

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS
Summary and Architectural Survey
1998



HISTORIC
CERTIFICATION
CONSULTANTS

Village of Lake Bluff, Illinois: A Summary and Architectural Survey

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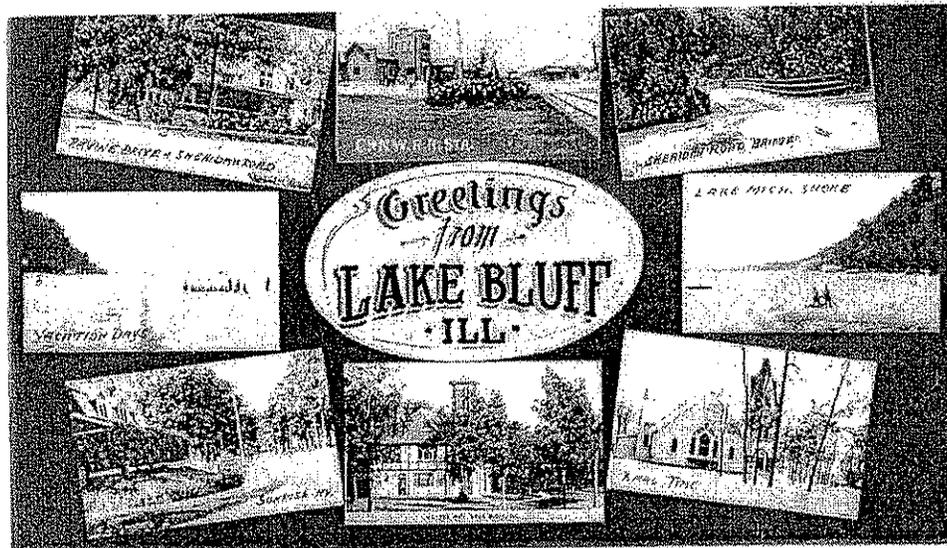
Prepared by:
Historic Certification Consultants
1105 West Chicago Avenue, Suite 201
Chicago, Illinois 60622 (312) 421-1131

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Postcard from the Collection of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History

INTRODUCTION

The farthest north of Chicago's eight North Shore towns, Lake Bluff is noteworthy for its pleasant village atmosphere and its lovely homes built along tree-lined streets. Its evolution from a tiny stage stop to a religious summer colony to a residential suburb is reflected in its many fine buildings. The community is a small village, but one with a great variety of architectural styles and vernacular building types. There are many characteristic examples of Victorian, Prairie Style, and Historical Revival houses, ranging in size from small cottages to large country estates. All are part of the village's rich architectural fabric and reflect its history.

Between October 1997 and March 1998, Historic Certification Consultants conducted an architectural resource survey of those areas of Lake Bluff with the highest concentration of historic buildings. Surveyors focused on a 41-block area including five historic buildings in the original business district on Mawman Avenue north of Route 176 and the residential section laid out by the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association in 1875, which includes Lake Bluff's present business district. Every building in the Camp Meeting Association area was surveyed. Selected significant buildings outside the survey areas that were included in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey, such as "Tangley Oaks" (the Philip D. Armour III House at 900 Armour Drive) and the electric generating plant at Green Bay Road and West Center Street, were also surveyed. This report summarizes the findings of the Lake Bluff survey.

This survey of Lake Bluff has provided an

opportunity for the village to identify, photograph and document its historic structures. The information gathered can aid in making long-term preservation planning decisions, including the possibility of designating landmarks and districts under a local ordinance or creating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, it can help property owners with an interest in restoring their buildings.

An architectural resource survey is by nature ongoing. This survey is designed to be expanded upon to include further information on the surveyed buildings and to include additional properties outside the survey areas. The material gathered will continually serve as an information base to assist property owners in preserving their buildings and their community.

HISTORY OF PRESERVATION IN LAKE BLUFF

Since the 1950s, many of Lake Bluff's architecturally and/or historically significant buildings have been lost due to fire or neglect, or they have given way to new construction and development. As a result, the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History began to focus on documenting those remaining buildings that hold the history of times past. Before the 1970s, the practice of surveying a community to document its existing structures was in its infancy, and no comprehensive attempt had been made to examine the area's important built resources.

In the early 1970s, as part of a statewide

program to recognize the state's historic sites, two inventories of historic resources in Lake County were undertaken by the Illinois Department of Conservation. The first, the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, inventoried buildings of architectural interest; the second, the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, inventoried buildings of historic importance. (See Appendix A) The Structures Survey was a windshield survey in which architecturally significant buildings were selected and photographed. For the Landmarks Survey, local historical societies were contacted to determine the buildings that were historically significant. Relatively few buildings were chosen, and the level of documentation was minimal. Approximately twenty structures were deemed significant for the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, and nine buildings were included on the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey. As of December 1997, only one building from the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey has been demolished: the Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, at 209 Scranton.

Even without a comprehensive survey in place, two Lake Bluff buildings were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The Lester Armour House at 700 Arbor Drive, designed by David Adler in 1931, was listed in 1984. The Philip D. Armour III House at 900 Armour Drive, "Tangley Oaks," designed by Harrie T. Lindeberg in 1932, was listed in 1996.

In the years following the state surveys, the Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society hoped to initiate a local landmarking program for the two communities. Lack of an established approach, organized support and criteria for selection hindered the effort,

however. It became clear that a comprehensive survey by objective, experienced professionals with an organized approach was needed.

During 1996, the Village had completed a Comprehensive Plan that reiterated the need to preserve the character of the town and its older neighborhoods. In June 1997, the Vliet organization asked the Village Board of Trustees to initiate a comprehensive survey of Lake Bluff's older buildings to document those with historical and/or architectural significance. This data could then be used as a base for future decisions regarding historic preservation. On August 25, 1997, the Board of Trustees approved the contract with Historic Certification Consultants to conduct the survey.

THE VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF SURVEY

For survey purposes, the Village of Lake Bluff was divided into three sections that were selected in cooperation with the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History and the Village of Lake Bluff. The three areas are Mawman Avenue, the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area as it existed in 1890,¹ and selected scattered sites. The scattered sites were suggested by the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History or were taken from buildings included in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey (IHSS). Approximately 41 blocks were examined, and the total number of principal buildings surveyed was 443. Of these, 284 were built before 1947. Numerous secondary structures, primarily garages, were also surveyed. Only

those buildings visible from the public way were included in the survey.

Every structure on all the streets within the survey areas has been viewed and evaluated by field surveyors. A complete database by property address has been created that includes an individual survey form and one or more black-and-white photographs of each principal and each secondary structure in the areas surveyed.

Initially the team was to survey only those buildings that were constructed before 1947. As the survey progressed, it became evident that it would be important to have a survey form for every building in the survey area, not just those over fifty years old, as had been planned. There are several reasons why this was found to be desirable. First, unless all buildings are examined, the survey quickly becomes obsolete. When every building is included, there is photographic documentation and the opportunity to easily expand information on particular buildings. This is important when preservation planning decisions must be made. Including every building in a survey area is the current trend in architectural surveying, and it is the best long-term approach. Second, many buildings have been so substantially altered that it is often difficult, even for professionals, to determine the age of a building. And finally, even buildings less than fifty years old may rest on a parcel of property with historic significance. By examining every building, information is provided that can easily be supplemented.

The survey team undertook a "reconnaissance survey," photographing and providing the following information on 365 buildings: address, building type, original and present

use, architectural style, approximate date, integrity (degree of alteration), condition, type of secondary structure and statement of significance related to local and National Register landmarking potential.

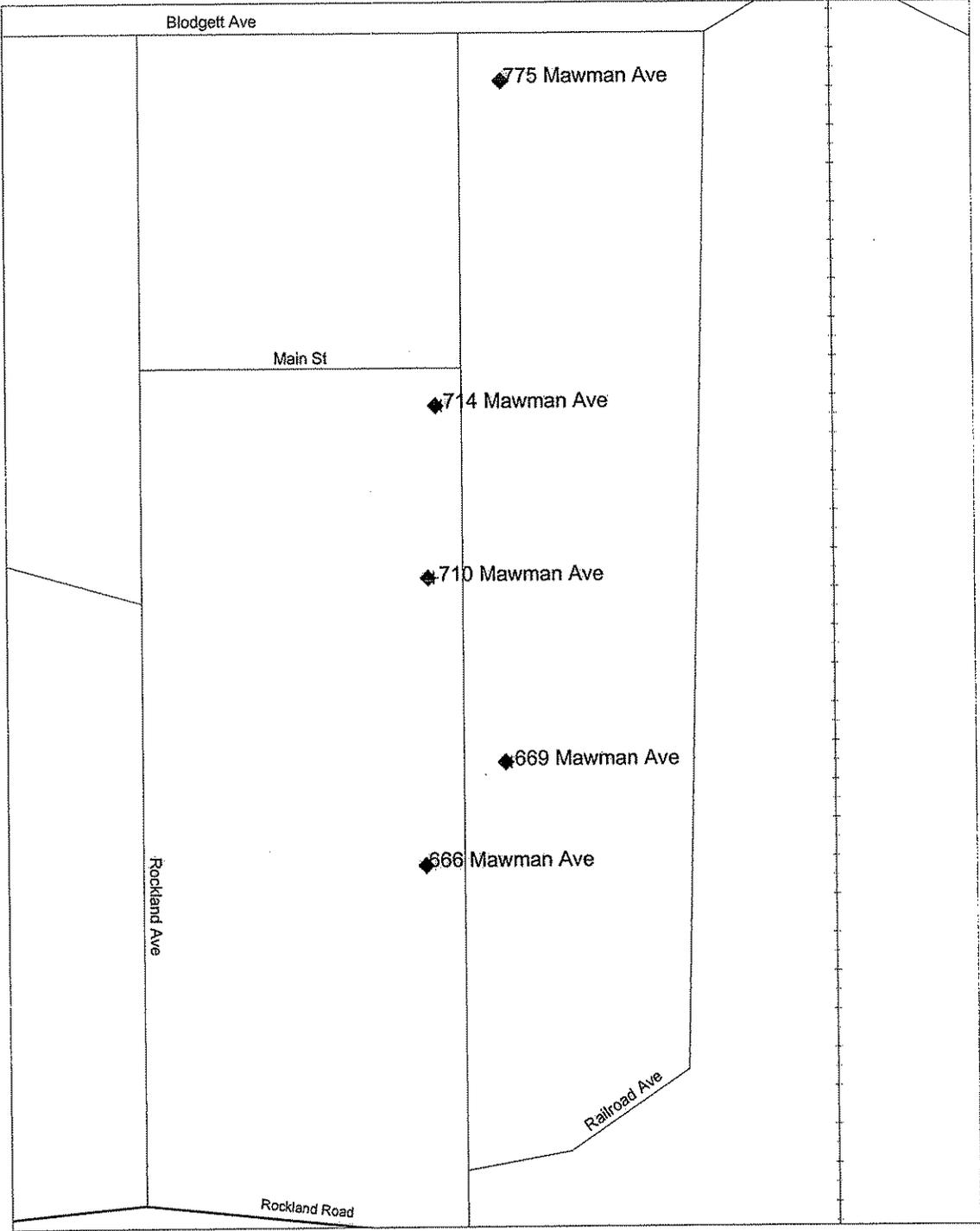
"Intensive" or complete survey information was provided for 78 structures. The complete survey forms contain, in addition to the information included on the structures in the reconnaissance survey, a full physical description of each property, a discussion of significant architectural features, and an analysis of alterations. Of the 78 structures, 61 buildings are located in the area defined as the "Downtown Business District" by Teska Associates, Inc. in a study conducted in 1997. (See Appendix D) Of the 61 buildings in the business district, 35 were built before 1947. Although the boundaries of the Teska study area did not correspond with our survey boundaries, an attempt was made to intensively survey all pre-1947 buildings within the Downtown Business District area. All forms will be archived at the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History.

This report is a summary analysis of the information gathered in the survey that was undertaken by Historic Certification Consultants in 1997-98.

MAWMAN AVENUE

Mawman Avenue, the street with Lake Bluff's oldest structures, contains five principal pre-1947 buildings that were selected by the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History. These were to be surveyed because of their early historic associations with the village as it grew from a stage stop with a post office known as

MAWMAN AVENUE SURVEY AREA



Oak Hill in 1848, to a small settlement called Rockland in 1859, to the village of Lake Bluff in 1895. Mawman Avenue is located to the west of Lake Bluff's central business district and just north of Rockland Road (Illinois Route 176). It is a north-south street, one block west of the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks. The area is primarily residential, with 17 principal buildings, 12 of which were built after 1947. The five buildings dating from the period between 1855 and 1910 were selectively surveyed as individual sites. Two of the buildings were included in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey: 666 and 775 Mawman Avenue. The five buildings surveyed are as follows:

666 Mawman Avenue
669 Mawman Avenue
710 Mawman Avenue
714 Mawman Avenue
775 Mawman Avenue

LAKE BLUFF CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION AREA

The Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area includes approximately a 41-block area, or nearly 225 acres, in the east side of the Village of Lake Bluff. In 1890, the area extended from the north side of North Avenue on the north, to Lake Michigan on the east, to Sheridan Place (then Railroad Avenue) on the south and to Sheridan Road on the west. The business district was located mainly north of Center Avenue, as it is today.² The survey area coincides with the 1890 boundaries. The area is on a predominantly level site located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. There are two ravines, one at the northeast boundary of the survey area and one that runs

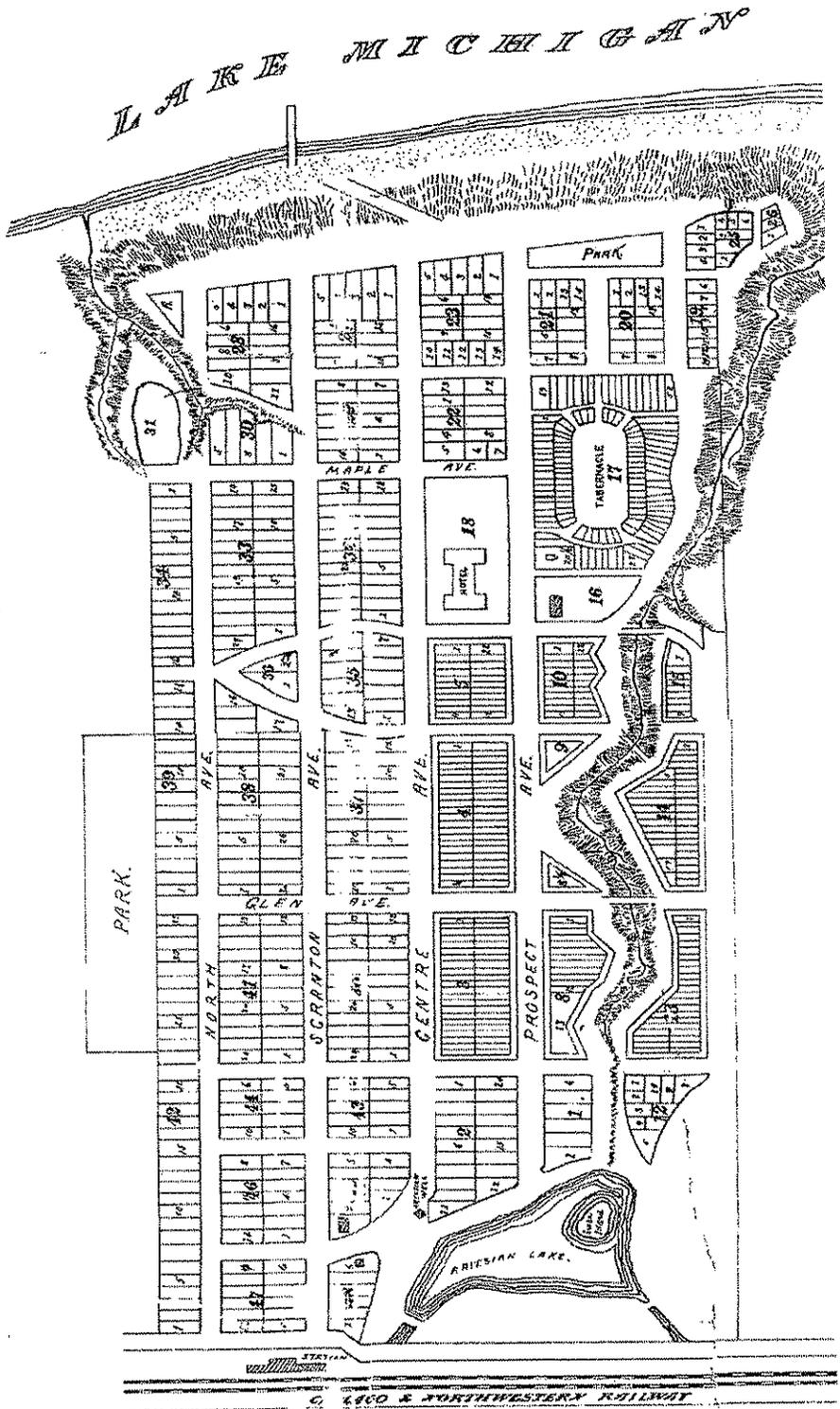
through the southern portion. Street patterns generally follow a rectangular grid with a few exceptions. These are Mountain Road, Sylvan Road and Ravine Avenue, which follow the contour of the ravines, and Center Avenue, which curves along a city park at the west end of the survey area. The main east-west arterial, Center Avenue, extends from Sheridan Road east to Lake Michigan, with a central landscaped parkway. Sheridan Road, at the west boundary of the survey area, is Lake Bluff's main north-south arterial; it runs alongside the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks.

There were 425 principal structures surveyed in the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area. Over 90% (398) of the 425 principal buildings are residential. From the central business district to Lake Michigan, the area is mostly uninterrupted single-family homes. There are only ten multifamily buildings, of which seven were built after 1947, and all are located close to the central business district. The other multifamily buildings are historic: two duplexes (side by side) at 231-33 East Center Avenue and 713 Ravine Avenue; and one two-flat (double-decker), located at 205 East Scranton Avenue. South of Center Avenue, the majority of residences are on 25-foot lots. This is where smaller summer cottages were built by the Association. North of Center, lots were platted to be 50 feet wide.

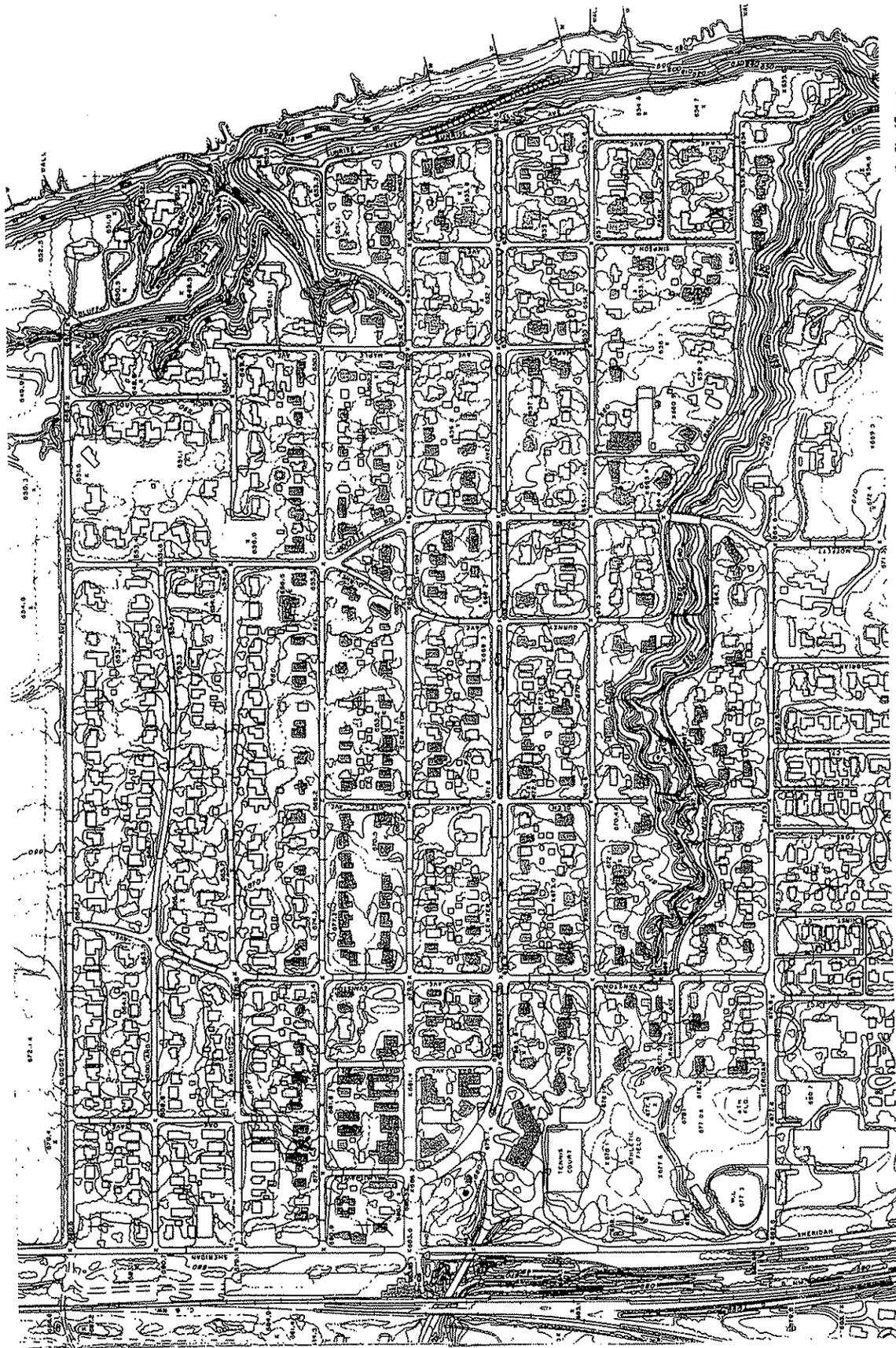
The remaining buildings in the survey area are nonresidential in use. There are three religious structures: Union Church of Lake Bluff, Grace Methodist Church, and Grace Methodist Church Hall. There are two agricultural outbuildings/barns, now remodeled and used as single-family homes. The rest of the non-residential buildings are

LAKE BLUFF SUMMER RESORT.

