60642

Part V: PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This building was recorded as a stipulation of the Memorandum of Agreement between Albion Jacobs Highland Park and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office.

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDINGS SURVEY

HIGHLAND PARK RECREATION CENTER (KARGER CENTER) HIBS No. IL-2019-2

1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park
Lake County, IL

Photographs by
Lara Ramsey, Photographer, September 2019

IL-2019-2-001	East elevation, looking northwest from parking lot south of site
IL-2019-2-002	East elevation, main entrance, looking west
IL-2019-2-003	East elevation, looking southwest
IL-2019-2-004	Main entrance, sign detail
IL-2019-2-005	Main entrance, detail of south wall with cut-out panels
IL-2019-2-006	East end of north elevation, view west
IL-2019-2-007	North elevation, view west
IL-2019-2-008	West elevation of gymnasium block and south elevation of north wing of recreation block, view northeast
IL-2019-2-009	South elevation of gymnasium block, view northeast
IL-2019-2-010	Partial south and east elevation of gymnasium block and south elevation of east wing of recreation block, view northwest
IL-2019-2-011	East façade of one-story child-care building, view northwest
IL-2019-2-012	Upper level, main lobby, view east to main entrance
IL-2019-2-013	Upper level, main lobby, view north to service desk

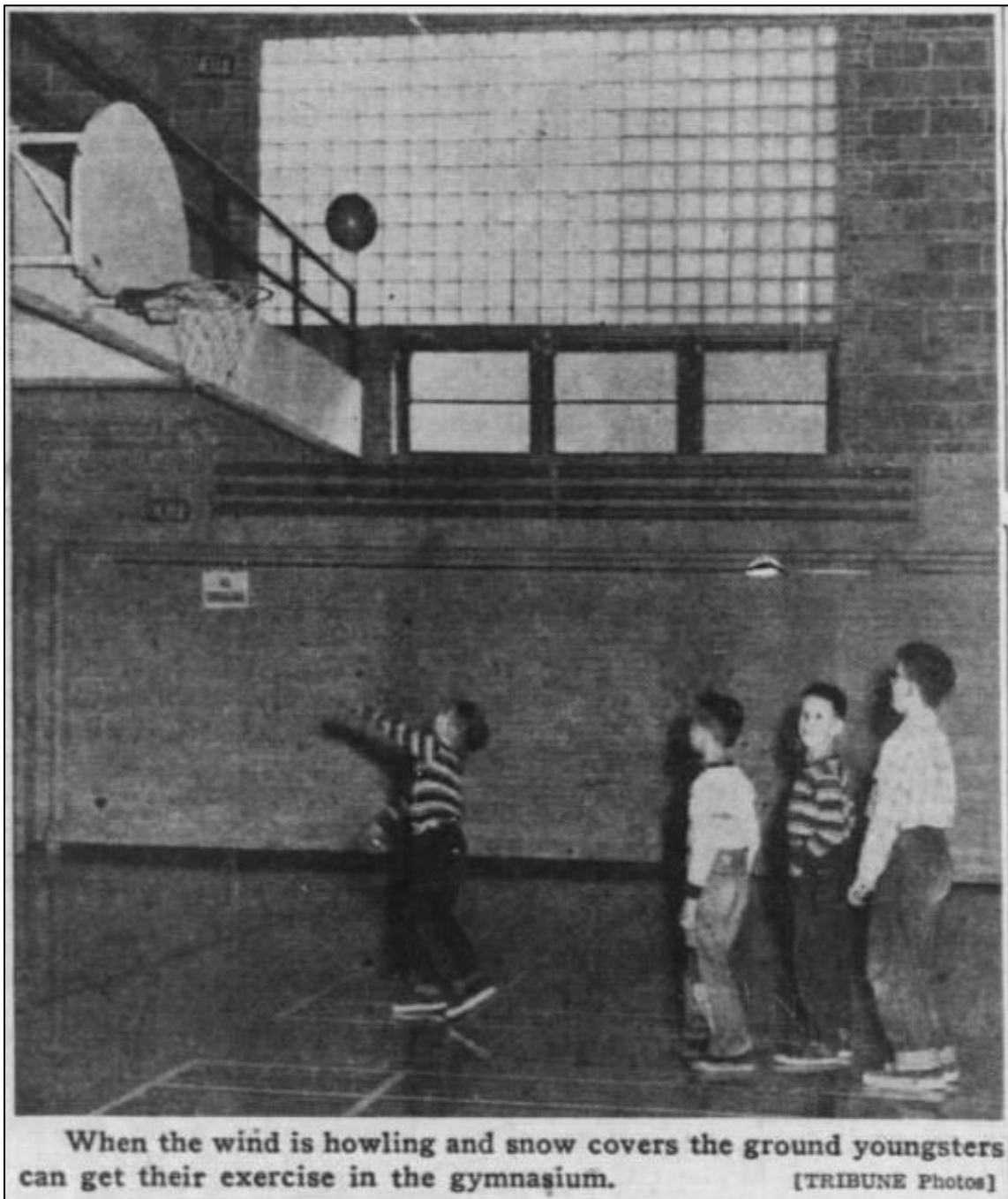
IL-2019-2-014	Upper level, main lobby, view southwest. Trophy case in foreground, with staircase to lower level behind.
IL-2019-2-015	Upper level, main lobby, view south from service desk
IL-2019-2-016	Upper level, main lobby, detail of phone booth on south wall, view southwest
IL-2019-2-017	Upper level, theater, view south to stage
IL-2019-2-018	East recreation block, upper level, theater, view north to entrance
IL-2019-2-019	East recreation block, upper level, reception room, view west
IL-2019-2-020	East recreation block, upper level, northeast office, view northwest
IL-2019-2-021	North recreation block, upper level, hallway, view west
IL-2019-2-022	North recreation block, upper level, east classroom, view southeast
IL-2019-2-023	North recreation block, upper level, northwest classroom, view north
IL-2019-2-024	North recreation block, upper level, west office, view west
IL-2019-2-025	West staircase in north recreation block, view west
IL-2019-2-026	Gymnasium, view southwest
IL-2019-2-027	Gymnasium, view east
IL-2019-2-028	Gymnasium, detail of underside of cantilevered bleachers, view north
IL-2019-2-029	Gymnasium, view southwest from bleachers
IL-2019-2-030	Gymnasium, view northwest from bleachers
IL-2019-2-031	Gymnasium, view north from bleachers
IL-2019-2-032	Gymnasium, detail of bleachers, view south
IL-2019-2-033	East recreation block, lower level, south recreation room, view northeast

IL-2019-2-034	East recreation block, lower level, passageway between south recreation block and north hallway, view north
IL-2019-2-035	East recreation block, lower level, north hallway, view northeast
IL-2019-2-036	East recreation block, lower level, staircase to main lobby, view north
IL-2019-2-037	East recreation block, lower level, staircase to main lobby, detail of handrail, view east
IL-2019-2-038	East recreation block, lower level, hallway north of main staircase, view north
IL-2019-2-039	North recreation block, lower level, hallway, view west
IL-2019-2-040	North recreation block, lower level, entrance to west classroom, view north
IL-2019-2-041	North recreation block, lower level, west classroom, view west
IL-2019-2-042	North recreation block, lower level, west classroom, view northwest
IL-2019-2-043	North recreation block, lower level, center classroom, view southwest
IL-2019-2-044	North recreation block, lower level, center classroom, view northwest
IL-2019-2-045	West one-story classroom addition, view northeast

HIGHLAND PARK RECREATION CENTER
(KARGER CENTER)
HIBS No. IL-2019-2
Historic Images



“Children and Adults Find Fun in Highland Park Recreation Center,”
Chicago Tribune, December 6, 1951, section 5, page 1.



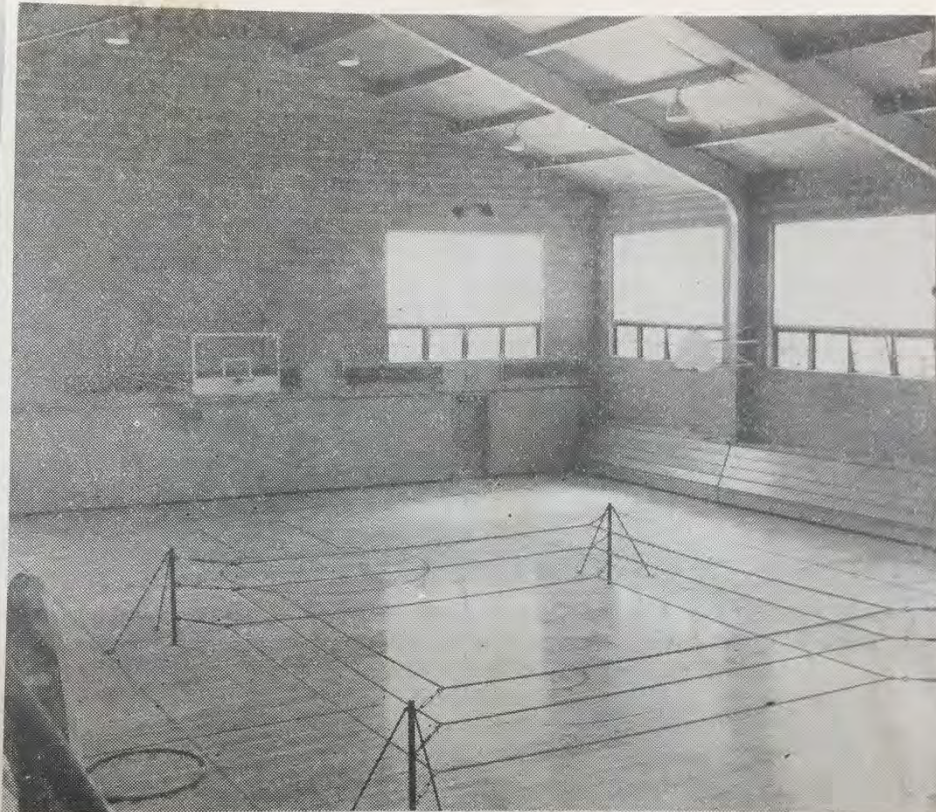
When the wind is howling and snow covers the ground youngsters can get their exercise in the gymnasium. [TRIBUNE Photos]

“Children and Adults Find Fun in Highland Park Recreation Center,” *Chicago Tribune*, December 6, 1951, section 5, page 1.



Frank Sordyl, custodian, and Miss Annelle Miller practice table tennis in the recreation room. Behind the table in the basement room is a mural which illustrates many of the sports in the center recreation program.

“Children and Adults Find Fun in Highland Park Recreation Center,” *Chicago Tribune*,
December 6, 1951, section 5, page 1.



Percy H. Prior Jr. Photos

Outstanding feature of new recreation center is its large gymnasium, pictured above, looking south. Clear play area measures 96 feet by 72 feet. Folding bleachers at play floor level and concrete balcony opening from main lobby at upper entrance level will provide room for from 600 to 700 spectators. Adjacent to gym are locker facilities, toilets, showers and drying rooms, A community dance in gymnasium Saturday night will climax grand opening. Admission to two-day program is free.

H.P. NEWS OCT. 12 1950

Community Center Building Progresses

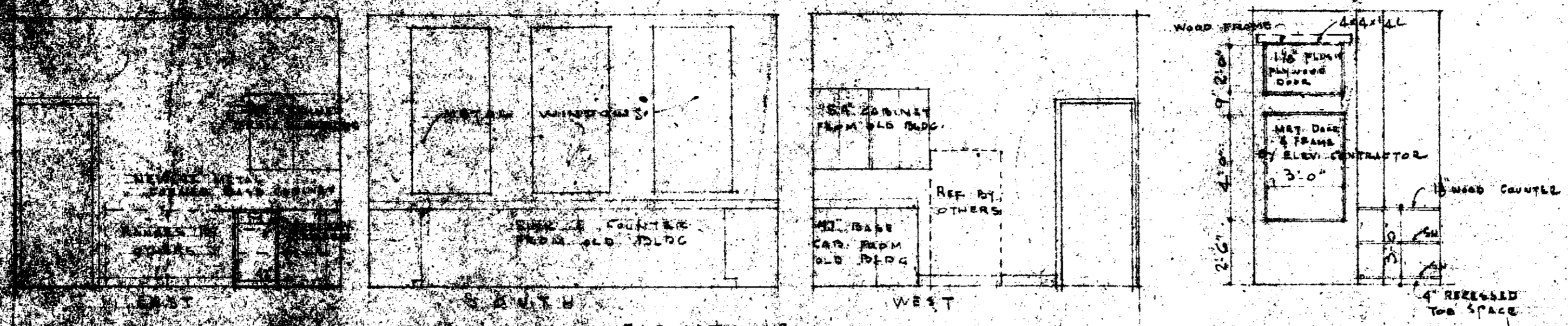


Percy H. Prior, Jr., Photo

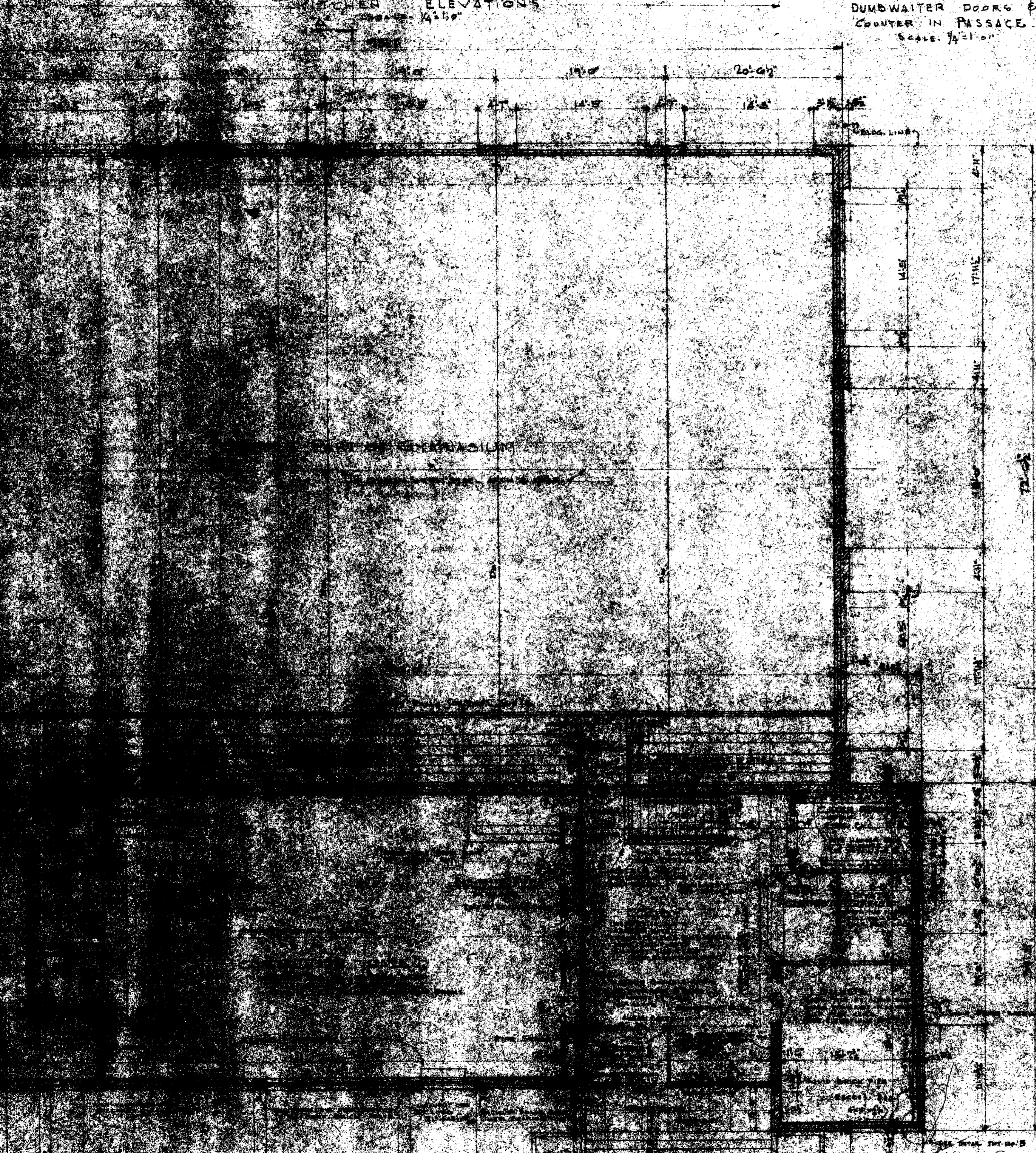
In spite of cold weather, workmen continue to make progress on the new community center building in Sunset Park, as the above photograph shows. The concrete roof was poured last week, and partitions are now being erected in the first floor section of the east side of the building. The building will be one story on the east front and full two stories in height on the west rear. The building contractors expect to finish their work by March. Decorating contractors will then take over and it is hoped to have the new center ready for use by May 1, Arthur Olson, president of the Highland Park Playground and Recreation board, said this week.

H.P. NEWS DEC. 8 1949

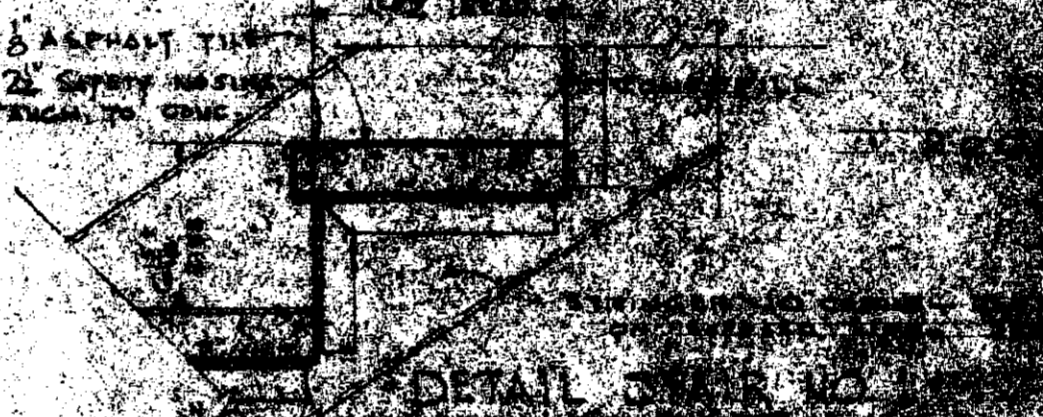
Highland Park News, December 8, 1949 (article located in clippings file, Archives & Local History Department, Highland Park Public Library).



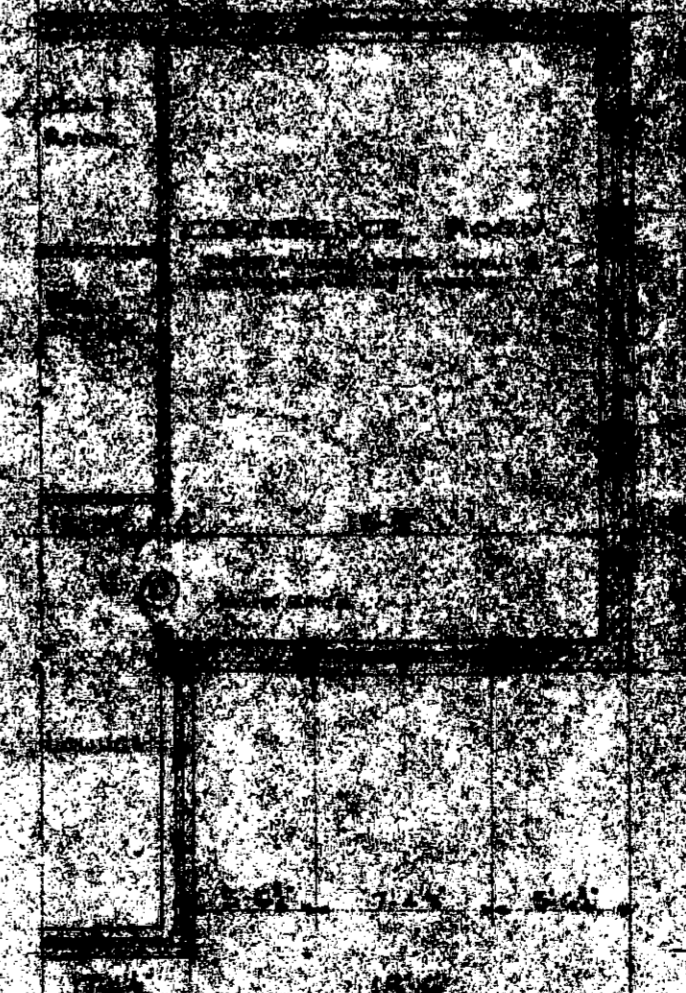
DUMBWAITER DOOR & COUNTER IN PASSAGE
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



DETAIL OF DOOR

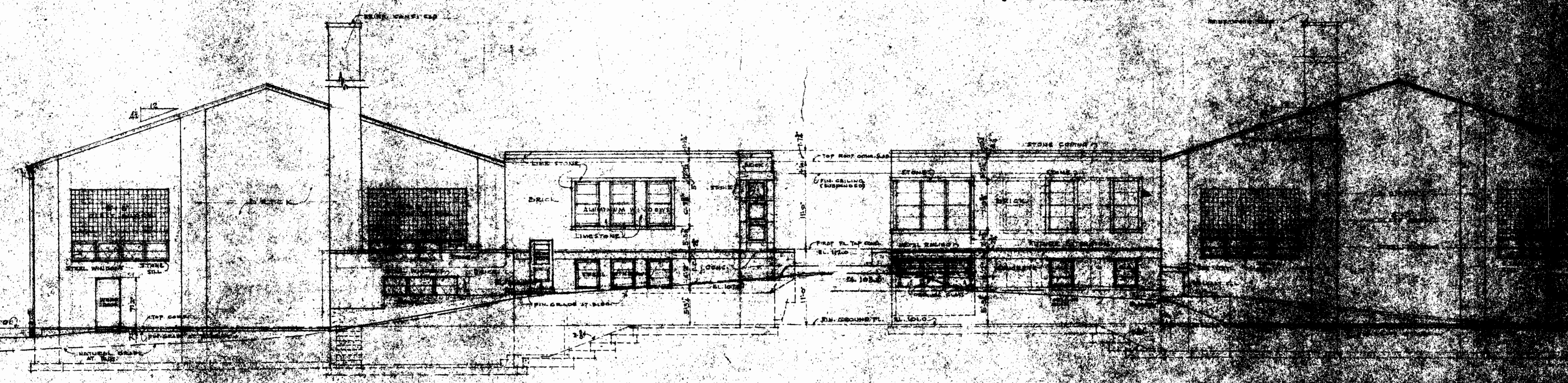
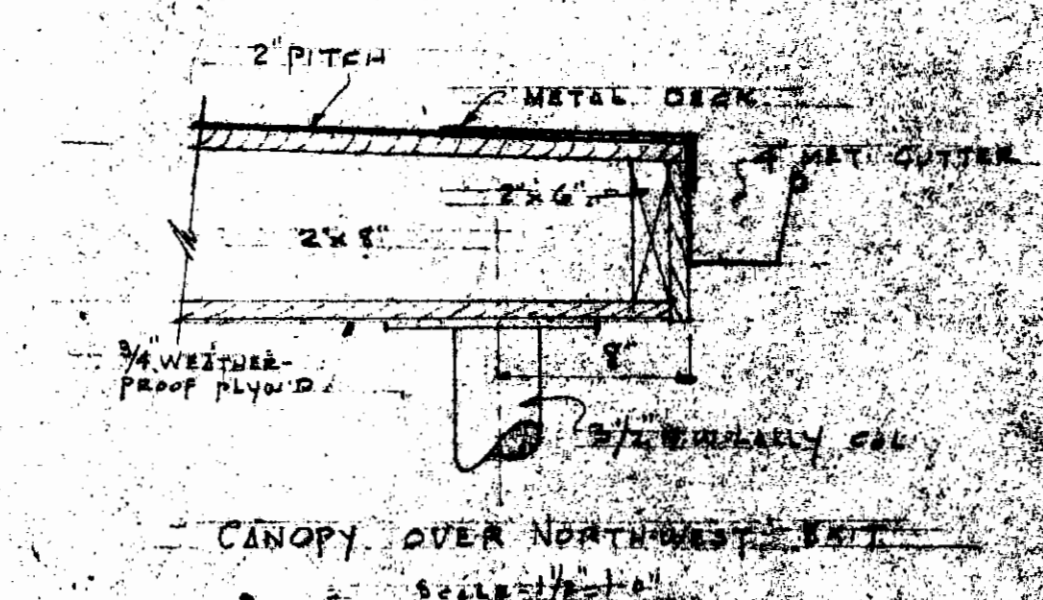


ALTERNATE FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
PROVIDE CLOSED END BISHOPS FOR PARTITION STUD WALLS & OUT CORNERS.
WALL BACKUP AT WINDOW JAMBES TO BE SOLID BRICK FOR 12" OR MORE
LESS THAN FOUR INCH BRICK DISTANCE. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING.