A SUMMER HOME ON THE NORTH SHORE
 WITH PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, AT MODERATE COST.



c. 1897 map, From the Collection of the Lake Bluff Public Library



■ S - Historically and Architecturally Significant
 □ C - Contributing
 ▨ NC - Non-contributing

Principal Resources in the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Survey Area

Base map: Topographical Map of Village of Lake Bluff, prepared for the Village of Lake Bluff, Illinois, prepared by Aero-Metric Engineering, Inc., Sheboygan, Wisconsin

found within the central business district, located at the west end of the survey area. The buildings house typical uses found in a village center: commercial storefronts, offices, or clinics; governmental buildings (Village Hall, Public Works, and post office); the Lake Bluff Public Library; and the train station built for the Chicago and North Western Railway (currently Metra).

SCATTERED SITES

There are thirteen individual historic sites located outside of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association and Mawman Avenue survey areas that were chosen for one of three reasons: (1) they were included in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey (IHSS); (2) they were pre-1947 buildings included in the Teska Associates study area (1997) and not in the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area; or (3) they were individually selected by the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History. This list begins to include important historic or architectural resources in Lake Bluff outside Mawman Avenue and the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area. There are a number of estates and other pre-1947 buildings that should be considered in further surveys. The following buildings were those surveyed:

Philip D. Armour III House, "Tangle Oaks,"
900 Armour Drive (IHSS)

William Kelley House, "Stonebridge," 136
Green Bay Road (IHSS) (currently the
Harrison Conference Center of Lake Bluff)

Commonwealth Edison facility, Green Bay
Road at West Center Avenue (IHSS)

Ben Cloes House (occupied by Rueben Miller
shortly after being built), 666 Maple (IHSS)

109 Moffett Road (IHSS)

111 Moffett Road (IHSS)

Lake Bluff School (East School), 121 East
Sheridan Place (IHSS)

Scott S. Durand House, "Crabtree Farm,"
Sheridan Road (IHSS) (property partially
surveyed)

707-709 Sheridan Road

15 East Washington Avenue

19 East Washington Avenue

116 East Washington Avenue

117 East Washington Avenue

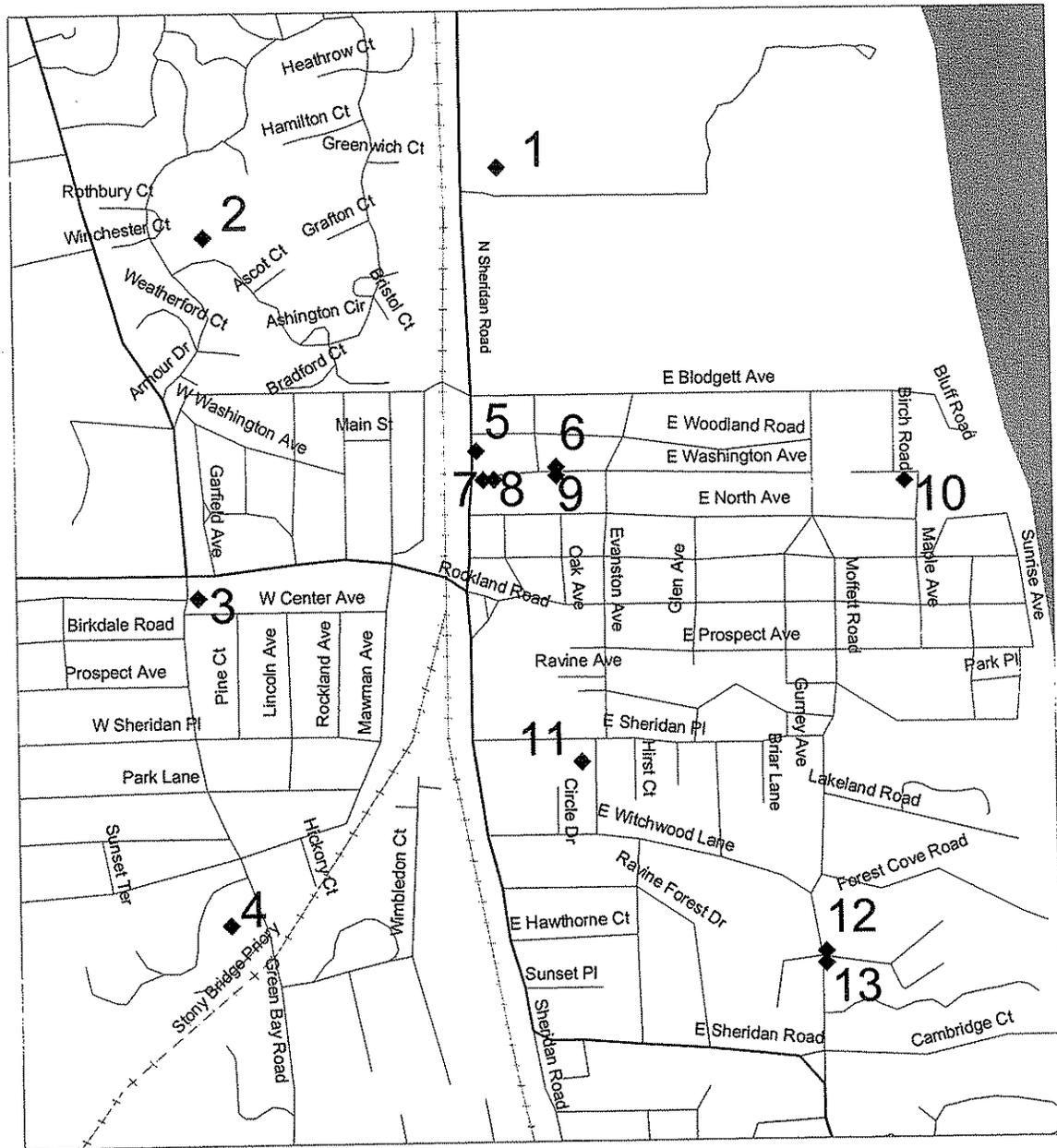
OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

Historic preservation benefits the community as a whole as well as the individuals who own and use historic properties. The following are the principal objectives of this survey:

- *To identify and evaluate the most significant buildings that should be preserved in the community.*

Preservation planning involves evaluating ways to recognize and preserve a community's historic and architectural resources. A typical path is through the landmarking process. There are two types: national and local. The National Register of Historic Places is the

LAKE BLUFF SCATTERED SITES



- | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| 1 | Scott S. Durand House, "Crabtree Farm," Sheridan Road | 7 | 15 East Washington Avenue |
| 2 | Philip D. Armour III House, "Tangle Oaks," 900 Armour Drive | 8 | 19 East Washington Avenue |
| 3 | Commonwealth Edison Substation | 9 | 117 East Washington Avenue |
| 4 | "Stonebridge," Green Bay Road | 10 | Ben Cloes House, 666 Maple |
| 5 | 707-709 Sheridan Road | 11 | Lake Bluff School (East School), 121 East Sheridan Place |
| 6 | 116 East Washington Avenue | 12 | 109 Moffett Road |
| | | 13 | 111 Moffett Road |

country's official list of historic sites and structures. As of 1998, over 1000 properties and Historic Districts (including several thousand contributing structures) in Illinois are listed on the Register. Lake Forest has three National Register historic districts and six individually listed properties; Highland Park has four historic districts and thirty individual listings; Evanston has two historic districts, is preparing documentation for a third and has fifty-three individually listed properties; Kenilworth has five individual listings; Wilmette has six individual listings; and Winnetka has four individual listings. The second method of landmarking is by means of a local preservation ordinance. Many of the suburbs along the shore of Lake Michigan north of Chicago have landmark ordinances with the power to designate local landmarks and local historic districts; these include Evanston, Wilmette, Winnetka, Glencoe and Highland Park. Historic resource surveys, such as this one, evaluate the significance of properties so that communities may consider and implement one of the two types of landmark designations.

- *To heighten public awareness and instill pride in Lake Bluff's heritage*

Residents can understand how their community has contributed to the overall development of the North Shore and the Chicago metropolitan area when they are aware of local history and architecture. This would include knowledge of the various architectural styles, the significant homes around them, the time periods of local construction and the general patterns of community growth. Documentation of the community's architectural heritage, as well as its history, can be used in a variety of ways.

The material gathered in this survey can be valuable in creating educational programming, books, articles, walking, bus and bike tours and exhibitions.

- *To assist individual property owners in maintaining and improving their homes and commercial properties*

Many owners may not realize that their homes and commercial buildings have architectural value or know why they are significant. They also may not know the historic features that make their buildings special. In the past this has led to inappropriate modernizations that remove or cover up character-defining features. These historic features could include wood windows and surrounding trim, clapboard siding, decorative shingles, porch columns and distinctive porch railings. This survey will assist property owners in understanding the significance of their buildings. As the survey process is expanded to include a complete physical description and an analysis of alterations, homeowners will be aided in identifying and preserving critical historic features and also in identifying unsympathetic alterations so that a structure's unique character can be restored. Once historic styles and features are identified, guidelines for maintenance, rehabilitation and restoration can be established and published.

- *To form the basis for community economic development programs and provide economic incentives for preservation.*

Many communities have used preservation as an economic development tool for strengthening the marketability of their business districts. Preservation and

rehabilitation projects provide business opportunities, strengthen the marketability of properties to new residents and attract visitors who spend dollars at local businesses. Realtors can use information in the survey to promote the historical and architectural value of salable properties. Should any type of landmark designation process be established, owners of designated landmarks who rehabilitate their buildings are eligible for tax incentives.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Several ways of collecting information were used so that a data form could be filled out for each principal structure surveyed. (See sample survey form in Appendix C) The primary method was for the surveyor to photograph and insert information based on observation in the field from the public right of way. Additional information was provided by Janet Nelson, Barbara Mullin, Northa Edwards, and Kathleen O'Hara, and other members of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History Board, as well as by local residents who filled out research forms. Material found in clipping files at the Lake Bluff Public Library and Lake County histories from the Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society proved useful.

During fall of 1997, the field surveyor inserted complete information on each building that was being surveyed. Of the seventy-eight forms that were filled out, sixty-one related to buildings in the downtown business district. After gathering input from the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History Board of Directors, the information gathered was assembled and analyzed in December of 1997 to create an

interim report on the business district. This report and copies of the survey forms were then forwarded to Teska Associates to be incorporated into their first phase of the Lake Bluff Central Business District Planning Study.

When surveying continued after the interim report was submitted, it was decided to survey every building in the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area as well as the five pre-1947 structures on Mawman Avenue and scattered sites. Reconnaissance forms were then filled out on the remaining 365 principal structures selected.

In the field, the surveyor estimated a date of construction and indicated it with a "c". Architects' names for the estate homes surveyed and for a small number of homes in the Meeting Association Area were sometimes available in published monographs on the architects. Dates and architects' names were later checked against written sources, including two basic texts: *Lake Bluff: The First 100 Years* by Elmer B. Vliet, and *Lake Bluff, Illinois, a Pictorial History*, by the Village of Lake Bluff Centennial Committee. Janet Nelson and Kathleen O'Hara reviewed the forms and provided amended construction dates, architects' names, pertinent historical information and historic photos. This material was either written on the forms or inserted on addenda sheets.

The main sources used to determine architectural styles were *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester (1985) for high-style buildings and a number of sources for vernacular building types.³ Descriptions of specific architectural features relied on the *Old-House Dictionary*

by Steven J. Phillips (1989).

In the field, the surveyor made a judgment on the integrity and the significance of each structure based on specific evaluation criteria. The survey forms were later reviewed in the office so that an individual building could be evaluated within the context of the village as a whole.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

All principal buildings in the areas surveyed were evaluated, first for local architectural significance. An "S" indicates that the building would clearly be eligible for listing as a local landmark. A "C" indicates that it would be a contributing building in a locally designated historic district. An "NC" would be a noncontributing building in a local historic district. Integrity, that is, the degree of original design and historic material remaining in place, was factored into the evaluation. No building was considered locally significant if it had more than minor alterations unless it had overriding historical significance. Similarly, buildings that might otherwise be considered contributing because of age and historic style, but that have been greatly altered, were ranked as noncontributing.

Second, the principal and secondary buildings were analyzed for potential National Register listing. A "Y" (Yes) indicates that the surveyed building likely would be a good candidate for individual listing on the National Register. An "N" (No) indicates that it would not. A "C" building would be a good contributing building in a National Register historic district. A "NC" would not.

Each data sheet also includes a judgment by the field surveyor on whether later changes to a historic structure are reversible. Generally, aluminum, vinyl or other siding installed over original wood clapboard siding is considered a reversible alteration. Some window changes may be reversible if the original window opening size has not been altered and there is evidence of the original sash configuration and material. Windows that have been enlarged are not considered to be reversible. Some small unsympathetic additions may be removed, but large, seamless unsympathetic additions visible from the street greatly compromise the historic character of a house and are considered to be irreversible. Buildings with porches and other architectural detailing that have been completely removed and for which there is no actual physical evidence or photo documentation to accurately reproduce them are considered to be irreversibly altered.

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

A. SIGNIFICANT

Age. Must be 50 years or older unless it has achieved exceptional importance.

Architectural Importance. Must be architecturally distinguished in one of the following when compared with other buildings of its type: architectural style; work of a master builder or architect; exceptional craftsmanship, architectural or structural innovation.

or

Historical Significance. Research must indicate building is significant in

the development of Lake Bluff or be associated with a historic event or person.

Integrity. If architecturally significant, it must have a high degree of integrity: almost all architectural detailing in place, few if any historic materials or details covered up, no modern siding materials, minor porch alterations; no unsympathetic additions. Integrity need not be as high for historically significant buildings.

B. CONTRIBUTING

Age. Must be 50 years or older.

Architectural Importance. May fall into one of two groups: Does not necessarily possess individual distinction, but is a historic building (over 50 years old) with the characteristic stylistic design and details of its period; or possesses the architectural distinction of a significant structure but has been altered. If the alterations are reversed (for example, siding is removed or architectural detail is restored based on remaining physical evidence), it may be elevated to significant.

Integrity. May have a high degree of integrity, but be of a common design with no particular architectural distinction to set it apart from others of its type. May have moderate integrity: if it has been altered, it must be in some ways that can be reversed. Must possess at least one of the following: original wall treatment;

original windows; interesting architectural detail, readily recognizable and distinctive historic massing.

C. NONCONTRIBUTING

Age: Any building less than 50 years old (from 1947 onward)

Integrity: Any building more than 50 years old whose integrity is so poor that most historic materials and details are missing or completely covered up or any building over 50 years old that has unsympathetic alterations that greatly compromise its historic character. Poor integrity was present if three of four factors were missing: original shape; original wood siding; original windows (especially if window openings were also changed); original architectural detail and trim. If original wood siding has been covered up, the alterations may be reversible.

NATIONAL REGISTER RATINGS

A. INDIVIDUAL LISTING

"Y" Rating: To be eligible for individual listing on the National Register, a site, building, structure or object must be at least 50 years old and meet one of three criteria: (A) It may have historical significance, that is, it may be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (B) it may be associated with the lives of persons significant in

our past; (C) it may be architecturally significant, that is, it may embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

"N" Rating: Buildings that do not individually meet the National Register eligibility criteria were given an "N" rating. Typically the following types of structures do not qualify for individual National Register listing: cemeteries, birthplaces of historic figures, religious buildings, moved structures, reconstructed historic buildings and properties less than fifty years old. There are exceptions to these rules under certain circumstances. For instance, a

building less than fifty years old may be listed if exceptional significance can be proved. All of these types of structures may be integral buildings in a historic district.

B. CONTRIBUTING BUILDING IN A NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Age. Must be 50 years or older, unless it has achieved exceptional significance.

Integrity. Any building that is over fifty years old unless it has altered beyond recognition in the last 50 years.

C. NONCONTRIBUTING

Age. Any structure less than 50 years old.

Integrity: Any structure that has been altered beyond recognition in the last 50 years.

LAKE BLUFF: AN ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Lake Bluff's architecture, which reflects stylistic trends throughout the country, is intimately tied to the Lake Bluff's history. The following brief overview discusses the prevalent architectural styles in the context of the community's historical development.

EARLY SETTLEMENT: MAWMAN AVENUE

Lake Bluff's early history dates from 1836, when John and Catherine Cloes arrived in the area and laid claim to 100 acres of land extending from Lake Michigan to the Green Bay Trail. Other settlers followed and, in 1846, a post office was established. By 1855, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, which ran between Chicago and Waukegan, was completed, and a stop was located at the west side of the tracks just across from the present station. With the coming of the railroad, the population grew, and four years later the area became known as Rockland. The post office located on the road that was to become Mawman Avenue. Settled by Englishman Edward Mawman in 1866, this area had a small concentration of homes as well as a general store and post office and became the village's first town center.

Today the Mawman Avenue area contains five buildings associated with Lake Bluff's first settlement period. Three (699, 710 and 714 Mawman) were originally built on farmland west of Green Bay Road near the present site

of Blair Park and Central School and were moved to their present Mawman Avenue locations in the early 1900s. All of these houses were simple vernacular structures with little if any architectural ornamentation. They were built to be utilitarian, not to make any aesthetic statement. Most, despite considerable alteration, retain enough of their original shape to reflect Lake Bluff's early period of settlement in the 1850s and 1860s. The 1855 Henry Ostrander Rooming House at 666 Mawman Avenue, for instance, retains its upright and wing form with a gable roof and side porch. The window configuration on the gable end is unchanged. This structure was originally built as a rooming house for railroad workers. Later it was sold to Edward and Margaret Mawman, who lived there.⁴ Ostrander was one of Lake Bluff's most important early settlers, so it is particularly important that his building retains enough of its architectural fabric to express its historical significance. Henry Ostrander owned the land where Walter Gurnee, president of the railroad, wanted to build his station, and he donated 50 acres of land south of Blodgett so that a depot could be built. He, too, is responsible for the settlement being named Rockland, after the county in New York where he grew up, since his gift of land to Gurnee was conditional upon the village receiving that name.⁵ The building at 775 Mawman Avenue, a simple rectangular building with a central entry, served as the post office and general store.

THE LAKE BLUFF CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

The history of high-style architecture in Lake Bluff dates from the mid-1870s, when the

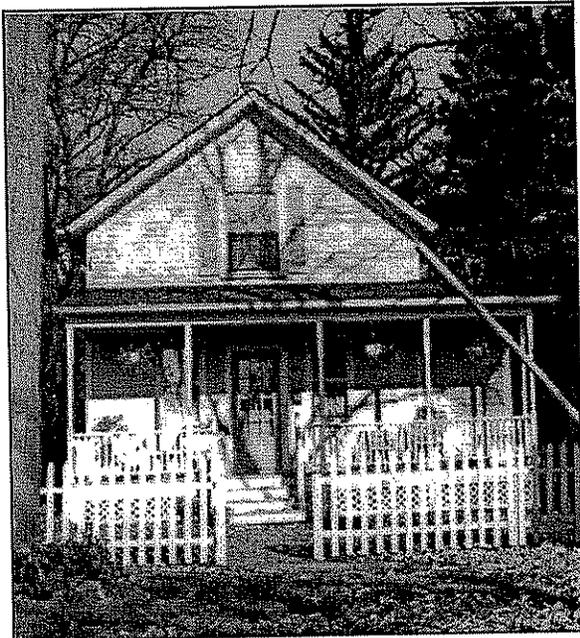
Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church (LBCMA) was laid out. This area was established independent of the Rockland settlement and east of the railroad tracks. It grew out of a plan by Solomon Thatcher, Jr., who wished to create a cultural, religious summer resort in the Midwest to equal the prestigious new resorts of the East,⁶ such as Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, or the camp meeting grounds in Thousand Islands, New York. He envisioned a summer resort with a family atmosphere, without the presence of alcohol and gambling. No doubt, Thatcher's intent was reinforced by his wife Clara's long friendship with Frances Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. When the grounds were built, Ms. Willard kept a summer house here in the location of the present house at 710 Scranton Avenue.

Solomon Thatcher, Jr.'s project got off the ground when he paid the Gurnee heirs \$9,000 for nearly 160 acres running from Judge Blodgett's farm on the north and east from the railroad. He also acquired 40 acres of Ben Cloes' lakefront property for \$6,000.⁷ An 1875 map of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area printed in the front cover of *Lake Bluff, Illinois, a Pictorial History* shows that the area reached from the railroad tracks to Lake Michigan and from Centenary Avenue (presumably named for the 1876 Centennial and today Center Avenue) south to Railroad Avenue (today East Sheridan Place). This street was named "Railroad Avenue" undoubtedly because a spur ran from the main line east to Harris Avenue (today Moffett Road) so that passengers could simply cross a small bridge over the ravine to be in the center of camp activities where a hotel and

tabernacle were located. Once his Lake Bluff project was organized, Thatcher, who became the association's first president, and his wife transferred 111 acres of their newly acquired land to the LBCMA.⁸ Thatcher's imprint on the Camp Meeting Association development may be seen in the house he built at 346 East Prospect Avenue. This house, with its shallow gable roof with wood stickwork in the gable, was typical of the cottages being constructed. It bears a close resemblance to an illustration in the *Second Annual of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association*, published in Chicago in 1877 by the Association.⁹ The engraving is described in the *Annual* as "Plan of cottages being erected by Solomon Thatcher, Jr. and also by Wm. Deering Esq." Deering (an Evanston resident and owner of a large farm implement firm) was, along with Thatcher, one of the original trustees. Deering's house is said to be found at 402 Prospect Avenue.¹⁰ Viewed from the street today, it is not recognizable as dating from the 1870s; the house was extensively remodeled in the Craftsman style c. 1920. The only clue would be the shape and roofline of the gable end of the house. Thatcher and Deering lived in their cottages for only a year.¹¹

The first meeting of the LBCMA was held July 6, 1876. Streets, 25-foot-wide lots, and parks were platted. A large three-story hotel, the Lake Bluff Hotel, to accommodate 100 with a dining room to seat 300, was to be constructed at the southeast corner of Prospect and Harris (Moffett Road). There was also to be a store building south of the hotel to supply campers with tents, cots and equipment. "Tents could be procured," according to the *Annual*, "by timely application, which are erected to order, and

can be rented by the week, or for the season, at reasonable rates." Paying a small fee for ground rent, persons bringing their own tents could be accommodated at a location chosen by the tent committee.¹² A huge tent, 100 feet x100 feet and 50 feet high to serve as a tabernacle seating 3000,¹³ was to be built east of the hotel on a block surrounded by Prospect Avenue on the north, Simpson Avenue on the east, Ravine Avenue on the south and Park Place on the west.¹⁴



10 East North Avenue, 1997

If people didn't wish to board at the hotel or stay in tents, they could purchase cottages based on plans provided by the Association. To quote the *Annual*, "Cottages, after the plan on the title page, will be built within twenty days from receipt of the order and guaranty for two hundred fifty dollars."¹⁵ Not many cottages were built during the first two or three years.¹⁶ The homes that were built were

either Gothic Revival or vernacular gable-front houses with a vertical emphasis, suggesting the somewhat more elaborate house with details derived from Gothic architecture. The finest existing example is the house built by J. Edward Lee, who was to become one of the LBCMA first trustees.¹⁷ This house, located at 345 East Center Avenue, was constructed c. 1877. Its stickwork, seen in the open truss on the front gable, exposed rafters and wide veranda with simple diagonal braces recalls the structural emphasis of Gothic architecture. The pointed arch windows reinforce this connection. Inspiration for Gothic Revival cottages and houses came from Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books of the 1840s and 1850s. His designs often resembled little churches, and the religious association is apt, for to Downing the Gothic style embodied "the irregular spontaneous irrational quality that made the home an emotional refuge from the market place."¹⁸ The office for the Association, located on the south side of Prospect Avenue, just east of Park Place, also had structural stickwork, but unlike Thatcher's or Lee's houses, its front gable was heavily encrusted with richly cut bargeboard (gingerbread). This decoration created an even closer connection to the heavily ornamented architecture of the Gothic period. At the turn of the century, the building became a residence and was moved to 500 East North Avenue. Subsequently, it was stuccoed and expanded, though the window treatment on the front is original. The cottage at 213 East Center Avenue, is modest, but has decorative bargeboard in the gable. Typically the Camp Meeting Association cottages had little ornament and simple narrow gable fronts, built to fit on the 25-foot lots. Several of them may be found

along Center and Prospect Avenues. Despite alterations over the years, gable-front homes dominate the streetscape of the north side of the 200 and 300 blocks of Prospect Avenue. Fine examples of gable-front cottages dating from the Camp Meeting Association period include the following:

- 210 East Center Avenue
- 213 East Center Avenue
- 345 East Center Avenue
- 10 East North Avenue
- 120 East North Avenue
- 126 East North Avenue
- 320 East North Avenue
- 500 East North Avenue
- 314 East Prospect Avenue
- 346 East Prospect Avenue
- 414 East Prospect Avenue
- 713 East Prospect Avenue

In 1882, James B. Hobbs became president of the LBCMA and served until the Association disbanded in the 1890s. It was in this same year that the community abandoned the name Rockland in favor of Lake Bluff. Immediately upon Hobbs' becoming president, the first addition to Lake Bluff was recorded, running from Simpson Avenue east to Sunrise, south from Center, with most lots 50' wide. On land that was originally platted as park, Gustavus Swift, founder of the Swift meat packing company, built two large summer houses, one for himself and one for his son, at 701 and 707 East Prospect Avenue. With vertical siding and front balconies with wood stickwork, Swift's house was originally Gothic Revival; today both Swift houses have been stuccoed over. Stuccoing wood homes was a way of "modernizing" in the twenties, and this happened to many Lake Bluff cottages, including the original LBCMA office. In

1883, under Hobbs, the LBCMA built a new large wood tabernacle that consisted of a roof with open sides. He also initiated plans for a new hotel, the Irving. Facing Prospect Avenue, this large wood structure took up the entire block bounded by Prospect, Center, Harris (Moffett) and Maple. It stood five stories high, and was very grand, containing shops, bowling alleys, a billiard room and several large parlors as well as rooms for 500 guests. As part of Hobbs' policy of expansion, 100 acres to the north were platted, also with 50-foot lots. Stockholders included some of the city's most notable names, including Deering, J. V. and C. B. Farwell of Lake Forest, H. N. Higenbotham (later chairman of the 1893 World's Fair), Swift, Orrington Lunt of Evanston and Frances Willard along with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The newly platted land extended from Center north to Blodgett and from Gurney west to the railroad, which Thatcher had bought from the Gurnee heirs in 1875. The southerly part of Ben Cloes' land was also purchased to extend the new subdivision to the lake.¹⁹ Once this North Addition was included as part of the Association, a street was named for Abner Scranton, who helped finance the expansion, and land east from Sunrise Avenue was designated as park land. In 1890, Hobbs was the owner of this North Addition. Soon thereafter, the LBCMA trustees laid out two blocks between the Hotel Irving and Sunrise as Lake Bluff's Second Addition and three blocks between Evanston and the new 10-acre Artesian Lake (which had been created just south of Center Avenue across from the present Village Hall) and south of Center as its Third Addition. Following Hobbs' example, they dedicated for park purposes all their land east of

Sunrise Avenue, all of Artesian Lake and parts of the ravine along Ravine Avenue. These new developments added further opportunities for recreation and socializing to the cultural and religious opportunities provided by the Association, thus creating an even more attractive resort atmosphere. And they more than doubled the number of desirable home sites.²⁰

Generally, architectural styles changed in the 1880s. The years of depression in the mid-1870s were over, and with economic success, grand Queen Anne homes were built throughout the country. In Lake Bluff, all of Hobbs' improvements added to the area's rustic beauty and attracted families interested in larger houses (often Queen Anne) designed for year-round living -- in contrast to those who came merely to attend the religious or temperance programs. Hobbs and those who preceded him intended for Lake Bluff to be a Christian summer resort attractive to members of all denominations, and more non-Methodists began building in Lake Bluff.²¹ Assessment rolls revealed only 53 homes on the Lake Bluff grounds in 1886; by 1899 the number had grown to 150.²²

Many beautiful Queen Anne houses were built in Lake Bluff between the mid-1880s and the late 1890s. Two that bear special attention are located at 115 and 125 East Center Avenue. The house at 115, dating from 1887, was built for Rev. C. G. Trusdell, who in 1877 handled all business matters connected with Lake Bluff²³ and who managed the Lake Bluff Hotel. He was the only LBCMA official who lived in Lake Bluff year-round.²⁴ When the village of Lake Bluff was incorporated in 1895, Trusdell became the first village president. He built a Queen Anne with a large

veranda extending around the southwest corner facing Artesian Lake. To the east, at 125, is a second large Queen Anne that belonged to Hobbs, who rented it out. Hobbs, like most of the members of the Board of the Association, were businessmen who saw involvement in the Association as a business venture as much as a religious and recreational experience. Another handsome Queen Anne is located at 629 Mountain Road. It was built for A. E. Drake, who headed a large Chicago printing firm. For many years, it was the home of Illinois Supreme Court Justice Walter Schaefer.

Another very interesting Queen Anne house is located at 456 Sunrise Avenue. Built in 1889 as a duplex cottage for the families of Alba Honeywell and Dr. Jervice Gaylord Evans, it was turned and considerably altered up to 1914, when it generally reached its current configuration. Alterations to this Queen Anne house were carefully made and its original shape and some of its detailing are intact--enough to reflect the ways the house was transformed for different family uses over the years. Unfortunately, the elegant Queen Anne house built in 1890 for A. E. Dann at 325 East Center has been totally remodeled and bears no resemblance to the original richly detailed residence.

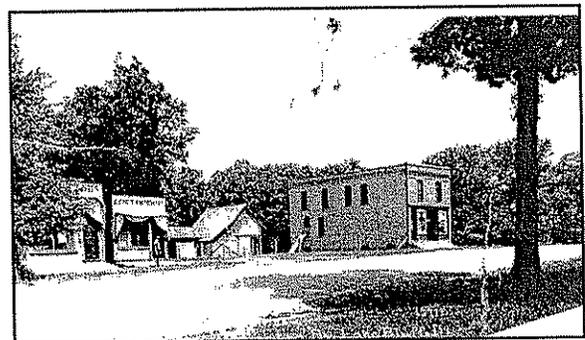
The nineties brought considerable physical changes to Lake Bluff. In 1895, the Village of Lake Bluff was incorporated. One of the trustees was F. W. Cornish. His house, located at the southwest corner of Center and Moffett Avenues (421 East Center Avenue), is sheathed in stucco, and, though hard to prove, was noted by Elmer Vliet to probably be the first stucco house in the United States.²⁵ Cornish was in the real estate

business, and he drew up a large map of the village with the caption "Lake Bluff -- a Summer Home on the North Shore with Pleasant Surroundings at Moderate cost." This map showed three new subdivisions recorded in 1892: Cloes, running south from Blodgett Avenue along Sheridan Road; Juneau, west of Cloes on each side of Washington Avenue; and Lake Bluff Heights, along the south side of Sheridan Place. Lake Bluff Heights was platted with 90 lots and seven courts named for noteworthy Methodist ministers. By 1899, this subdivision had only the new East School, a rectangular brick structure with stone trim, fairly typical for the period, and a Queen Anne style house built for Henry Odenbreit, still located at the southwest corner of Sheridan Place and Briar Lane. In 1897, the Hotel Irving had burned, opening the entire property the hotel rested on for development.

After Lake Bluff became incorporated, gas lights replaced the old camp meeting lights; telephone lines were installed; the village received electric service; and cement sidewalks and dust-free pavement were laid. In addition, the village had another transportation alternative; in 1898, the board had allowed the Bluff City Electric Street Railway, later the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad, to build a trolley car line along what is today the west side of Sheridan Road. In 1900, the electric line was expanded to two tracks and extended west under the North Western Railway's main line. When this underpass was built, Artesian Lake was drained. Today the area is the site of Artesian Park.

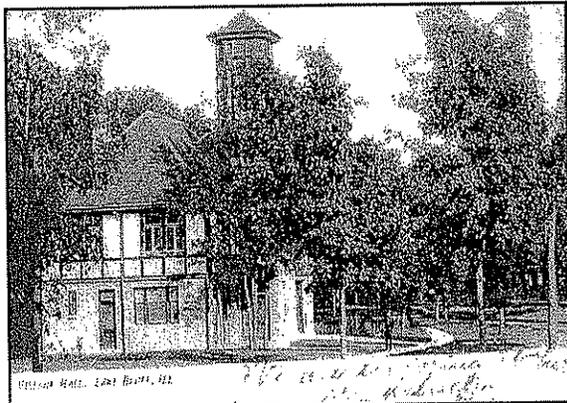
THE SUBURB

The turn of the century marked the end of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association and the beginning of Lake Bluff as a residential suburb. No further meetings were held, and the association began selling off its property to pay debts. It was at this time that the headquarters building was converted to a house and moved to North Avenue and the tabernacle was torn down.²⁶ When Hobbs, the Association chairman, was disposing of the LBCMA assets, he arranged for Grace Church to be given two lots at the northwest corner of Center and Glen to build a new edifice. The lumber from the demolition of the old Grace Church building was bought by J. C. Merchant to build a commercial block at Center and Scranton. The large Tudor storefront building at 28-38 East Scranton Avenue replaced Merchant's wood building after it burned in 1917. In 1900, there were a number of small frame buildings serving as the post office and commercial establishments such as a bakery, drug store, grocery store, and repair shops. Rosenthal Groceries and Meat Market was one of the Village's early businesses, becoming Rosenthal and Helming Groceries in the



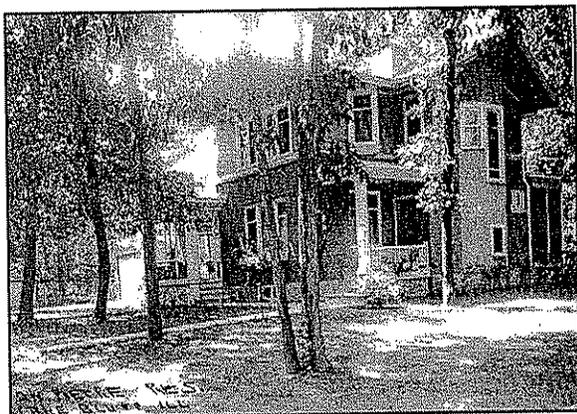
Scranton Av., Lake Bluff, Ill., *Postcard from the Collection of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History*

1890s. Fire destroyed the wooden structure in 1900, and it was rebuilt with the brick from the old Cloes brickyard. Today it is the Village Market, at 20 East Scranton Avenue, the oldest commercial establishment in Lake Bluff.



Village Hall, Lake Bluff, Ill., Postcard from the Collection of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History

Two very important architect-designed buildings were constructed in the center of the business district in 1904: a railroad station and the Village Hall. A permanent new Tudor Revival brick depot at 550 Sheridan Road was designed by Charles Sumner Frost, who, with



618 Maple, Postcard from the Collection of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History

Alfred Granger, is well known for having designed numerous stations for the Chicago & North Western Railway, including the downtown terminal.²⁷ The railroad enabled the growth of Lake Bluff and all of the North Shore. Trains were comfortable, prompt, clean and reasonable, and they provided the means for people who worked in Chicago to build their home in the country.

Just after the train station was built, the recently incorporated village of Lake Bluff approved plans for the Village Hall at 40 East Center Avenue. The architect selected was Webster T. Tomlinson, who hired Henry Odenbreit to erect it for \$6500. It was built to accommodate the council chambers, the fire department, the village clerk and two lock-up cells, and a hose-drying tower. In 1973, noted architect Harry Weese evaluated the Village Hall building and lauded it, stating, "It has a symbolism and bespeaks local government stature in a manner that could not be achieved today."²⁸ In addition to this fine building, Tomlinson designed an elegant Prairie Style home at 710 East Prospect Avenue for village trustee H. H. Howard and a second Prairie house for Annie and Marie Sherman at 618 Maple Avenue. The Sherman sisters had spent summers in Lake Bluff for over 29 years.²⁹ Tomlinson occupied a unique position in the field of architecture, for between 1901 and 1902, he was Frank Lloyd Wright's partner, the only partner Wright ever had. Tomlinson's designs for the Village Hall and for 710 East Prospect Avenue were published in the June 1907 issue of *Construction News*. The house at 618 Maple Avenue was built in 1915, somewhat after the Prairie Style had reached its peak of popularity.

The Prairie Style is relatively popular in Lake Bluff. In addition to several Prairie homes, there are some vernacular and some Tudor Revival buildings with Prairie details. Significant examples include 525 East Center Avenue and 244 East North Avenue. Frank Lloyd Wright, the father of Prairie School architecture, designed two houses in Lake Bluff. The first, built for Herbert Angster in 1911, burned in the 1950s. The remaining house is typically Prairie but late in Wright's Prairie Style work and conceptually unusual. Known as the Richards Bungalow, it was built in 1917 at 231 East Prospect Avenue and is one of three dozen different kinds of prefabricated housing units put up by the Arthur L. Richards Company. All were American System Ready-Cut structures designed to be cut at the factory and shipped to the site ready for construction. Richards' homes were meant to sell for between \$2750 and \$3500. World War I unfortunately put a stop to Wright's endeavor to provide inexpensive, beautiful housing to Americans of any income.

Another prefabricated house was built at 105 East North Avenue in 1935. Precut houses like Wright's were not unusual per se; Sears and other companies had been selling them in catalogs for years. But the Sears and other prefabricated houses were typically based on either Craftsman designs or historical precedents. The small white home on North Avenue was radical in its modernism, and there are none like it on the North Shore. The "Motohome," as it was called, presented a vision of a house of tomorrow that could be built for a reasonable price. It was inexpensive to build and maintain and remains distinctive in appearance. This house is Model 1311, Series 100R. Constructed by

American Homes, which had its corporate office in New York and plant in New Jersey, this house is their smallest model, built for a family of two. There were 120 different models ranging in price from \$1900 to \$15,000. Although the Motohome was unveiled at Wanamakers Department Store in New York and made a big splash when it was introduced, the effort failed.³⁰ The taste of the American public, when it came right down to it, was conservative. Evidence for this is born out in Lake Bluff, for there was a similar precut modern house located at 326 East Scranton Avenue. It still stands but was remodeled c.1968 into a Dutch Colonial Revival house!