NO.	DOOR	SIZE	TYPE	FINISH
A	10'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
B	10'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
C	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
D	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
E	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
F	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
G	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
H	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
I	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
J	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
K	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
L	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
M	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
N	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
O	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
P	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
Q	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
R	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
S	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
T	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
U	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
V	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
W	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
X	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
Y	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD
Z	7'0" x 7'0"	WOOD	SLIP	WOOD

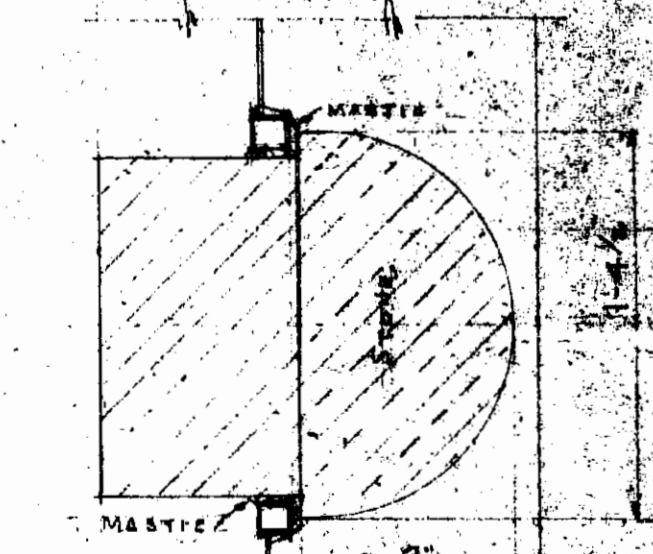
FIRST FLOOR PLAN - 3
 HIGGINS & CO.
 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 PLAN DE REGISTRATION BOARD
 BERTRAMA WEBER ARCHITECT
 261 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
 CHICAGO



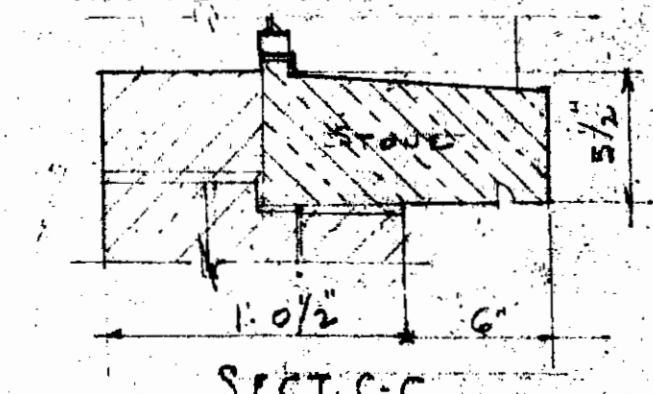
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECT. A-A

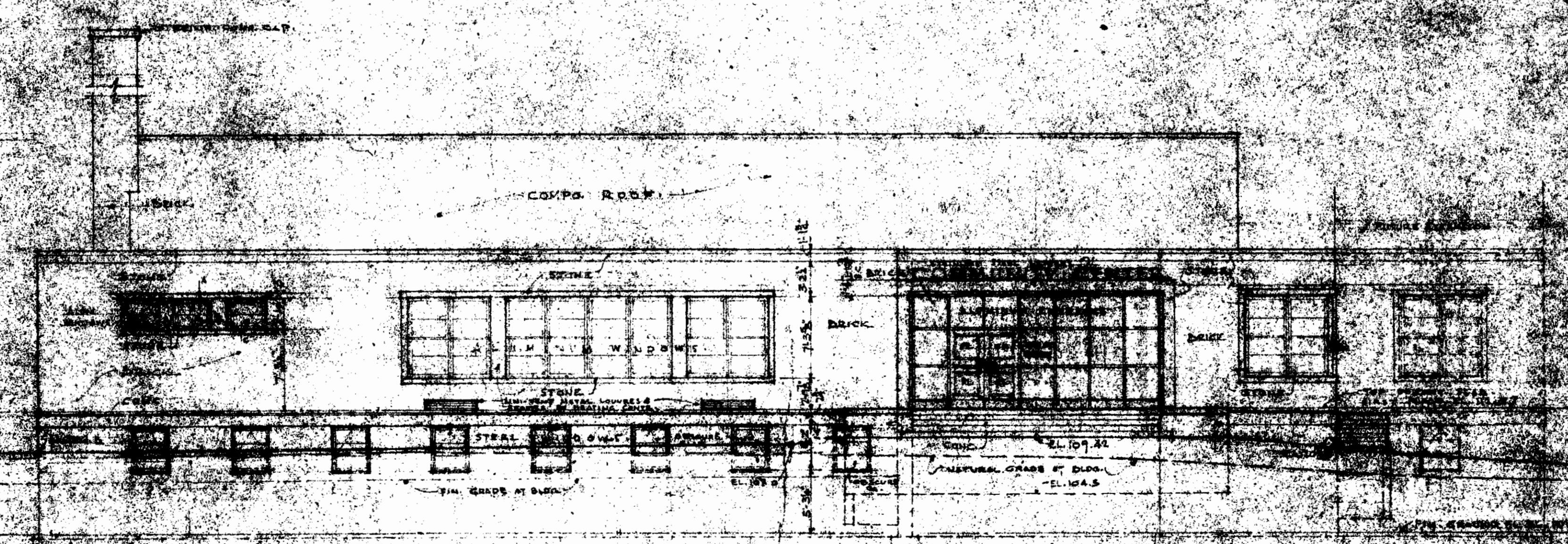


SECT. B-B

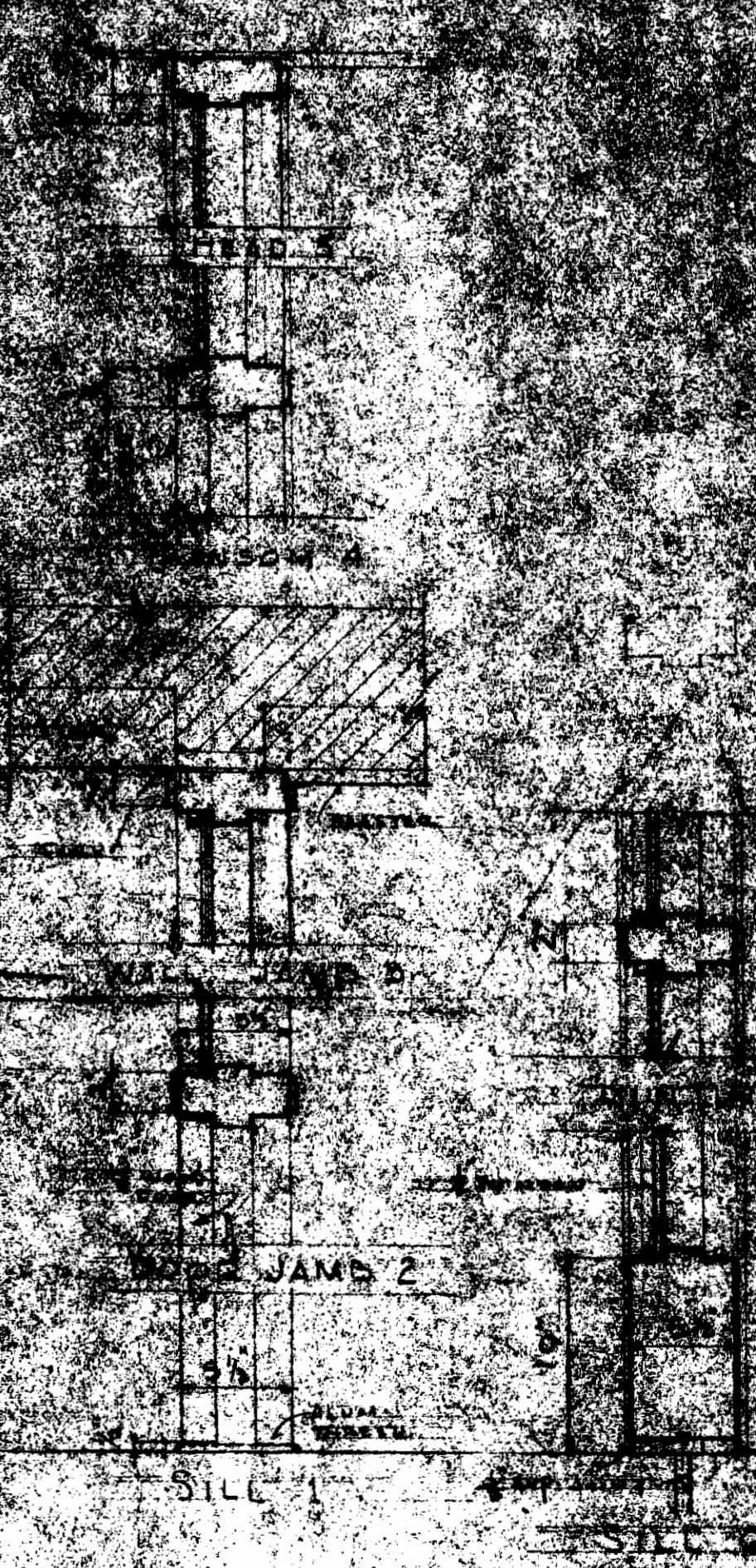


SECT. C-C

SECT. THRU WINDOWS
IN PASSAGE & STG. SPACE
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