28-38 E. Center Avenue, 1997

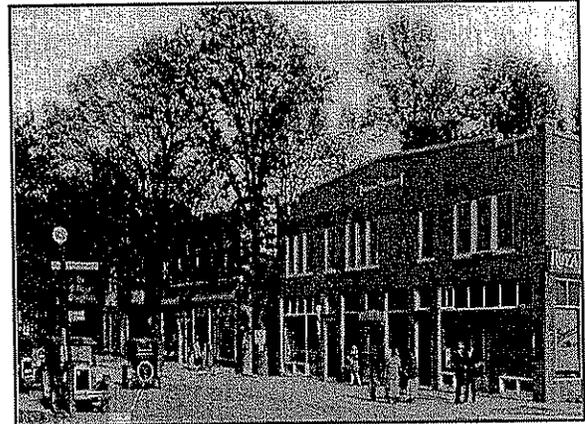
Nationally, Historical Revival designs have always been favored, whether for estate homes or for the somewhat smaller suburban homes. This is true in Lake Bluff as well as in the other North Shore suburbs. Revival-style architecture after the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 didn't embody the romantic view of the past favored by the builders of Lake Bluff's Gothic Revival cottages. Rather it was a literal interpretation of past styles. A number of the Camp Meeting Association cottages

were added to, with Craftsman or a variety of revival style features added to "update" their appearance.

Colonial and Tudor Revival were particularly favored historic revival styles, offering comfort, predictability and respectability, as well as a link to America's British and Eastern Seaboard roots. On the North Shore, almost all the town centers are dominated by Tudor Revival architecture stemming from the development of Lake Forest's Market Square in 1916. In Lake Bluff's business district, the building at 28-38 East Center Avenue is a characteristic example of Tudor Revival architecture. Colonial Revival architecture is a somewhat less popular style for commercial buildings in North Shore business districts. In Lake Bluff, however, there is a fine Colonial Revival building designed by architect Stanley Anderson at 103-13 East Scranton Avenue. Anderson is recognized for having designed some of Lake Forest's commercial structures.

The Tudor and Colonial Revival styles were also most popular for residential architecture. The greatest number of homes surveyed in Lake Bluff are Colonial Revival in style. For instance, on the north side of the 500 block of Prospect Avenue (between Moffett and Maple) where the Irving Hotel was located, Colonial Revival homes dominate the streetscape. Because of their uniform scale and similar setbacks, these houses create a pleasant environment. Yet the difference among the various examples of Colonial Revival homes in Lake Bluff prevents monotony. Tudor and Colonial Revival styles were particularly popular in the teens and 1920s. Those built in the 1930s often have some Art Deco design features.

Although Colonial and Tudor Revival styles predominate, there are a number of homes built in other revival styles. Of particular note is the Italian Renaissance Revival house designed by Arthur Heun in 1910. It is located at 711 Park Place, in the area west of Sunrise which was an artists' colony. The owner, Marguerite Kreutzberg, was a

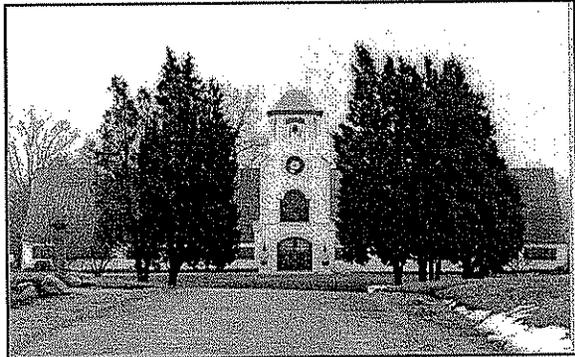


Scranton Avenue Business District, *Postcard from the Collection of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History*

professional artist who painted a large mural for the East School in 1926. Although not well known, her artwork is in New York, Chicago and San Diego museums.³¹ This neighborhood of Lake Bluff was frequented by such notable literary figures as Joyce Kilmer, who wrote "Trees," and Margaret Anderson, editor and publisher of *The Little Review*. Margaret Anderson rented a cottage (demolished) in 1914-15 on Ravine Avenue.³²

Typically Lake Bluff streets between Sheridan Road and the lake and between North Avenue and Sheridan Place have an eclectic appearance. North Avenue, for example, contains simple vernacular LBCMA cottages, Queen Anne homes,

Craftsman bungalows, Colonial Revival residences and the Motohome. Homes built prior to 1980 tend to be generally compatible in scale with the village's historic residences.



"Crabtree Farm," Sheridan Road, 1997

Lake Bluff's estate houses are located in areas surrounding the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area. They are situated on several-acre parcels of property where historically there were farms. All of these large estates have, to some degree, been subdivided over the years. To the north on Sheridan Road, for instance, is "Crabtree Farm." In 1905, Scott S. Durand, a successful Chicago commission merchant, and his wife Grace bought up the 300-acre Blodgett Dairy Farm and continued to run the dairy. In 1926, William McCormick Blair bought 12 acres of the Durand land along the lake and had an estate house built by David Adler. Some years later he acquired all of Crabtree Farm, which he maintained as a farm. To the south, along Lake Michigan on Moffett Road, may be found the C. Morse Ely estate, designed after the French chateau "La Lanterne" by David Adler in 1922. The Stanley Field Estate, formerly located on Lakeland Road, was designed for Field's 33-acre parcel of land by D. H. Burnham & Co. sometime before 1914.

This house, designed by one of Chicago's most prolific architects and planners, known for his 1909 Chicago Plan, has been demolished; only an allee of trees remains. The duplex house that Field built to house his staff, though somewhat altered, is still standing and may be found at 713 Ravine Drive. To the west, along the west side of Green Bay Road, are several other estate houses. The Edward V. Kelley Estate at 136 Green Bay Road was designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw in 1916. Laid out by noted landscape architect Jens Jensen, this 160-acre property, which was built for a prominent steel company owner, is entered via a long curving drive through a grove of oaks and contains servants' quarters with a great tower. Today the Kelley Estate is the Harrison Conference Center. On the east side of Green Bay Road, north of Route 176, is "Tangley Oaks." This large Tudor Revival estate built on a 160-acre parcel by Philip D. Armour III (grandson of the founder of Armour & Co.) was designed by the highly acclaimed East Coast architect Harrie T. Lindeberg. Armour's sale of "Tangley Oaks" in 1953 to United Educators marked the first annexation since the village was incorporated in 1895. In this transaction, the zoning ordinance was amended to create a new "Estate Residence District" of 1/2-acre lots, and a special use permit was granted so the mansion and several acres around it could be used for educational and office purposes.³³ Subsequently, homes were constructed on the lots surrounding the mansion.

The Depression years marked a hiatus in building construction. Although in 1929 a subdivision was platted west of Green Bay Road, just south of Route 176, only sidewalks and streets were laid out; no homes

were constructed. Indeed, there was little construction until after World War II; ³⁴ in the 1950s and early 1960s, homes were built in this area by the Chicago Construction Company, other subdivisions were constructed, and houses were put up on scattered pieces of land throughout Lake Bluff. These all tended to be small or midsize wood-frame ranches or two-story homes with Colonial Revival detailing. Earl T. Harlan, who built "Williamsburg Village" on the north side of Sheridan Road at the south edge of the village, was one of Lake Bluff's major developers during this period.

Architecturally, the Village of Lake Bluff grew from a small, fairly homogeneous community, with small gable front cottages and old wooden hotels that were stylistically related to each other through their affinity to

the Gothic Revival style, into a larger town that has an eclectic mix of homes ranging in size from small cottages to large estates. For the first half of the 20th century, few homes were torn down, and new construction was respectful of the town's small-scale bucolic setting. Because of its desirable resort-like village character, however, Lake Bluff has recently seen the extinction of many of its historic homes, through either demolition or extensive alteration. These homes have been replaced by residences built in the 1980s and 1990s that tend to be large in relation to their close next-door neighbors and are often highly ornamented with Neo-Traditional detailing. They borrow from past styles in a manner difficult to characterize. The best examples of today's new architecture are compatible in scale and materials to their historic neighbors.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN THE VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

There are many different architectural styles in the Village of Lake Bluff, representing a cross section of Midwest housing construction spanning over 140 years. Many are high-style buildings -- buildings that can be placed in well-defined stylistic categories based on their distinctive overall massing, floor plan, materials and architectural detailing. They may have been individually designed by an architect for a specific client at a chosen site. But even if no professional architect was involved, these homes display a conscious attempt to incorporate common architectural characteristics in fashion during the time they were built. Typical examples of high-style buildings commonly found in the areas surveyed, in approximate chronological order, include: Gothic Revival (6), Italianate (1), Queen Anne (19), Colonial Revival (89), Cape Cod (9), Dutch Colonial Revival (4), Tudor Revival (26), French Eclectic (8), Spanish Eclectic (9), Renaissance Revival (1), Prairie Style (12), Craftsman and Craftsman Bungalow (24), Art Deco (2), Motoshome (1), and Ranch (36). Sometimes the smaller versions of many of these styles (usually one story) are labeled as cottages or bungalows. Somewhat over 50% of the buildings surveyed in Lake Bluff may be categorized as high style.

Those buildings not defined as high style are considered vernacular in type. Vernacular buildings were usually built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Accessibility

and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in vernacular buildings. Because of this, vernacular buildings are most easily classified by their general shape, roof style, or floor plan. Occasionally, ornament characteristic of a high style such as Gothic Revival or Queen Anne is applied to the facade. Some of the common vernacular house types in the survey areas are gable-front houses and cottages (27), gabled-ell houses (7), bungalows (7) and American foursquares (5). There are also some houses and cottages identified by the general characteristics of a building's massing and floor plan, such as L-form (21), T-form (10) and cross form (2). Finally, there are one or two examples each of certain Midwestern vernacular types, such as upright and wing (2), double pile (2) and side hall (2). The majority of Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association houses and cottages may be recognized by their gable fronts, even if the buildings have been considerably altered. During the post-World War II years, ranch houses were built all over the country by the hundreds of thousands. The ranch house was also a popular vernacular building type in Lake Bluff (44). Four were built as duplexes. A great many of these ranch houses have Colonial detailing. There are a handful of split levels dating from the 1960s and 1970s (5). No attempt has been made to categorize the many houses built since the 1970s, although there are a few homes that may be labeled Post Modern because of their personalized use of historic details. Houses built after the 1980s are sometimes referred to as Neo-Traditional because of a more literal use of historic elements. Neo-Victorian ornamentation is particularly popular.

Although the Village of Lake Bluff is predominantly made up of single-family residences, the Village has three important character defining commercial buildings. There is one commercial storefront building important to the history of Lake Bluff (20 East Scranton Avenue) and two brick two-story buildings dating from the mid-1920s with shops on the first floor and apartments above: the Colonial Revival building at 103-113 East Scranton Avenue, designed by architect Stanley Anderson, and the Tudor Revival building at 28-38 East Center Avenue. They set the historic character of the village's commercial center. The areas surveyed also contain three religious structures and one school.

PROMINENT HIGH STYLES IN THE VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

The following is a description of the high styles represented in Lake Bluff's residential architecture. Approximately 60% of the buildings surveyed may be characterized as High Style. The survey areas' most prevalent styles popular before 1900 and associated with the Victorian Era are Gothic Revival and Queen Anne. The historical revival styles most preferred include Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Tudor Revival, and French Eclectic. There are also Prairie Style and Craftsman houses and bungalows in the areas surveyed. Fewer examples are found of Italianate, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Renaissance Revival, Art Deco and Post Modern. There is also a prefabricated "Motohome," which is unlike any other building of its prefabricated type on the North Shore.

GOTHIC REVIVAL

The Gothic Revival Style, popular in the Chicago area from about 1860 to 1880, takes its inspiration from Europe's great medieval cathedrals, which were characterized by verticality, structural expression and richly carved stonework. The relationship, however, is more sentimental than literal. In Gothic Revival houses, steeply pitched gable roofs are often decorated with crisply cut ornamental bargeboard (commonly called gingerbread) or stickwork to suggest the home's underlying framework. Windows are tall and narrow and frequently have pointed arches. Built by local craftsmen, these homes were sometimes called "Carpenter Gothic." The association with religion is appropriate in Lake Bluff, where even vernacular homes, with little ornamentation, have front gables suggesting the verticality typical of Gothic architecture. Of the Gothic Revival houses surveyed, the finest example can be found in the J. Edward Lee House at 345 East Center



345 East Center Avenue, 1997

Avenue, built in 1877. Its noteworthy features include gable roofs with wood braces reflecting the building's structure, ornamental balustrades and windows with pointed arches. Although the Gothic Revival structure at 500

North Avenue has been converted into a house, has been moved from its original location, has received several additions and has been sheathed in stucco, its original stickwork, window treatment and front-facing gable are intact. The house serves as a visual reminder that it served as the headquarters of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association.

ITALIANATE



666 Maple Avenue, 1997

The Italianate style was popular in the Midwest at around the same time as the Gothic Revival, from 1860 to 1880. It was loosely based on the Italian country villa and grew as a reaction to the formal Classical ideals that had dominated architecture for 150 years. Italianate houses are generally a full two stories topped by low pitched roofs that have deep overhanging eaves supported by ornamental brackets. Tall narrow window topped by flat decorative lintels are common. Most Italianate homes have broad front porches that sometimes wrap around the corner. There is only one Italianate house surveyed in Lake Bluff. It is located at 666 Maple. Unlike typical Italianates, it is noted in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey as having been built in 1886, after the style had

begun to wane in popularity. Although there are no carved brackets and the porch was very likely enlarged, with the supporting posts changed, the general form, roofline and window treatment are typical of the Italianate style.

QUEEN ANNE

The Queen Anne style followed the Gothic Revival and Italianate period. Queen Anne houses were built all over the country from 1880 until approximately 1910. The style was named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Its name, however, is peculiarly inappropriate since the stylistic characteristics have little to do with the Queen Anne period or the formal Renaissance architecture that dominated during her reign (1702-1714). Roots for the style are found in styles prevalent during the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. It is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity in overall shape,



550 East Center Avenue, 1997

facades and roofs. The Queen Anne house often has gables, dormers, round or polygonal towers and wings with full or wraparound porches. A variety of materials and patterns are used to break up the surface of the walls. Shingles and clapboarding are often combined, sometimes with brick masonry. Typically these homes are found on corners. One excellent example is located at 550 East Center Avenue. It combines a cylindrical tower that has a conical roof with gabled

COLONIAL REVIVAL



502 East Prospect Avenue, 1997



404 Glen Avenue, 1997

wings and a broad wraparound porch. A second excellent example, with a wide front porch, a variety of window treatment and a shingled front gable may be found at 403 East Center Avenue. The simpler examples, built after 1893 (reflecting the influence of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago), frequently have classical columns and square columns. These later examples are called Free Classic Queen Anne style houses, and one may be found at 404 Glen Avenue. Nineteen houses surveyed were noted to be Queen Anne.

The Colonial Revival style dates from the 1876 centennial celebration until the mid-1950s. Shepherded in by a wave of nostalgia and by incidents such as the demolition of the celebrated John Hancock House in 1863, it became the most popular historical revival style throughout the country between World Wars I and II. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations with early American 18th-century homes. Whether derived from stately red brick Georgian examples or more modest clapboard structures, most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan; some have wings attached to the side. Detailing is derived from Classical sources, partly due to the influence of classicism dominating the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have Classical -- temple-like -- entrances with projecting porticos topped by a pediment. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multipane double-hung windows with shutters. Variety

for the sake of variety was losing its attraction, and a subtle traditionalism began to take the place of the Victorian yen for novel effects. Streetscapes began to have a sedate air as blocks of quiet symmetrical facades lined suburban streets.



215 East Prospect Avenue, 1997

In the areas surveyed, the vast majority of homes, 89, are Colonial Revival. Most are two story houses, though 16 are cottages. Many ranch houses built in the 1950s have Colonial Revival details. A typical example of the Georgian variety may be found at 215 East Prospect Avenue. It is a simple rectangular red brick building with shuttered double-hung windows. The doorway is framed by a



126 East Sheridan Place, 1997

Classical portico supported by round columns. There is a small brick cottage at 126 East Sheridan Place that reflects Colonial Revival influence. The doorway is simple with pilasters (columns attached to the wall), located in the center of the house. Windows are double hung with shutters. A clapboard example may be found at 502 East Prospect. Rectangular and symmetrical, it has a recessed center entrance with sidelights flanking the front door. Gabled dormers suggest Greek Classical pediments. Colonial Revival detailing was also applied to commercial buildings, and the long two-story brick building at 103-113 East Scranton is a fine example, designed by architect Stanley Anderson. The doorways to second-story apartments are framed by Classical pilasters and topped by fanlights and broken pediments. Windows on the upper floors are multipane double hungs with louvered shutters. Symmetry and simple orderly detailing generally dominate the design.



103-113 East Scranton Avenue, 1997

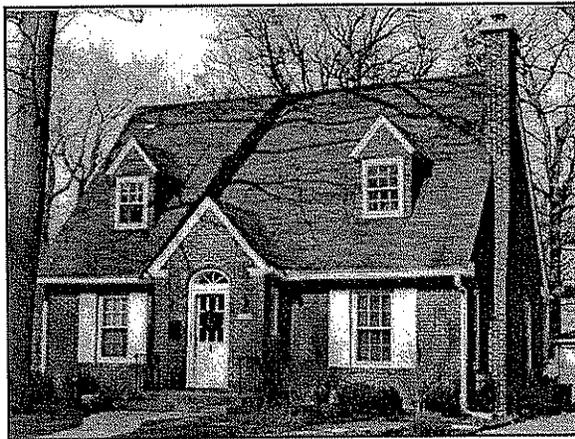
CAPE COD

In the 1930s and 1940s, an era when modern architecture was beginning to become popular,



607 East Center Avenue, 1997

the Cape Cod-style cottage offered home buyers a traditional alternative. The Cape Cod house is a specific variation of Colonial Revival architecture. It is a clapboard or brick one-and-a-half story version of a Colonial Revival house. Characteristic features include a rectangular plan, a steeply pitched roof, two front dormers and a central main entrance. There is frequently some Classical detailing. Windows are double hung with shutters. Of the nine Cape Cod buildings surveyed, two are somewhat different from each other but are fine characteristic examples. The one located at 607 East Center Avenue has a simple front entrance. It is brick and topped by a flared



312 East Center Avenue, 1997

gambrel roof (a steeply-pitched gable roof with two planes on the slope). The dormers are topped by gables reminiscent of Greek pediments. A second characteristic Cape Cod is found at 312 East Center Avenue. It is unpainted red brick topped by a steep gable roof. Like the typical Cape Cod, windows are double hung and flanked by shutters. The projecting entry topped by a gable roof suggests a Classical portico. The front door is topped by a fanlight.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Dutch Colonial is a type of Colonial Revival house marked by a gambrel roof, with a double slope on each side of the building. Generally faced in wood clapboarding or shingles, it is derived from early Dutch houses built in the northeastern United States in the 18th century. The revival-style Dutch Colonial houses were built over a long period, as were other Colonial Revival homes--from the 1880s through the 1950s. Most have a symmetrical front facade and a Classical entry portico. Those with the gambrel facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are four in the areas surveyed. One example, with such Colonial features as double-hung multipane windows and a gable fanlight, may be found at 320 East Prospect Avenue.

TUDOR REVIVAL

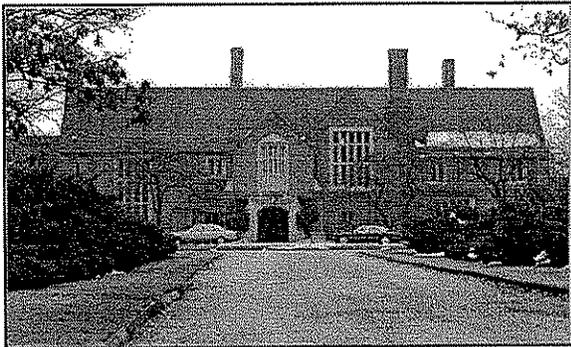
The Tudor Revival style is based on a variety of late medieval models prevalent in 16th century Tudor England. Although there are examples dating from the mid-1890s, the style was particularly popular during the 1920s and

1930s. Associated with the country's early English settlers, it was second in popularity only to Colonial Revival. All sizes of English homes appealed to the American family. The English manor house served as prototype for estate houses, and the Cotswold cottage offered a romantic alternative for those looking for comfort in a small home. Tudor Revival houses are typically brick, sometimes with stucco trim. Half timbering, with flat stucco panels outlined by heavy timbering, is common. The style is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs and tall narrow casement windows with multiple panes or leading. The front door may have a round or flattened pointed (Tudor) arch. Many examples feature prominent exterior stone or brick chimneys. All Tudor Revival houses tend to have an irregularly shaped footprint.



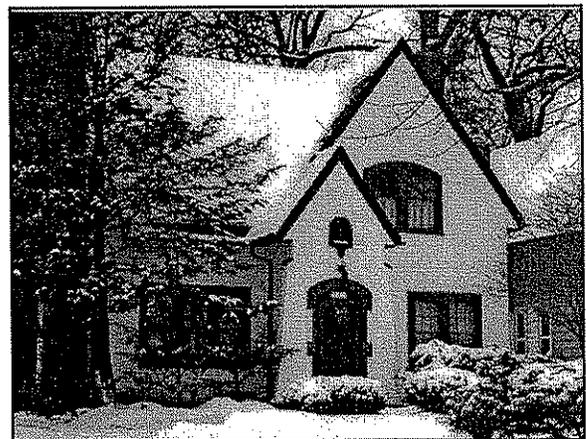
244 East North Avenue, 1997

Avenue is considerably different. It is stucco and characterized by half timbering. Casement windows with leading form a symmetrical pattern across the front of the house. It too has steep cross gables and molded brick chimneys. A small Tudor Revival cottage can be found at 545 East Prospect. It is stucco with crossed gable roofs. Brick trim accentuates the front door, a nod to the prominence of the front entry found on large Tudor estate houses. The Tudor Revival style became popular for commercial buildings on the North Shore after



900 Armour Drive, 1998

Of the 26 Tudor Revival buildings surveyed, there are a great variety of examples. "Tangley Oaks" at 900 Armour Drive, designed by Harrie T. Lindeberg, is one of the North Shore's finest estate houses. It is a large brick home with windows framed in stone. The gable roof has a cross gable over the entrance. Molded brick chimneys are prominent features. The house at 244 North



545 East Prospect Avenue, 1997

the construction of Lake Forest's Market Square in 1916. An excellent Lake Bluff example is located at 28-38 East Center Avenue. Its characteristic Tudor Revival features include front facing gables and half timbering.

FRENCH ECLECTIC

Although never as popular as Colonial or Tudor Revival, there are a relatively small number of fine French Eclectic homes in Lake Bluff. The style was fashionable in the 1920s, when many Americans who served in France during World War I returned with first hand familiarity with French prototypes. In addition, numerous American architects who designed these homes had received training at

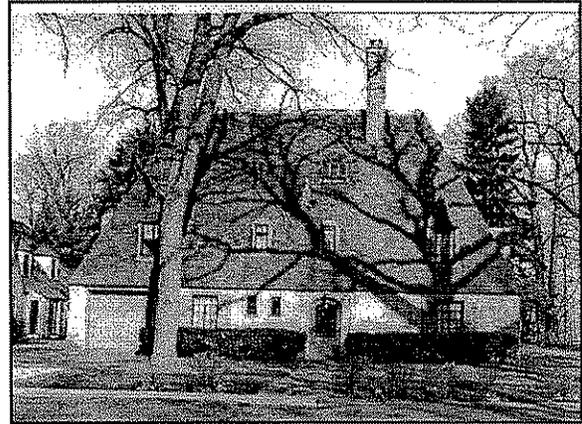


111 Moffett, 1997

the Ecole de Beaux Arts and came back to America ready to apply what they had learned. The '20s were a time when a number of photographic studies of modest French homes were published, providing architects and builders with many models to draw from.

Stylistic features that characterize French Eclectic architecture include stucco or brick

masonry walls and tall steeply pitched hipped or mansard roofs. The mansard roof, built throughout Paris during the mid-19th century, is designed with a steep double pitch to allow for an extra full floor of living area.

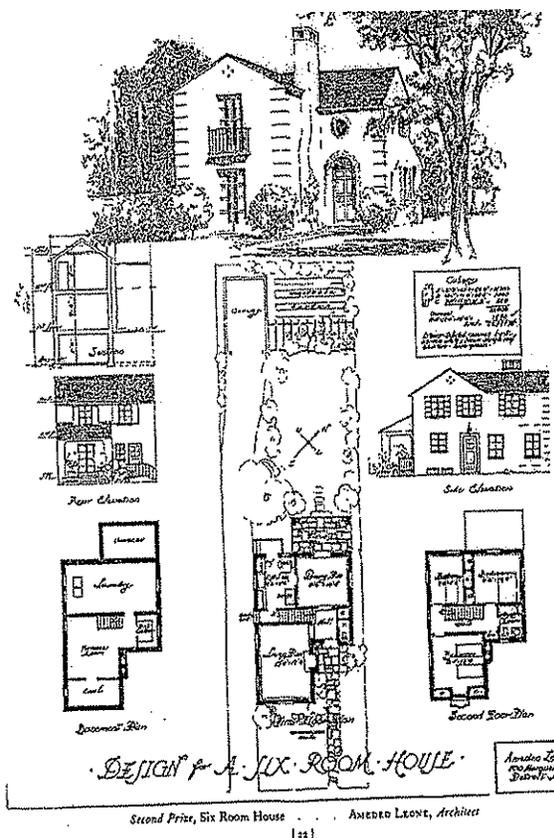


500 Sunrise Lane, 1997

There are two subtypes of French Eclectic architecture. The Lake Bluff survey uncovered eight examples of both types of the French Eclectic style. The first is symmetrical. In this type, the massive roof with its ridge paralleling the front of the house dominates, and the front and rear facades are symmetrical with a center entry. Frequently, wings are added to the sides of the main block. French manor houses provide the prototype. Although not perfectly bilaterally symmetrical, an excellent example of the symmetrical subtype may be found at 500 Sunrise Lane. The house has a dominating, steeply pitched hipped roof with second-floor windows installed above the roof line. Two gate houses at 109 Moffett and 111 Moffett, designed by David Adler, provide a second example. The Adler-designed manor house, built in 1917, is located on large grounds, well back from the street behind the gate houses.

Each gate house is symmetrical and topped by a flared mansard roof. The dormers, topped by segmental arches, are a characteristic feature of French Eclectic architecture. The second, more common, subtype is asymmetrical with an off-center doorway frequently located in a prominent cylindrical tower topped by a steep conical roof. Sometimes these homes, patterned after Norman farm houses, contain half timbering. The house at 409 East Prospect, with its irregular shape, cylindrical entrance tower and half timbering, is a fine example.

SPANISH COLONIAL



339 East Scranton Avenue, original plans, *From the Collection of the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History*

Spanish Colonial architecture is fairly rare outside the southwestern states and Florida, where Spanish Colonial construction actually occurred. It did, however, gain some popularity after the Panama California Exposition, held in San Diego in 1915, and Spanish Colonial homes of various sizes are scattered around the country. Most were built during the 1920s and 1930s. The style is typified by low-pitched ceramic tile roofs, stucco wall surfaces, eaves with little or no overhangs, wrought iron work and round-arched windows and doorways.

There are two typical examples of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in the survey area. One, located at 339 East Scranton Avenue, was designed by Amedeo Leone and was built from a complete set of blueprints and specifications obtained for \$1.00 at the *Chicago Tribune* public service office. Virtually unchanged, it features a round arched front door surrounded by Spanish Baroque ornaments, a wrought iron balcony and a tile roof. The second example is a cottage at 117 East Washington, built in 1925. The stucco walls, arched front door, and window treatment and the tile roof are characteristic features.



117 East Washington, 1997

RENAISSANCE REVIVAL



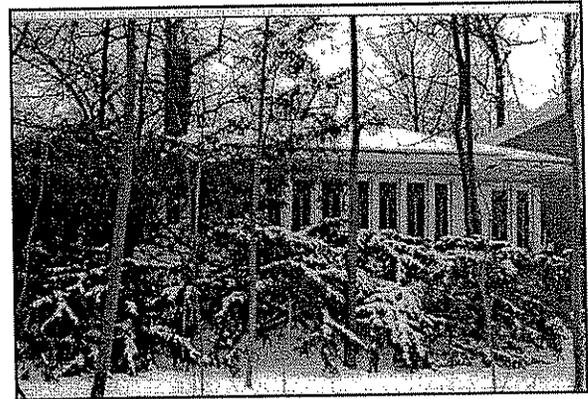
711 East Park Place, 1997

Although the Renaissance Revival style was nowhere near as popular as other revival styles, there are examples found around the country built between 1910 and 1930, and there is one Renaissance Revival house in Lake Bluff. It was designed in 1910 by architect Arthur Heun at 711 East Park. This style differs from the earlier Italianate style that was popular in the 1860s and 1870s in two very basic ways: buildings constructed in this style are somewhat more literal interpretations of Italian architecture, and they are designed by architects, not built from pattern book designs by local builders. Characteristics of this highly unusual style for residential architecture include a block-like shape, a cupola or belvedere set above the house's low pitched roof, broad eaves supported by deep brackets and the use of pale colored stucco.

PRAIRIE STYLE

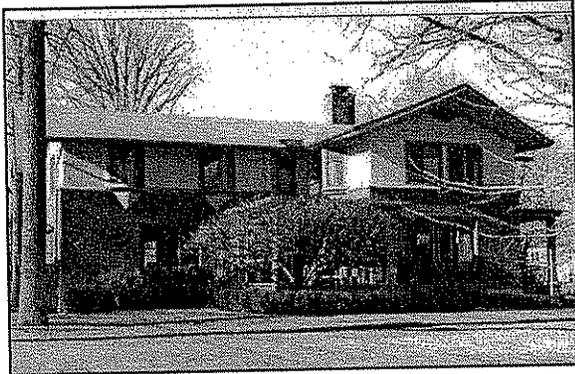
The Prairie Style of architecture, practiced by Frank Lloyd Wright, is frequently regarded as

America's first indigenous residential architectural style. It takes inspiration not from historical precedents but from the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie. Hence, the horizontality of the Midwest landscape is emphatically expressed in Prairie houses. Identifying features of Prairie Style architecture include low pitched roofs with wide overhangs, flat stucco or brick wall treatment, casement windows (frequently leaded) clustered in horizontal bands, and brick detailing in geometric patterns. Prairie Style buildings generally have a massive quality, as if rooted to the earth.



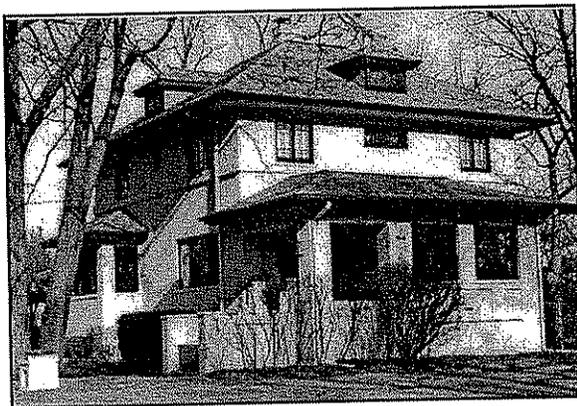
231 East Prospect Avenue, 1997

The 1917 Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Richards House at 231 East Prospect Avenue, the one remaining of two he built in Lake Bluff, is a particularly interesting example. Although a modest prefabricated bungalow, the Richards House contains characteristic prairie features including flat wall surface, broad ribbons of casement windows with leaded glass, and a low-pitched hipped roof with broad overhangs. Another fine example of prairie architecture can be found at 618 Maple Avenue. Designed in 1913 by Webster



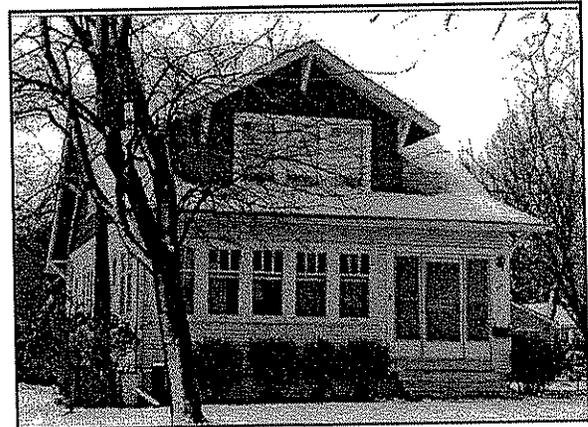
618 Maple Avenue, 1997

Tomlinson, it has shallow roofs with wide eaves, leaded windows, a horizontal string course (projecting horizontal band separating the brick first floor from the stucco second) and detailing dominated by geometry not by reference to previous architectural styles. A very different Prairie house may be found at 200 East Center Avenue. It reflects the characteristic Prairie simplicity, wide roof overhangs, flat wall treatment, geometric detailing and horizontal banding, yet it is more massive and block-like than the other examples. Because of their shape, homes that resemble this one are frequently referred to as Prairie Foursquares.



200 East Center Avenue, 1997

CRAFTSMAN AND CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW

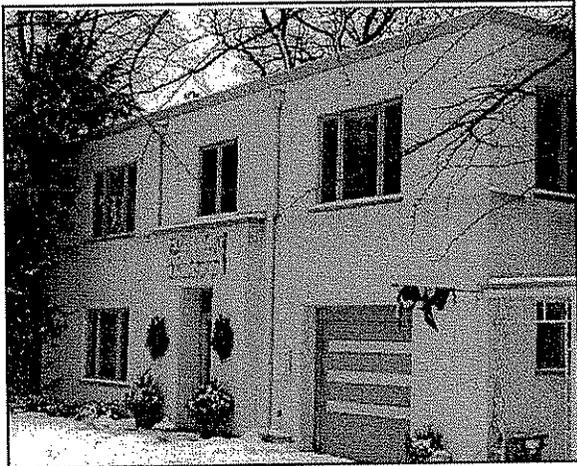


309 East North Avenue, 1997

The Craftsman style is generally characterized by low-pitched roofs with deep overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, decorative brackets or knee braces under shallow gable roofs, dormers and a deep front porch topped by a roof supported by vertical piers. Windows are frequently double hungs with three panes in the upper sash and one in the lower. Craftsman detailing was frequently combined with the bungalow form, and Craftsman bungalows, inspired by the work of California architects Greene and Greene, were widely published in architectural and popular home magazines of the day. Plans were often included in articles about the style, and the Craftsman bungalow became the one of the country's most popular house styles during the teens and twenties. Unlike the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne structures that preceded them, these homes were designed to be servantless and had simple detailing. Although they were built into the 1920s, Craftsman homes were particularly

popular between 1901 and 1916 when the architect and furniture maker Gustav Stickley published his magazine, *The Craftsman*.

Twenty-five Craftsman bungalows were surveyed in Lake Bluff. A typical Craftsman bungalow may be found at 309 East North Avenue. It is a simple 1 1/2-story structure with 3/1 windows and wide eaves supported by decorative knee braces. The broad front porch has been enclosed. A one-story Craftsman bungalow can be found at 710 East Scranton. This simple structure, with stucco walls, minimal detailing and an entrance canopy supported by knee braces was built in 1915 on the property where Frances Willard had a summer house.



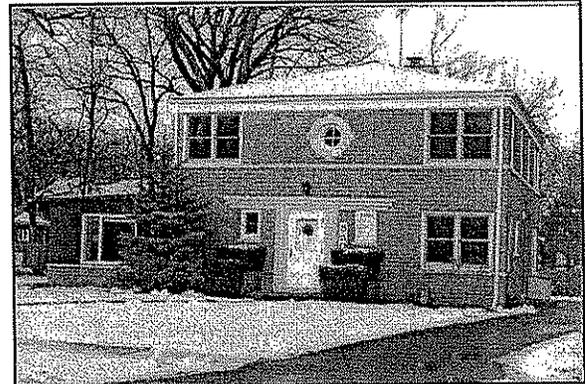
727 Ravine Avenue, 1997

ART DECO

Generally considered as a decorative style describing furniture, household objects and jewelry, Art Deco minimally entered the world of architecture. This is largely because homeowners continued to be drawn to the

more comfortable and acceptable historical revival designs, but also because the style was most popular in the 1930's, when the country was struggling to survive its worst period of economic depression.

The name Art Deco stems from the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Moderne held in Paris in 1925. The style is characterized by flat roofs or roofs with a very shallow pitch, planar wall surfaces and sparingly applied geometric or highly stylized historical ornament. Small round or polygonal windows are common. Building

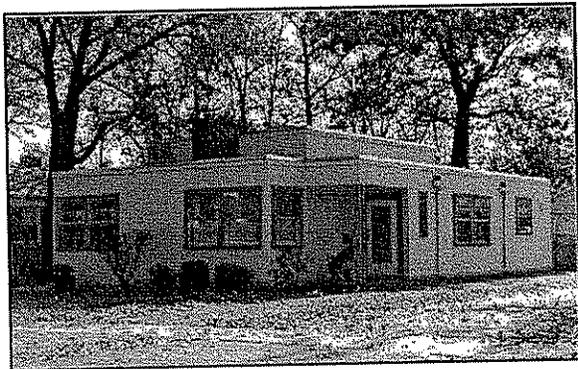


530 East North Avenue, 1997

shapes are typically simple and box-like. Later examples of the style, dating from approximately 1935 to 1945, typically have curved walls, look "streamlined" and appealed to a country fascinated with the speed of cars, trains, and airplanes. This later form, which grew out of the Art Deco style, is called Art Moderne.

There are two interesting examples of Art Deco surveyed in Lake Bluff. One is found at 727 Ravine Avenue. This house is a simple rectangular box, sheathed in stucco, with a flat roof. The only applied ornament is a panel over the front door. A second example is

located at 530 East North Avenue. It, too, is a rectangular structure dominated by geometry. Its only ornamentation is stylized geometric banding surrounding the door and extending beyond it and the small round windows over the door. The corner windows are a very modern feature. Despite its unusual qualities, the house is tied to tradition because of its symmetry, its use of brick and its hipped roof. It thus presents a nod to Colonial Revival architecture.



105 East North Avenue, 1997

MOTOHOME

The house at 105 East North Avenue, built in 1935, can only be described as unique. It is related to International Style architecture in its commitment to technology and in its total simplicity. The International Style is characterized by flat roofs, windows set flush with the outer wall, smooth unornamented wall surfaces, and asymmetry. Popular at the same time as Art Deco, it differs from the Art Deco by having no nonfunctional ornamental features. The style grew out of the school of the Bauhaus in Germany in the 1920s and was practiced by such important architects as Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius. Borrowing

design elements from the Avante Garde International style, the motohouse is a small, prefabricated house type that was meant above all to be functional, as well as inexpensive, easy to maintain and distinctive in appearance.

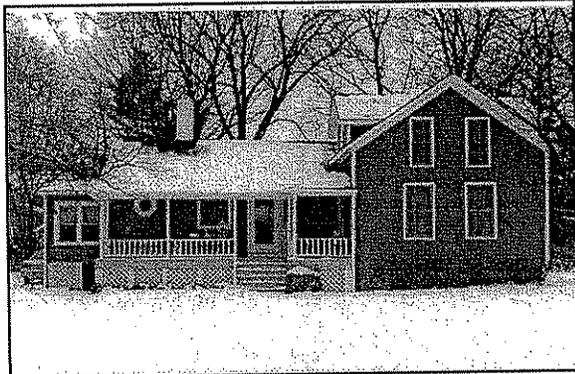
VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES IN THE VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

Approximately 40% (179) of the buildings surveyed in Lake Bluff for this report may be defined as vernacular.³⁵ The most common types are gable-front houses and cottages, L-form and T-form houses. Unfortunately, often because of their simplicity, the historic character of many of these housing types has not been fully appreciated. Consequently, many have been greatly altered.