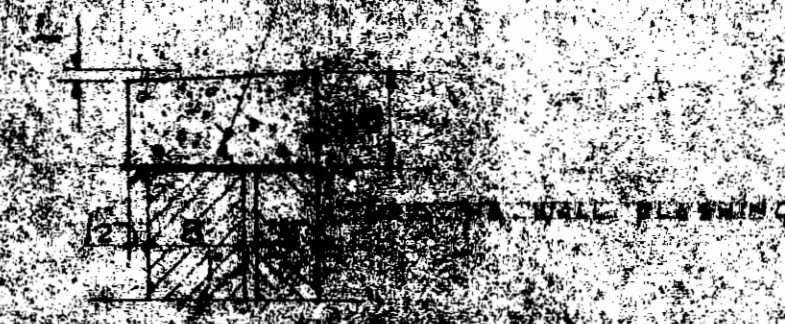


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

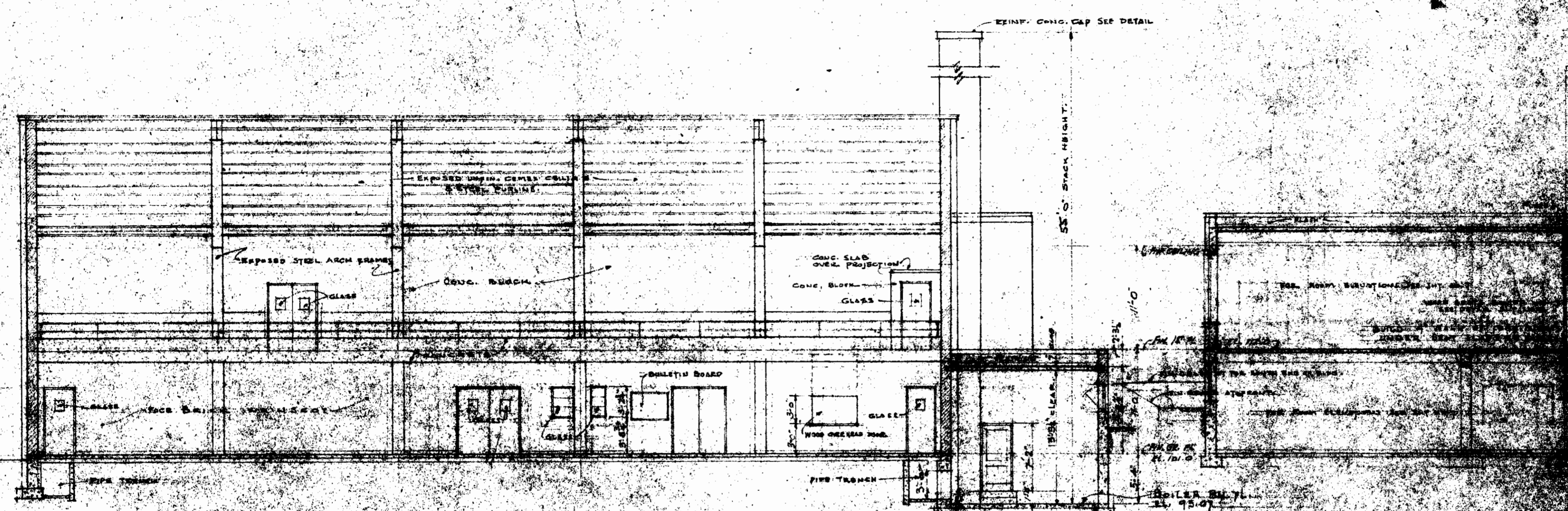


ENTRANCE DETAILS
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
SEE DETAILS ON SHEET
FOR LOCATIONS

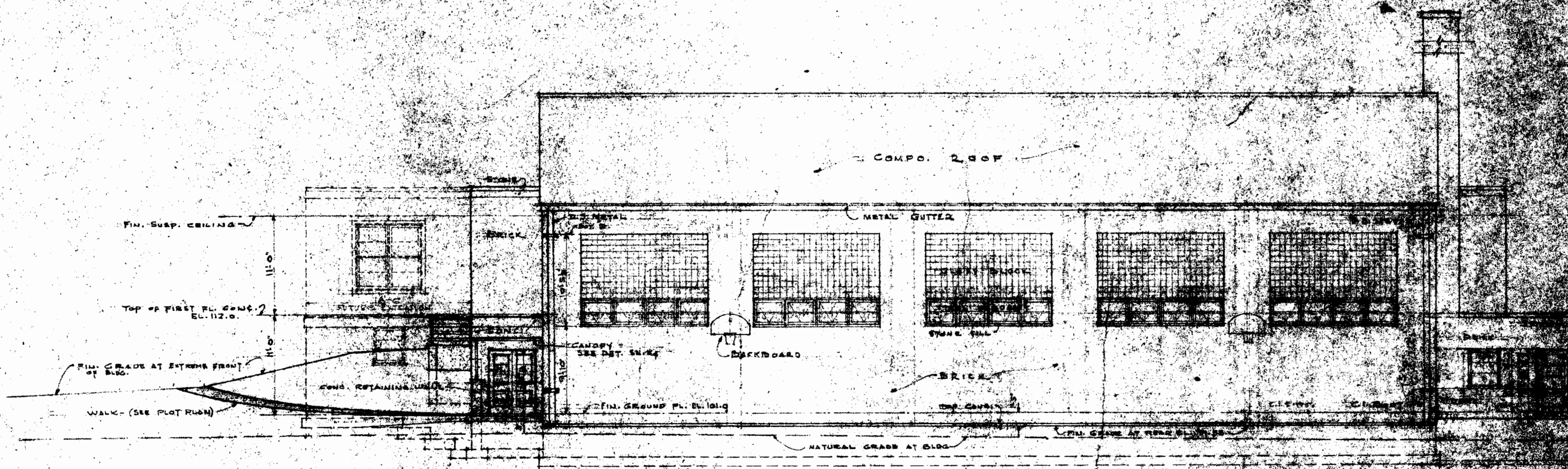
ROOF RISE AROUND CORNER



ROOF RISE

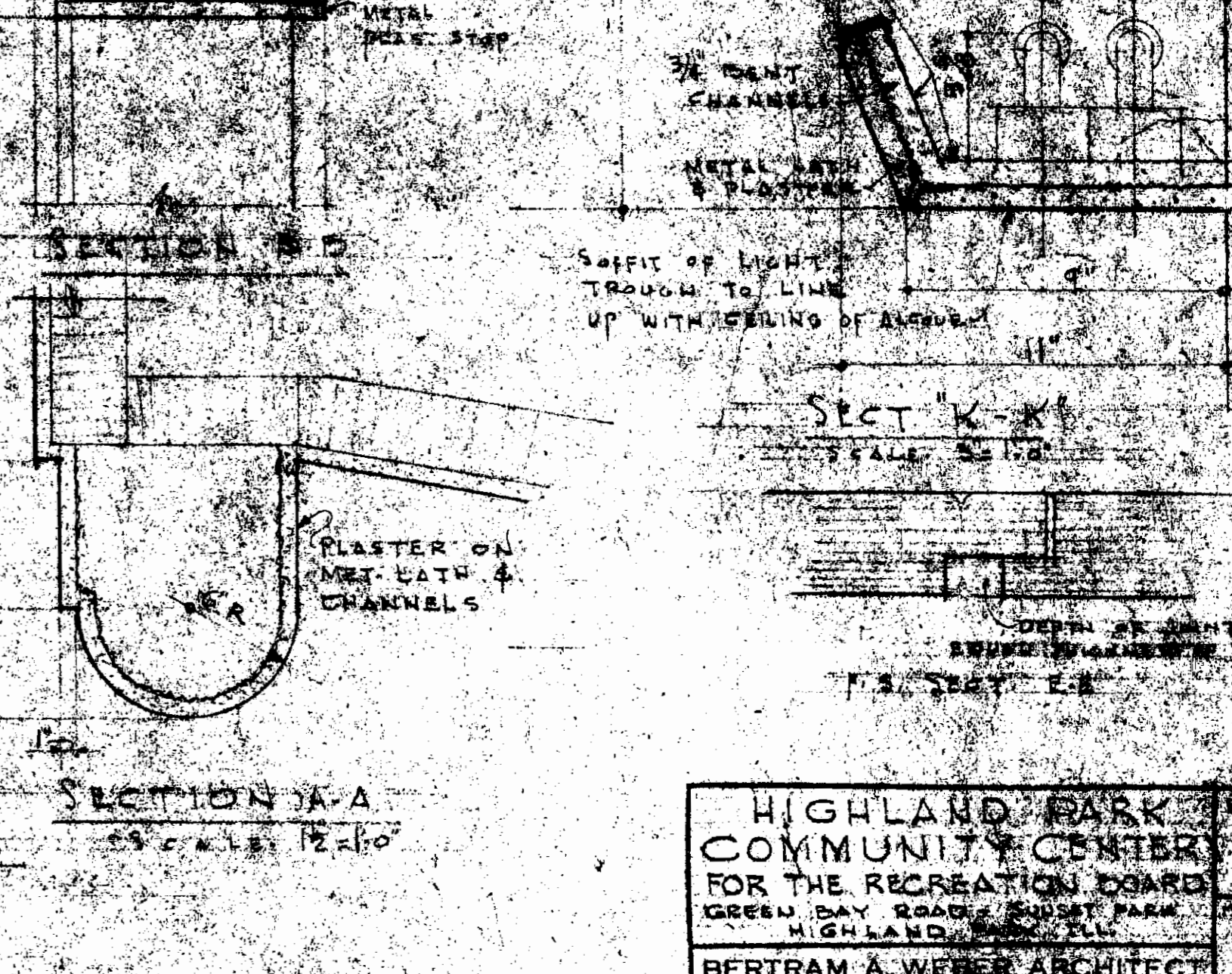
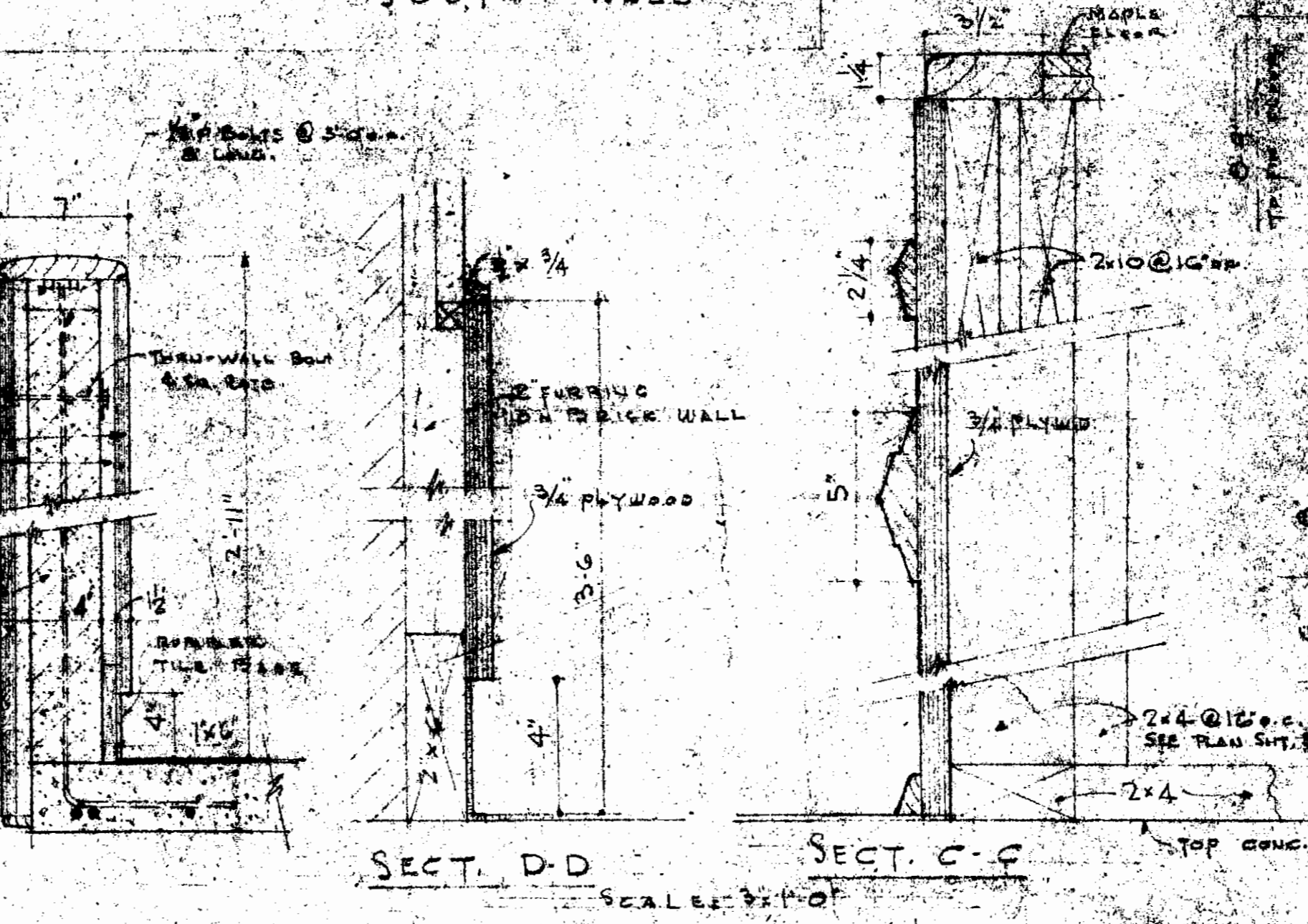
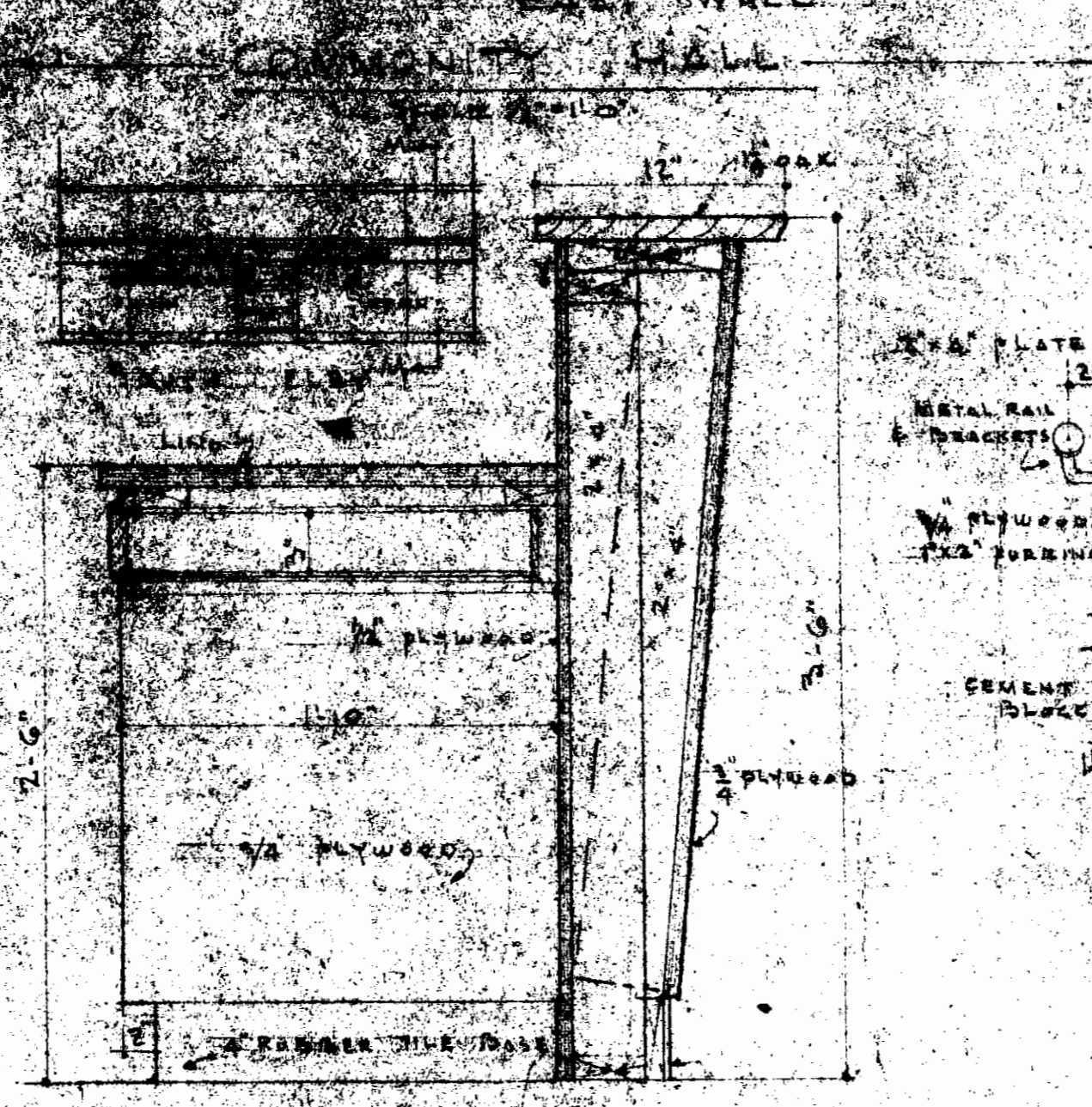
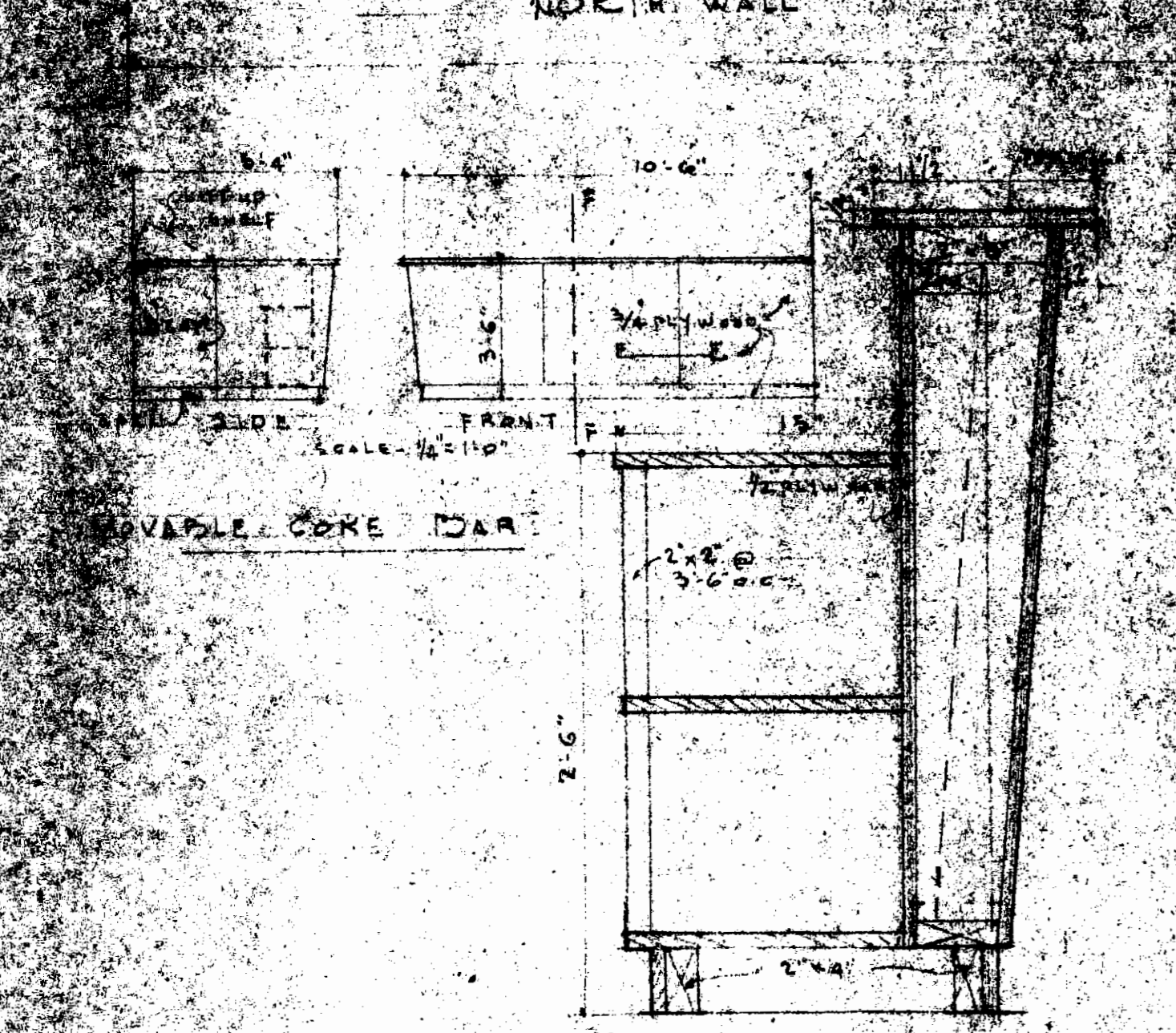
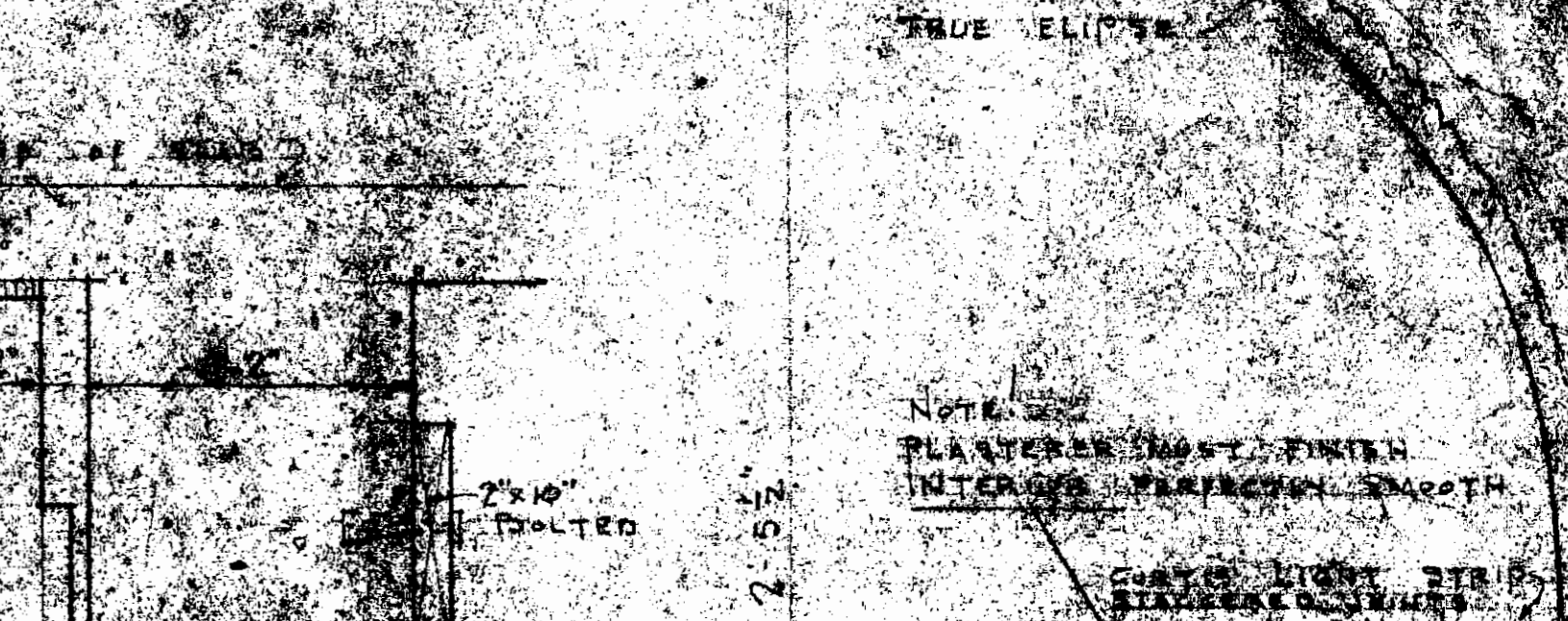
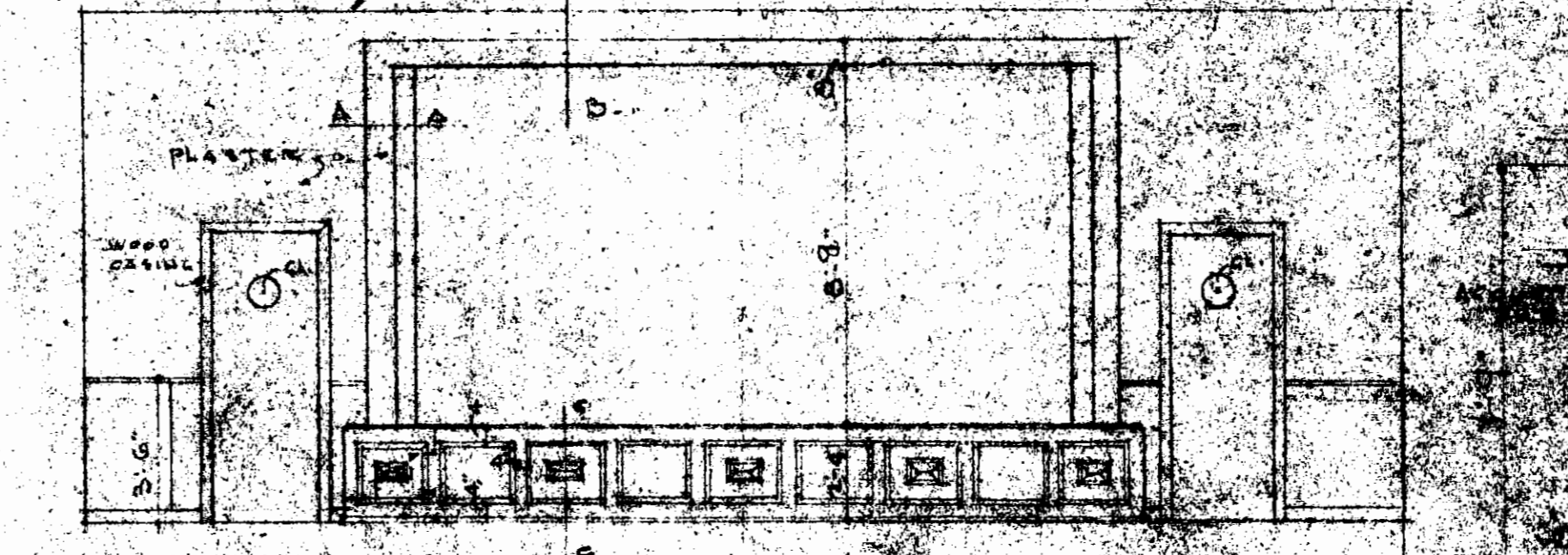
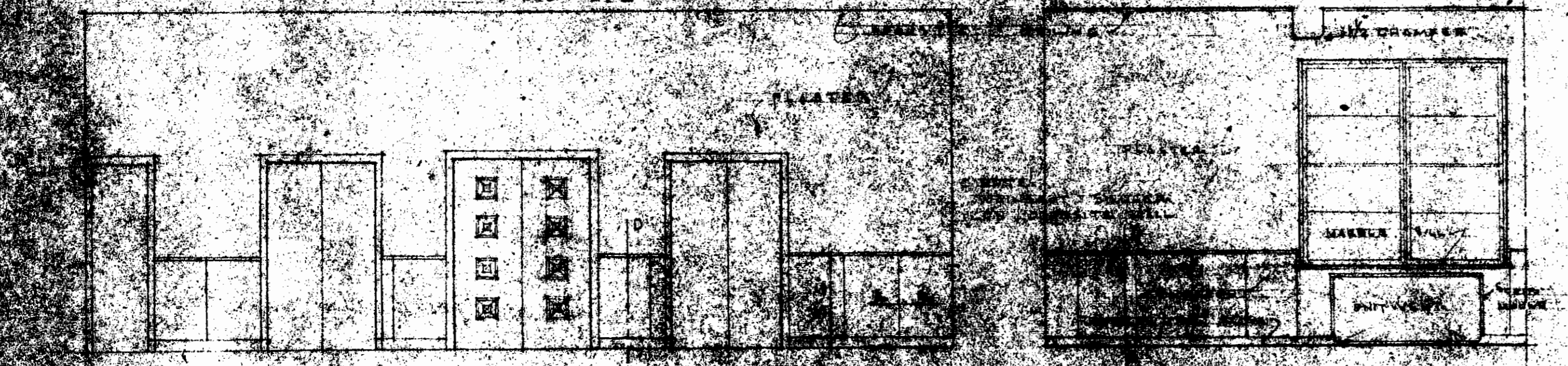
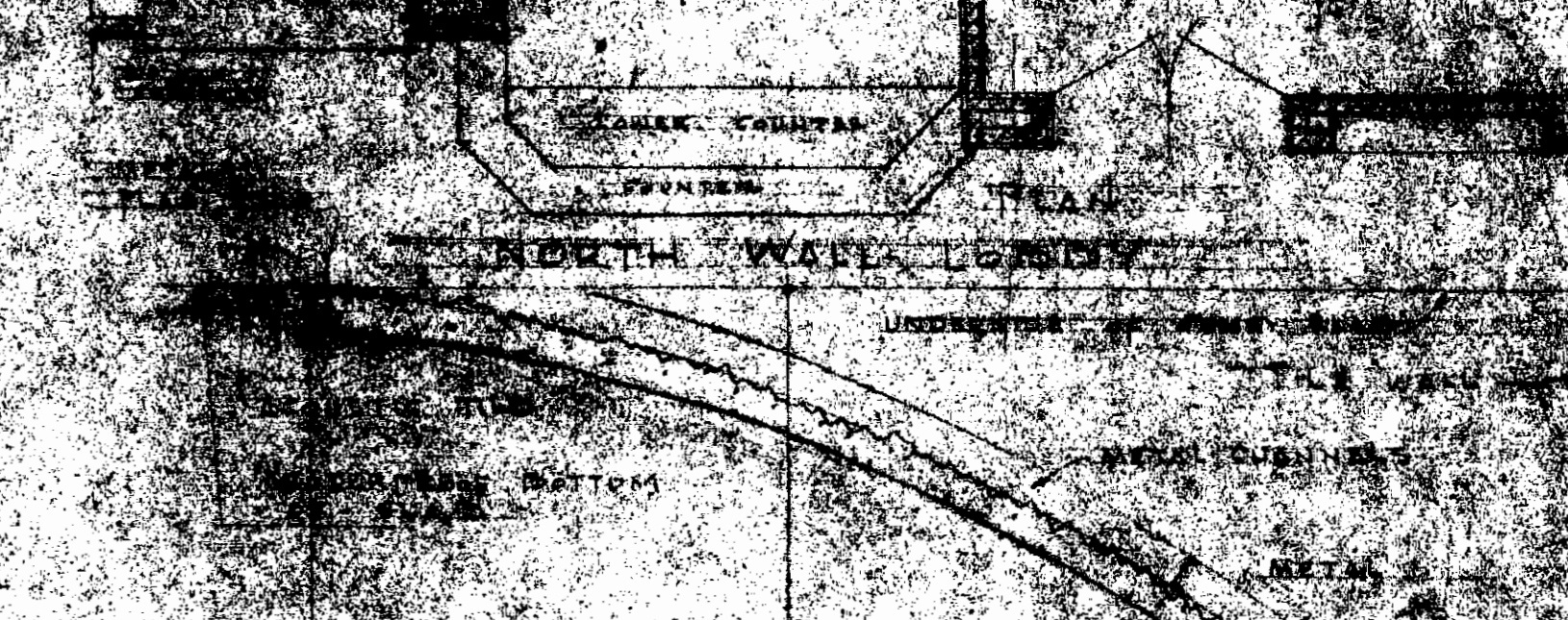
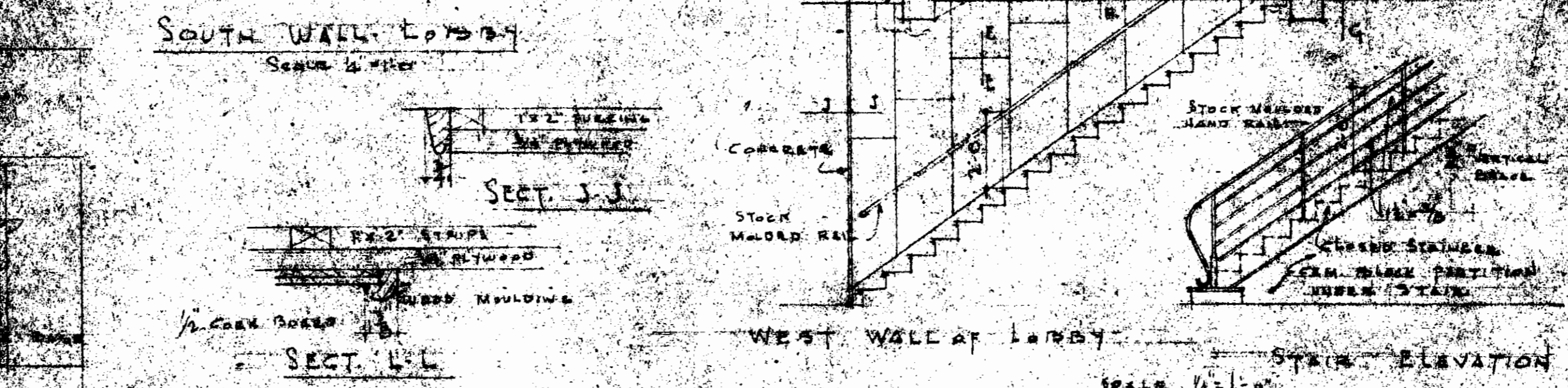
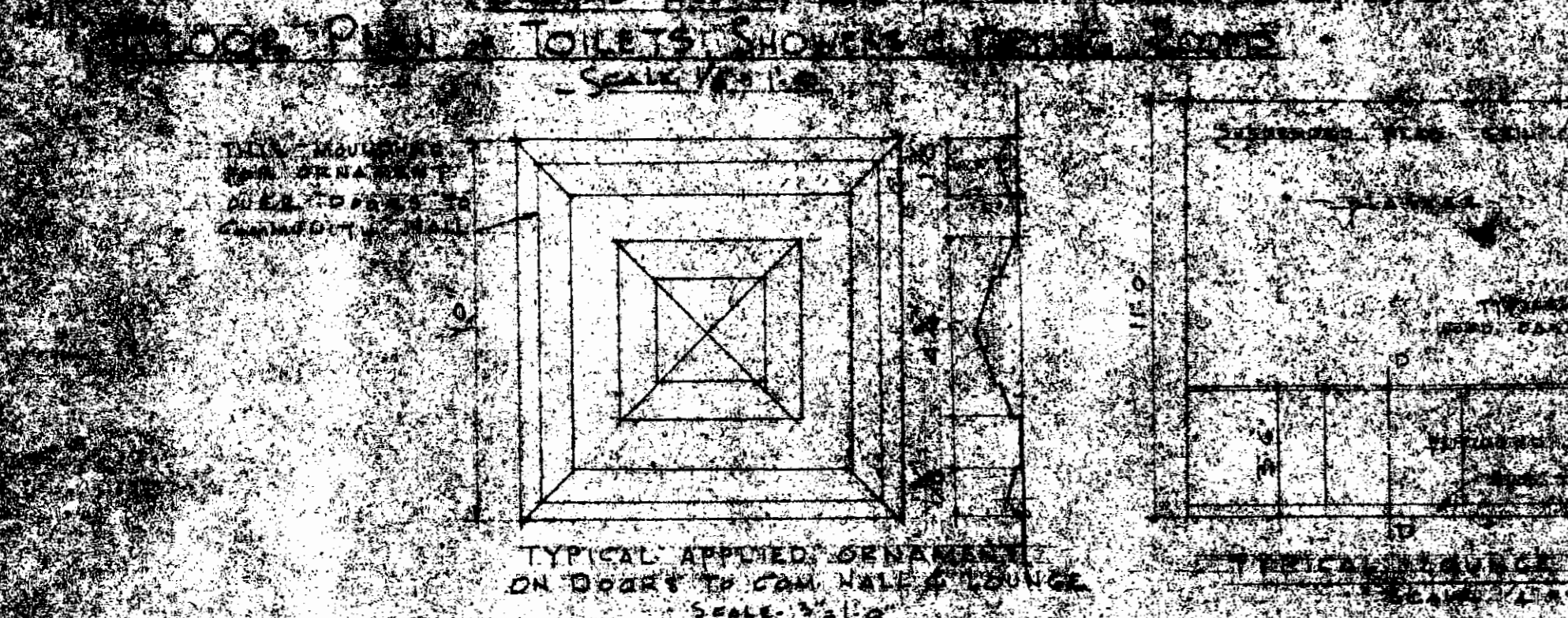
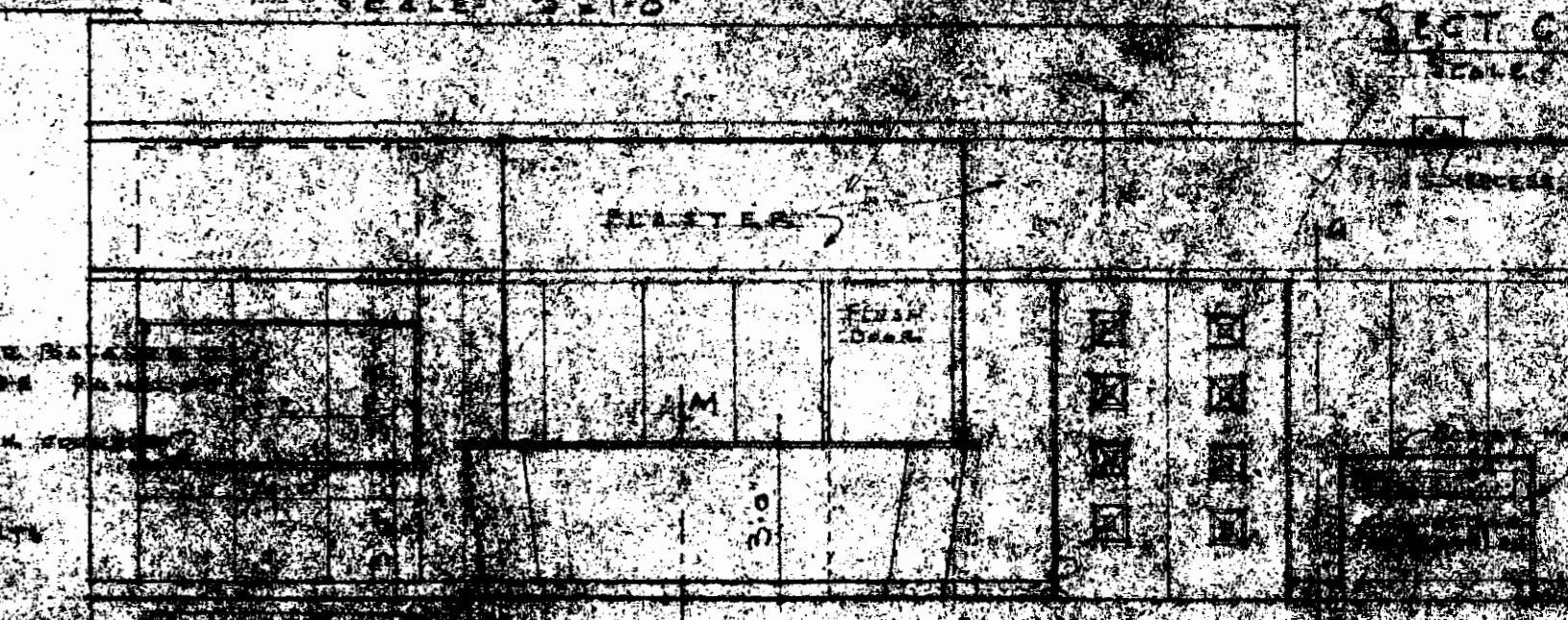
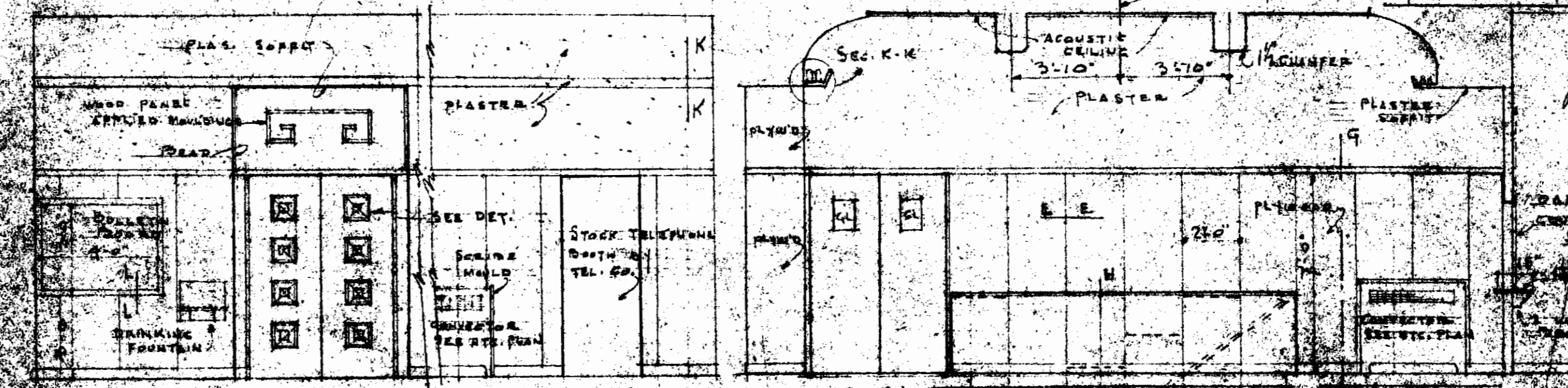
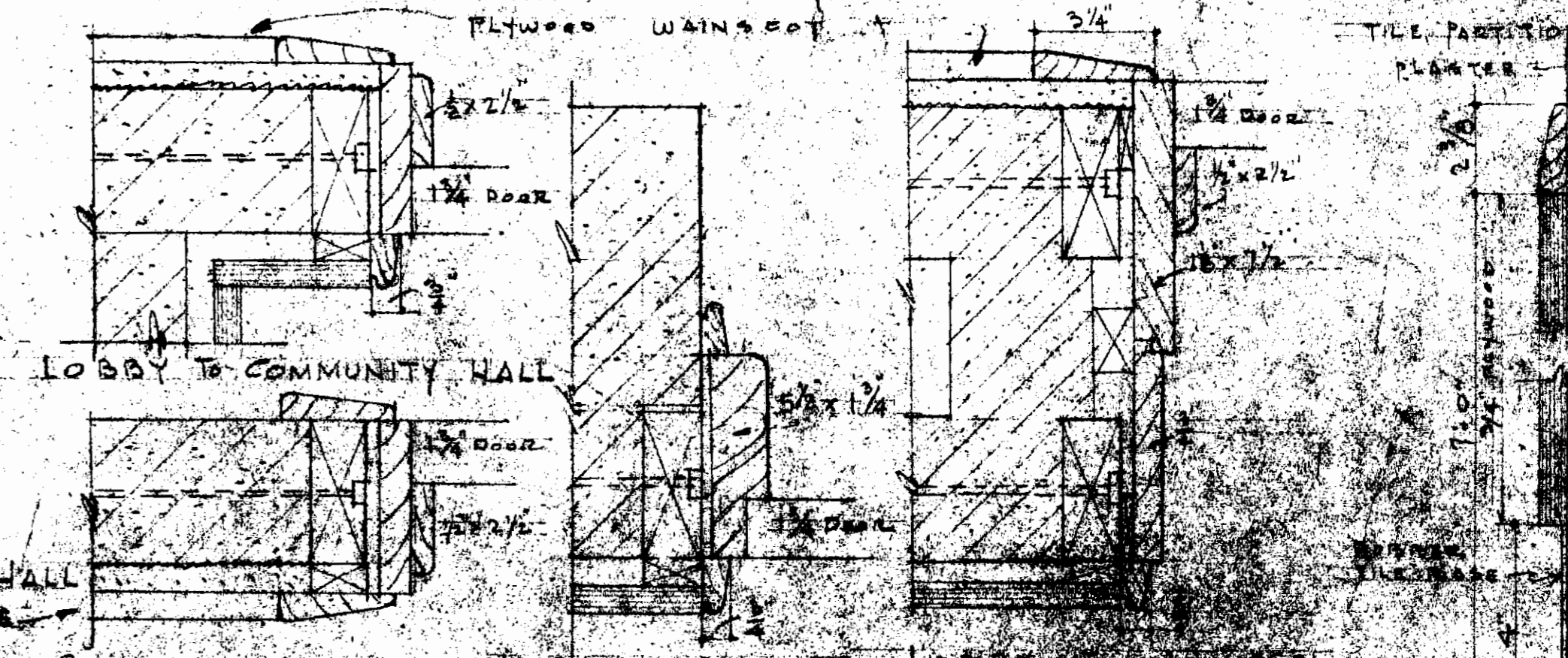
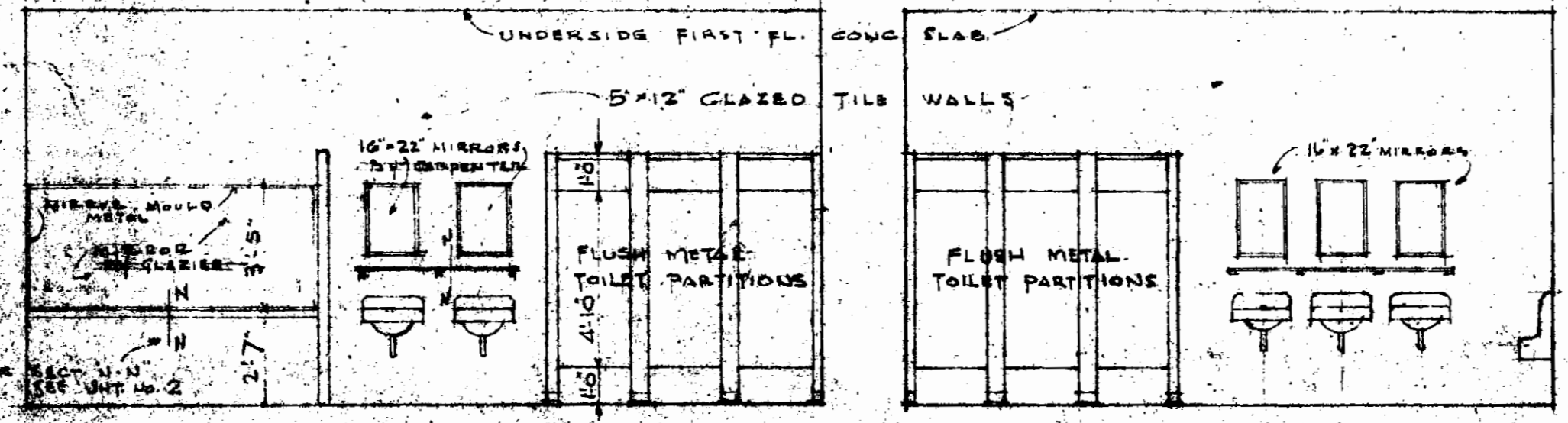
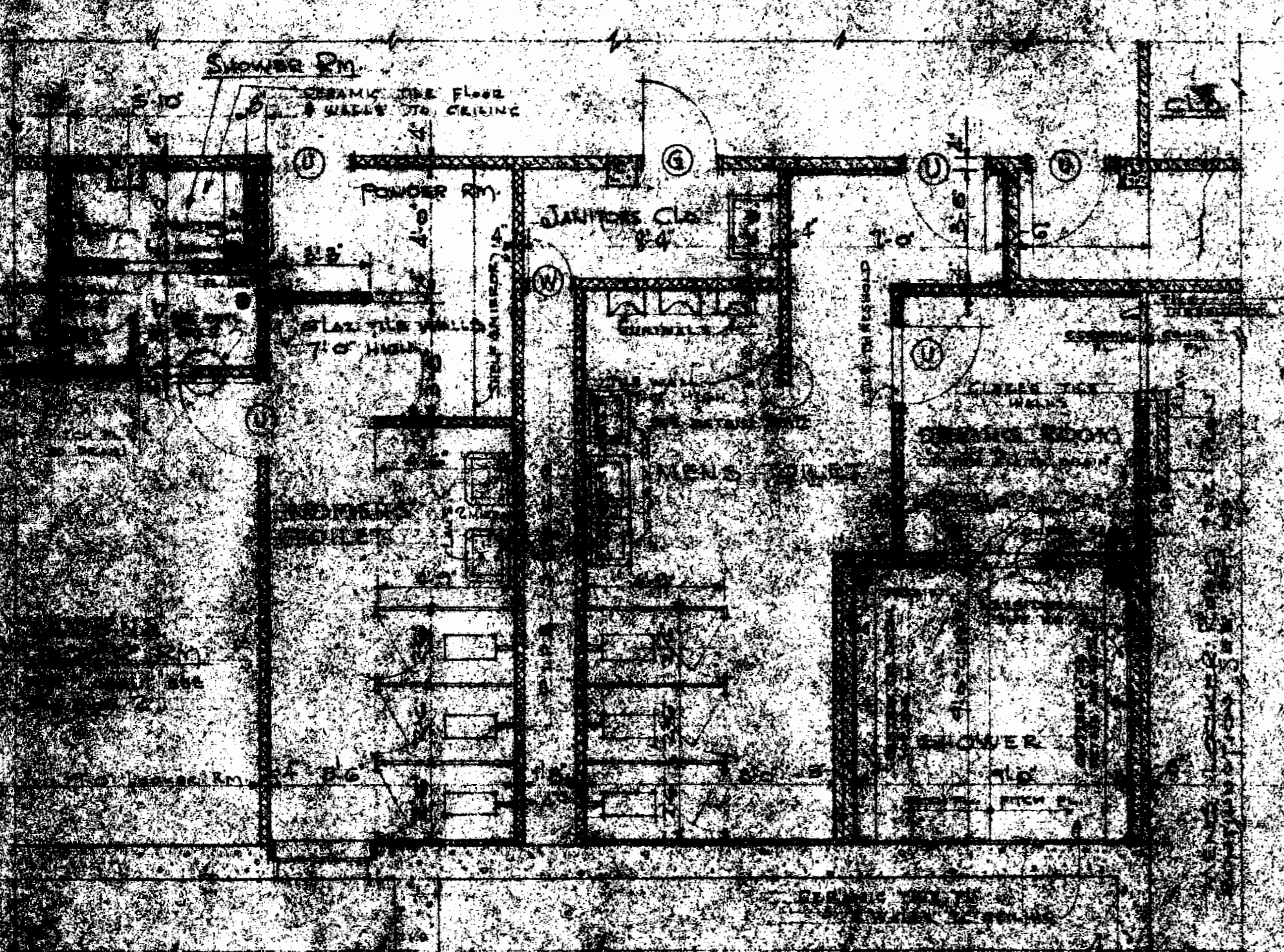