UPRIGHT AND WING

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, an irregularly massed building type became prevalent in the Midwest. Known as the upright and wing, the house combines two sections: a 1 ½- or 2-story gable-front section (the upright) with a 1- or 1 ½-story section (the wing) that meets it at a right angle. The wing always is a separate part of the building and is always lower than the upright portion. This building type was often built in stages, with the upright section as the addition. The upright and wing is believed to be a vernacular simplification of the formal Greek Revival "Temple and Wing House."³⁶ Upright and wing houses often lack ornamentation but may have some simple, applied ornament

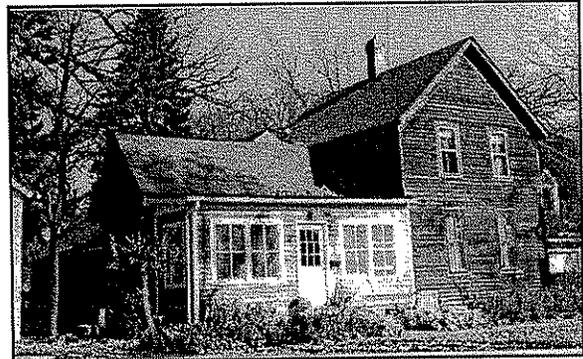
around the door and windows. There were two upright and wing houses found during the survey: 666 Mawman Avenue, built c. 1855, and 14 East North Avenue, built c. 1875.



666 Mawman Avenue, 1997

The upright and wing house at 666 Mawman Avenue is considered to be the oldest house in Lake Bluff. It was built by Henry Ostrander and was used to house and feed the railroad construction workers for the Chicago and Milwaukee (later the Chicago and North Western Railway). This house is typical of older upright and wing houses with a shallower pitch in the upright's gable roof. Although there have been a few changes to the house from its original condition, the L-shaped massing of the house remains.

The other upright and wing house, located at 14 East North Avenue, is of the later variety. It differs from the previous example in the upright's steeper roof pitch and taller window openings with larger panes. As was typical of upright and wing houses of the late 19th century, this house has 2/2 wood double-hung windows and the front door in the wing portion of the house. In spite of the front porch enclosure, the house is still a fine example of an 1870s upright and wing house.



14 East North Avenue, 1997

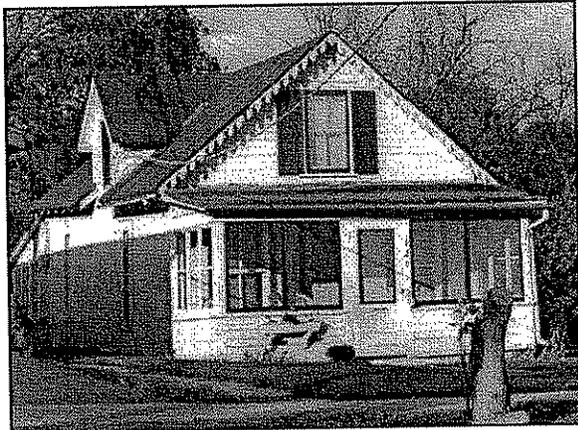
DOUBLE PILE

A double pile house can be 1 or 1½ stories tall. These house types are very simple and usually have two rooms paired on either side of a central hallway. There are two double pile houses: one at 134 East Center Avenue and one at 775 Mawman Avenue. The house at 775 Mawman Avenue dates from c. 1860 and is two rooms deep with a central entry.

GABLE-FRONT HOUSES AND COTTAGES

The gable-front house and gable-front cottage is a vernacular house type from the late 19th and early 20th century characterized by its roof type. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a gable-front house or cottage, the gable end faces the street and is the front of the house. It is generally a working-class home, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. A gable-front house is two or more stories tall, while a cottage is 1 to 1½

stories. The gable-front is commonly found in Midwestern towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots. Lake Bluff has a number of these gable-front houses and cottages that were built for summer use by the Camp Meeting Association.



320 East North Avenue, 1997

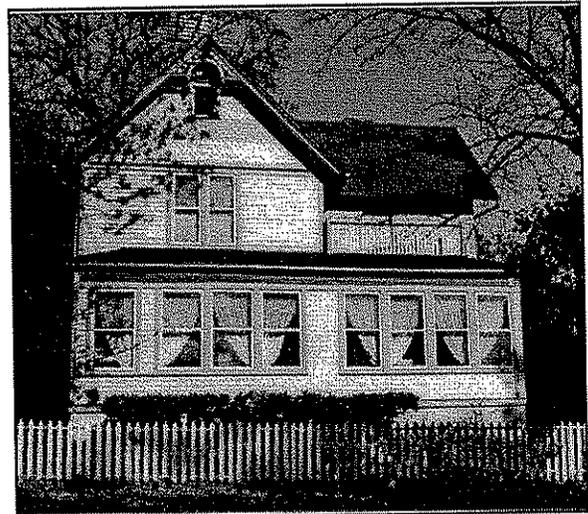
Four distinguished gable-front homes are located at 213 East Center Avenue, 707 East Prospect Avenue, 10 East North Avenue, and 320 East North Avenue. 10 East North Avenue is a simple, 1880s gable-front house. It is noteworthy because it retains its original clapboard siding with fascia board in the gable and corner boards where the walls meet. Although many of the windows have been replaced, there is one two-over-two, double-hung window that recalls what may have been original to the building.

Just down the street at 320 East North Avenue is another gable-front type dating from the 1880s. It is a gable-front cottage and only 1½ stories tall. Although it is simple in form, the cottage has decorative bargeboard (gingerbread) accentuating the front gable and

a porch extending across the entire front facade. As is commonly found in this type of cottage, a gable-roofed dormer was built on the west facade to add light and space to the half story. Altogether, 23 gable-front houses and four gable-front cottages were surveyed.

CROSS-FORM, T-FORM, AND L-FORM

Some simple vernacular house types are based on general massing and overall floor plan. There are 32 vernacular houses in these categories, dating from 1875 to 1935.



112 East North Avenue, 1997

L-form houses and cottages, unlike upright and wing homes mentioned earlier, do not have two separate house sections, but rather an L-plan as one single integrated whole. Consequently, the roof is usually on one level plane as a multiple gable roof. There were 21 L-form houses found in the survey. Two excellent examples of L-form houses in Lake Bluff are 112 East North Avenue, built c. 1885, and 569 Maple Avenue, built c. 1895.

Both homes are 2½ stories tall, have an integrated floor plan and have gable roofs that intersect at a right angle.

T-form houses and cottages typically have three wings, or if one has four wings, the fourth wing is subsidiary to the rest of the house. The stem of the T usually projects toward the street. Ten T-form houses and cottages were found, including 548 East Scranton Avenue. It was probably built about



548 East Scranton Avenue, 1997

1875 as one of the camp cottages. Despite its large rear addition, the T-shape of the cottage is still visible from the front. Its visibility is emphasized by the front porch that wraps around the projecting stem of the "T."

Cross-form houses and cottages are given that name because they are cross-shaped in plan. Usually the longer axis is perpendicular to the street and the shorter is parallel to the street. Shed-like side and front porches are common. There are two cross-form houses, with an excellent example at 501 East Scranton Avenue. Although the address is on Scranton Avenue, this corner house is oriented toward the other street. The house is notable for its large variety of Queen Anne-style windows.

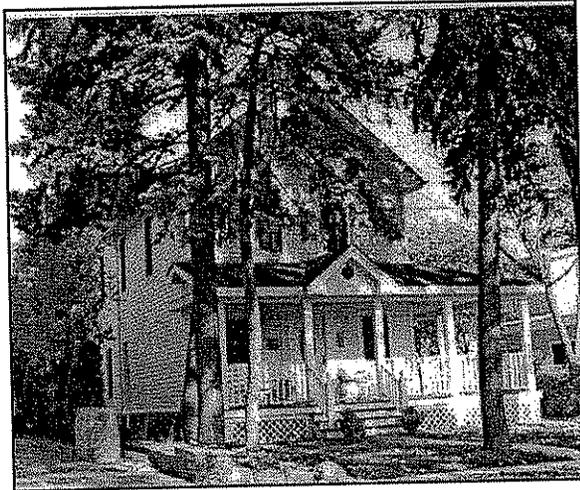


501 East Scranton Avenue, 1997

GABLED ELL HOUSES AND COTTAGES

Gabled ell houses and cottages were commonly built between 1870 and 1920. Their floor plans were either L-shaped, with a porch in the interior corner of the L, or T-shaped, with the projecting stem toward the street. The side wing or wings are not separate, but rather an integral part of the building core. These houses were usually frame and simple in design, 1½ or 2 stories tall, with an intersecting gable roof at the same height as the main roof. They sometimes had applied ornament around doors and windows. The gabled ell provided more light and cross-ventilation than other house types.

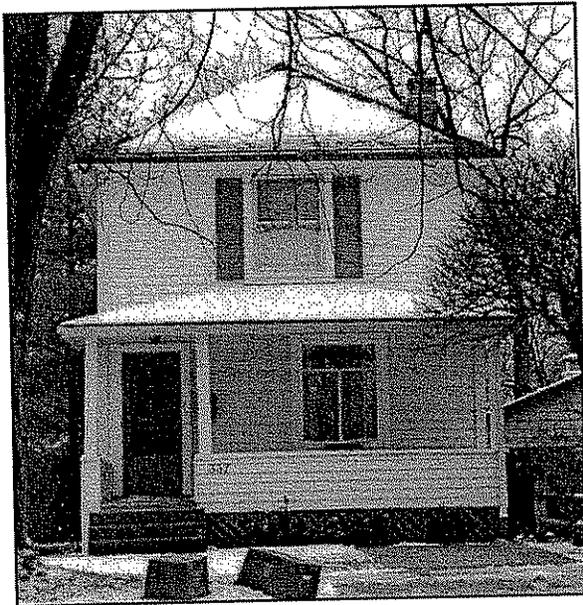
The gabled ell at 126 East North Avenue is a notable example of this form. It has a wraparound porch with side entry tucked into the corner of the L.



126 East North Avenue, 1997

SIDE HALL

Side hall houses are usually 2 or 2½ stories tall, one or two rooms deep, and one room wide. They commonly have a front facade that is three bays (window or window groupings) wide, with a front entry in the left or right bay, not in the center. The staircase



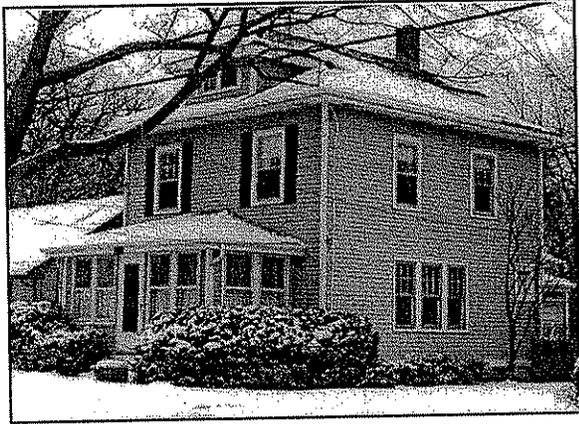
337 East Center Avenue, 1997

and stair hall are located behind the front entry at the side of the house. There were two examples of side hall houses found during the survey. Both are from the late 19th century and are located at 337 East Center Avenue and 210 East Center Avenue.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

American foursquare houses are simple, usually symmetrical houses that began to appear at the turn of the century. The house is typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes. These houses were inexpensive to build since they did not have any of the elaborate features such as turrets and turned ornament that were fashionable in late 19th-century Queen Anne houses. The foursquare is usually 2 to 2½ stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width front porch with classical or squared-off columns and piers and overhanging eaves. Plan book and catalog companies featured many foursquare designs between 1900 and 1925.

There are five American foursquares in the survey area, built between 1900 and 1925. The American foursquare at 669 Mawman Avenue dates from c. 1905 and is a typical example. Characteristic features are its square plan, 2 ½-story height with hipped roof and central hipped front dormer, and full-width front porch. The eaves are broad, as in the Prairie style that this vernacular type often resembles. Foursquares can have Colonial,



669 Mawman Avenue, 1997

Prairie or even Tudor detailing.

BUNGALOW

The bungalow is an informal house type, first introduced in the United States as a vacation home and popularized in California. Bungalows are small, making them ideal starter homes for working or middle-class residents. The term bungalow comes from a Bengali word, "bangla," and was used to describe shelters built by Englishmen in India. Bungalows are 1-, 1½-, or sometimes 2-story

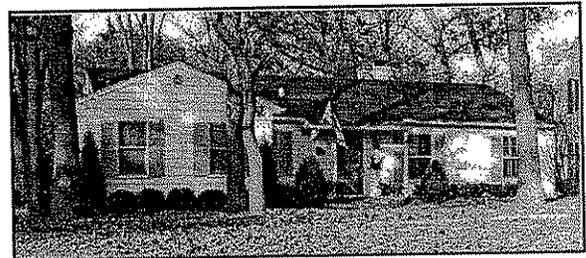


131 East Scranton Avenue, 1997

houses that emphasize horizontality. They usually have a rectangular plan, and have broad and deep front porches. They have low pitched roofs, often with dormers. Exterior materials are often brick with cut stone trim, or they can be frame with built-in Arts and Crafts features on the interior.

The Bungalow style was popular throughout the country from 1900 to 1925, though there are relatively few in Lake Bluff. There are seven bungalows dating from 1905 to 1925. The house at 131 East Scranton Avenue is typical of the bungalow form, although it has undergone major alterations.

RANCH



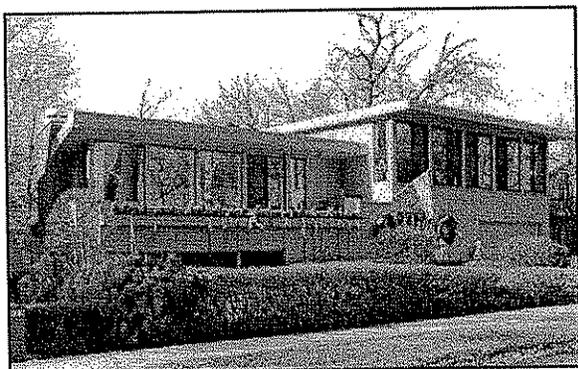
218 East North Avenue, 1997

The ranch style grew out of the post-World War II building boom of the late 1940s and early 1950s. Those constructed less than 50 years ago are noted to be noncontributing but may be considered contributing as they grow older. Many of the earliest examples, such as 218 East North Avenue, stand one story and have a low pitched roof and a front-facing gable. Detailing tends to be loosely based on Colonial precedents and includes typical Colonial Revival features such as 6/6 wood double-hung windows, shutters, and a colonial-style front door. Many later ranch

houses are more contemporary and characterized by flat roofs, broad overhangs, large expanses of glass, exposed structural members and little, if any, ornamentation. There are 44 ranch houses in the survey area.

SPLIT LEVEL

The split level house typically dates after 1960 and is a multilevel building that usually has a pair of gable or flat roofs. There are usually two sections: a one-story section that contains the main rooms of the house and a 1½-story section that contains the bedrooms above and a garage below. The two sections are joined on the interior by a central staircase. Some of these homes have historical detailing; others are more contemporary, with flat roofs and no ornamentation. Of the five split level homes in the survey area, the house at 560 Sunrise Lane is most typical in form, with two sections that are unequal in height. A broad band of picture windows on the front facade allows for views of Lake Michigan.



560 Sunrise Lane, 1997

MULTIFAMILY HOUSING TYPES

Although practically all the buildings in Lake

Bluff are single-family residences, there are a ten multifamily structures scattered throughout the survey areas. Those that aren't apartments over stores tend to be small scale and resemble single-family homes. There are no large brick apartment structures such as were built in the teens and 1920s in larger, more urban-looking suburbs such as Evanston or Oak Park. There is a historic home that was originally built as a duplex, located at 456 Sunrise. This Queen Anne has always looked like a single-family home. In addition, three ranch duplexes are located on East North Avenue at 26, 35, and 41. There is another one at 612-616 Oak. They all date from the 1950s. Two larger wood-frame multifamily structures, considerably larger in scale than other buildings on the block, and built in the last 20 years, are located at 15 and 17 East North Avenue.

COMMERCIAL STOREFRONT BLOCK

There is one commercial storefront building that serves as a visual reminder that the central business district dates as far back as the turn of the century. (See page 20 for illustration) Built c. 1900, this structure at 20 East Scranton Avenue has always housed a grocery or a meat market. Rather than appearing somewhat like a small house (as did the wood structure that preceded it), it is a simple box with a facade decorated at the roofline with brick corbelling. This type became a common feature in small-town main streets and city neighborhoods throughout the country. Although the windows have been altered and there is a large unsympathetic concrete block addition at the rear, the front facade reflects the building's original use as a storefront business.

CONCLUSION

This survey was designed to serve as a beginning inventory of Lake Bluff architecture. As the community's earliest historic buildings along Mawman Avenue, the entire Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area, and scattered sites including several architecturally distinguished estate homes were surveyed, it became clear that the village contains a rich variety of architectural resources. The manner in which these resources are combined establishes a community character that is unique on the North Shore. The community grew and while different styles of homes were built, Lake Bluff always retained the look of a small village. Predominantly residential, even the community's historic commercial buildings are low and residential in scale. There are no tall masonry multifamily buildings. Homes built before 1980 may not resemble each another, but they respect one another in scale, materials, and style. Whether large or small, they fit into the village's intimate and historic resort-like atmosphere. It is Lake Bluff's bucolic ravine-cut setting, with small-scale homes that fit comfortably into the landscape, that defines Lake Bluff's character and makes it attractive.

The village should consider completing the survey to include the rest of the community and expanding on the material gathered in this survey to provide additional comprehensive architectural and historical information on selected buildings surveyed. Information will then be available to evaluate the significance of every building in Lake Bluff. The Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History organization could choose which buildings covered in the reconnaissance survey require

additional information.

While the survey is being completed, the village could investigate the following preservation planning measures in order to retain Lake Bluff's special village character:

1. Consider a local preservation ordinance to designate landmarks as a means of recognizing the significance of the community's historic character-defining properties and protecting them. The Lake Bluff 1997 Comprehensive Plan lists as one of its housing objectives to "adopt a voluntary preservation ordinance."
2. Evaluate the possibility of initiating a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, which would call attention to the most significant historic properties in Lake Bluff but not offer protection to them. Before this is actually undertaken, it would be desirable to complete surveying the entire village.
3. Relate preservation to zoning issues.
4. Institute a demolition delay ordinance long enough to consider whether a building should be preserved or should be documented if demolition is carried out.
5. Institute new public awareness programs.
6. Consider design guidelines for commercial and/or residential historic structures and the buildings that replace them, should they be demolished.
7. Begin gathering research on economic incentives for the preservation of historic properties.

LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS

An important use of the survey would be to determine eligibility for landmark designations. The first is local designation by a community that has a preservation commission and the legal power to designate landmarks. The second is National Register listing. The Register is the country's official list of structures generally considered worthy of preservation. Individual properties can be made landmarks; groupings of properties can be designated as historic districts. Both local landmark and National Register designations open the door to tax benefits and the opportunity for local recognition through plaques and other kinds of award programs. The National Register provides recognition and an appreciation for the importance of historic properties but it does not prevent a property from being demolished or insensitively renovated.

Because the local designation process is more "hands on," drawing from local political experience and historic expertise, it can be accomplished more quickly and easily once an ordinance is in place. Local designation is the preferable starting point to preserve and protect the historic village character of Lake Bluff.

LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Local landmark designation would be an excellent approach for the village of Lake Bluff. It can preserve the character of the community by setting up a commission to nominate buildings and areas for landmark designation, to monitor changes to properties that have been designated landmarks and to

oversee changes to contributing properties in locally designated historic districts; the National Register provides no such protection. The commission can also have a say on new construction in historic districts, when noncontributing buildings are demolished.

With a preservation ordinance establishing a preservation commission and enumerating their duties, the community would have a knowledgeable body of local residents who can monitor potential demolitions and extensive alterations to structures designated landmarks or to contributing buildings in a designated historic district. A preservation commission can also have binding power to review alterations and demolitions. Individuals and committees come and go. The commission would serve as a legally constituted body whose ongoing charge in the community would be to protect the village's historic properties and preserve the community's character. The commission would be the guardian of the survey, utilizing and adding to it. Equally important as designating landmarks and reviewing extensive alterations to landmarks is maintaining public education programs. Commissions routinely sponsor or co-sponsor with private clubs or organizations programs and tours and publish written material including self-guided walking tours and preservation information leaflets. Commissions sponsor preservation awards for rehabilitation work well done. They encourage teaching preservation in the schools. They even market historic properties to prevent their demolition. Since writing a local landmark ordinance is a lengthy process where public as well as professional input is desirable, immediately beginning community discussions and establishing a committee to

draft an ordinance would speed the effort toward protecting Lake Bluff's historic resources and the community's character.

The survey results suggest which buildings can be examined first for potential landmark or historic district designation. Out of a total of 443 buildings surveyed, 83 buildings (19%) were ranked locally significant (S). All significant rated buildings would be considered potential local landmarks for either their architectural or historical significance. (A list of buildings described as significant [S] can be found in Appendix B.)

When the surveyed buildings are mapped to determine potential historic districts in the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area, the greatest number of significant and contributing buildings seem to be located south of Scranton, east of Moffett and north of Ravine Avenues.³⁷ There are small concentrations at the west end of Center Avenue, along Prospect Avenue east of Glen Avenue and on the blocks surrounded by Center Avenue, Sunrise Avenue, Lake Avenue, Ravine Avenue and Simpson Avenue. In order to determine logical boundaries for historic districts, it would be necessary to evaluate how each of the buildings being considered specifically contributes to the historical and/or architectural significance of the potential district. In the Mawman Avenue area, the five buildings surveyed are not contiguous so that a local historic district is not possible.

When beginning the designation process, it is usually advisable to first designate landmark buildings owned by people who are enthusiastic about the process. The designation of historic districts often comes

after the preservation commission has been established for a while. In the meantime, however, the commission can begin researching areas that are potential local districts beginning with information gathered in this survey.

The first step in developing a preservation ordinance is contacting Mike Ward, Local Government Services Coordinator at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, (217) 785-5042 to request information on local ordinances. The Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions, which he manages, can be particularly helpful. Evanston has the most up-to-date ordinance to review. Lake Forest is currently considering enacting a preservation ordinance.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

The survey can also determine the possibility of nominating individual properties or districts to the National Register of Historic Places. To qualify for National Register listing, an individual property or district must have a high level of integrity and meet one of the following criteria: (A) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (B) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (C) embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Each property nominated is evaluated to see whether it is one of the best examples of its type in the community. A

nomination form must be prepared; this involves a full physical description of the property, extensive research to document and prove its significance, and an evaluation of its importance within the local context. The nomination is submitted to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, evaluated by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council, and sent to the U.S. Department of the Interior for listing. Neither the National Register in Washington nor the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has control over any future changes to a property, including demolitions, unless a state or federal undertaking is involved or unless a property owner has utilized tax incentives. There are at present two Lake Bluff properties that are individually listed on the National Register: the Lester Armour House at 700 Arbor Drive and "Tangley Oaks," the Philip D. Armour III House at 900 Armour Drive.

Submitting a National Register nomination is a direction that the village of Lake Bluff could undertake. Of those buildings surveyed, the following would very likely meet National Register criteria and be individually eligible for the National Register:

- Lake Bluff Village Hall, 40 E. Center Avenue, Webster Tomlinson, 1905
- J. Edward Lee House, 345 E. Center Avenue, Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association, 1877
- Mrs. Rosa West House, 403 E. Center Avenue, 1895
- Edward Kelley House, 136 Green Bay Road, Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1916
- Motohome, 105 E. North Avenue, Robert W. McLaughlin, Jr., 1935
- Elizabeth and Lucy Brennan House, 244 E. North Avenue, 1917

- Arthur L. Richards Company House, 231 E. Prospect Avenue, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1917
- Chicago & North Western Railway Station, 550 Sheridan Road, Frost and Granger, 1905
- "Crabtree Farm," Sheridan Road, Solon S. Beman, 1905
- Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Headquarters Building, 500 North Avenue (moved), 1876
- Henry Ostrander Rooming House, 666 Mawman Avenue, 1855

This list should not be considered complete, and further research could suggest the inclusion of other properties.

It is possible to nominate a large number of properties to the Register by submitting what is called a "multiple property nomination." This type of National Register listing can include both historic districts and individual buildings or a group of single individually significant buildings scattered throughout the village. Several structures could thus be nominated at one time. A considerable amount of information has been already been gathered on buildings on the Mawman Avenue and Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association areas, but it would be desirable to survey the rest of the village and to undertake more extensive research on the eligible properties already surveyed to begin assembling a multiple property nomination. Complete information is necessary to define appropriate property boundaries for potential historic districts. It is also necessary when nominating individual properties because the National Register process requires comparing a nominated building to others that share similar physical characteristics and historical

associations. The local nomination process need not require this kind of comparison. Preparing National Register nominations, because of their complexity, is time consuming and usually done by a professional.

In the boundaries surveyed in the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area, there is a high percentage of noncontributing buildings when analyzing National Register eligibility. Of the 425 principal structures surveyed in the area, 258 buildings (61%) would be contributing in a National Register historic district; 167 (39%) were built after 1947 and would be considered noncontributing. The data suggests that the meeting association boundaries would be too large and the entire area would not be a good candidate for a National Register historic district. Further examination of the specific contributing buildings, noting how they are grouped, could suggest the nomination of smaller districts.

Although all five buildings on Mawman Avenue would be contributing buildings in a contiguous historic district, one could not be drawn on the street because there are so many intrusions between the historic structures. The house at 666 Mawman Avenue might be individually eligible for listing on the Register for its historic associations.

OTHER PRESERVATION PLANNING MEASURES

Until a preservation commission is in place, the Village can consider other effective measures to preserve Lake Bluff's unique character. It can begin by gathering information from other North Shore

communities to learn how each has integrated preservation into their master planning and zoning processes. Assembling information from them on design review and demolition delays is also desirable.

ZONING ISSUES

Preservation, either formally or informally, can be a part of Lake Bluff's zoning decisions. Some communities, such as Evanston have a structure in place so that zoning variances and subdivision applications are reviewed by the Preservation Commission for landmark buildings or for buildings in historic districts. In other communities such as Highland Park, commission members informally testify before the Zoning Board to support landmark homeowners when they apply for zoning variances. The Historic Preservation Commission in Highland Park makes recommendations on height, building materials, roofline and other zoning issues pertaining to infill housing in locally designated historic districts. Various options can be explored prior to establishing a commission.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

The information gathered in this survey can be used as background material for a variety of different educational programs. These could include putting together a written fold-out walking tour of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area, scheduling public slide lectures on the history of Lake Bluff Architecture and sending out a regular newsletter featuring historic and architectural information on selected Lake Bluff buildings,

including those that are less well known. It could also feature articles on various preservation issues such as ordinances, tax incentives or the tear down phenomenon. Preservation activities in other communities could be highlighted.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

The generally accepted guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings is known as the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. When landmark owners pursue tax incentives the Standards must be followed, but they are an excellent guide for any sensitive rehabilitation work. There are ten standards, and they include retaining historic materials, features and spaces, prohibiting the addition of conjectural architectural features, retaining significant changes over time, repairing and not replacing deteriorating historic features and requiring gentle means of cleaning buildings so that the historic materials are not damaged. These guidelines could be published for owners of historic buildings who contemplate making alterations. They also could be adapted for the purpose of design review of alterations to commercial and/or residential historic buildings. Preservation commissions typically review alterations to historic buildings and contributing buildings in historic districts, but they also sometimes review the design of new buildings that replace demolished noncontributing buildings in historic districts. This is the case in Highland Park.

DEMOLITION DELAY

Some communities have instituted demolition delay ordinances. Highland Park, which has a Preservation Commission, established a 90-day delay. Under this ordinance, all owners who apply for a demolition permit go before the Commission, which makes a preliminary review to determine the building's significance. Basically, a demolition delay accomplishes two things. One, it calls public attention to the issue and to which specific buildings are threatened. Two, it provides an opportunity to persuade an owner to change his plans or to market the house with a different intention. Until a preservation ordinance is enacted in Lake Bluff, another body would have to function as a review body. Demolition delays only slow down the process, but have the potential to prevent demolition.

INCENTIVES FOR DESIGNATED LANDMARKS

There are state and federal tax benefits to owners of designated landmarks. Properties designated as "landmarks" under a local ordinance approved by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, buildings individually listed on the National Register, and buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or local historic district are all eligible for tax benefits. Owners who rehabilitate their single-family or two- to six-flat landmark homes may apply for the state's Property Tax Assessment Freeze Program. Owners who rehabilitate income-producing landmark buildings are eligible for income tax credits. In order for Lake Bluff property owners to take advantage of these federal and

state incentives, individual properties or groupings of properties would have to be designated as landmarks or historic districts.

This architectural survey revealed that a great many buildings in Lake Bluff are stylistically interesting, have fine architectural detailing and have historical connections that contribute to the overall historic character of the village. Lake Bluff retains its village atmosphere although some structures have received small unsympathetic alterations, such as the addition of synthetic siding, and others have suffered

from extensive alterations that include large additions. Despite many demolitions, there is presently a great variety and sufficient number of architecturally interesting buildings so that the community has a cohesive character. The removal of buildings and their replacement with structures that differ in size, scale and materials and the tendency to build overly large additions, however, diminishes that character. This survey can provide the first step toward preserving Lake Bluff's historic buildings, encouraging appropriate rehabilitation and restoration and initiating measures to retain the village's special historic character.

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CREDITS

This report was prepared by Historic Certification Consultants, 1105 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622, under contract to the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History and the Village of Lake Bluff.

Project staff included:

Susan Benjamin, Project Director

Victoria Granacki, Project Advisor

Jennifer Kenny, Project Assistant and Field Surveyor

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APPENDIX A: Lake Bluff buildings on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey and Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey

Illinois Historic Structures Survey (October 1973):

- Village Hall, (108) Center Avenue, 1905, Tomlinson, architect W-849/21
- Residence, 345 Center Avenue W-849/19
- Armour House, Armour Estate, 801 Green Bay Road, 1934, H. T. Lindeberg W-848/8,9,10
- Summer House, Armour Estate W-848/11,12
- Gate House, Armour Estate W-848/13,14
- Commonwealth Edison Substation, E. side Green Bay Rd., @ Thornwood Ln. W-848/18
- Stonebridge Conservatory, W. side Green Bay Road, @ Witchwood W-848/15
- Residence, 618 N. Maple, c. 1913, Tomlinson, architect W-848/26
- Ely House, 111 Moffett, 1917-19, David Adler, architect W-850/35a,36a
- Ely Estate Gate Houses, 115 & 109 Moffett Road, W-851/3,4
- Residence, 244 E. North Avenue, c. 1910 W-848/22,23
- Residence, 500 E. North Avenue, 1875, W-848/25
- Residence, 223 Prospect Avenue, W-850/7a
- Residence, 345 Prospect Avenue, 1912 W-850/4a
- School, 200 Scranton Avenue, W-848/37
- Barn and Outbuildings, Wm. Blair Estate, E. Side Sheridan Rd. W-931/2,3
- Silo, Wm. Blair Estate W-931/5
- Farm Buildings, Wm. Blair Estate W-931/6,7

Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey (April 1975):

- Ostrander House, 666 Mawman Ave., 1855, Home of local manufacturer Henry Ostrander, L-H-65
- Village Hall, 40 E. Center, 1905, L-H-66
- Trusdell House, 115 E. Center, 1890, Home of former village president, L-H-67
- Hobbs House, 125 E. Center, 1890, Home of former president of Chicago Board of Trade, L-H-68
- Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, 209 Scranton, 1895, L-H-69
- Thatcher House, NW corner Prospect & Gurney, 1877, Home of Sol. Thatcher, of Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association, L-H-70
- Camp Meeting Office, L-H-71, 500 North Ave., 1875, Original office, L-H-71
- Cloes House, 666 Maple Ave., 1886, Home of Benj. Cloes, manufacturer, L-H-72
- Ely-Poole Estate, 111 Moffett, 1914, French provincial mansion built for Ralph Poole. Designed by David Adler, L-H-73

APPENDIX B: Significant Rated Buildings

Age. Must be 50 years or older unless it has achieved exceptional importance.

Architectural Significance. Must be architecturally distinguished in one of the following when compared with other buildings of its type: architectural style; work of a master builder or architect; exceptional craftsmanship, architectural or structural innovation.

or

Historical Significance. Research must indicate building is significant in the development of Lake Bluff or be associated with a historic event or person.

Integrity. If architecturally significant, it must have a high degree of integrity: almost all architectural detailing in place, few if any historic materials or details covered up, no modern siding materials, minor porch alterations; no unsympathetic additions. Integrity need not be as high for historically significant buildings.

| STREET | No. | Architectural style/type | Date | Historic name | Architect |
|--------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Armour Dr | 900 | Tudor Revival | 1932 | Tangley Oaks | Lindeberg, Harrie T. |
| Center Ave E | 028-038 | Tudor Revival | 1925 | Chester Sankiewicz Building | |
| Center Ave E | 040 | Tudor Revival | 1905 | Lake Bluff Village Hall | Tomlinson, Webster |
| Center Ave E | 115 | Queen Anne | 1887 | Rev. Trusdell House | |
| Center Ave E | 130 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1925 | | |
| Center Ave E | 134 | Double Pile | c. 1905 | | |
| Center Ave E | 200 | Prairie | c. 1915 | | |
| Center Ave E | 209 | Tudor Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | | |
| Center Ave E | 210 | Side Hall | c. 1895 | | |
| Center Ave E | 213 | Gable Front | c. 1880 | | |
| Center Ave E | 229 | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Center Ave E | 345 | Gothic Revival | c. 1875 | J. Edward Lee House | |

| STREET | No. | Architectural style/type | Date | Historic name | Architect |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Center Ave E | 403 | Queen Anne | 1895 | Mrs. Rosa West House | |
| Center Ave E | 517 | Colonial Revival | c. 1915 | | |
| Center Ave E | 525 | Tudor Revival | c. 1915 | | |
| Center Ave E | 550 | Queen Anne | c. 1905 | | |
| Center Ave E | 610 | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Center Ave E | 700 | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | | |
| Center Ave E | 701 | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | | |
| Green Bay Rd | 136 | No style | 1916 | William Kelley House (Stonebridge) | Shaw, Howard Van Doren |
| Green Bay Rd | corn W. Center | Prairie | c. 1903 | | |
| Maple Ave | 569 | L-Form | c. 1895 | | |
| Maple Ave | 618 | Prairie | c. 1913 | | Tomlinson, Webster |
| Maple Ave | 666 | Italianate | 1886 | Cloes, Ben House | |
| Mawman Ave | 666 | Upright and Wing | c. 1855 | Henry Ostrander Rooming House | |
| Mawman Ave | 775 | Double Pile | c. 1860 | Edwin Hart House | |
| Moffett Rd | 109 | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | | Adler, David |
| Moffett Rd | 111 | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | | Adler, David |
| Moffett Rd | 513 | Tudor Revival | c. 1935 | | |
| Mountain Rd | 600 | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | | |
| Mountain Rd | 629 | Queen Anne | c. 1885 | | |
| North Ave E | 010 | Gable Front | c. 1880 | | |
| North Ave E | 033 | American Foursquare | c. 1915 | | |

| STREET | No. | Architectural style/type | Date | Historic name | Architect |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------|---------|--|--------------|
| North Ave E | 105 | Motohome | c. 1935 | | |
| North Ave E | 244 | Tudor Revival | 1917 | Elizabeth and Lucy Brennan House | |
| North Ave E | 309 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1920 | | |
| North Ave E | 310 | Queen Anne | c. 1890 | | |
| North Ave E | 320 | Gable Front Cottage | c. 1880 | | |
| North Ave E | 500 | Gothic Revival | 1876 | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Headquarters | |
| Park Pl E | 711 | Renaissance Revival | 1910 | Otto and Marguerite Kreutzberg House | Heun, Arthur |
| Prospect Ave E | 215 | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 222 | Prairie | c. 1915 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 223 | Craftsman | c. 1915 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 231 | Prairie | 1917 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 235 | Queen Anne | c. 1900 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 314 | T-Form | c. 1875 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 331 | Prairie | c. 1915 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 333 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1915 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 345 | Prairie | 1912 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 346 | Gothic Revival | c. 1875 | Solomon Thatcher, Jr. House | |
| Prospect Ave E | 415 | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 545 | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 618 | Prairie | 1915 | Charles and Elsa Wesselhoeft House | |

| STREET | No. | Architectural style/type | Date | Historic name | Architect |
|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---|--------------------|
| Prospect Ave E | 621 | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Prospect Ave E | 624 | Prairie | 1917 | Flora Wintermeyer House | |
| Prospect Ave E | 701 | Gabled Ell | c. 1885 | Swift Cottage | |
| Prospect Ave E | 707 | Gable Front | c. 1885 | Swift Cottage | |
| Prospect Ave E | 710 | Prairie | c. 1907 | John Howard House | Tomlinson, Webster |
| Ravine Ave | 608 | Craftsman | c. 1915 | | |
| Ravine Ave | 610 | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Ravine Ave | 713 | Craftsman | c. 1915 | Gardeners Cottage, Field Estate | |
| Ravine Ave | 727 | Art Deco | c. 1935 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 020 | Commercial Storefront | c. 1900 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 103-113 | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | | Anderson, Stanley |
| Scranton Ave E | 223 | Craftsman | c. 1920 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 339 | Spanish Eclectic | c. 1925 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 540 | Prairie | c. 1910 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 548 | T-Form Cottage | c. 1875 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 626 | Colonial Revival | 1913 | | |
| Scranton Ave E | 710 | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1915 | | |
| Sheridan Pl E | 121 | Gothic Revival (1922) | 1895 | Lake Bluff School | |
| Sheridan Rd | 550 | Tudor Revival | 1904-05 | Chicago and North Western Railway Station | Frost and Granger |
| Sheridan Rd | 621 | Gas Station | c. 1920 | | |
| Sheridan Rd | | French Eclectic | c. 1905 | Durand Estate/ Crabtree Farm | Beman, Solon S. |

| STREET | No. | Architectural style/type | Date | Historic name | Architect |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Simpson Ave | 420 | Queen Anne | 1901 | Sherwin Cody House | |
| Simpson Ave | 502 | Gambrel Barn | c. 1890 | | |
| Sunrise Ln | 404 | Dutch Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | | |
| Sunrise Ln | 420 | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Sunrise Ln | 456 | Queen Anne | 1889 | Honeywell-Beall House | |
| Sunrise Ln | 500 | French Eclectic | c. 1935 | | |
| Sunrise Ln | 512 | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | | |
| Sunrise Ln | 650 | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | | |
| Washington Av E | 116 | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | | |

APPENDIX D: DOWNTOWN STUDY AREA

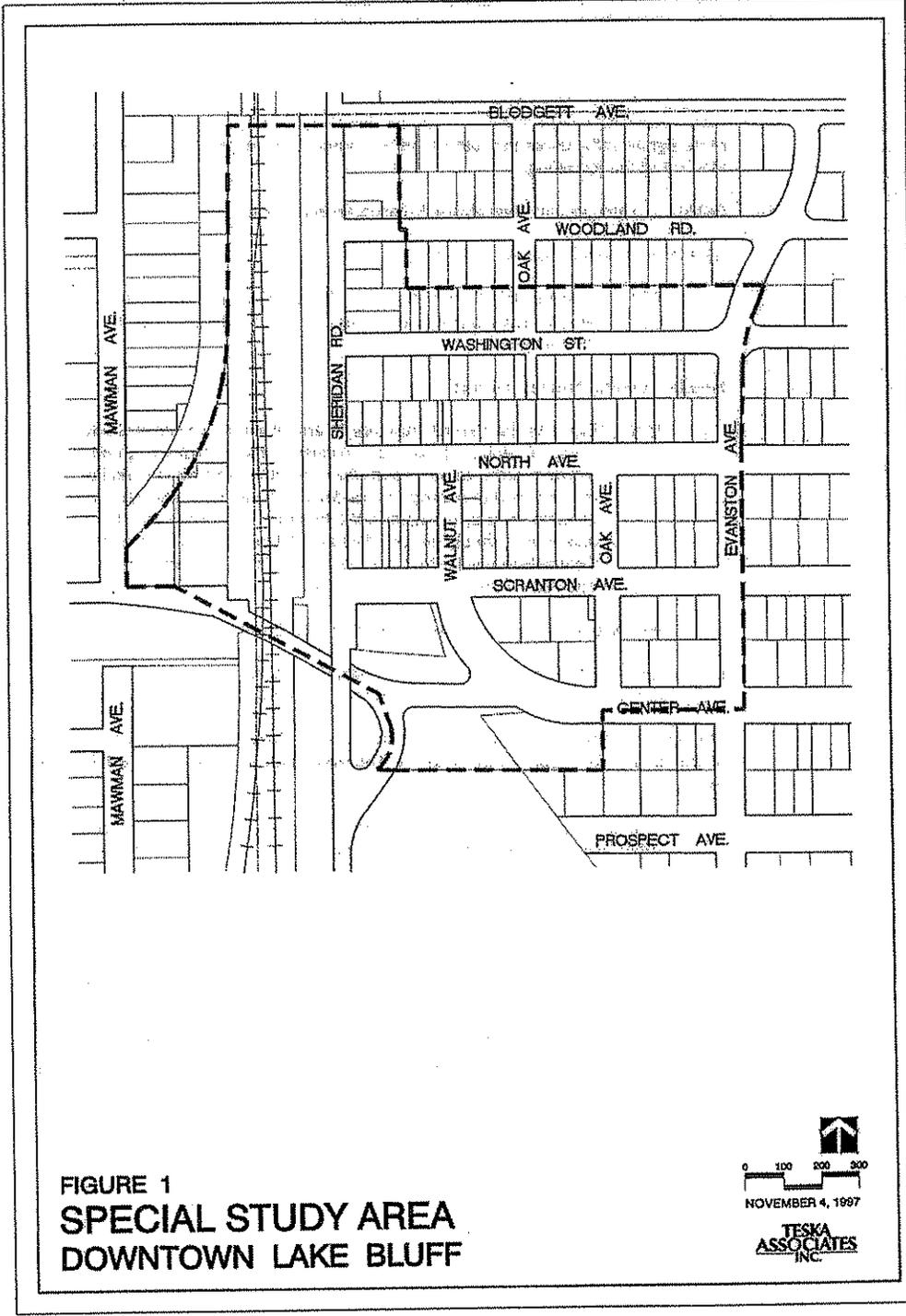


FIGURE 1
SPECIAL STUDY AREA
DOWNTOWN LAKE BLUFF

0 100 200 300
 NOVEMBER 4, 1997
TESKA ASSOCIATES INC.