SECTION 1-3-B
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

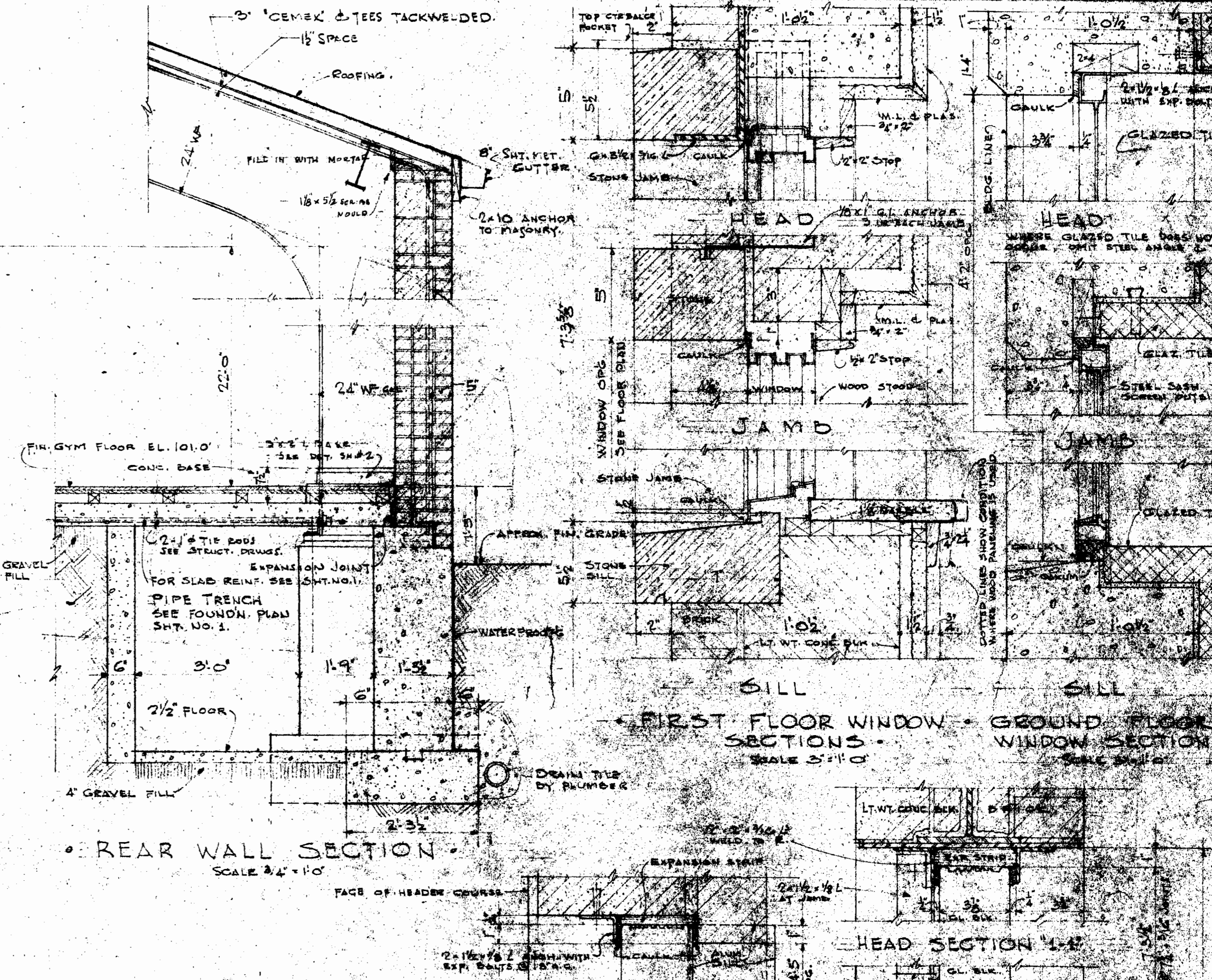
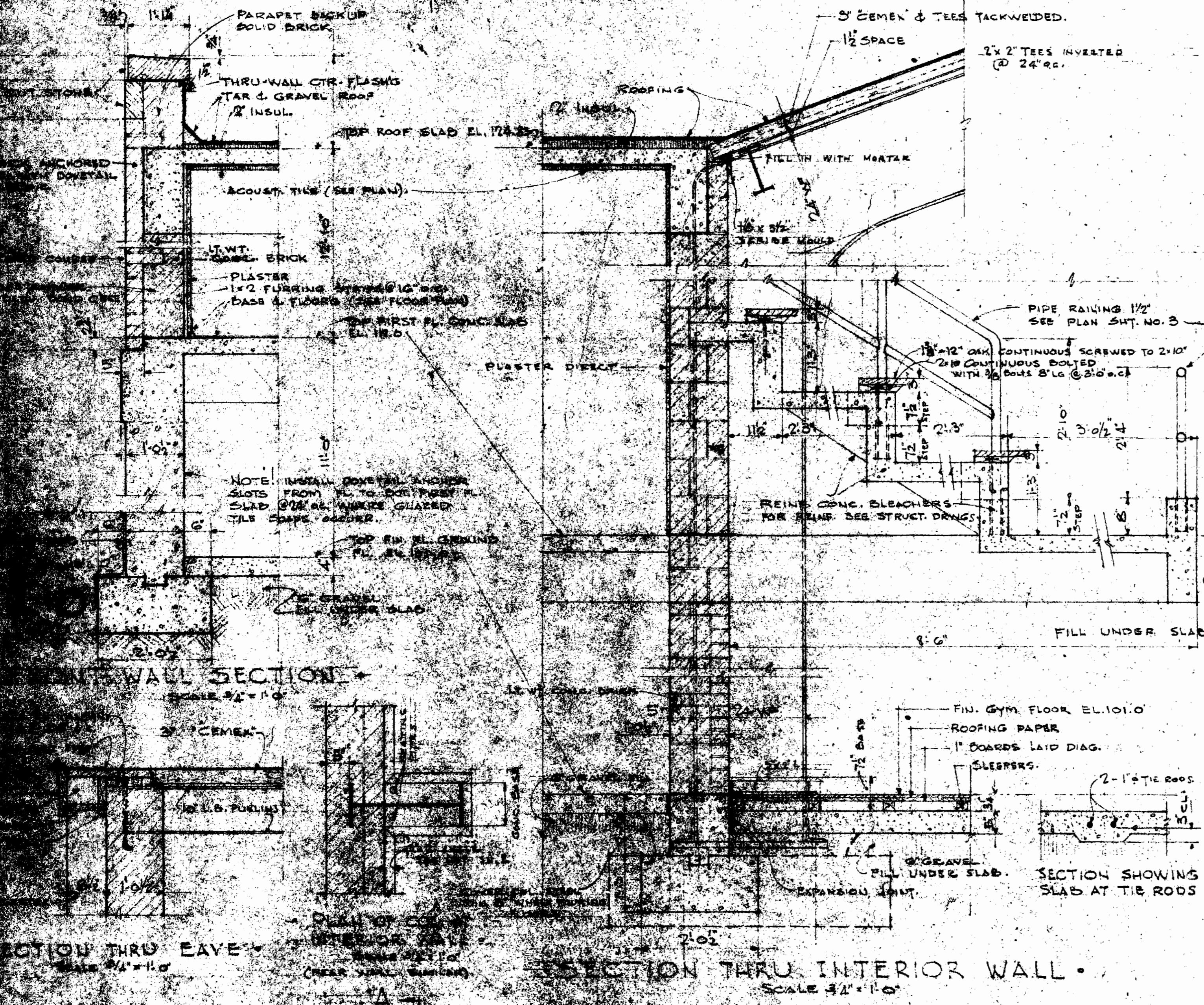


WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

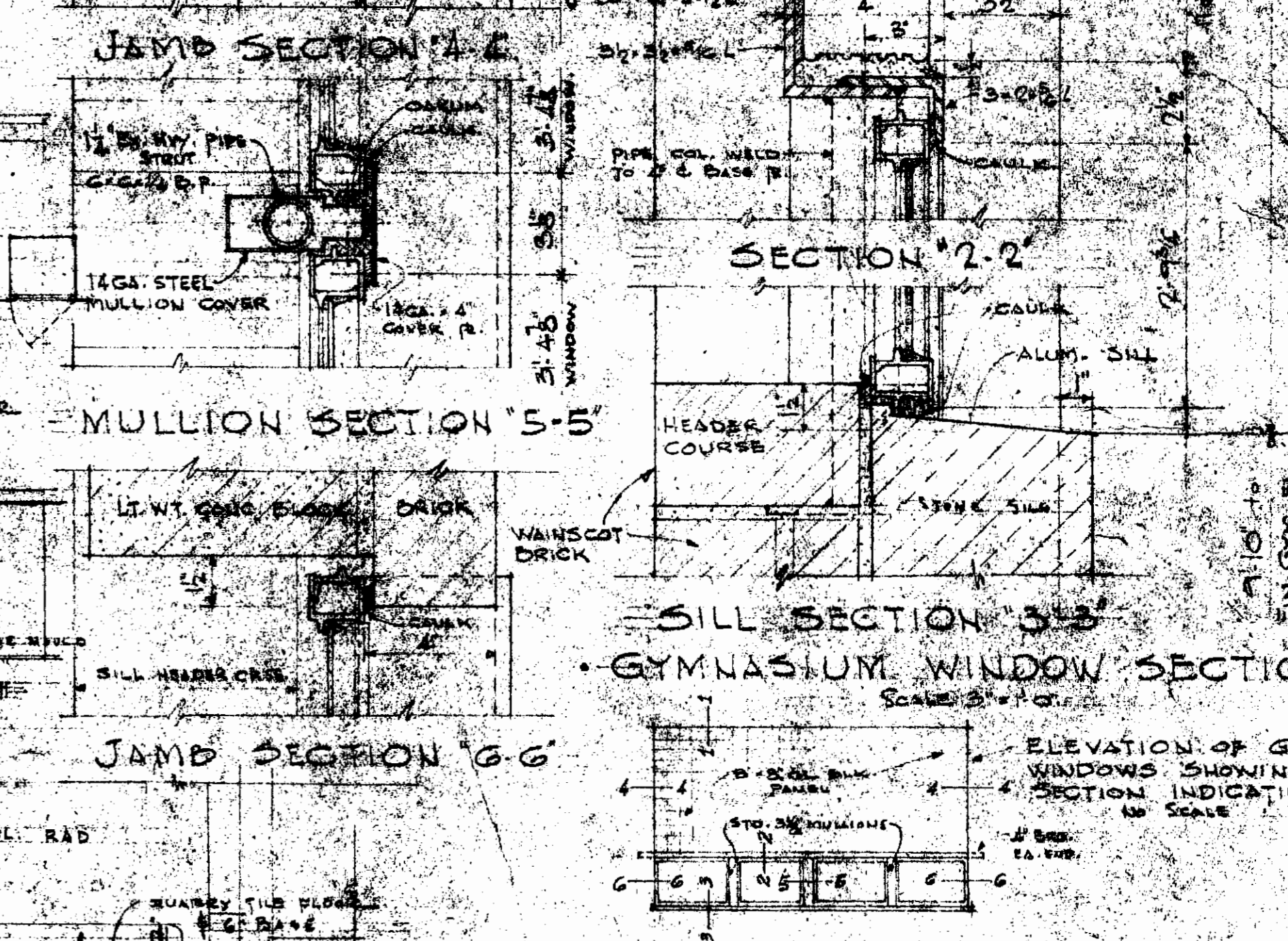
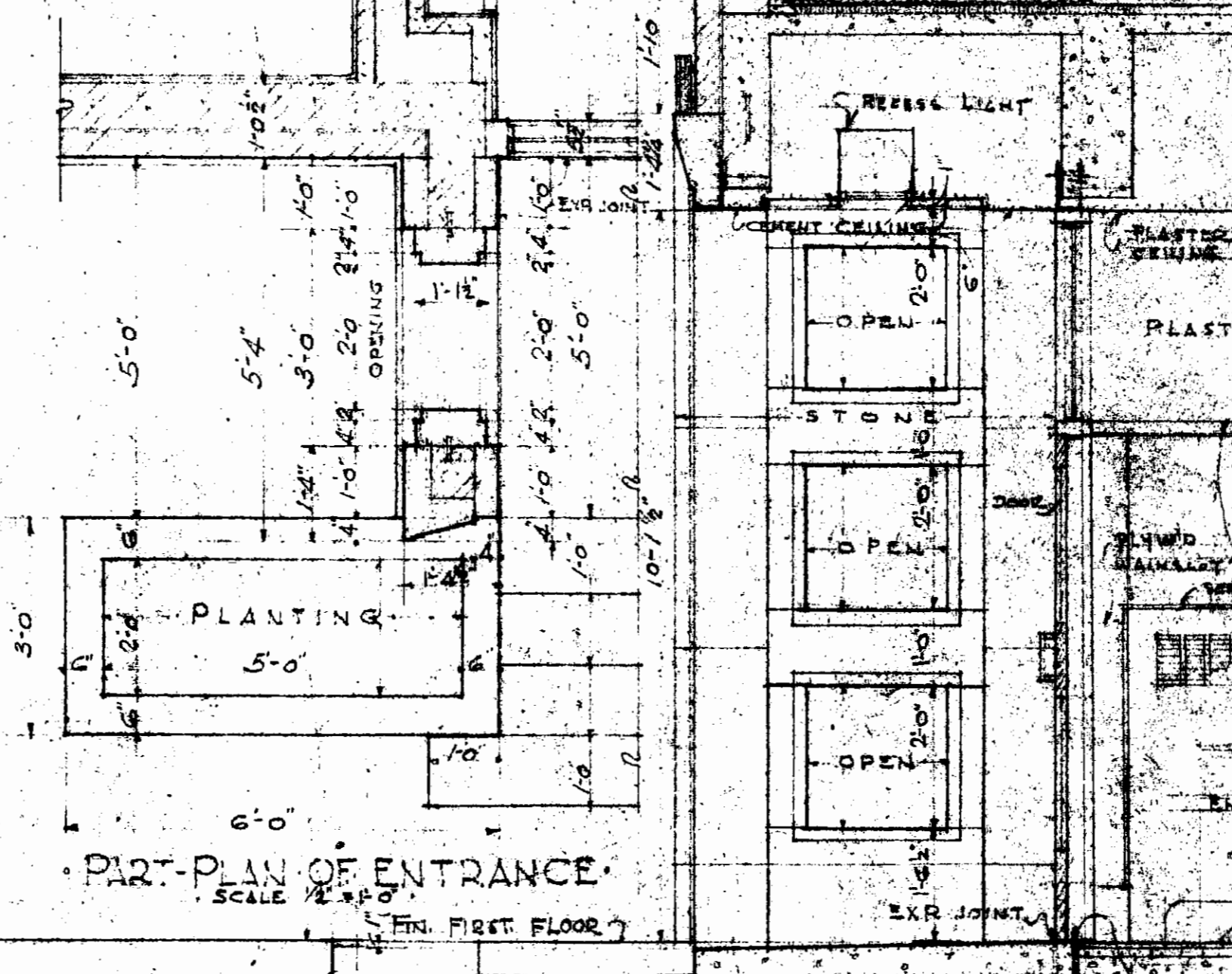
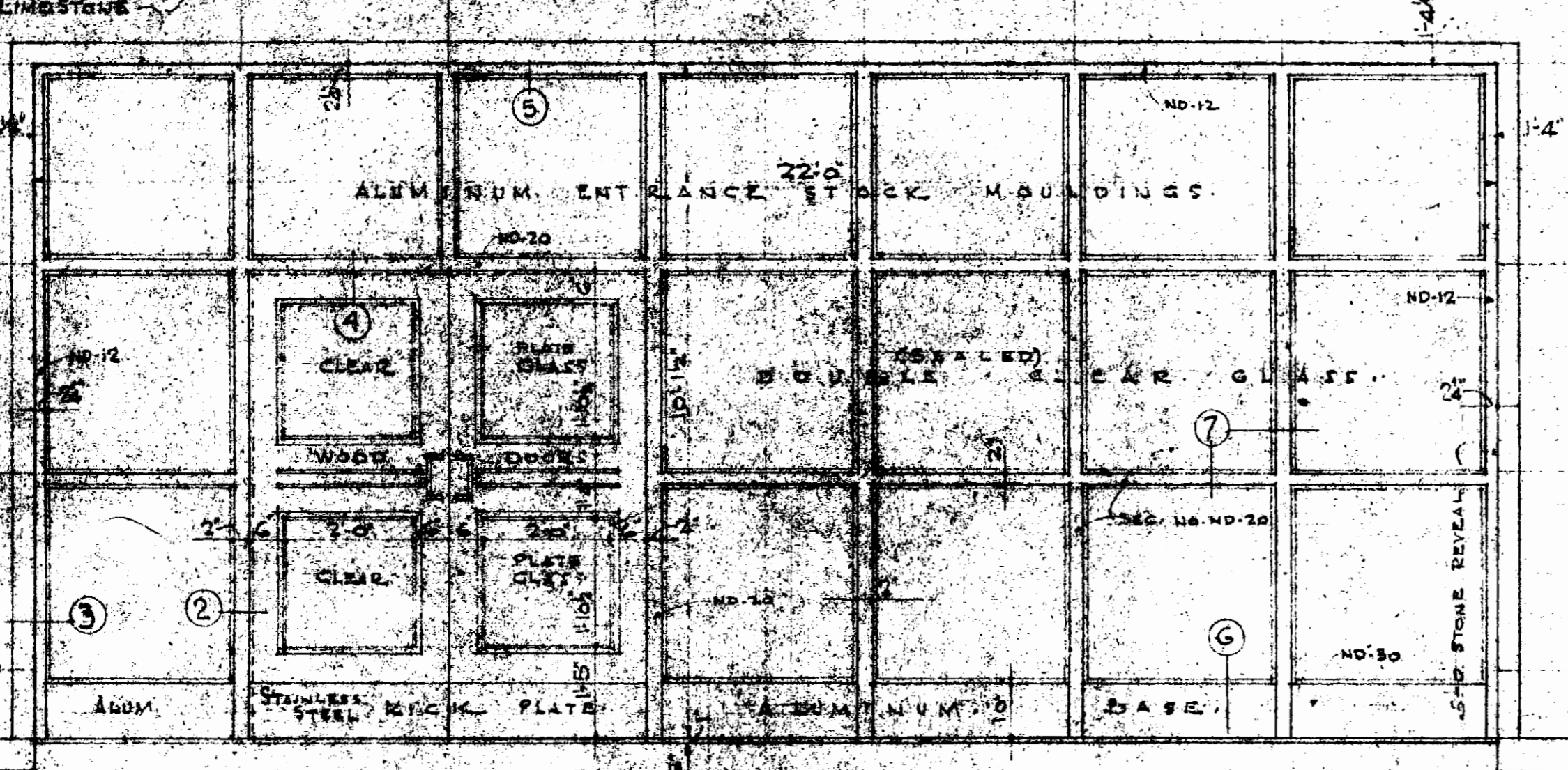
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WOOD BRIDGE, N. J.
ARCHITECT



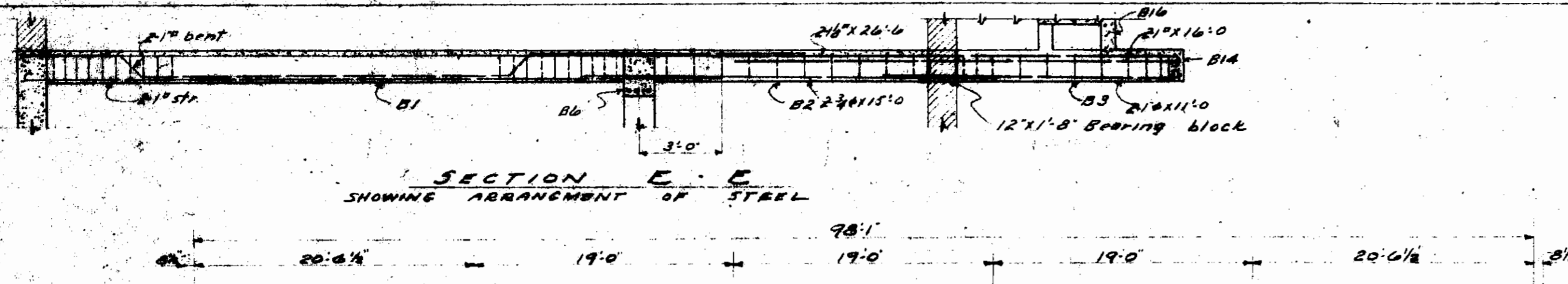
HIGHLAND PARK COMMUNITY CENTER FOR THE RECREATION BOARD GREEN DAY ROAD, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. BERTRAM A. WEBER ARCHITECT 221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO



COMMUNITY CENTER

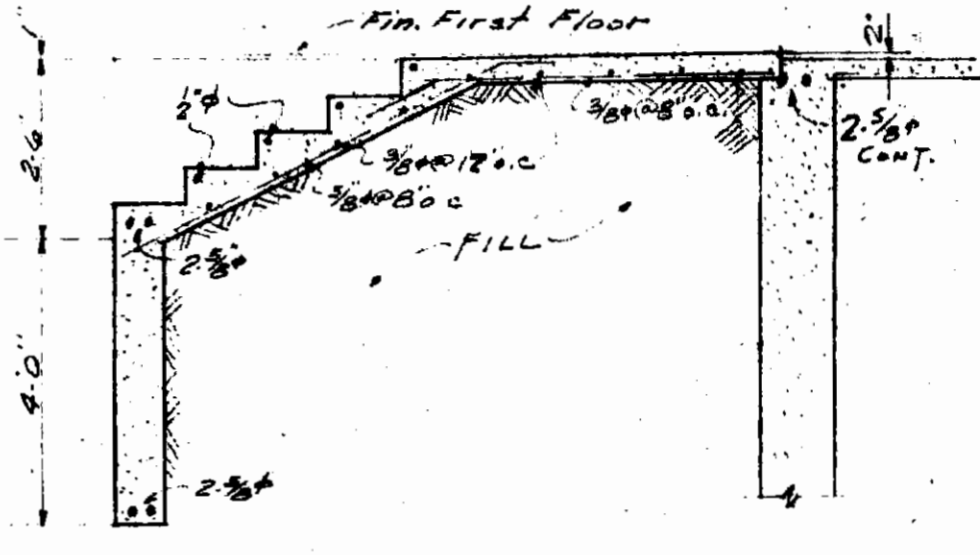
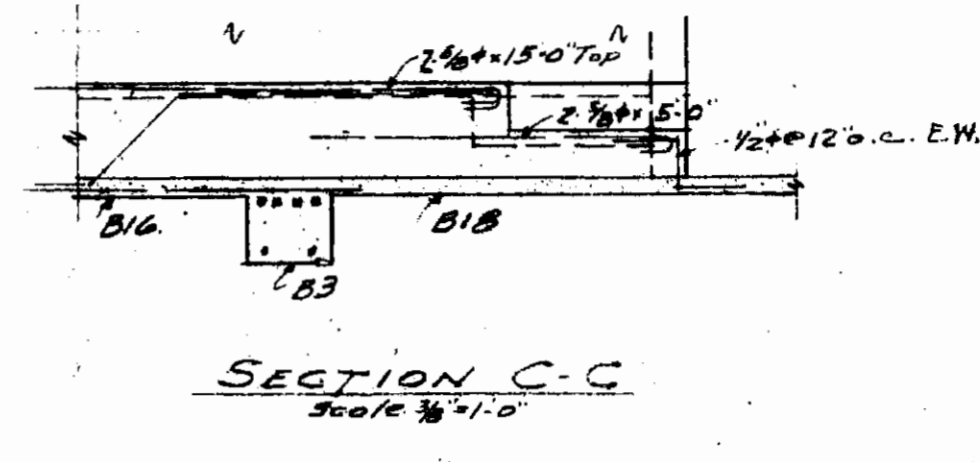


EXTERIOR & ENTRANCE DET
HIGHLAND PARK
COMMUNITY CENTER
FOR THE RECREATION BOARD
GREEN BAY ROAD - SUNSET PARK
HIGHLAND PARK ILL.
BERTRAM A. WEBER ARCHITECT
221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO

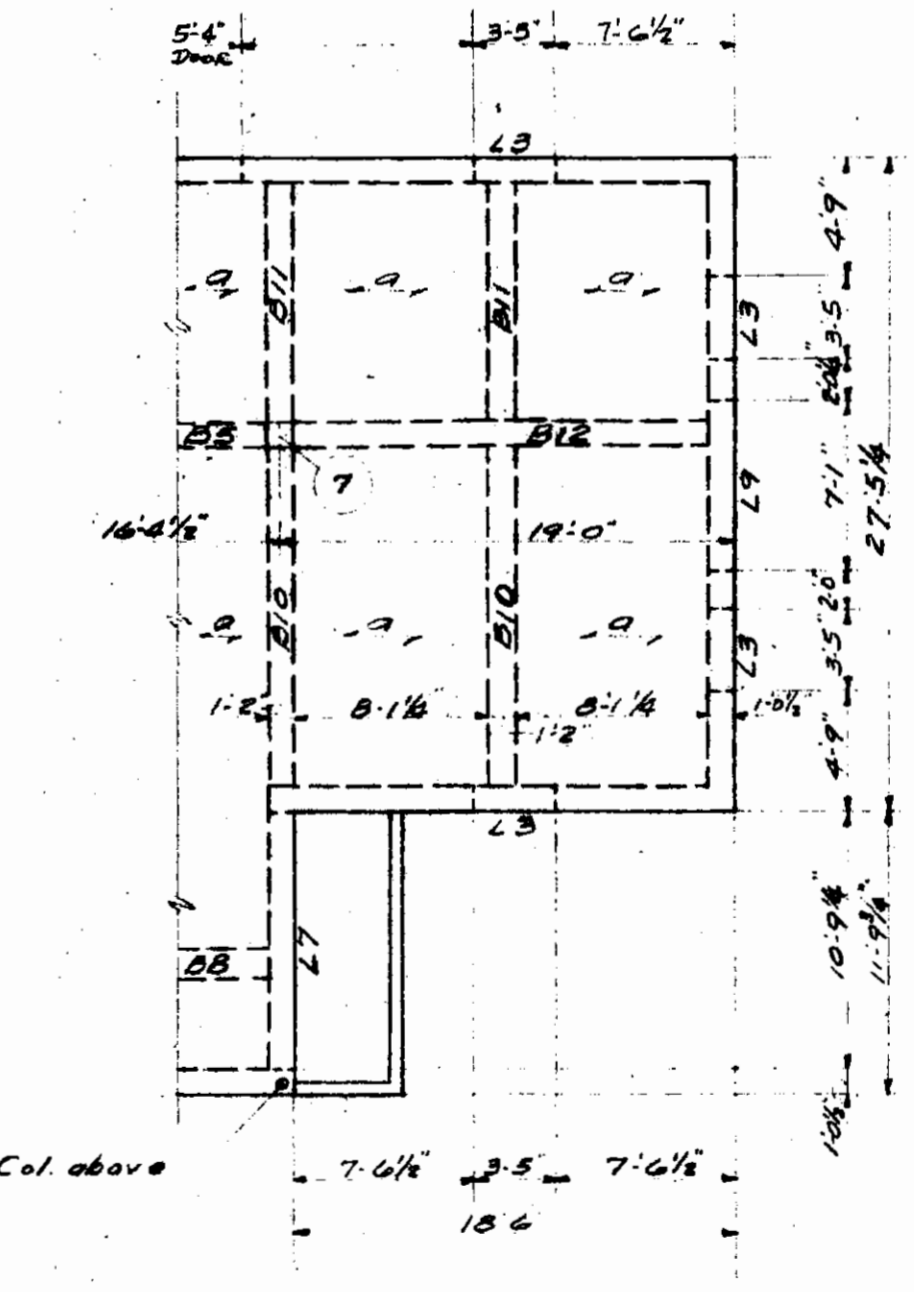


SLAB SCHEDULE			
MARK	THICKNESS	REINFORCING STEEL	
a	3 1/2	1/2" x 6" o.c. All str. & bt.	
b	7	3/4" x 6" o.c. All str. & bt.	
c	3 1/2	1/2" x 6" o.c. Top	
d	2 1/2	3/4" x 6" o.c.	
e	3	1/2" x 6" o.c. All str. & bt.	
f	4	3/4" x 8" o.c.	

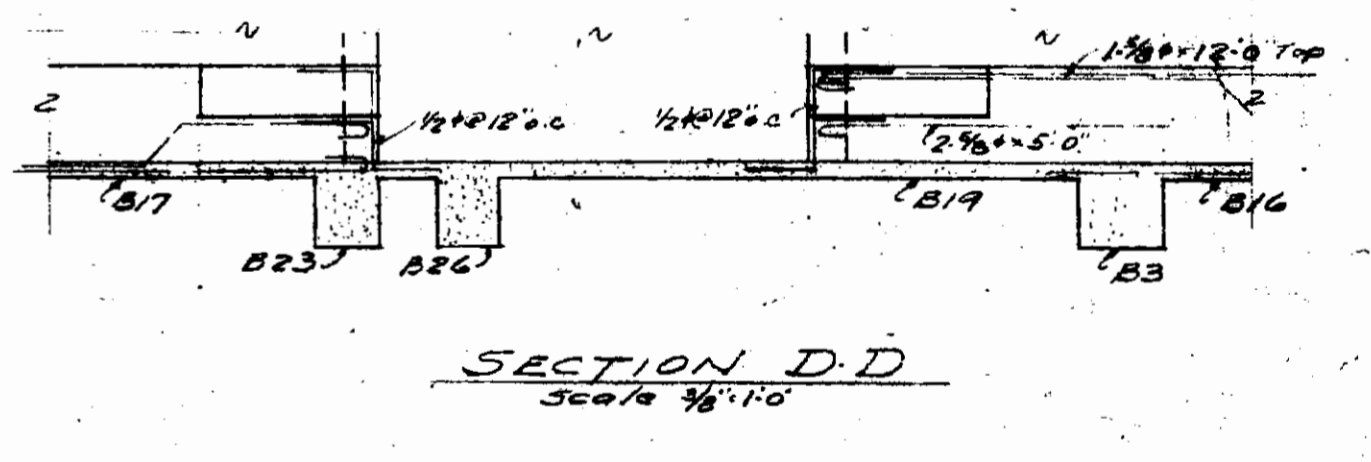
BEAM SCHEDULE									
MARK	SIZE	NO	REINFORCING PER BEAM			STIRRUPS PER BEAM			
			STRAIGHT BAR	BENT BARS	WIRE MESH	NO	SIZE	MARK	SPACING
B1	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	3-6" x 5-6" x 6"		
B2	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	12" o.c.		
B3	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	3-6" x 5-6" x 6"		
B4	13x17 1/2		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	5-3" x 10"		
B5	13x17 1/2		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	3-6" x 5-6" x 6"		
B6	13x17 1/2		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	3-6" x 5-6" x 6"		
B7	13x17 1/2		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	5-3" x 10"		
B8	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	3-6" x 6"		
B9	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	12" o.c.		
B10	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"			
B11	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"			
B12	13x20		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"			
B13	6x22		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B14	6x22		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B15	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B16	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B17	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B18	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B18A	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B19	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B19A	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B20	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B21	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B22	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B22A	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B22A	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B22A	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B22A	6x17 1/2		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
L1			3L 3" x 3 1/2" x 3/16"						
L2	18 1/2" x 18 1/2"		2 3/8"						
L3	12 1/2" x 18 1/2"		4 3/8"						
L4			15" L 33.9 # 12 x 1/4 R						
L5			3L 4" x 3 1/2" x 3/16"						
L6			5" W 17 # 12 x 1/4 R						
L7	12 1/2" x 18 1/2"		2 3/8"						
L8			10" W 21 # 12 x 1/4 R						
L9	12 1/2" x 18 1/2"		2 3/8"						
L10			3L 4" x 3 1/2" x 3/16"						
B23	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	3-6" x 5-6" x 6"		
B24	6x22		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B25	6x22		1 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 3/8"	3/8"			
B26	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"	4 1/8" x 21"		
B27	14x14		2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	3/8"			