INVENTORY OF PRINCIPAL RESOURCES IN THE LAKE BLUFF ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The following is a complete inventory of the architectural resources in the Lake Bluff survey.

A "c." before the construction date means it is an estimate by the field surveyor that could not be verified by researchers at the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History.

Further detail on each structure, including photographs, is available on the individual data sheets located at the Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History.

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|--------------|-------|---------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Armour Dr | 900 | single-family | Tudor Revival | 1932 | S | Y | Tangley Oaks | Lindeberg, Harrie T. | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Center Ave E | | gazebo | Gazebo | 1977 | NC | N | Village Green Gazebo | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 28-38 | commercial | Tudor Revival | 1925 | S | N | Chester Sankiewicz Building | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 40 | city hall | Tudor Revival | 1905 | S | Y | Lake Bluff Village Hall | Tomlinson, Webster | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 45 | public works | | c. 1990 | NC | N | Village Public Safety Building | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 52-66 | multi-family | | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 115 | single-family | Queen Anne | 1887 | S | N | Rev. Trusdell House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 125 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1885 | C | N | James Hobbs House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 126 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 130 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 134 | single-family | Double Pile | c. 1905 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 135 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 137 | single-family | American Foursquare | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 200 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 206 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|---------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Center Ave E | 209 | single-family | Tudor Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 210 | single-family | Side Hall | c. 1895 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave. E | 211 | single-family | Tudor Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 213 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1880 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 216 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 217 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 222 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 224 | single-family | Side Gable | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 225 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 228 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 229 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 231-33 | multi-family | Four Over Four Duplex | c. 1880 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 235 | single-family | Gabled Ell | c. 1880 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 243 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 244 | religious facility | Gothic Revival | 1948 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|--------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Center Ave E | 244-250 | religious facility | Gothic Revival | 1902 | C | N | Grace Methodist Church | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 306 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 308 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 311 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 312 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1945 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 313 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 316 | single-family | | 1997 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 317 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 324 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1925 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 325 | single-family | No style | c. 1890 | C | N | A. E. Dann House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 333 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 334 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 337 | single-family | Side Hall | c. 1885 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 338 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 339 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|--------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Center Ave E | 345 | single-family | Gothic Revival | c. 1875 | S | Y | J. Edward Lee House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 346 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1882 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 400 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 403 | single-family | Queen Anne | 1895 | S | Y | Mrs. Rosa West House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 412 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 420 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 421 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 501 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 508 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 516 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 517 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 520 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1895 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 525 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 530 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 535 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|--------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Center Ave E | 537 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 538 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 550 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1905 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 600 | single-family | T-Form | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 601 | single-family | T-form | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 607 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 609 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 610 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 616 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 625 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 700 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 701 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 713 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 717 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Center Ave E | 727 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|--------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Evanston Ave | 404 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1905 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 412 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 420 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 456 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 460 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 465 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 466 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1930 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 503 | single-family | | 1988 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 505 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 515 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 560 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 575 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 580 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Evanston Ave | 655 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Glen Ave | 405 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Glen Ave | 460 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Glen Ave | 463 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Glen Ave | 515 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Glen Ave | 605 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Glen Ave | 606 | single-family | | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Glen Ave | 615 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Green Bay Rd | 136 | single-family | No style | 1916 | S | Y | William Kelley House (Stonebridge) | Shaw, Howard Van Doren | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Green Bay Rd | corn W. Center | energy facility | Prairie | c. 1903 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Gurney Ave | 560 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Maple Ave | 501 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Maple Ave | 503 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Maple Ave | 569 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1895 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Maple Ave | 618 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1913 | S | N | | Tomlinson, Webster | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Maple Ave | 666 | single-family | Italianate | 1886 | S | N | Cloes, Ben House | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Mawman Ave | 666 | single-family | Upright and Wing | c. 1855 | S | N | Henry Ostrander Rooming House | | Ostrander, Henry | Mawman Avenue |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|-----|---------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------|------------------|--------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Mawman Ave | 669 | single-family | American Foursquare | c. 1905 | C | N | | | | Mawman Avenue |
| Mawman Ave | 710 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1875 | C | N | | | | Mawman Avenue |
| Mawman Ave | 714 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1875 | C | N | | | | Mawman Avenue |
| Mawman Ave | 775 | single-family | Double Pile | c. 1860 | S | N | Edwin Hart House | | | Mawman Avenue |
| Moffett Rd | 109 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | S | N | | Adler, David | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Moffett Rd | 111 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | S | N | | Adler, David | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Moffett Rd | 500 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Moffett Rd | 501 | single-family | Side Gable | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Moffett Rd | 512 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Moffett Rd | 513 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1935 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Moffett Rd | 555 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Moffett Rd | 605 | single-family | | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Moffett Rd | 610 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Mountain Rd | 600 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Mountain Rd | 629 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1885 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Mountain Rd | 709 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 10 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1880 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| North Ave E | 14 | single-family | Upright and Wing | c. 1875 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 15 | multi-family | Apartments | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 16 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 17 | multi-family | Apartments | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 19 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 26 | multi-family | Ranch Duplex | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 33 | single-family | American Foursquare | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 34 | single-family | Bungalow | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 35 | multi-family | Ranch Duplex | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 36 | single-family | | c. 1996 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 41 | multi-family | Ranch Duplex | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 100 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 105 | single-family | Motohome | c. 1935 | S | Y | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 106 | single-family | American Foursquare | c. 1905 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 108 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1880 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| North Ave E | 112 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1885 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 116 | single-family | Split Level | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 117 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 120 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1895 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 125 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 126 | single-family | Gabled Ell | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 130 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1880 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 131 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1920 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 134 | single-family | Bungalow | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 206 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 207 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 210 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1895 | C | N | Charles Helming House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 215 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 218 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1945 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 221 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| North Ave E | 224 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 227 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 230 | single-family | Postmodern | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 231 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 235 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 236 | single-family | Gabled Ell | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 244 | single-family | Tudor Revival | 1917 | S | Y | Elizabeth and Lucy Brennan House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 245 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 300 | single-family | Gable Front (original) | c. 1880 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 307 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 309 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 310 | Lodge? | Queen Anne | c. 1890 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 311 | single-family | Side Gable | c. 1930 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 315 | single-family | American Foursquare | c. 1910 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 316 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| North Ave E | 320 | single-family | Gable Front Cottage | c. 1880 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 321 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 326 | single-family | Bungalow | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 334 | single-family | Postmodern | c. 1997 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 335 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 336 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 340 | single-family | Gable Front Cottage | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 345 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 346 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 350 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 400 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 401 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 420 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 424 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 500 | single-family | Gothic Revival | 1876 | S | N | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Headquarters | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| North Ave E | 501 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 502 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 503 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 505 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 506 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 508 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 515 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1945 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 519 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 520 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 523 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 524 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 526 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 527 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 530 | single-family | Art Deco | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 531 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------------------------|
| North Ave E | 534 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 535 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 540 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| North Ave E | 612-616 | multi-family | Ranch Duplex | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Park Pl E | 701 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Park Pl E | 708 | barn | No Style | c. 1885 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Park Pl E | 711 | single-family | Renaissance Revival | 1910 | S | N | Otto and Marguerite Kreutzberg House | Heun, Arthur | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 106 | single-family | | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 111 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 116 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 122 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 130 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 206 | single-family | No style | c. 1915 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 207 | single-family | | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 212 | single-family | Split Level | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Prospect Ave E | 215 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 219 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 222 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 223 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 229 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1910 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 230 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1880 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 231 | single-family | Prairie | 1917 | S | Y | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 235 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1900 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 236 | single-family | Gabled Ell | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 240 | single-family | | c. 1895 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 245 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 300 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1890 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 305 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 306 | single-family | T-Form | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 309 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Prospect Ave E | 314 | multi-family | T-Form | c. 1875 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 320 | single-family | Dutch Colonial Revival | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 330 | single-family | | c. 1997 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 331 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 332 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 333 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 336 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 340 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 345 | single-family | Prairie | 1912 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 346 | single-family | Gothic Revival | c. 1875 | S | N | Solomon Thatcher, Jr. House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 401 | single-family | Colonial Revival | 1927 | C | N | | Vliet, Elmer | Harlan, E.K. (Red) | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 402 | single-family | Craftsman (c. 1920) | c. 1875 | C | N | William Deering House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 406 | single-family | No style | c. 1880 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 407 | single-family | Colonial Revival | 1929 | C | N | | Vliet, Elmer | Harlan, E.K. (Red) | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 410 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Prospect Ave E | 412 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1880 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 414 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1895 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 415 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 418 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1880 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 419 | single-family | L-Form | 1883 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 502 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 510 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 511 | single-family | Colonial Revival Ranch | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 516 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1930 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 525 | religious facility | | c. 1970 | NC | N | Union church of Lake Bluff | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 526 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1988 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 530 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 531 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 536 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 541 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Prospect Ave E | 542 | single-family | | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 545 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 551 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 600 | single-family | No style | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 601 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 611 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 614 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 615 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 617 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 618 | single-family | Prairie | 1915 | S | N | Charles and Elsa Wesselhoeft House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 621 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 624 | single-family | Prairie | 1917 | S | N | Flora Wintermeyer House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 701 | single-family | Gabled Ell | c. 1885 | S | N | Swift Cottage | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 707 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1885 | S | N | Swift Cottage | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 710 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1907 | S | N | John Howard House | Tomlinson, Webster | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Prospect Ave E | 711 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1905 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 713 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1885 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 714 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1988 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Prospect Ave E | 720 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 115 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 116 | single-family | Split Level | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 120 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 124 | single-family | | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 125 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 398 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 400 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 410 | single-family | T-Form | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 422 | single-family | Gabled Ell | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 508 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 528 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Ravine Ave | 538 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1905 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 544 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 552 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 600 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 602 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 604 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 608 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 610 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 622 | single-family | | | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 631 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 705 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 713 | multi-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | S | N | Gardeners Cottage, Field Estate | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 727 | single-family | Art Deco | c. 1935 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 734 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1930 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Ravine Ave | 735 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Scranton Ave E | 12 | office/professional | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 20 | commercial | Commercial Storefront | c. 1900 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 26 | post office | | 1958 | NC | N | U. S. Post Office - Lake Bluff Station | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 30 | office/professional | | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 32 | clinic | | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 37-43 | commercial | Commercial | c. 1920 | C | N | Mrs. Tatar Building | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 38-48 | office | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 100 | clinic | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 103-113 | commercial | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | Anderson, Stanley | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 104-110 | office/professional | | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 117 | office/professional | | 1988 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 120 | financial institution | | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 123 | library | | 1975 | NC | N | Lake Bluff Public Library | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 127 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1935 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 131 | single-family | Bungalow | 1918 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Scranton Ave E | 201 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 202 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 203 | single-family | | c. 1920 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 205 | multi-family | Craftsman Duplex | c. 1930 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 206 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 212 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 213 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 214 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 215 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1945 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 216 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 217 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1945 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 219 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 220 | single-family | | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 221 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 223 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Scranton Ave E | 301 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 305 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 306 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 308 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 309 | single-family | L-Form Cottage | c. 1935 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 312 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 313 | single-family | | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 317 | single-family | Tudor Revival Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 320 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1930 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 323 | single-family | Hall and Parlor | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 325 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 326 | single-family | Dutch Colonial Revival | c. 1968 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 331 | single-family | | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 333 | single-family | Bungalow | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 339 | single-family | Spanish Eclectic | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Scranton Ave E | 340 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 341 | single-family | | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 342 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 344 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 345 | single-family | Cross-form | c. 1885 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 354 | single-family | T-Form | c. 1900 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 401 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 411 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 412 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 417 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 418 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 501 | single-family | Cross-form | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 502 | single-family | Split Level | c. 1975 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 510 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 512 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Scranton Ave E | 514 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 515 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 517 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 523 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 526 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 531 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 535 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 540 | single-family | Prairie | c. 1910 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 545 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 546 | single-family | Dutch Colonial Revival | c. 1910 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 548 | single-family | T-Form Cottage | c. 1875 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 609 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 617 | single-family | T-Form | c. 1875 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 626 | single-family | Colonial Revival | 1913 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 630 | single-family | | c. 1970 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Scranton Ave E | 700 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 703 | single-family | | c. 1960 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 704 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 710 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1915 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 715 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Scranton Ave E | 719 | single-family | | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 112 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 118 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 120 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 121 | school | Gothic Revival (1922) | 1895 | S | N | Lake Bluff School | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Sheridan Pl E | 126 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 130 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 136 | single-family | Gable Front | c. 1900 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 210 | single-family | | c. 1990 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 216 | single-family | Gable Front Cottage | c. 1905 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|---------------|-----|---------------|------------------|----------|--------------|--------|---|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Sheridan Pl E | 218 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 222 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1890? | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 230 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 300 | single-family | Bungalow | c. 1920 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 306 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 314 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 320 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 324 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 330 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 334 | single-family | Cape Cod | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 400 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1940 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Pl E | 404 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Rd | 550 | train depot | Tudor Revival | 1904-05 | S | Y | Chicago and North Western Railway Station | Frost and Granger | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Rd | 601 | gas station | Gas Station | c. 1950 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Rd | 615 | commercial | Commercial | c. 1920 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-------------|---------|---------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Sheridan Rd | 621 | gas station | Gas Station | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sheridan Rd | 707-709 | commercial | Commercial | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Sheridan Rd | | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1905 | S | Y | Durand Estate/ Crabtree Farm | Beman, Solon S. | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Simpson Ave | 333 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Simpson Ave | 420 | single-family | Queen Anne | 1901 | S | N | Sherwin Cody House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Simpson Ave | 454 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Simpson Ave | 502 | barn | Gambrel Barn | c. 1890 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Simpson Ave | 503 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 404 | single-family | Dutch Colonial Revival | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 420 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 456 | single-family | Queen Anne | 1889 | S | N | Honeywell-Beall House | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 466 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 500 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1935 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 506 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 512 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Sunrise Ln | 552 | single-family | Queen Anne | c. 1895 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 560 | single-family | Split Level | c. 1965 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 600 | single-family | T-form | c. 1900 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 610 | single-family | L-Form | c. 1890 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sunrise Ln | 650 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1920 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 3 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 5 | single-family | Craftsman Bungalow | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 7 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 223 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1935 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 315 | single-family | | c. 1995 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 319 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1980 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 325 | single-family | Ranch | c. 1955 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 329 | single-family | Colonial Revival Cottage | c. 1945 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 335 | single-family | Colonial Revival | c. 1945 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 341 | single-family | | c. 1985 | NC | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |

| STREET | No. | Original use | Style/type | Date | Local Rating | Ind NR | Historic name | Architect | Builder | Area |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Sylvan Rd | 345 | single-family | Craftsman | c. 1915 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Sylvan Rd | 421 | single-family | French Eclectic | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Assn |
| Washington Av E | 15 | single-family | Gable Front Cottage | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Washington Av E | 19 | single-family | Bungalow | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Washington Av E | 116 | single-family | Tudor Revival | c. 1925 | S | N | | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |
| Washington Av E | 117 | single-family | Spanish Eclectic | c. 1925 | C | N | | | | Lake Bluff Scattered Sites |

ENDNOTES

1. A map of the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association area ca. 1890, titled "Lake Bluff Summer Resort," was published in *Lake Bluff, Illinois: A Pictorial History*, Edited by Janet Nelson, Kathleen O'Hara, Ann Walters. (Lake Bluff, IL: The Village of Lake Bluff Centennial Committee/The Elmer Vliet Historical Center, 1995.)
2. When the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association was formed in 1875, the boundaries only extended north to Center (then Centenary) Avenue, and the business district was north of the association area.
3. Jakle, John A., Bastian, Robert W., and Meyer, Douglas K. *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley*, 1989; *Illinois Rural Survey Manual*, 1987; Wyatt 1987; *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*; and *Built for Farming: A Guide to the Rural Architecture of Kane County*.
4. The Mawmans bought almost all of Rockland Subdivision from Henry Ostrander, including his house. In 1902, the house was moved by Mawman to its current location from where it was formerly located, a few hundred feet to the east near the railroad tracks.
5. Elmer B. Vliet. *Lake Bluff: The First 100 Years*. Lake Bluff, IL: Elmer Vliet Historical Center, 1985, 21.
6. Vliet, 43.
7. Ibid.
8. Vliet, 47.
9. Rev. Robert D. Sheppard. *Second Annual of the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Association*. Chicago: Published by Order of the Association, 1877, 10.
10. *Lake Bluff, Illinois: A Pictorial History*, 32.
11. Vliet, 57.
12. *Annual*, 7.
13. Vliet, 49.
14. *Lake Bluff, Illinois: A Pictorial History*. Edited by Janet Nelson, Kathleen O'Hara, Ann Walters. Lake Bluff, IL: The Elmer Vliet Historical Center, 1995.
15. *Annual*, 7.
16. Vliet, 57.

17. Benjamin, Susan, Editor. *An Architectural Album: Chicago's North Shore*. Evanston, IL: Junior League of Evanston, 1988, 184.
18. Ibid.
19. Vliet, 63.
20. Ibid.
21. Vliet, 64.
22. Ibid.
23. *Annual*, 7.
24. Vliet, 65.
25. Vliet, 77.
26. Vliet, 86.
27. Frost and Granger, architects for many North Western Railway stations, were married to sisters who were daughters of the president of the railroad. Their Lake Bluff Station has always been highly valued by the Village. In 1983, when the railroad proposed replacing the 1904 structure with a smaller one, the village persuaded company officials to renovate the old one.
28. Vliet, 93.
29. Vliet, 92.
30. H. Ward Jandl. *Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow: Innovative Homes 1850 to 1950*. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1991, 141.
31. Benjamin, 186.
32. Vliet, 112.
33. Vliet, 108.
34. Interview, Janet Nelson, 5/25/98.
35. Definitions for vernacular types adapted from the following sources: Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989, *Illinois Rural Survey Manual* 1987, Wyatt 1987, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory and Built for Farming: A Guide to the Rural Architecture of Kane County*.
36. Jakle, Bastian and Meyer, 157.

37. In the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association Area, there are 72 buildings (17%) that were rated locally significant (S), 171 (40%) that were rated contributing (C), and 183 (43%) that were rated noncontributing (NC) to a local district. There are also 201 secondary structures; the majority (191) are detached garages. Of the 201 secondary structures, 143 would be considered contributing to a local district.