SECTION E-E Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



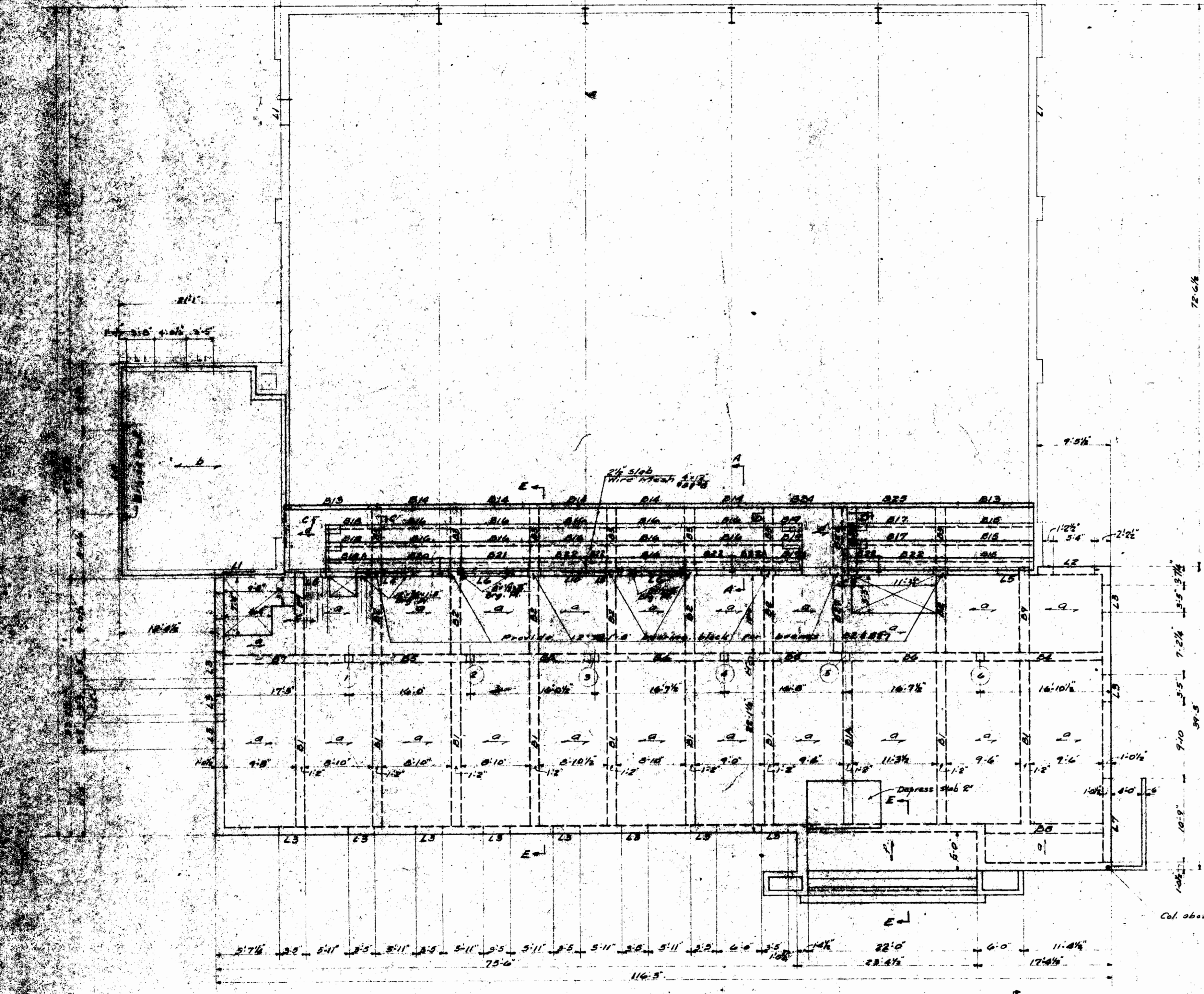
ALTERNATE FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



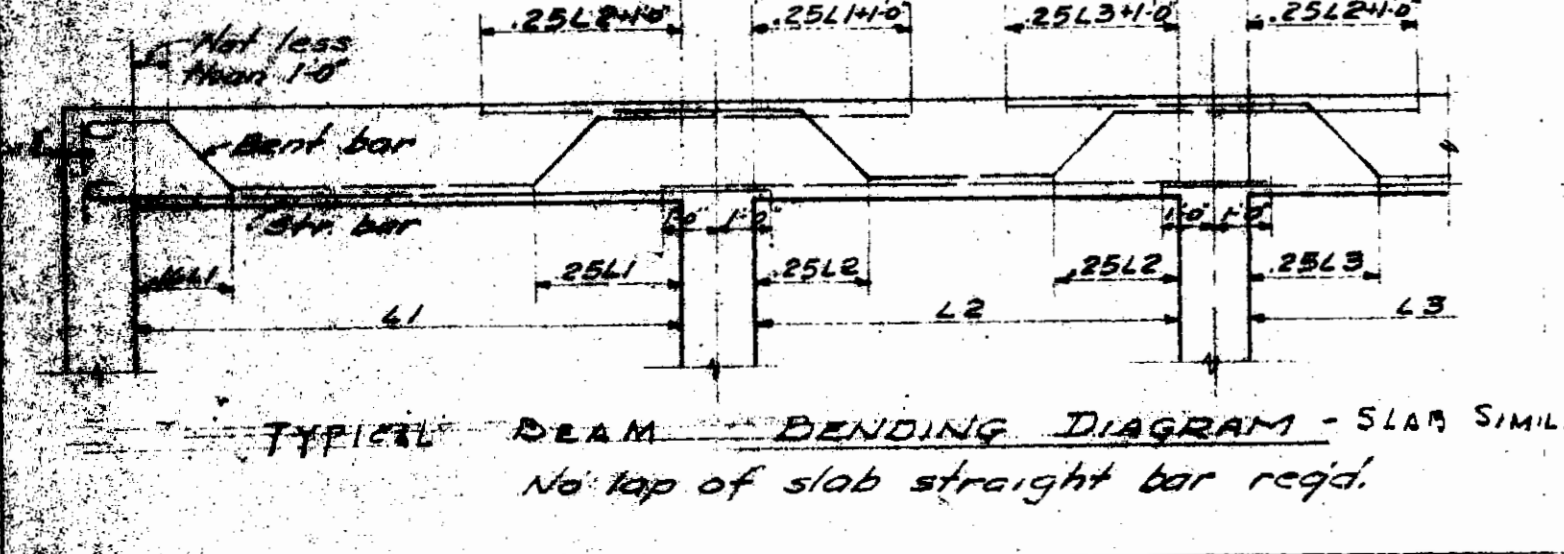
SECTION D-D Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

- All concrete to have an ultimate strength of 5000* per inch at the end of 28 days.
- All slab bars shall be alternate straight and bent.
- All slab and beam bars shall be provided with semicircular hooks of non-continuous ends.
- All bent bars shall extend 1/4 point + 1'-0" into the adjacent span.
- At non-continuous ends, they are to be bent up at the 1/4 point at the continuous ends of the 1/4 point of the clear span.
- Concrete covering to be 3/4" for slabs, 1 1/2" for beams, 1 1/2" for 1/2" for walls and 3" for footings.
- Column dowels to be 48 diameters in length, but not less than 4'-0".
- Column ties to be 1/4" x 12" o.c.
- All slabs & beam are to be provided with spacers not than 5" o.c., but not less than 2" per span.
- Provide high chairs for bent up portion of slab bars.
- 1/2" supporting bars.
- Contractor to protect foundation walls against lateral displacement until basement & first floors are poured.
- All footings must be carried to firm soil.
- All slab & beam bars to be bent in accordance with Typical Bending Diagram.
- Provide temperature steel 3/8" x 12" o.c. in slabs & 3/8" x 10" in all roof slabs.
- Provide 2 3/8" Top & 2 3/8" Bottom in all foundation walls.
- 40 diameters at splices and hook at corners.

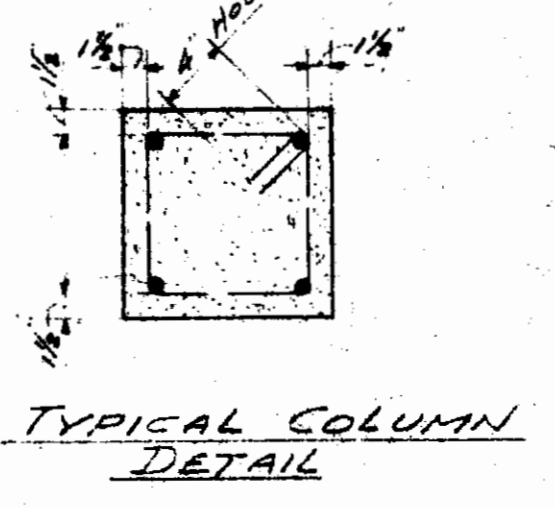


FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

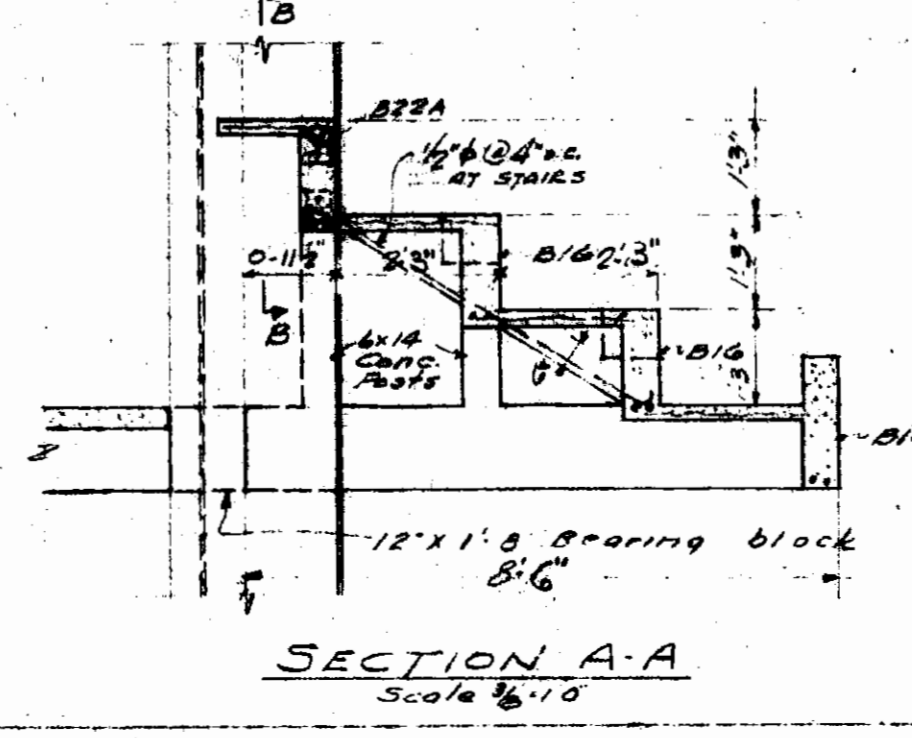


TYPICAL BEAM BENDING DIAGRAM - SLAB SIMILAR No. top of slab straight bar req'd.

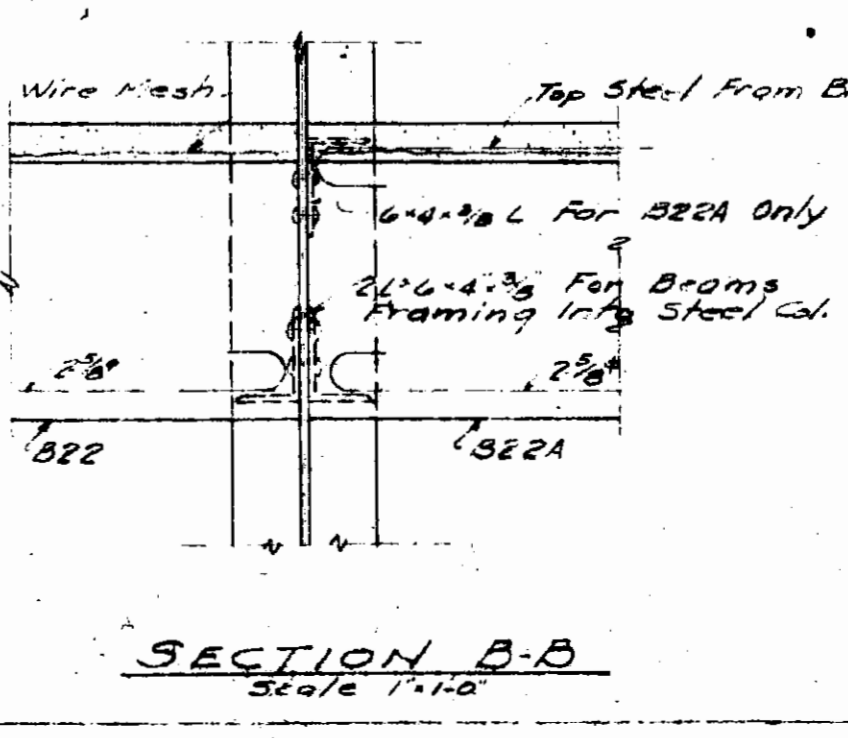
COLUMN SCHEDULE			
COLUMN NUMBERS	1-2, 3, 4	7	
No. OF COLS	13x13	13x13	
1ST FLOOR	4 3/8"	4 3/8"	
TOP OF FTS	4 3/8"	4 3/8"	
DOWELS	4 3/8"	4 3/8"	



TYPICAL COLUMN DETAIL



SECTION A-A Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

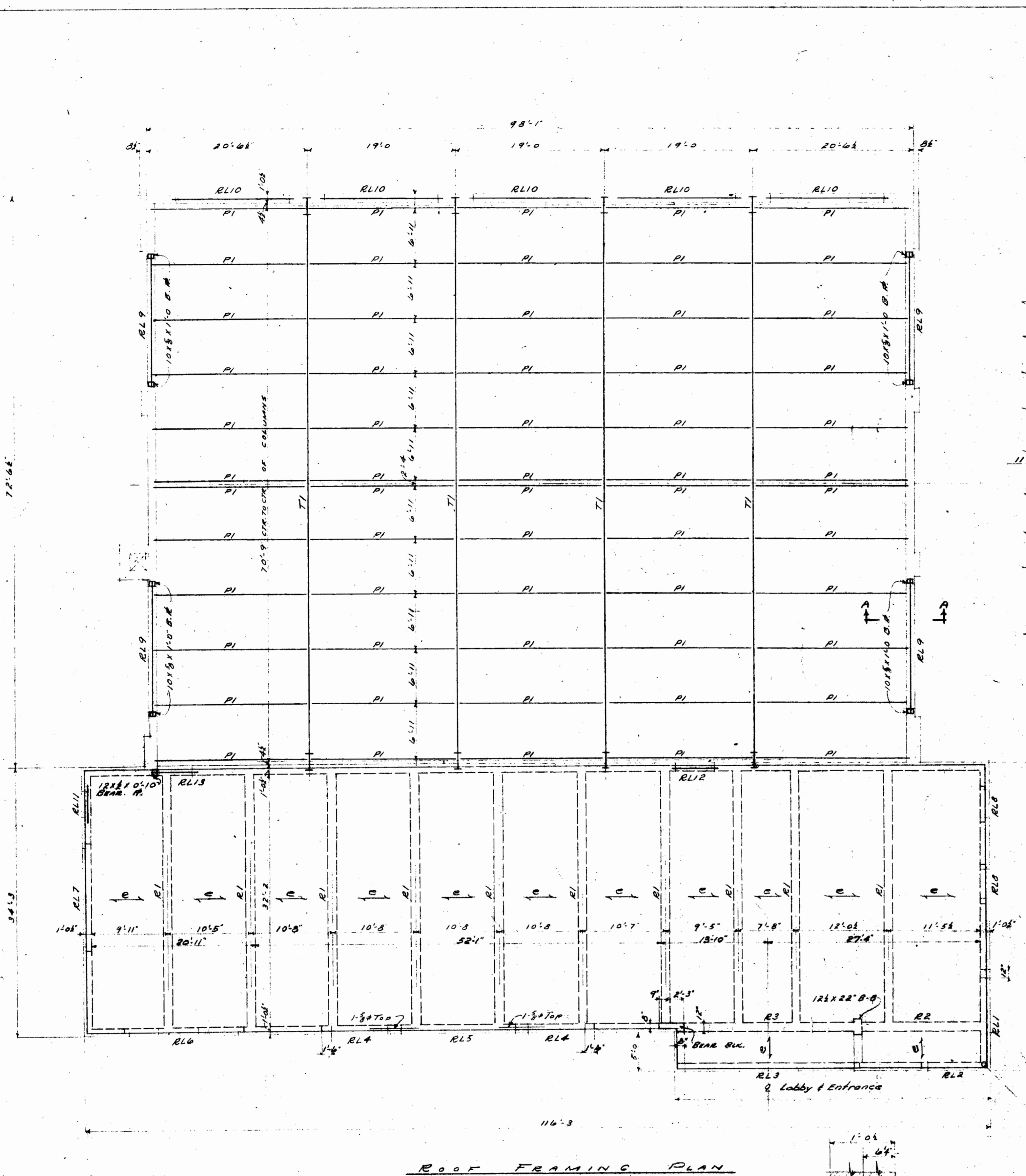


SECTION B-B Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

HIGHLAND PARK COMMUNITY CENTER FOR THE RECREATION BOARD GREENBAY ROAD - SUNSET PARK HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT STRUCTURAL ENGINEER CHICAGO

BERTRAM A. WEBER, ARCHITECT 221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO



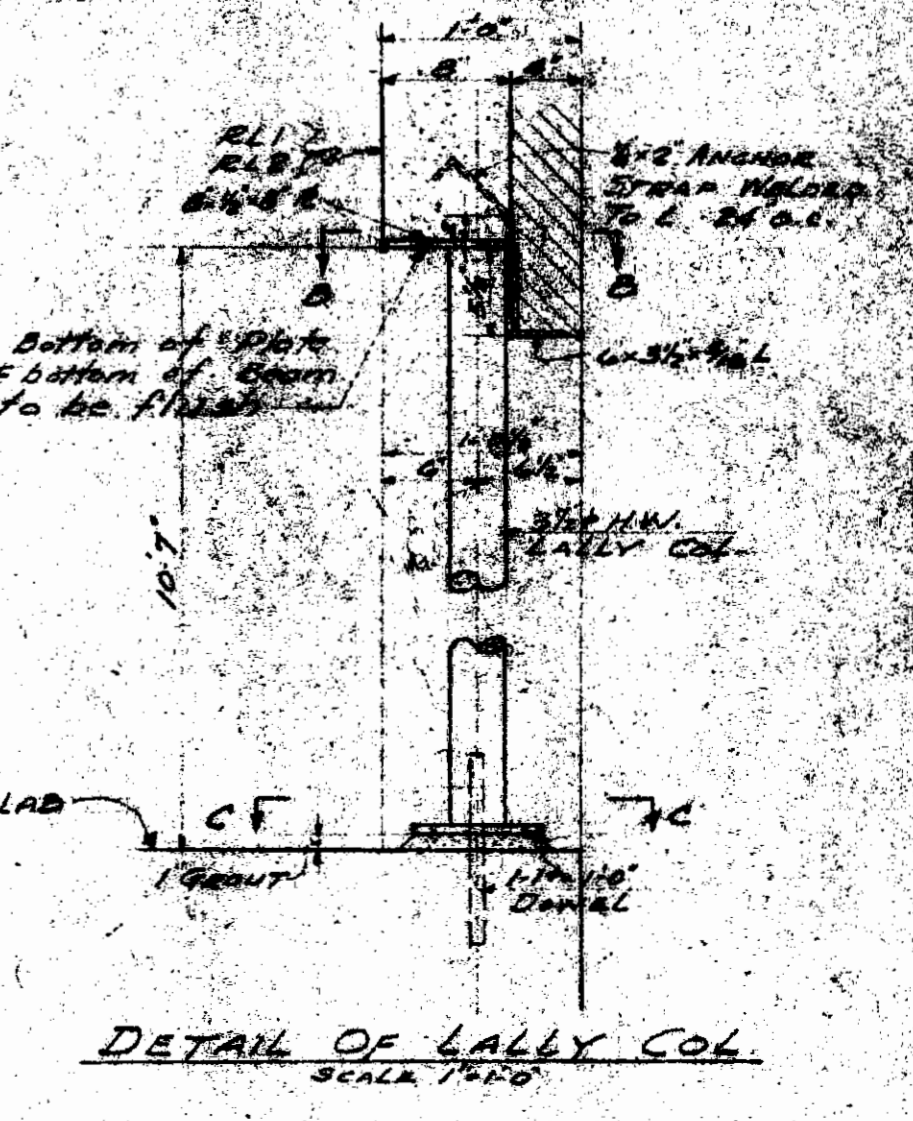
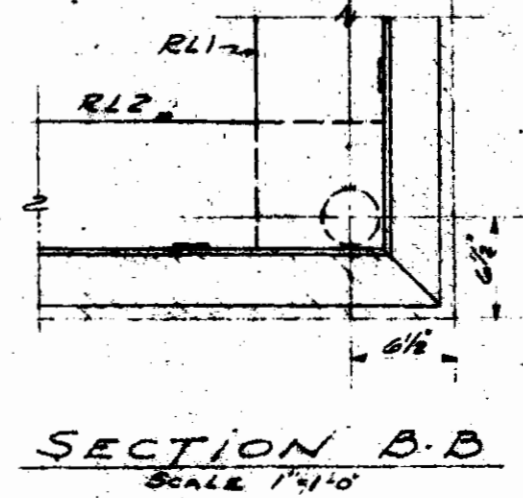
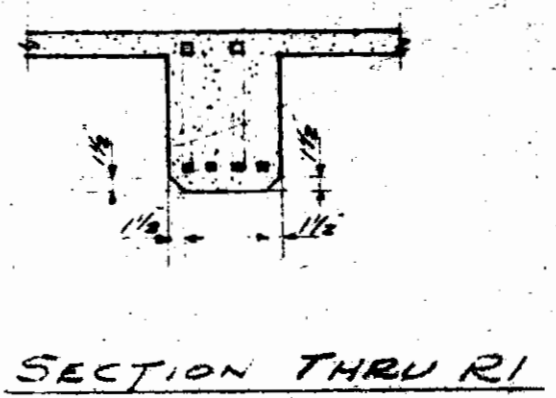
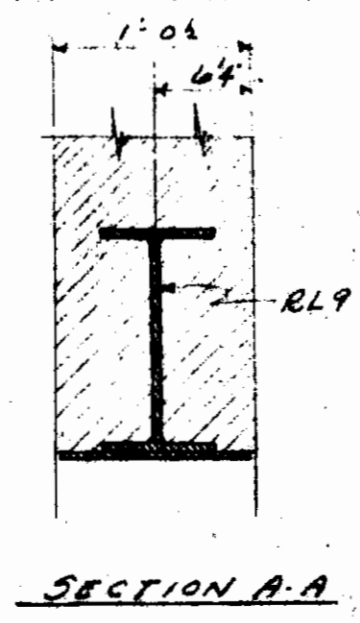
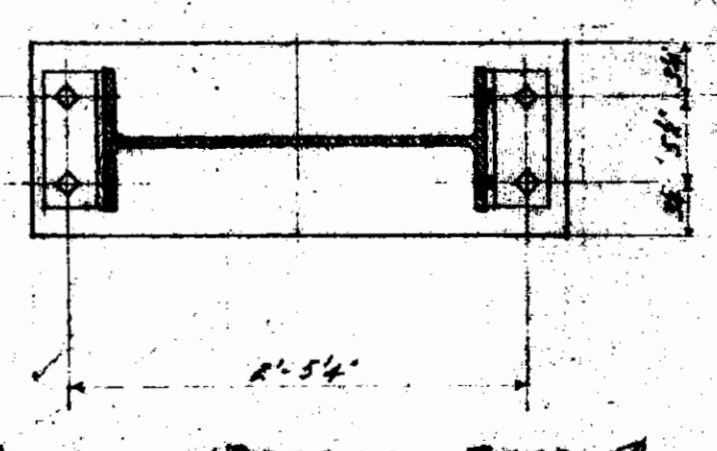
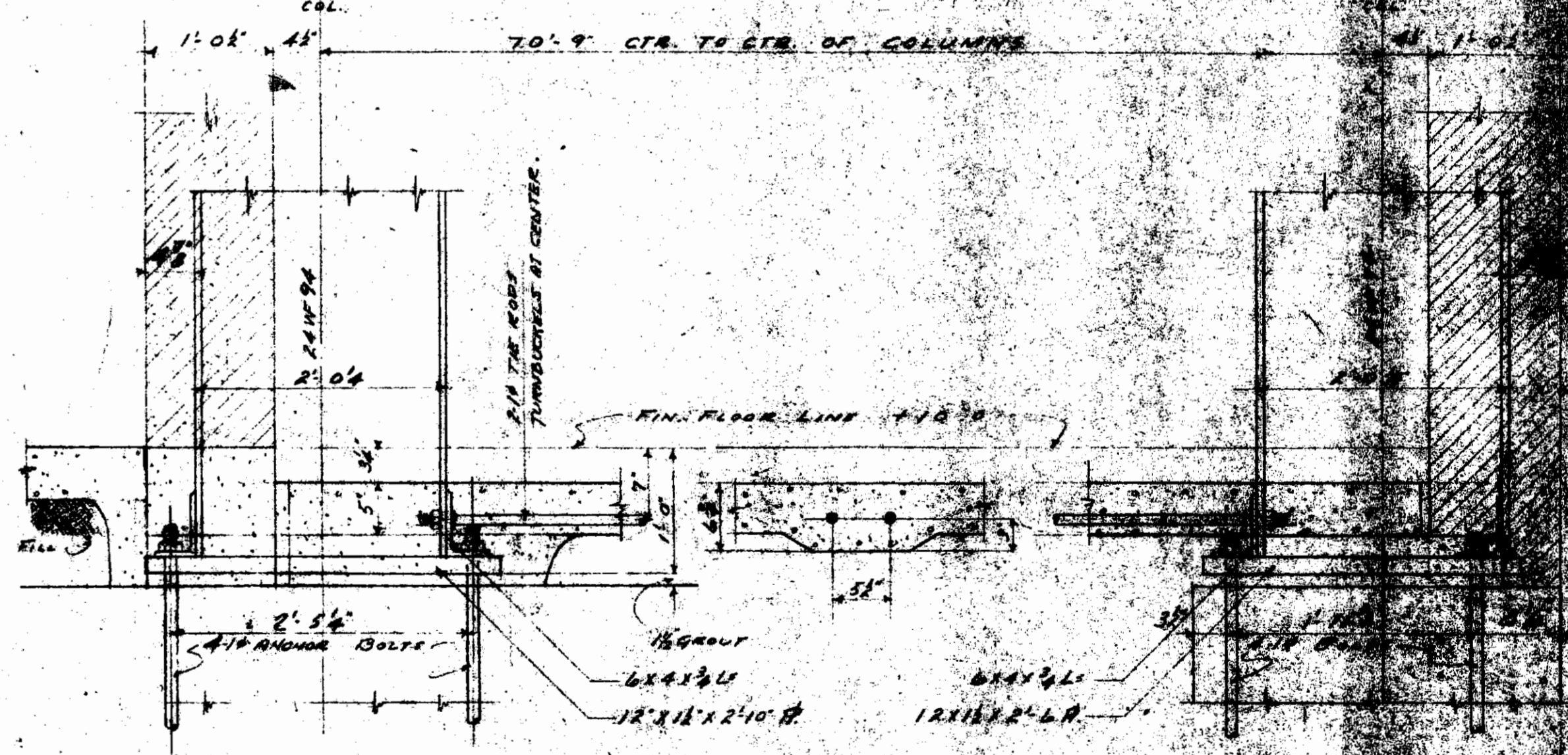
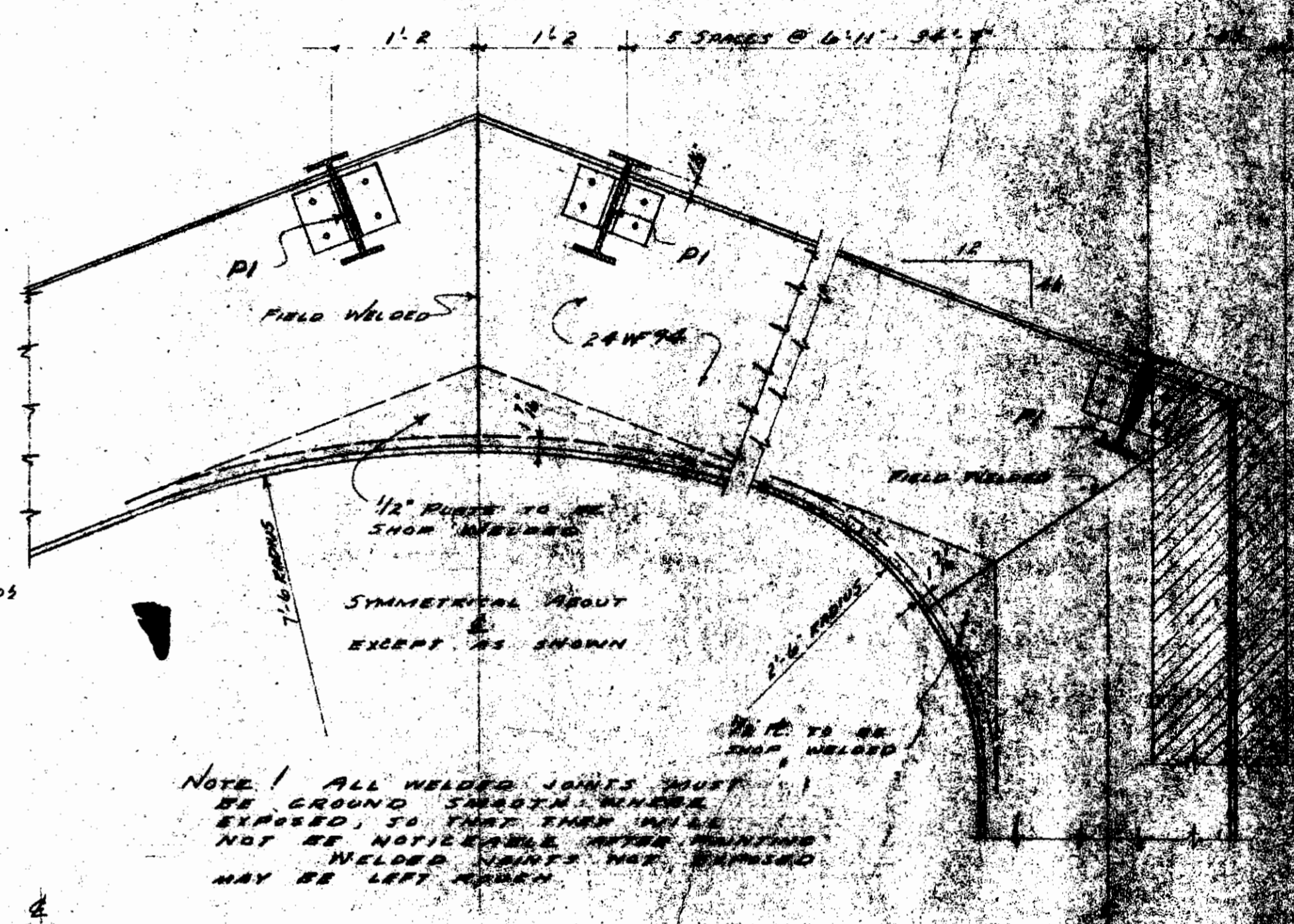
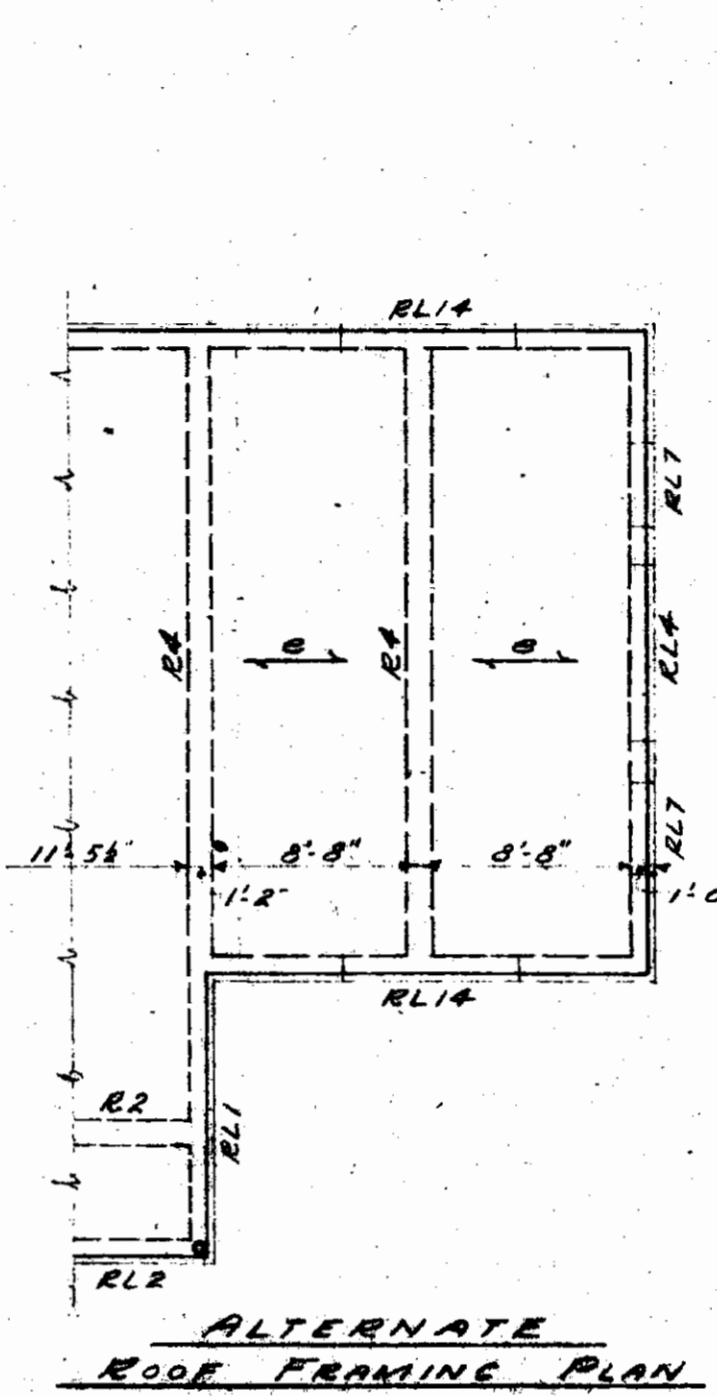
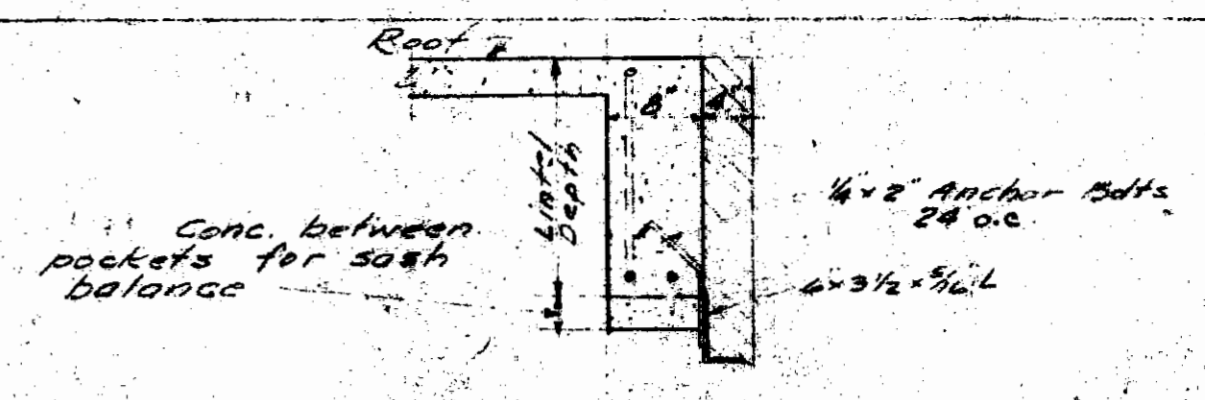
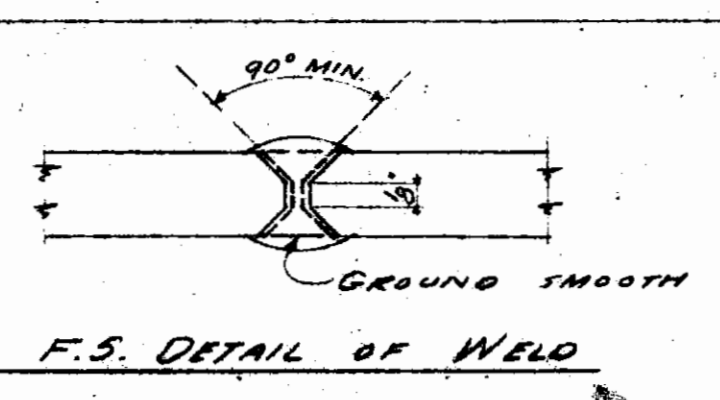
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

BEAM SCHEDULE

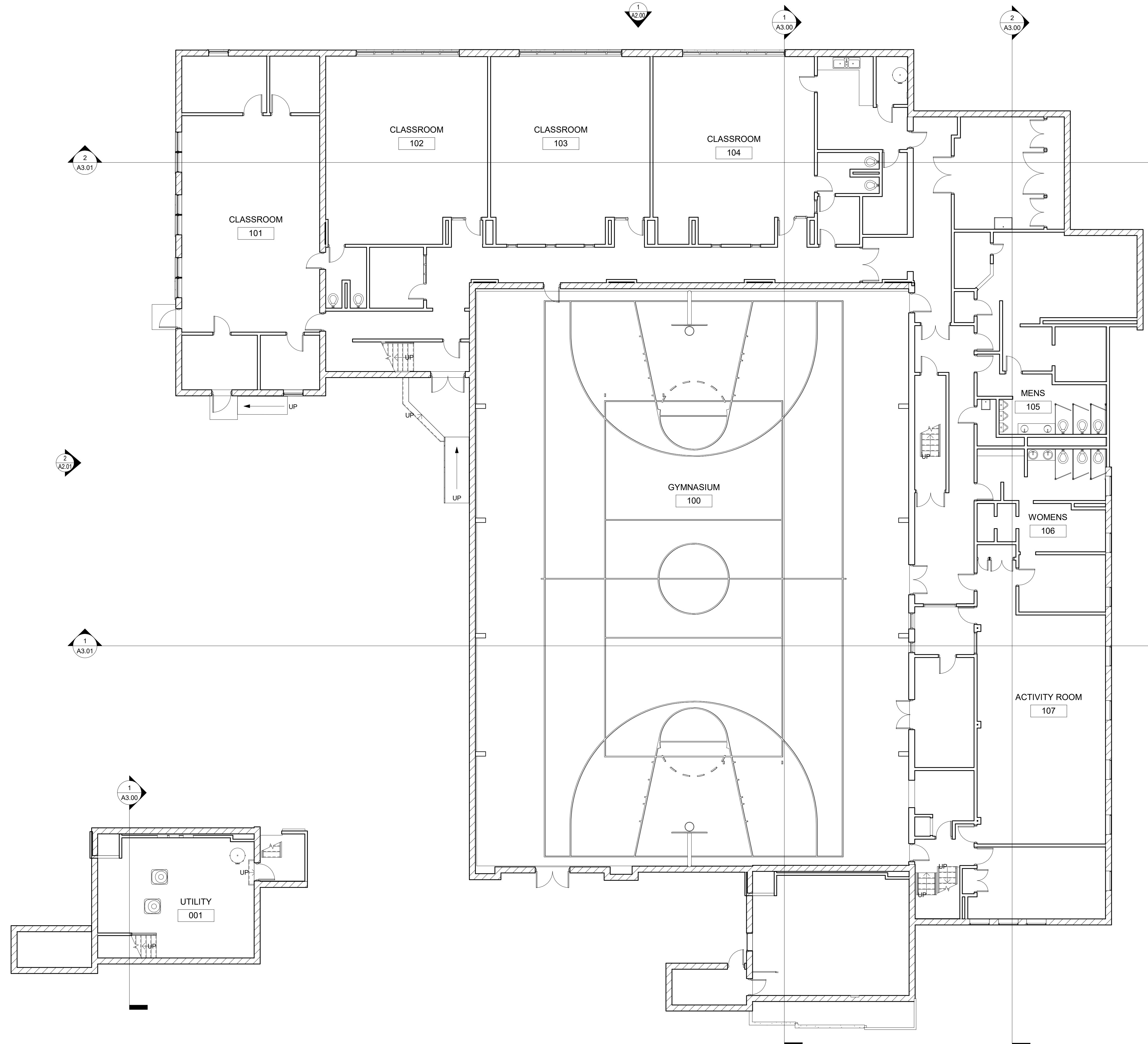
MARK	SIZE	No	REINFORCING STAINLESS BARS	PER BEAM	BEAM TOP BARS	STIRRUPS PER BEAM	PER BEAM
RL1	14x20	2	2-14	2-14	2-14	2-14	4-8-8
RL2	12x20	2	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	4-8-8
RL3	12x31/2	2	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	4-8-8
RL4	14x18	2	2-14	2-14	2-14	2-14	4-8-8
RL5	8x27	1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	4-8-12
RL6	8x27	1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	4-8-8-2-9
RL7	8x27	1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	
RL8	8x27	1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	
RL9	8x27	1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	

MATERIAL SCHEDULE

MARK	MEMBER	NOTE
RL9	4W30-12x4R	I
RL10	8W17-12x4R	I
RL11	3L4x3x1/2	
RL12	3L4x3x1/2	
RL13	8W17-12x4R	I



HIGHLAND PARK
COMMUNITY CENTER
FOR THE RECREATION CENTER
GREENWAY ROAD - 5300
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.
BERTRAM A. WEBER, ARCHT.
221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO



② UTILITY ROOM FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

① FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

AREA FOR CITY APPROVAL STAMP

Contractor shall be responsible for reviewing all Plans and Specifications, verifying all existing conditions prior to proceeding with Construction, complying with all applicable building codes, and notifying Architect immediately of any discrepancies or conflicts. Contractor shall construct the work in conformance with all applicable building codes.

Contractor is responsible for design and installation of properly sized and loaded systems, submit shop drawings to architect for approval in conformity to Architectural design intent.

A written Architectural Specification was issued for this project and along with these printed documents constitute the Contract Documents for this project. Work scope pertains to all documents issued throughout the Contract Documents. By submitting a bid for this work the Contractor and all subcontractors attest that they have reviewed the entire contract document set and site conditions and have included all applicable work. Additional Architectural Specification copies are available anytime upon request.

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KARGER CENTER

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Highland Park, IL

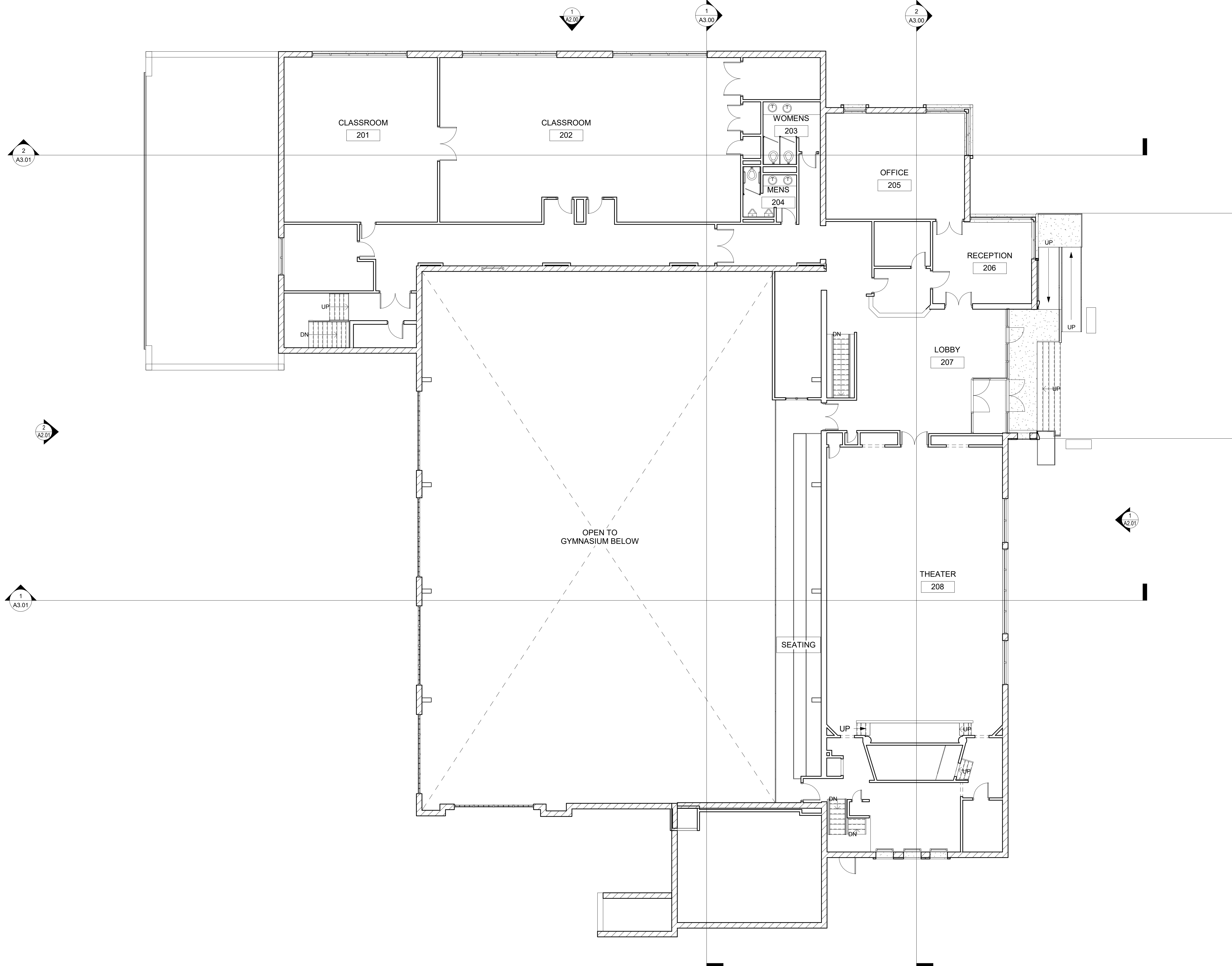
Issue List

HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE
HPA 232 NORTH CARPENTER STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60607
312.224.4488
HPARCHITECTURE.COM

PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Project Name
A1.00



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Issue List

HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE



PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Project Name
A1.01

1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



1 ROOF PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

AREA FOR CITY APPROVAL STAMP

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KARGER CENTER

1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park, IL

Issue List

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

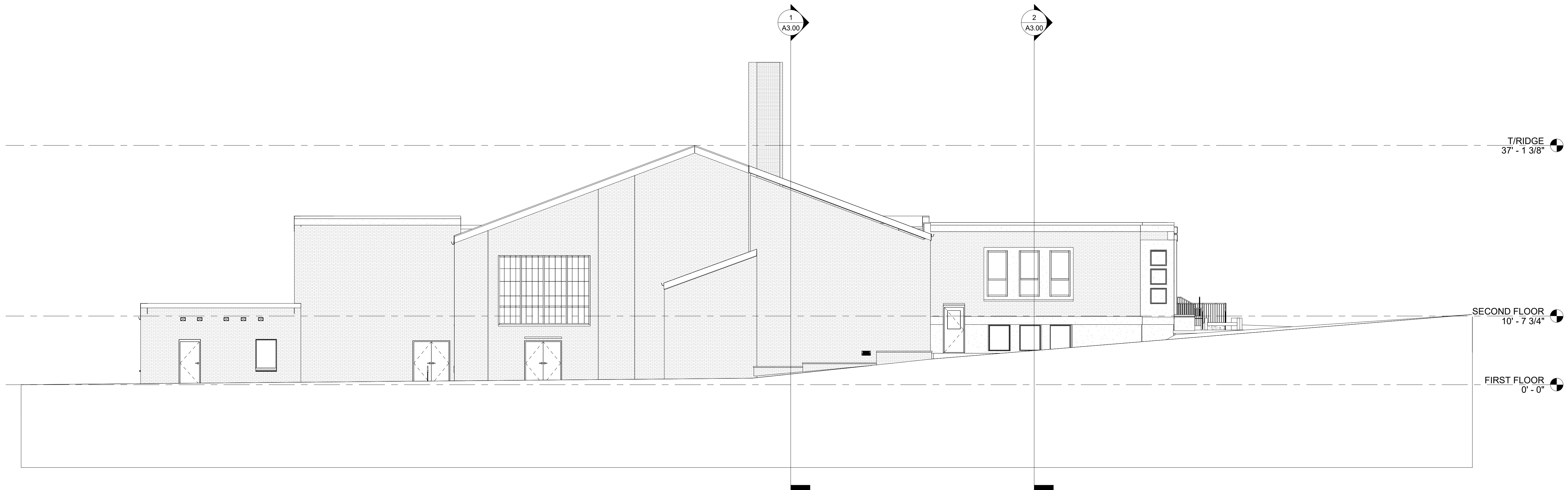
HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE

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HPARCHITECTURE.COM

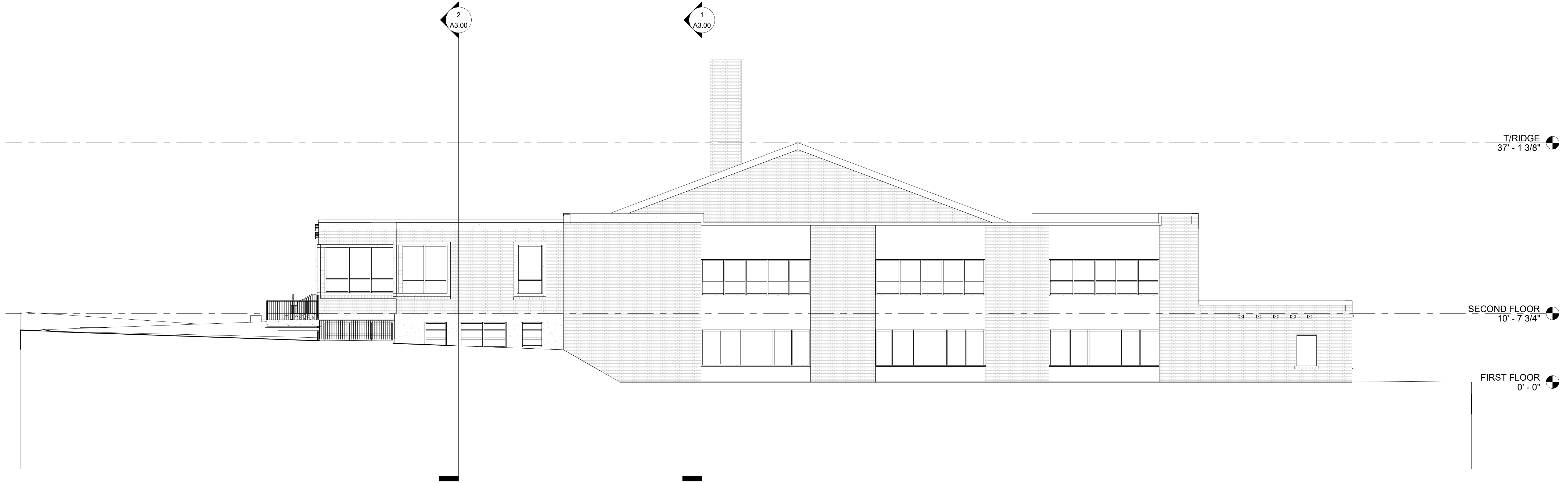
PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

ROOF PLAN

Project Name
A1.02



② SOUTH ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



① NORTH ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

AREA FOR CITY APPROVAL STAMP

Contractor shall be responsible for reviewing all Plans and Specifications, verifying all existing conditions prior to proceeding with Construction, complying with all applicable building codes, and notifying Architect immediately of any discrepancies or conflicts. Contractor shall construct the work in conformance with all applicable building codes.

Contractor is responsible for design and installation of properly sized and loaded systems, submit shop drawings to architect for approval in conformity to Architectural design intent.

A written Architectural Specification was issued for this project and along with these printed documents constitute the Contract Documents for this project. Work scope pertains to all Recipients occurs throughout the Contract Documents. By submitting a bid for this work the Contractor and all subcontractors attest that they have reviewed the entire contract document set and site conditions and have included all applicable work. Additional Architectural Specification copies are available anytime upon request.

Hartshorne Plunkard, LTD. shall retain all copyrights, statutory and common law right with regard to these plans and building design, reproduction, changes or assignment to any third party shall not occur without building expressed written permission and consent of Hartshorne Plunkard, LTD.

KARGER CENTER

1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park, IL

Issue List

HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE
HPA 232 NORTH CARPENTER STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60607
312.224.4488
HPARCHITECTURE.COM

PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

Project Name
A2.00

AREA FOR CITY APPROVAL STAMP

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KARGER CENTER

1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park, IL

Issue List

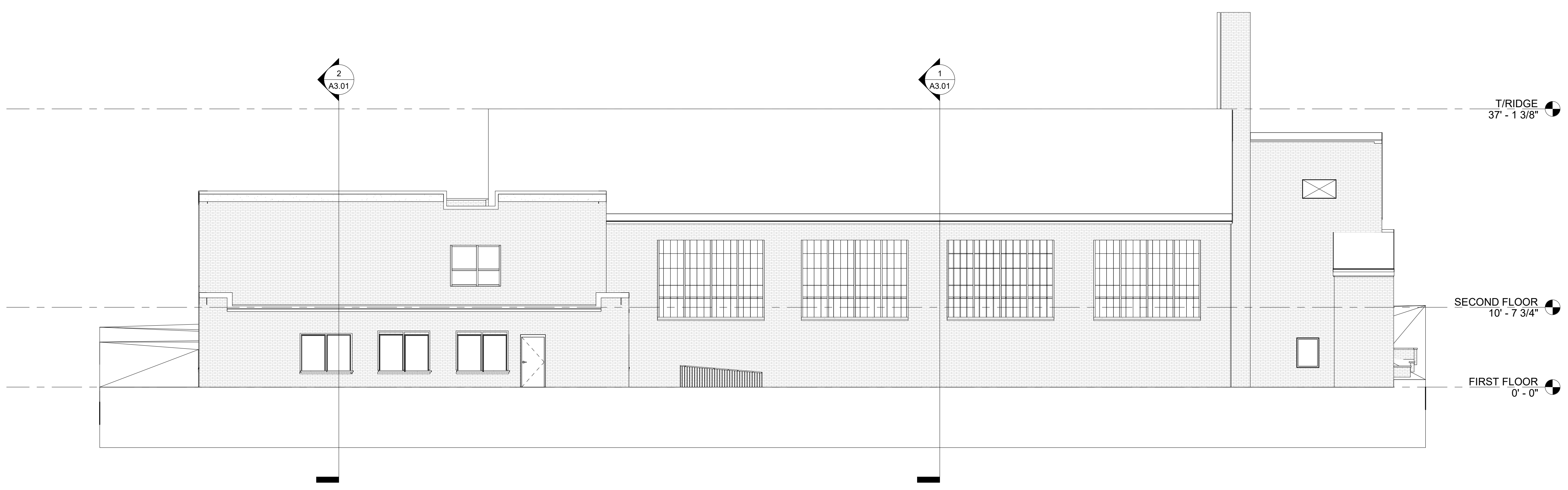
HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE

HPA 232 NORTH CARPENTER STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60607
312.224.4488
HPARCHITECTURE.COM

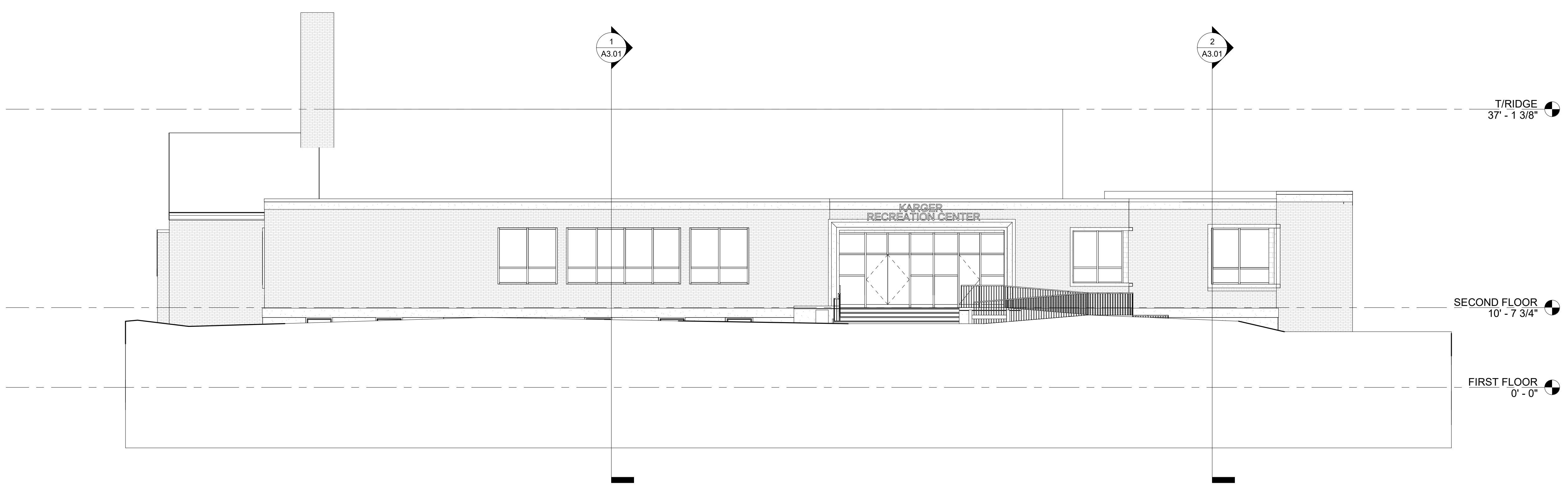
PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

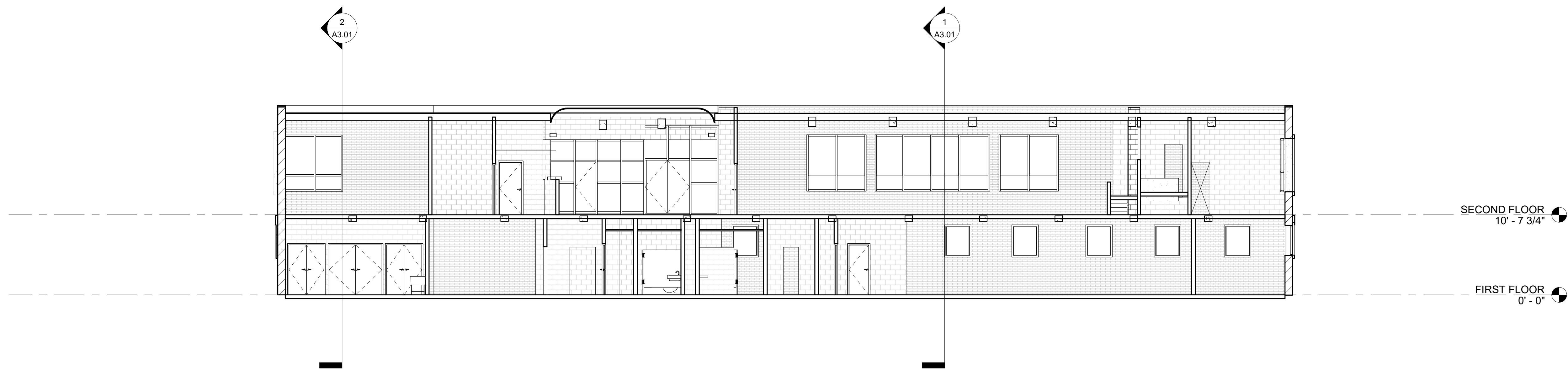
Project Name
A2.01



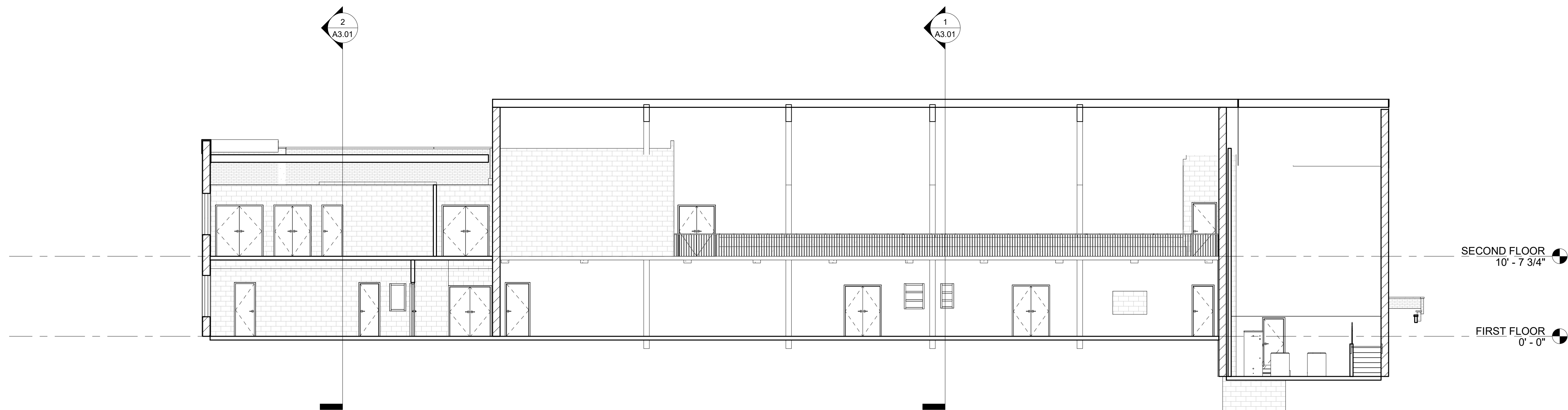
② WEST ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



① EAST ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



② NORTH SOUTH SECTION 2
1/8" = 1'-0"



① NORTH SOUTH SECTION 1
1/8" = 1'-0"

AREA FOR CITY APPROVAL STAMP

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KARGER CENTER

1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park, IL

Issue List

HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE

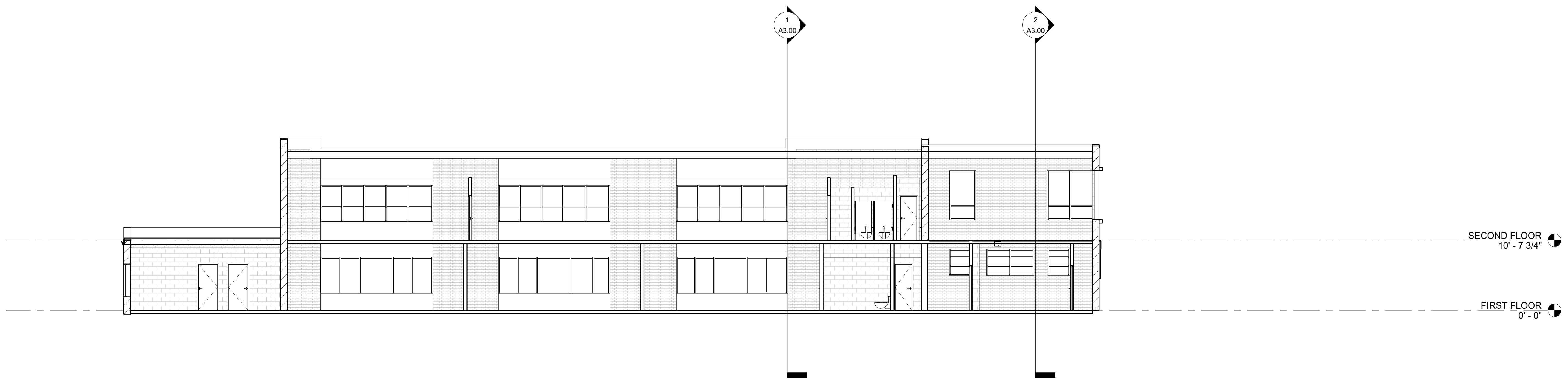


PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

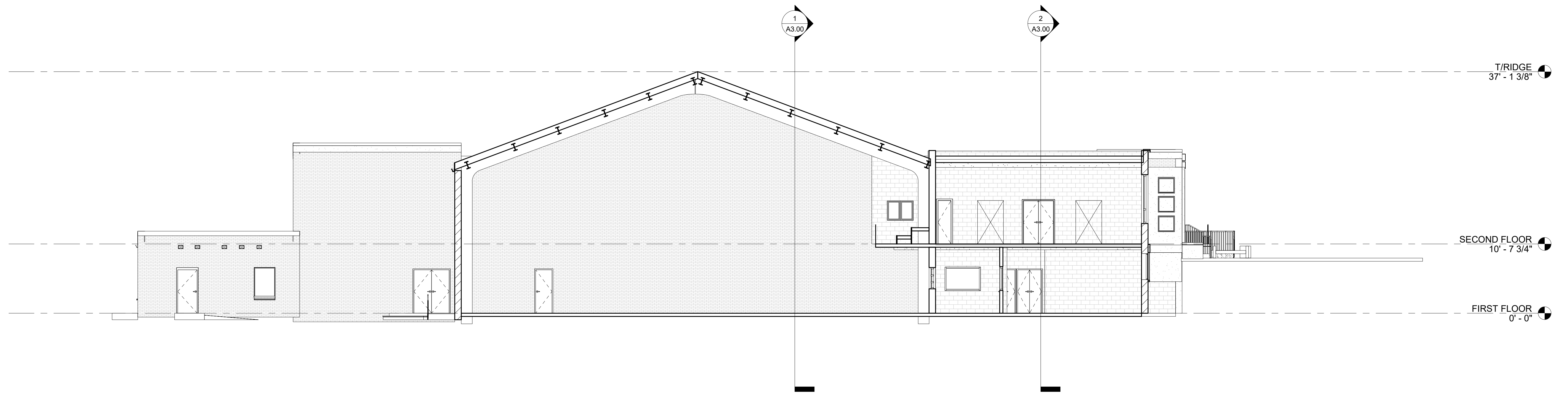
BUILDING SECTIONS

Project Name

A3.00



② EAST WEST SECTION 2
1/8" = 1'-0"



① EAST WEST SECTION 1
1/8" = 1'-0"

AREA FOR CITY APPROVAL STAMP

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KARGER CENTER

1850 Green Bay Road
Highland Park, IL

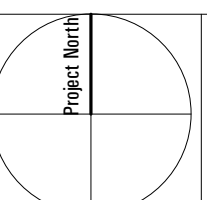
Issue List

HARTSHORNE PLUNKARD ARCHITECTURE

HPA 232 NORTH CARPENTER STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60607
312.224.4488
HPARCHITECTURE.COM

PROJ. # 1818 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
CK. BY: Checker DN. BY: Author

BUILDING SECTIONS



A3.01



REGINA MANDER
CENTER

[A large, blank white sign is positioned in the foreground on the left side of the image.]

KARGER RECREATION CENTER

1850





CARGER
RECREATION CENTER

KARGER
RECREATION CENTER



















EXIT

SMOKE FREE
ZONED AREA

1820

BOX OFFICE

RESTROOMS







Exercice

1) Lire l'air	2) Lire l'air
3) Lire l'air	4) Lire l'air
5) Lire l'air	6) Lire l'air
7) Lire l'air	8) Lire l'air
9) Lire l'air	10) Lire l'air
11) Lire l'air	12) Lire l'air
13) Lire l'air	14) Lire l'air
15) Lire l'air	16) Lire l'air







EXIT



Company
Members Only

OFFICE















USA GYMNASTICS
2013-2014
Member Club
usagymclub.com

2014-2015
USA GYMNASTICS
MEMBER CLUB
USAGymClub.com

USA GYMNASTICS
National Team Training Center



NO FOOD



HOME [scoreboard] GUEST
PERIOD









THANK
HIGH
FOR
MOVE



PARENTS
Please hold all of your
rolls personal here



WET FLOOR





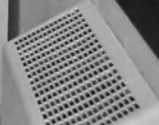




Please close the doors
after processing them
open for maximum break
Thanks



Copy Plus
HAMMILL





WELCOME
GREEN ROOM
FAMILIES!

Keep Me Home

100 Community

...for Child's Safety

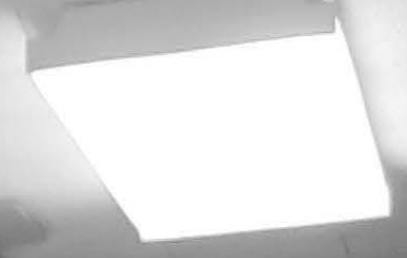




Melani



Teacher Board



Sensory
4

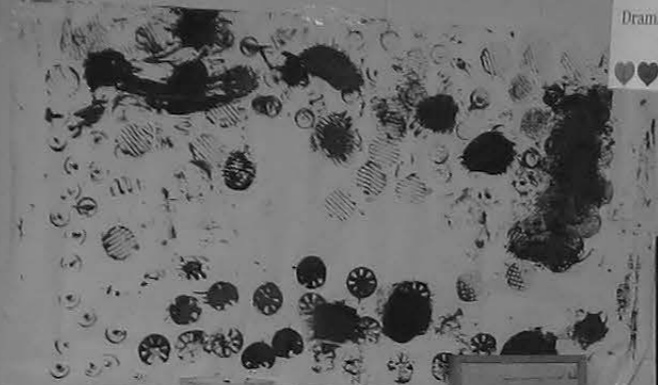




Sensory
4
2

Dramatic Play
4

Math ②



Blue Room
Emergency

800 Central: 1-800-232-2222
Emergency: 911
Fire Department: 847-433-8110
Police Department: 847-432-7730

REST Locations:
Community Nursery School & Day Care Center
5 Green Bay Road
Wood Park, Illinois 60035
Tel: 847-432-5301

RANGER CENTER

Emergency Evacuation Route





refrigerator
refrigeradora



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

